

**RELIEF FOR AMERICANS IN PHILIPPINES**  
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News Letter #6

FIRST WORD FROM MANILA

After these long months of waiting we have at last received news of Manila under Japanese occupation. Many of you have already received personal messages from some of the people who came out of Manila June 5th, to join other repatriates from the Far East. The Gripsholm arrived in New York on August 25th bringing thirteen persons from Manila. These were: Mr. Charles Parsons, U. S. Consul for Panama, long resident in the Philippines, Mrs. Parsons and their three children; another Mrs. Parsons, American wife of a British doctor in Shanghai; Mrs. Jennifer White, wife of a Peking Associated Press correspondent; Mrs. Frank P. Lockhart, wife of the American consul-general in Shanghai; Miss Frances Long, daughter of E. A. Long, Secretary of the consular body in Shanghai; a Mr. Hu; Mr. de Vera, Mexican consul; Mr. Olievara, Brazilian consul from Kobe, caught in Manila while in transit; and Mrs. Paul McLean, a Canadian, who joined her husband from Hongkong. To effect the release of these thirteen necessitated weeks of negotiations through various intermediaries, but principally through the efforts of officials in Manila, Shanghai and Tokyo who have the respect of Japanese officials, as we understand the machinery of exchange at present.

Most of the Gripsholm passengers went on to their homes, or to Washington, as soon as they were cleared by government authorities. We were fortunate, however, in being able to contact them before they left, and to get a good deal of information which is being sent out to relatives as fast as our office facilities permit. A great many people have already called at our office, or telephoned, and have received news of their families. Mr. Parsons went directly to Washington, where he has taken up his official duties. As he expected to return to New York for a few days, we held up our News Letter for further general news of Manila, since he was the only one of the repatriates from Manila who could tell us much about life outside Manila, although rumours did reach Santo Tomas. We have supplemented his account with details from other sources.

Mrs. White and Miss Long are the chief sources of information about conditions in Santo Tomas, since both were interned there for five months. They have given us a great deal of information to relay to relatives and have themselves answered hundreds of personal letters to them. Mrs. White brought out a complete file of the two camp newspapers, published within the camp, with permission of the Japanese, entitled "Internews" and "Camp Health", from which we have been able to get information about what people are doing there. This material is in the hands of a publisher, and will soon, we hope, be available to you either in the form of a book, or pamphlet.

An article by Miss Long, on life in Santo Tomas, appears in the Sept. 7th issue of Life Magazine. She has also appeared in a News reel short, and broadcast on the "We The People" Program, on September 6th for N.B.C. This week she is broadcasting over station WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio. On September 21st, at 9 o'clock, she will be heard on Miss Maslin's "The Woman of Tomorrow", over the Blue Network, Station WJZ.

Our impression is that, in spite of the strain and joys of home-coming -- and it has been a strain for people living under conditions which they have been under since war started -- the one regret of those who have come out of Manila is that they cannot remember everyone still there to be able to give some direct word to loved ones here. It will be understood, however, that out of 3,500 internees, and another 1,000 at liberty, it is humanly impossible to remember more than a few. Some people have been recognized by photographs, as in the case of a small boy whose father came into the office with a photograph of his wife and children. Miss Long remembered that the boy had played the piano at a camp entertainment. We suggest, therefore, that you send photographs to us for identification by either Mrs. White or Miss Long when they come to our office. It may be that you will be one of the lucky ones whose relatives can be identified.

Putting together the various accounts of conditions in Manila, both outside and within the camp, we have a reassuring picture most welcome to us who have been anxiously imagining all sorts of possibilities. The cheerful aspect of life is that there is surprisingly little illness. There were only a hundred cases of beri-beri, not critical. Mrs. White worked in the camp hospital and reports only two deaths. Sick people are released from camp, so these deaths occurred on the outside. Dr. Leach, of the Rockefeller Foundation, is in charge of health and sanitation. He

worked out a scientifically planned diet, within the limitations of available food, which is sufficient to sustain life, though it is unbalanced and monotonous. Many internees are gaining weight. This diet can be supplemented by food purchased on the outside if money is available. Friends bring food and necessities to internees, which are shared with those less fortunate. Naturally, Manila residents are better off in this respect than transients, since they have more outside contacts. It is estimated that about 1500 are living fairly comfortably (or were on June 5th), 500 of whom can probably obtain luxuries occasionally. The remainder, about 2000, are probably destitute, badly in need of clothing, linen, supplementary food, and other necessities. Some of these are transients, others with no influential outside contacts.

The reverse side of the picture is that with the coming of the rainy season (which started in June) there will be additional difficulties to contend with. American ingenuity and resourcefulness, which managed to achieve a comparatively pleasant existence under what must have been heartbreaking circumstances, might surmount these new problems were it not for the fact that supplies were running short even when internees left. There were no medicines, not a scrap of leather, very little soap, no brushes, toothpaste, paper, nor other materials and certain food staples. Manila stocks had either been taken by the Japanese or consumed by the population. Perishable foods are available, but there is no money to buy them. It will be remembered that practically all the necessities of life in the Philippines, not to mention luxuries, were imported, and there have been no shipments since war began. Japan undoubtedly is concentrating too much on war manœuvres and supplying her army to devote much time to civilian trade.

To sum up: the most pressing needs are money, supplementary food and vitamins and medicines. Unfortunately, there is no machinery at present to transmit money to Manila by any means whatever. If and when arrangements to send money are made, it will probably be done by the government, in the same way money is given to nationals in other enemy-occupied territories. We understand our government is working hard on this question at the present time.

#### Life Outside the Camp

The Japanese have released sick people, the chronically ill (which means people can be in good health but have a past poor health record), missionaries (who later had to sign a statement that they would cooperate with the Japanese -- only a small number refused to sign and returned to camp), those over sixty (this age varied from time to time, from fifty-five to sixty-five), and women with small children.

These people do not live in their own homes, as we had first supposed, except in a very few cases. For instance, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin and Carlos Young, whose house was taken as an internment camp for the consular officials, were released after some time in camp, and are living in a small apartment. Practically all American homes have been taken over by the Japanese, presumably after having been looted at the time they were abandoned. Japanese officers have rented some of the Spanish houses (one of the Ossorio houses is rented for P400); officers are living in the houses in the Salmon compound, and in the Holt Ruffin-Sergo Klotz house on McKinley Road, to mention one or two. So far as we have been able to find out some of the smaller houses, if Filipino landlords were willing, have been retained by those eligible to be released.

The Philippine Education Co. store, like most of the shops on the Escolta, was stripped, its doors padlocked, and has never been reopened. Heacock's has been reopened as a Mitsui store. Japanese merchants whose bazaars were not completely wrecked have reopened their shops and carry on business. The Japanese Economic Corp., with headquarters at the old Elks' Club, reestablished many Japanese civilians after the December looting. Pellicer, Aguinaldo and some of the other Spanish and Filipino stores (including Estrella del Norte) are still open. Mrs. Kummer, we are told (now the German consul's wife) has done a thriving business at KE'S. German Jewish refugees have also opened a number of small stores over the town.

Women with small children who are at liberty live usually under the protection of neutral or Filipino friends. Japanese are very fond of children, and a white person carrying a small child is free to go where he or she likes, unmolested. The mode of locomotion is principally by means of bicycle. Young mothers strap their babies to their backs, Japanese fashion, or fasten a basket to the handlebars, take to their bicycles and go scouring the city for that precious extra egg, or chicken or other delicacy. Carromatas are hard to find, but carrotelas are sometimes available. Everyone, and no exception is made, must descend from his conveyance and give the proper number of bows (salutes) to an officer. If they do not, the penalty is a slap in the face. Since, unlike Gilbert & Sullivan's Mikado, the punishment does not

always fit the crime, regulations are strictly observed by everyone. There is no night social life. White people do not go out after seven-thirty, but do their entertaining at luncheon, - what little is done. There are, of course, many soldiers about, but the younger Spanish crowd have learned what streets are least frequented and manage to get out sometimes - one can imagine conditions may be something like early Spanish days, or the first years of the American occupation. People take their sunset strolls along the Boulevard, - now Heiwa instead of Dewey Boulevard, from the Bayview Hotel up to the old Boulevard Hotel.

The Kneedlers, except Don and Mary and the children, are still at the Bayview Hotel, where Japanese officers are quartered. Mrs. Savary's French Restaurant is still open, Japanese civilians joining the European neutrals and Japanese officers among the customers. Mrs. Savary also sent lunches to internees at Santo Tomas who could afford to pay seventy-five cents for that luxury.

#### Communications

There is no postal service, either in Baguio or in Manila. If a person can call for mail at the post office, after it has been dropped there, he is able to receive notes from residents in Manila, and occasionally a letter from Baguio. There are no deliveries in Manila or Baguio. All communications, outside Manila, wires, etc., were destroyed by war efforts before the Japanese entered the city, so there is no communication with the provinces. Trains are running to Cabanatuan and to San Fernando, but bridges were destroyed. Small bridges have been replaced at places, but pontoons take the place of the larger ones which were destroyed. Trains go up to one side of the river, where people get out, cross on the pontoons and take a train on the other side. It takes ten days to get from Batangas to Iloilo.

#### Life Within Camp Santo Tomas

Internees are fortunate in finding themselves a complete community, with everybody filling some sort of position, from executive to messenger. The Japanese commandant, Mr. Tsurimi, former Japanese consul, apparently a liberal, fair person, has allowed internees to govern themselves. Among the Executive Committee, with Earl Carroll as Chairman, are Clyde deWitt, Fred Berry, Kenneth Day, A. F. Duggleby and Carroll Grinnell. There is a Sanitation and Health Committee, a Censorship Committee, with Mr. Van Sickle, Mrs. Bissinger, Ray Cronin and Mr. G. H. Yette, a Food and Supply Committee (Fay Bailey is on this Committee), an entertainment committee, a vegetable garden committee (William Boericke is chairman, and Harold Blechynden a worker); a Boys sport committee, with the Brooks twins prominent in its activities; a discipline committee "of ten" (A.D. Calhoun and John Burke are on this committee) and an entertainment committee, among the various activities. Our next letter will give a more detailed description with names of these various committees. Doctors, dentists, nurses and glamour boys and girls apparently all have jobs to do. Tommy Fletcher, for instance, young polo player, is teaching astronomy and mathematics.

Everyone apparently got hold of all the materials and equipment they could from the outside, - materials to build the shacks, wood for the long tables they made themselves, where they ate outdoors. Bob Smiley, chief cook in the hospital kitchen brought in three refrigerators, which won him prominence in that department. Mrs. Kitty Fairman manages The Camp hospital kitchen.

Several babies were christened in the camp, among them, Geraldine Beverly Cadwallader, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cadwallader, born March 22nd at St. Luke's Hospital, coming into camp with her mother five weeks later. Dr. Fletcher is in the camp, but has permission to leave daily to attend patients.

Lest we who are living comfortably, half way across the world, forget the fortitude and courage needed to make the best of what must be at times unbearable conditions, we also mention the less cheerful side of life. First, Americans in Manila must contend with climate, and a foreign land. It took a strong pioneer spirit to cope with these, even in the good days. Lack of privacy, attendant upon internment, is something internees contended with even in good weather. When they are forced to live entirely inside, in corridors and crowded sleeping rooms (classrooms), where there is hardly space enough to walk between beds, there will be more cause for irritation. In one section of the camp, 470 women had to share three showers, and five toilets, two of which were nearly always out of order. With the shortage of supplies, and the lack of outside stimulus, spirits cannot help but lag at times. We are told that they feel they are forgotten here at home - not knowing of your many attempts to communicate with them. That is the dark side of the picture, and we hope for the sake of everyone they will not have to remain for the duration of the war.

Baguio

Very little information has come through from Baguio. It is thought conditions are much the same as at Santo Tomas, except that vegetables are more plentiful. Camp Holmes and Camp Cummings are names mentioned in connection with internment camps there. Dr. Dana Nance is in charge. It is possible one is a smaller camp inside the other. Following is a letter from a Brent School student, to someone in Manila, which took a month to get down, "Through the kindness of the Religious section of the Japanese Military Administration". It is dated April 9, 1942.

"Dear -----

We are all in fine shape here considering the conditions we are now under. The food is fine and we are kept busy in the morning by our assigned jobs and we play volleyball, baseball, tennis, and other games in the afternoon. We have two large meals every day and a little one in between. Three of us boys live together and we have lots of fun all day long.

There have been several notes received from Manila by people in here. I do wonder if there is any chance to contact Mother and Dad! I sure would love to hear from them. People send food in from the outside to their friends and it makes us envious to see the good food they get in but maybe our turn will come one of these days. All the Brent kids are well and Buck Parfit and Margaret Morris have both heard from their parents in Manila. If possible I would enjoy hearing from you. I will look forward to seeing you if we ever get let out and will you see if you can possibly contact Mother or Dad.

Yours sincerely,

Don Marshall"

Benguet Staff

The following list of names of Benguet staff, some of whom are in Santo Tomas, and some in Baguio, was given to one of the people coming out of Manila on June 5th, with the notation: "Well and safe. Please advise relatives." --

Elizabeth POND, Mary Lou BROWNING, Michael and Billie BROWNING, Mrs. Virginia and Suzanne CLARKE, H. HUGHES, E. JORGENSEN, J. L. FLEMING, Ruth and A. L. BUTZ, Alice, Roger, Michael and Mary Frances BURTON, E. R. FEEK, J. D. STUART, J. C., Claire and Mrs. J. C. THOMPSON, Lillian HEZZLEWOOD, William HOLLAND, Bryan and Thelma KERNS, Rose and Karen WHITENECK, Edna GUMP, C. C., Dorothy and Alan B. LIVINGSTON, V. A. LIGHT, Jeanette LIGHT, R. H. and Rosemary MCLAUGHLIN, R.M. and HANNAH WOOTON OVERBECK, Ann WORTHINGTON, George and Blanche RITTER, F. S., Mrs. F. S. and Elizabeth S. SMALL, Corinne and B. C. ELSLEY, J. B. RICE, Josephine MILLER, W. M. CHATFIELD and Mrs. W. N. CHATFIELD, Katherine DANA, C. A. DEWITT, W. M. and Mabel CROSBY, J. S. and Grace PETERSON, W. L. CARTER and Mrs. W. L. CARTER, Lee, Lee Ann and Virginia BLINZLER, H. C. HAUGHTON, L. C. HAMMON, Paul A., Gladys, Paul E. and David W. SCHAFER R. H., Peter, Sally and Mrs. R. H. WYGLE, A. F. DUGGLEBY, Luther W. LENNOX, Dana W. NANCE, Jean, Stanley, and Fred JARRETT, Clio MATTHEWS, Rose T. MCKEE, C. L., Hazel and Gail Ann ELLIOTT, Alyce Mae MCCALLUM, H. E. STRONG, Stewart, Marietta BUTLER and Jeanne RAAB, Madge and Gregory WOODHAM, O. J. and Mrs. O. J. TUSCHKA, L. J. VAN SCHAICK and Nellie VAN SCHAICK, William HAUBE, J. J. MURPHY, J. BLACK, J. J. DUNBAR, J. W. FERRIER, D. L. ALBERT, Clark CARTER and Mrs. Clark and Patty CARTER, Arthur and Emmaline DUNGEY, S. S. and Mildred BARTLETT, Horacio and Mrs. Horacio WILDMAN, and Helen and Yolanda WILDMAN, Tom CONDY, H. W. HARD, J. A. HINKLEY, H. HOLMES, L. L. WHITENECK and Marge WHITENECK, C. L. WALKER, Lenox STUART, R. COREY and Flora COREY, Kris and Janet KELSEY, Ruth HOOPER, W. F. and Georgia HAMM, M. B., Dorothy, Elizabeth Ann and Derry MILLS, M. R. and Alma MULRYAN, Nancy LEWIS, Mary B., Frank and Jean MERRITT, J. S. SOARES, J. B., Mrs. J. B. SEHORN, Mrs. M. A. VINCENT, A. V., Ann Connie, Donald and Rosaline Quinn TUOHY, Mrs. N. M. SALEEBY, E. W., Mrs. E. W., Billy, and Betsy HEROLD.

TARLAC PRISON CAMP

Among the prisoners of war at Tarlac (Capas), at Camp O'Donnell, are a number of former civilian Manila residents who have been reported missing or killed in action. Bill Burrell, for instance, according to a note written on the 20th of May, is very much alive, driving a truck, but "not selling many Buick cars". Jake Zobel, Bill Pearce, Jack Hair, Jack Littig, Roseveare, Dr. Waterous, Sam Wilson, Tidal Segundo, Barry Baldwin, Wade Bothran, John Christianson, Hank Henry and Hector Syquia are also there. Appended is the list of names we have been able to secure of Tarlac prisoners of war. We understand there are about 6,000 Americans there, some of whom first went to Bilibid, a clearing house for both Filipino and American prisoners. We have been told no prisoners were sent to China.

EXCHANGE-RELIEF SHIPS

Due to Japanese refusal to permit safe conduct, there is still no prospect of the immediate sailing of the KANANGOORA, the Red Cross chartered Swedish ship now waiting in San Francisco, filled with supplies for prisoners of war in the orient.

According to a despatch to the New York Tribune, of Aug. 31, Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, "reminded the Japanese of their obligation under the Geneva Convention to facilitate delivery of supplies to prisoners and internees", in a note sent through Swiss authorities, proposing that supplies be sent direct to Portugese East Africa in American Red Cross ships to be transferred there to Japanese Red Cross ships. This request is for further facilities than those already permitted on vessels exchanging Japanese and United States nationals, as the Gripsholm "does not have sufficient cargo carrying capacity to transport the amount of supplies which it is desired to send to prisoners and internees in the Far East".

An interview with Norman Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, reported in The Times, Aug. 30, states: "Involved in the unsuccessful negotiations, Mr. Davis explained, were two treaties, known as the Geneva Conventions of 1929, signed by representatives of the Japanese Government and representatives of virtually all the nations of the world. One provides for the amelioration of wartime conditions, the use of the Red Cross in war and for the organization of National Red Cross Societies. The other relates to the treatment of prisoners of war.

"While the Japanese Government had not previously formally ratified the treaties," Mr. Davis said today, "it communicated with our government, through the Swiss Government, as early as Feb. 7, 1942, stating that it intended to adhere to and to apply the provisions of these treaties."

In the meantime the months go by, while the Red Cross and various departments of governments discuss formally the ways and means of getting relief to dying people. And all these years we have been under the impression that these questions had long ago been decided between nations entering upon a humanitarian era; that there already existed a great institution of mercy, able to relieve suffering in wartime, as well as during peace times, world-wide in character, with international representatives of such unimpeachable character that their charitable motives could be questioned by no one. But it seems institutions are dependent upon men, and if there is no one to vitalize them, they cannot function.

#### RED CROSS AND PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE

The official list of internees of the Office of the Provost Marshal General, War Department, is made up of names received through the Japanese and International Red Cross. We do not know the number of military prisoners of war, but civilians number about 117. We believe every effort is being made by the Provost Marshal's office to increase this list, and they are hoping to add to it by a collective inquiry through the Red Cross, based upon names brought in by the various Gripsholm repatriates. Some mail, but no parcels, may go out on the Gripsholm, to people thus officially listed. All those who have received permits may now address their mail to internees in the same way as previously advised, changing "Via Chicago", to "Via New York City". The original routing was for the Kanangoora, which has been held up.

One way to expedite getting your name on this official list is to send a cable through your local chapter (if they do not have this information, write to American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.), guaranteeing cable expenses. They bill you when the query goes through and again when reply is received.

#### REPATRIATION

The State Department is working on what the Japanese might consider exceptional cases, as a start in the problem of repatriating Americans from Manila. They are hopeful, but it will be a long process, since there are so many more Americans still in the Philippines than anywhere else in the Orient.

One correspondent is at a loss to understand why consular officials and employees of the High Commissioner's office rate special privileges, when these privileges have in the past been granted on the basis that diplomats are the last to remain after all civilians who wished to leave a country have been given an opportunity to go. No warning was ever given the civilians in the Philippines, although Americans were advised to evacuate Japan and China. Answers to this question vary with the interpretation individuals place upon international agreements and "understandings". The only consistent one is "This is War". There will undoubtedly be many Americans who will not want to leave Manila, just as there are those who prefer to stay in Japan and China. But it seems likely that everyone who wants to leave will be given a chance, BUT WHEN.

PARTIAL LIST OF PRISONERS OF WAR AT CAMP O'DONNELL, CAPAS, TARIAC

ANDERSON, Raymond; ASTER, C. H.; ASIS, Abraham A.; ALLEN, Roy; BARKER, Bob; BALDWIN, Robert; BLAKELEDGE, W. C., Capt.; BLANKS, Ralph; BOGPOLE, Bernhard; BOLTON, Howard; BOOTS, Eldon; BOWER, Clarence; BROWN, Edward; BROOKS, Wilfred; BUNNELL, Johnny, Lt.; BURRELL, Bill; BONOAN, Martin; BISOCAS, Walter; BRINGAS, Col; BOWLER, Franky, BOWLER, Johnny; BERTS, Maj. BROWN, Al.; BOOTH, Bernard; BOONE, James; BOREMBERG, Dr. Maj.; BERRY, Dr. Mj. BYE, Dr. Capt.; BALDWIN, Barry; BALDWIN, James; BOYD, Carl W.; BEEBE, Louis S. Bri. Gral.; BURRELL, Wm.; CALICA, David; CARR, J. W. CAWLEY; CERVENKA, Arthur; CHOATE, Bruce; COFFINDASSER, Rexel; COLLINS, Ed.; CALDWELL, Lt.; CHOCHRANE, David; COTHRAN, Wade; CHRISTIANSON, John, COUGH, Rudie; COXCY, Eugene; CRAST, Durwood; CRAIG, Dr. Col.; GRAI, Clement; CASTRO, Fred Ruiz, Majl; CAVANES, Julian; CALLECK, Lt.; DAIGLE, Elmo; DANIEL HOBBS, Vernon; DANIELSON, Doreance; DATA, Oscar; DAVIS, Lt.; DAY, Chaplain, M. E.; DEFEN, Simeon; DEUTCHER, William; DICK, Charles; DORSEY, Robert; DRAVANT, William; DANIELSOME, Dorange; DURABACH, Peter; DEWLEY, Tom, Mj.; EDDLEMAN, George; EDSON, Bernald; EDWARDS, Douglas Col. EIVELSEERGER, Leon; ELLIS, Arthur; EVANS, Bob (Eng.); FERRAREN, Maj.; FREEMAN, Robert; FRIEDLANDER, Albert; FRONIA, Hector; FRANCO, John; FULLMER, Marland; FELIX, Leon T.; FLORES, Louis; FREEBURG, Lt.; FIELDS, Robt. T.; FOSTER, Trinidad; GANADEN, Lt.; GAUTHIER, Jack; GORDON, Robert; GASHGARIN; GOUGHOUR, Clarence; GRAHAM, Granville; GREB, Michael; GRISSEN, Edward; GUMAWID; GILLESPIE, Dr. Col.; GREY, Jessie; GALBRAITH, Col; HOFFCAT, Paul; HAGON, Don; HAMES, Jay; HARWOOD, Otto; HEARTH, Wesley; HILL, Noel; HOFFMAN, Charles; HINES, Clifford Capt.; HOLLAND, Jack; HONKEL, John; HENDERSON, Robert; HENRY, F. C.; HOWELL, Fred; HIBBS, Ralph Capt.; HALE, Lt.; HODES, Fino; HANES, Donald; HORTON, Thomas Maj.; HUDSON, R. C. Sgt.; HIRDINA, G.; HORAN, John P. Col. HOFFFEL, Kenneth, Capt. U. S. N.; HENRY, Hank, U. S. N. HAIR, Jack; JAMESON, Hyod; JOHNSON, H. K. Maj.; JOHNSON, Thermal; JOHNSON, Harold; JONES, Henry S. Lt.; JONES, Richard, Lt.; JORDAN, Murry; KAYES, Fred F.; KILNIGER, Philip; KOPPENHAUER, George; KOONSE, George; KEAVEN, Jack; KELSEY (Benguet Eng.); LAUMAN; LANGLOIS, Charles, Lt. LEE, Henry, Lt.; LITTIG, Jack, Lt. U. S. N.; LASKA, Carl; LEASEEM, Charles Capt.; LEE, Presnell; LEVEN, Solomon; LILLY, Col.; LABRO, Felix; LEWIS, Ted; MACK, Joseph; MADHANOY, Benjamin, MAINESS, David; MALCOLM, Dewey; MANGEL, Milo; MARTINEZ, Col.; MASON, Capt. L.; MAYFIELD, Leland; McCal, Parker, McKINN, Raymond; MERCHAN, Dr.; MIDESKOWSKI, Stanley; MILLER, Kenneth; MILLER, S. B.; MOFFIT, Fred. C.; MOULDRES, Lucas; MUNN, John; McENTEE, Jim; MATA, Benjamin L. McCAFFREY, John P. Lt.; MILES, Lee Lt.; MORAVECK, (Czec-slovak) MURDOCK, Robert; MOVACEK, Ernest; MacDONALD, Paul; McKAY; MAXWELL; NANCE, Louis; NORTH, Dr. Col.; NORMANDY, Edward Jr.; NITOHREDO, Aug.; NORMANDY, Edward; NASR, Fred; OGLENGCO, R. O. Lt.; O'HEARN, Ted; OKONZAK; OKERO, Napoleon; OSSIP, Carl; O'LEARY; PACHARD, Ernest; PERRY, George; PAPIENUCK, Simon; PATTERSON, David; PENROSE, Arthur Col.; PERKINS, Clarence; PHEIL, Raymond; PLIMMER, Daniel; PRACTOR, Cameron; PRUYET, Daniel Lt.; PALMA, Monico; PEARCE, Bill, U. S. N.; PIERCE, Brig. Gen; PETTIT, Capt.; PUGH, John R. Lt. Col.; PERKINS, Peter; QUEENSBERRY, William; QUIRIT, J.; QUINLAN, Clinton; RAYMOND; ROBB; RUSCH, Henry; ROOT, Arthur Capt.; RAMSEY, Benjamin; REBECK, Joe Capt.; RESELLA, Benjamin; ROBERTSON, Jon; ROBIE, Walter; ROBINS, Robert Lt.; RONVAR, Martin Lt.; RUSSELL, J. B.; RUSSELL, Simon; FIGUNAM, Henry; ROLAND, Dr. Capt.; RAMIN, Bill; ROZAL, Ananias; RONAN, Fr. Edwin Chap; ROSVIERE, (Goodrich Rubber); REYES, Norman; STEWARD, Frank; SCARBOROUGH, Alvin; SCHWANSON, H. K.; SCOTT, George; SEBASTIAN, Lt.; SESE, Capt; SHOEMAKER, Capt; SMITH, Richard R.; SEVCIK, John Paul; SIMMONS, Robert; SMITH, Charles; SNEED; STECKLEIN, F.; SOLENPENG, Thomas; STOCK, George; SPRING, Robert; STAKES, B. F.; SCHAFFNER, Glen; STEINER, George Lt.; STESANSKI, Walter; STOKES, B. T. Captl; SELINER, George; SYQUIA, Hector; SULLIVAN, Dr. Col.; STRAND, Dr. Maj.; SCHWARTZ, Dr. SITTEE, Dr. Jam; SALACUP, Dr. Maj; STEVENS, Lee; SHELLEY, Lt.; SILVESTRE, Salzar; SANITY, Lt.; SCHLATLER; SHARP, William F. Maj., Gen.; SCALLS; SEGUNDO, Gen. Fidel; TASH, James, TASSEY, John; THOMAS, Jessie; THOMPSON, Donald; TIMBERLAICK, Roscoe; TOYCEN, Dermont, TRUIJILLO, Raymond; TURLA, Capt.; TERRY, Elmer Lt.; TRAFFNEL, Maj.; TREYWICK, Jesse Col.; UPTINSKY, J. P.; UFTON, Max Sgt.; VENTIGAN, Herman; VERGARA, Percival; VANDERVOGET, Dr. Col.; VALNETINE, Lt.; WATEROUS, Dr.; WEBER, William; WEEDEN, Willard Lt.; WIENDHAM, William; WHIPPLE, Myson; WHITTENBURG, Floyd; WOODSON, JACK; WILSON, Fr., Chaplain; WHITE, E. D.; WICKARD, Theo. Lt. Col.; WOODWARD, Paul.; WILSON, Sam.; WALLACE, Ted; WHITENECK, Fred (Benguet) WAINWRIGHT J. M. General; YOUNG, William; YOUNG, George; YANGA, Felix C.; YORK, George; ZOBEL, Jaldo.