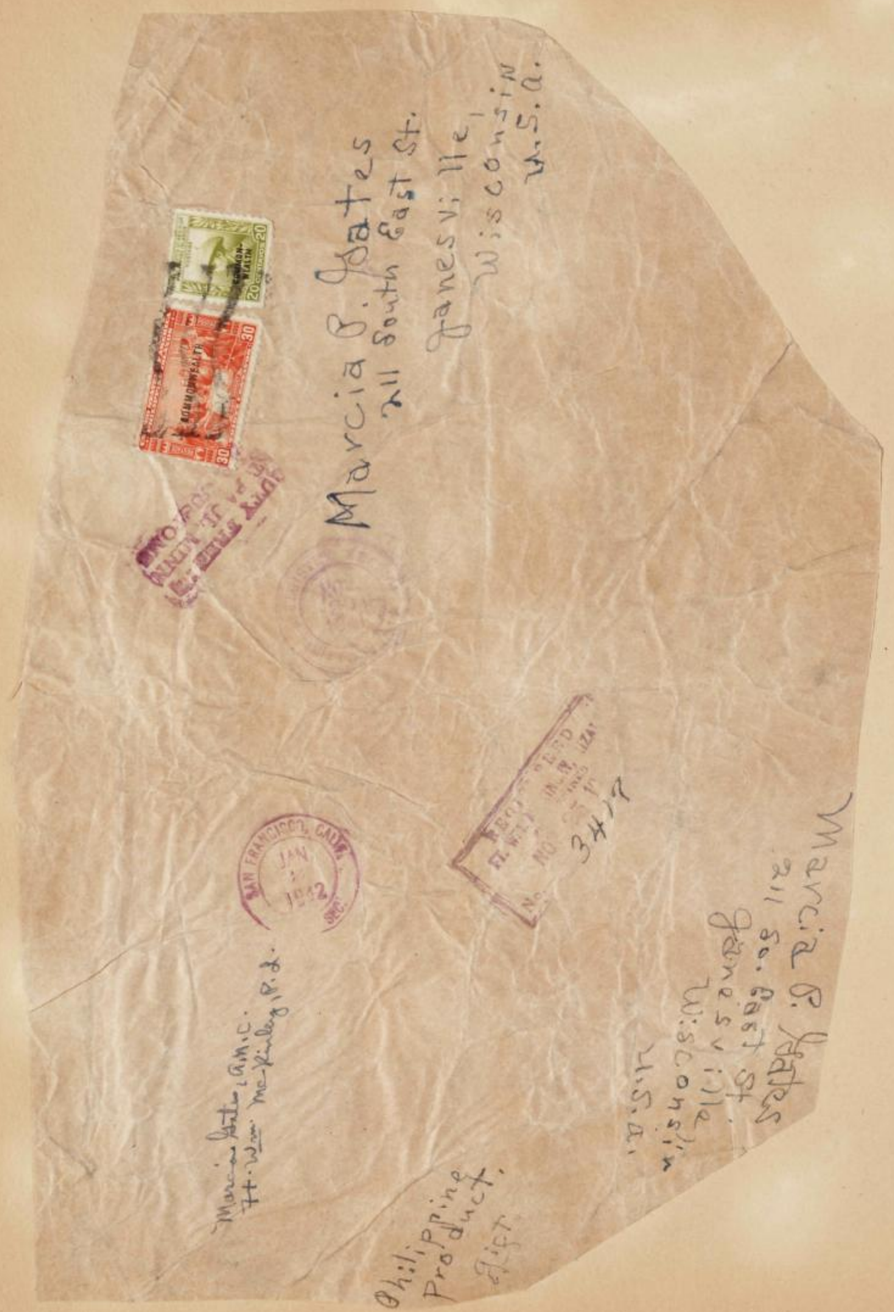
SCRAP BOOK


Sept. 30
Frisco.
Dear Mom & Jim,
arrived here
a.m. without any
Enjoyed the train trip immensely.
Do not expect to leave
here until the 4th of Oct.
This will give me plenty
of time to see Frisco.
That is if we don't run out
of dough.
Will write you more
pertinent later, just
wanted you to know I
reached Fort Mason okay.
Love, Mac.
POST CARD
BUY DEFENSE SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
OCT 12
1941
Mrs. M. P. Yates
211 So. East St.
Janesville,
Wisconsin
43718
Nature Tone Views


10/4/41
Dear Jim & Mom,
Sailing this
The Pres. Cleveland
Have enjoyed my
Frisco. Weather
perfect. People grand.
Letterman Hosp. beautiful,
would like to work there.
Wouldn't have missed
this chance for the world.
24 nurses going, two
ships sailing. 12 nurses each.
Met a grand fellow on the
train, is a Purser on the
Matson lines.
Talked with several who have
just returned, say they would
like to be going back. Love, Mac
POST CARD
BUY DEFENSE SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
OCT 6
3-PM
1941
Mrs. Howard Mumm
209 So. East St.
Janesville,
Wisconsin
43760
Nature Tone Views









I Pray for You

I pray for you while you are far away,
My thoughts surround you both by night and day;
I pray that wheresoe'er you have to go
Divine protection you will always know.

I pray for you because you're dear to me,
Because between us rolls so deep a sea;
I ask that angels guard you in each place
From all the perils you may have to face.

I pray for you—my every thought's a prayer—
That God will bless and keep you in His care;
I ask that safely you'll return to me
When peace is won and ours the victory.







Forming this little mechanized army at Fort Sheridan are Marcia Gates, Sammie Shepperd and Viola Stavedahl, all nurses and 2d lieutenants.

Mrs. Marcia P. Gates
211 South East 5 Street
Janesville,
Wisconsin
U.S.A.

Mrs. M.P. Gates
211 So. East St.
Janesville,
Wisconsin
U.S.A.











Dec 26 -
1942

Aboard Pres. Cleveland
Oct. 7, 1941

Dear Elva,

Want to write you a letter today so I can mail it from Hawaii tomorrow. Will have so many cards to write when I get there and won't have time to write you a letter. Also plenty to see.

Hope you had a happy birthday. Am wondering if the boys returned the 6th. Hope you received the little remembrance. Wouldn't have missed this trip for the world Elva. Am having more fun. There are [redacted] twelve nurses aboard. Had a dance last night, never danced with so many different fellows in my life. Popularity galore and did we love it.

One nurse is on duty each day, two nurses make the tour of inspection each morning with the chief surgeon and other officers. Two nurses sit at the head table with the Col.'s every evening for dinner and of course have cocktails before. Gosh, you should see some of these "war horses" as some of the fellows call them. They are in their glory. We have five of them only we call them the "elder nurses". Well anyway they take the Col.'s and Majors' off our hands. Must say that Alice and I are giving Sheridan a good name and will continue to do so. A lot of the girls are making fools of themselves.

We have a grand sun deck which we frequent often and lie in our deck chairs. Ought to have a smell tan before we get there. We look like lobsters now.

Was crazy about Letterman hospital, both of us want to sign up for it and work there when we return. The weather was perfect in Frisco.

One night we wrote down what we thought some of the girls were doing back at Sheridan. It was really rich but of course made us a little homesick.

We have the suites, six beds in each there are three rooms to a suite. The service swell, people perfect and [redacted] elegant. Such variety I never did see. Saw a school of porpoises yesterday, made some of the boys wish they were fishing.

[redacted]

Write me all the news at Sheridan. Address it Station Hosp. Manila, P. I. We were told we won't be working for more than 2 wks. after we reach Manila. Will write you again after we have visited Hawaii.

Love, Marcia

Sternberg Nurses Hm
Manila, P.I.
Oct. 26, 1941

Dear Elva and Evalyn,

Was going to wait and write when our orders came but they aren't here yet and I want to get this off on the next clipper.

We arrived here Thurs. eve Oct. 23. Sort of hated to leave the boat as that meant saying goodbye to our friends aboard the Pres. Cleveland. Perhaps we won't see some of them ever.

Enjoyed the trip but was glad to get to my new home. Eighty of the 24 nurses are stationed here already but the rest of us do not know where we are going.

A party of nurses & the chief nurse Capt. Davison met us and brought us to Sternberg. Had dinner and then a few drinks. From here we went to the Army and Navy Club dancing and seeing a few of our ship pals. Gosh, talk about social life, plenty of it. However Alice and I are taking it easy. One night we counted 16 dates while sitting in the parlor but we decided to go to bed.

Went out last night with two fellows who have been here 4 and six years and not army or navy men thank goodness. They showed us a grand time. Hate to leave them and Sternberg but we don't care where they send us.

Didn't think it possible to have a better time than we did in Hawaii but we did at our stop in Guam. Some of the nurses made fools of themselves there by drinking too much but not Alice and I. In fact the Col. said we were the perfect ladies of the "Bliss". Don't think for one minute we won't continue to be called that.

Went swimming in Army Navy club pool first day here also did some shopping.

Yesterday we bowled at the "Y" and then tennis in the afternoon. The Standard Oil fellow I met is going to take me horse back riding Sunday. Gee, there are more things to do. Golf at McKinley today if it doesn't rain.

The weather has been perfect and I'm not just saying that. Just one hot day. It's comfortable any place if you are inside. Of course this is their best season.

Was thinking about calling Howie the other night when the phone rang. He said he would be in Manila Saturday as week ends are the only days they can leave their island, Corregidor. Ann will come & him and we expect to have a grand time. There are so many things we want to see in Manila before we leave for our station.

I sent Phil and Frank a wire but thought you would rather have a letter. Am so anxious to hear from you two. Haven't received any mail since I left Frisco. Don't forget to tell me all about yourselves. Also Harry and Vern. Have you seen Phil? No kidding I really am going to miss him. But I hope to find someone his equal.

Bozie was a better sailor than I 'cause he didn't get seasick as I did the first day out. Anyway every time I look at him I think of two, not one, Harry & Frank. And with the book, "My Friends," which I have faithfully written in, I think of you two frequently. I know I'll never find two girls as grand as you.

Alice and I are sitting here writing with our Ft. Sheridan sweat shirts on. We have made friends with our new roommates the lizards. Gosh but they are funny little creatures but they eat the bugs and mosquitos. Neither have we seen but will in time. Food is good, miss fresh milk, only powdered milk here.

Tell Monty and Gretchen that Alice is laying the plans to write.

Here's a scoop about Kathleen, she did leave her one and only love here as we suspected. However he married recently. Too bad. The girls here have the same impression of her as I gathered from what they said as we did. This was her last station before she returned.

Have been taking hikes around Manila but have never been stared at, will be glad when I get as tan or colored as they are, if that's at all possible. Got a peachy sun burn when swimming, they say salt water make you tan easily. Was sitting on the lawn at the club after a swim eating lunch never realizing the sun was hot enough to burn.

Took quite a few pictures which I will have developed when I know where I am going.

We had blackouts every night after leaving Hawaii and a convoy with us. They took our cameras away after leaving Hawaii and we didn't receive them until we reached Manila. I did want to take some pictures in Guam otherwise I didn't care.

This is surely the lazy life, will be so glad to work again. Gosh you even put your shoes out side the door to be shined and your clothes too.

There isn't much more to write this time as we haven't been here but a few days. Only wish I had you here to talk to.

Oct. 28

Another swell evening spent seeing Manila. Orders came today. Alice and I will be stationed together at Ft. McKinley. We feel we are very lucky as so many of the girls were split up.

No mail yet, gosh I wish that clipper would hurry up and get here. Heard today it was still in Guam.

Went swimming at Polo club last night. These outdoor pools are alright and they serve you drinks on the lawn.

More later —

Here I am & Alice thank goodness, at Ft. McKinley our first post. I like it very much. We live in little cottages, three and four girls to one cottage. Started working the 30th and it sure seemed good to wear the old uniform again.

The golf course is right at my front door. Miss Mitchell can probably tell you how nice it is although things have probably changed since she was here, if she was stationed here.

Well I had a date with Howie last night. Gosh, did he look good to me. Probably 'cause it meant someone from Sheridan. He looked so nice in his evening clothes, I wore my new formal. We kept running into friends I met on the boat and he had to sort of share me. That is my best guy. There are so few women here and so the boys who love to dance just beg escorts to dance with their partners. Therefore more fun.

I told him what Phil said over the phone and it sure tickled him. He is stationed in Corregidor and can only come in week ends. Surely am not going to see him very often 'cause he still has those ideas & disapproves of so much.

They are not sending many ships over and the clipper service has been terrible. It's going to be terribly not hearing from my family and friends for months at a time. I feel the greatest sacrifice I've made in coming here is leaving my friends behind. Gosh how I miss you two.

Will try and get this off on next clipper, heaven only knows when it leaves. Love, Marion

am going to send you some pictures taken of the trip, either in this letter or with your Christmas gifts. The shipping services are very poor. Very few boats are calling and the clippers are stopping therefore delaying air mail letters.

Would love to send some Chinese things but they are reasonably cheap but the duty is so high when sending them back to the States. [illegible] Hongkong I'll bring [illegible] back with me. [illegible] something [illegible]

a [illegible] going to a dinner dance [illegible] with a [illegible] officer [illegible]

They [illegible] have coffee hours at ten every morning [illegible]. Tell Kak and Bud that they [illegible] Filipinos to [illegible] your tennis balls [illegible]

[illegible] The cannon goes off every evening at 5:30 P.M. just like at [illegible] and they play the Star Spangled Banner. So I can't forget the [illegible].

Seems there are so many places of interest to visit in the various islands about us. Will write you about them. There really isn't [illegible] long [illegible] "orphans of the Pacific". It's all [illegible] Philippines [illegible] to get it.

If you don't [illegible]

Happy Birthday [illegible]

[illegible] fresh milk [illegible] for a glass.

Love,

Mar

(over)

However it may turn up.

Went Xmas shopping today so I could get my remembrances off on the next boat. They should reach the States Dec. 15. your birthday, and you will have them before Xmas. But no peeking until Xmas Eve, I will have to tell you what they are tho as I am sending everything together.

The black coral bracelet is for your Mom. The heart necklace for Kak, the silver bracelet for Jinny. These are all hand made in sterling silver by the natives here. Thought them very pretty and easy to send. I plan to send you each something made of piña cloth which is pineapple fiber, truly beautiful linen. The buttons made of coconut wood are a remembrance for your birthday [illegible]. For Betty the small [illegible] Bolo knife and for Bud the large Bolo knife as that is what I think he would like. Tell him there are so many different kinds I just didn't know which to buy [illegible] and get one that has already been used [illegible]

The hand carved salad fork and spoon are Howie's. [illegible] just to show [illegible] kind of crude carving.

We found it very difficult to shop as we don't know the places. I had to take the car driver in the shop with us to get the [illegible] places [illegible] which is a very dangerous place for us Americans. All white men carry knives concealed in canes there. We have had several patients in the Hosp. who [illegible] knifed by Moros.

Sent some Philippine honey I believe it is to [illegible] family which I hope you receive too; as for the twins I'll just have to keep looking [illegible] something later.

Was very disappointed in not being able to send Dad the cigars I was planning on as they are supposed to be extra special. The [illegible] on them & cannot send any more to the States until 1942. So will get them later.

My Xmas cards & calendars should reach you first.

Love,

Mar

(over)

Will send some pictures to Bet as I can't find them.

am going to send you some pictures taken on the trip, either in this letter or with your Christmas gifts.

Love,

Mar

(over)

Went & miss shopping today so I could get my
Christmas cards off on the next boat. They should reach the
States Dec. 15. your birthday, and you will have them
before X mas. But no peeking until X mas Eve, I will
have to tell you what they are tho as it's something
we'll have together.

The beads could be bracelets for your mom. The
heart necklace for Kak, the silver bracelet for Jenny. These
are all hand made and sterling silver by the natives here.
I thought them very pretty and easy to send. I plan to send you
each something made of pineapple cloth which is pineapple
fibre, very beautiful linen. The buttons made of coconut
wood are a remembrance for your birthday. Both. For
Betty the small pointed bladed Bolo knife and for Bud
the large Bolo knife as that is what I think he wanted
but don't know how well to buy until I get there and get one that has
already been used. It will be hard to get a bolo, but more.
The handle can be silver fork and spoon are Moros.
Tell them just to show the kind of the cradle carving.
We found it very difficult to shop as we don't know
the place to go. Had to take the cab driver into
the shop with us to get the bolo knives as the cab drivers
places for tourist buying. The Walled City
which is a very dangerous place for an American. All
white men carry knives concealed in canes these. We
have had several patients in the Moro hospital
the Moros.

I sent some Philippine honey I believe it is to each
family which I hope you receive two; as for the twins
I'll just have to keep looking as I'll always add extra
there something later.

I was very disappointed to not be able to
send Dad the cigars I was bringing one as this are
supposed to be extra special. The shop-keeper packed them
just as they were & I cannot send any more to the states until
1972. So will send them later. My Xmas cards & calendars should reach you first.

Will send some pictures to
Bud as soon as I have finished them.

Love to you all

(over)


MT. RAINIER FROM LAKE WASHINGTON

2d Lt Marcia L. Gates

HEADQUARTERS
United States Forces in the Philippines
Fort Mills, P. I.

211.
PMR-AG-1. April 9, 1942.

Subject: Letter Order No. 18.

To: Surgeon, United States Forces in the Philippines, Fort Mills, P.I.

Each of the following named nurses is relieved from assignment and duty at stations as indicated, is then assigned to Station Hospital, Fort Mills P.I., and will report to the commanding officer for duty:

GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. I

1st Lieut. Edith E. Schacklette, (N-702837), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Agnes D. Barre, (N-702944), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Hattie R. Brantley, (N-703133), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Helen M. Cascioni, (N-720064), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Forcas L. Easterling, (N-734007), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Marcia L. Gates, (N-730145), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Verna V. Henson, (N-734031), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Rosemary Hogan, (N-702877), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Willa L. Hobk, (N-703175), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Mary G. Lohr, (N-702907), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Inez V. McDonald, (N-702933), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Adolpha M. Meyer, (N-732164), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Frances L. Nash, (N-702827), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Rita G. Palmer, (N-720162), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Juanita Redmond, (N-702902), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Edith M. Wimberly, (N-703169), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Alice M. Zwicker, (N-720822), nurse, ANC.

GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. 2.

1st Lieut. Josephine M. Nesbit, (N-700665), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Catherine M. Acorn, (N-720281), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Earleen Allen, (N-703039), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Louise M. Anschicks, (N-701940), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Phyllis Arnold, (N-732013), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Clara M. Bickford, (N-703134), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Ethel L. Blaine, (N-703675), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Minnie L. Breese, (N-702914), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Myra V. Burris, (N-730425), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Edith M. Cerns, (N-736011), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Dorothea M. Daley, (N-703056), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Mildred Dalton, (N-703170), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Kathryn L. Dollason, (N-702897), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Susan K. Downing, (N-703001), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Sallie P. Durrett, (N-702939), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Bertha N. Dworsky, (N-734006), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Adele F. Foreman, (N-703172), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Eleanor M. Garen, (N-728026), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Leona Gastinger, (N-703010), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Nancy G. Gillahan, (N-703452), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Beulah M. Greenwalt, (N-702967), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Alice J. Hahn, (N-730426), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Grace D. Hallman, (N-703186), nurse, ANC.

November 18, 1941
Fort Wm. McK'nley, P.I.

Dear Mom and the rest:

Your letter of the 13th of October came today. Was so glad to hear from you. Any message from home 's surely apprec' ated. Sent you a wire Sunday as one never knows whether a letter 's go'ng to reach home. Rumor has 't that one of the sh'ps that came with us was sunk.

Am try'ng to become adjusted to the Ph'l pp'nes, the weather at present 's hot but the morn'ngs and even'ngs are cool. We only work six hours a day unless we are on n'ght duty. The soc'al life 's of course very busy seeing we are the only white women on the 'slands. The country 's beaut'ful, I am go'ng to send you some p'ctures very soon. We are stat'oned at Ft. Wm. McK'nley a very pretty spot about three m'les from the c'ty of Man'la. The golf course 's r'ght at my front door, there 's a lovely swimm'ng pool at the club outside overlook'ng the mountains. Tenn's courts at the club and free horse back r'd'ng at the stables. We are having clothes made as 't 's hard to get ready made clothes that are in style. They can be made so cheaply here.

The Medical off'cers of Ft. McK'nley (over f'fty of them) are giv'ng the nurses a d'nner dance th's Saturday 'n our honor. Next Saturday 's the Army, Navy game. I am go'ng w'th Howard Ir'sh, remember h'm? He at present 's stat'oned at Corr'gadort a small 'sland about twenty-f've m'les by water from the Man'la Bay. Al'ce and I went out there w'th h'm one day. Never knew there was such a beaut'ful spot 'n the world. So cool and pretty. I can request an out-post after I have been here one year so I may choose that 'sland.

To see the way the nat'ves l've seems 'poss'ble anyone could exist. Have stood with my mouth open many t'mes I know. Bel'eve I told you we l've 'n l'ttle cottages. Three or four in each. We have a house boy who keeps the cottage clean, makes our beds, shines our shoes, empt'es our ash trays, etc. Then we have a lavandera a wash women in other words who does all our laundry and presses clothes every day. Gosh I'm afra'd I'll be plenty spo'led. Reason for th's being that 't 's really too hot to work more than s'x hours a day and that of course would be work and too they do all that for two bucks a month. Help 't so cheap here.

Wish you could see the beaut'ful flowers here. A lot of orchids of var'ous sizes and colors that you can go out a p'ck. any color that will go with the even'ng dress you plan to wear. I have had to buy two more even'ng dresses and plan to have some more made. The n'ght clubs and theaters are a'r cond't'oned.

We have had to become accustomed to the food here as 't 's a little different. Also our pets the l'zards and var'ous other little an'mals. We must slep under mosquito bars every night to prevent a bite from a certain mosquito which causes Dengue fever. Malaria do here no fear of Yellow Fever or cholera as we were innoculated for those here.

Janesville,
Wisconsin
U.S.a.

NR 852 KA1HR FROM MANILA PI OCT 27

M P GATES
211 SO EAST ST JANESVILLE WISC

GLAD TO BE HERE MAIL WILL BE FORWARDED TO MY PERMANENT ADDRESS

/S/ MARCIA

Amateur Radio Station
W6LUJ
4534 - 56th St. San Diego, Calif.

This AMATEUR RADIO comes to you direct from Fort Wm.McKinley at Manila,P.I., by the courtesy of AMATEUR RADIO free of c harge. It is forwarded to you by mail to expedite and assure delivery.

You may reply via this station providing y our message is of a personal nature and such as would not otherwise be filed with a comme ercial company. Kindly forward your message to this station by mail, no phone or personal calls please. Be sure your message is legible and concise (not over 25 words in the text) and give full address.

Stamp contribution welcomed to help maintain mailing service.





Mrs. Marcia P. Gates
211 South East Street
Janesville, Wisconsin
U.S.A.

MARCIAS Horoscope

The Stars Say

by GENEVIEVE KEMBLE

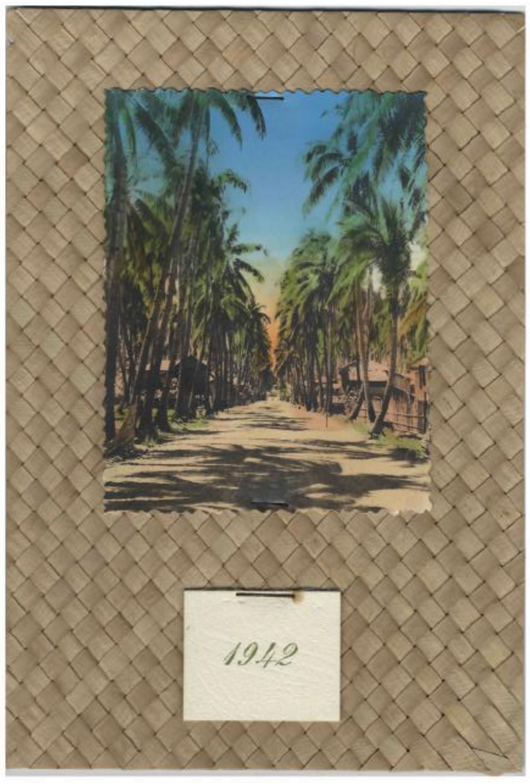
1943

For Monday, March 15

MONDAY'S astrological forecast is a very encouraging one for those who are expecting rewards for outtsanding accomplishments, with appropriate recognition, financial returns, personal esteem and prestige. Good work, studious and dependable effort should gain enduring advantages.

Those whose birthday it is may be in line for recognition, honors and enduring rewards for meritorious work, whether such efforts and industry were in public, community or personal achievements. A time to aim at long sustained benefits and substantial good fortune.

A child born on this day may have sound and practical talents, industry, responsibility and fidelity, and will attain commensurate rewards.



Ft. Sheridan, Ill
Dec. 10, 1941

Dear Mrs. Gates -

I received your very welcome letter to-day and know that at a time like this it must be awfully hard for you to wait and wonder about Marcia's safety.

Though I can't help any in that respect perhaps a few lines from someone else who is interested might help.

There are a lot of things I would like to discuss but of course it is not a good policy to discuss any subject of a military nature. In fact to do so would be very unadvisable.

I will enclose Marcia's letters though I had better erase off part of things she mentioned. She could not have been written in a letter. Now we never put anything in a letter that would not pass censorship as we have been told that as soon as possible all mail would be censored.

2.

I feel sure that Marcia is safe or we would have had some word. Guess we'll have to cling to that old saying "No news is good news".

Phil is no longer here. I didn't see him before they left but one of the girls said she had been to see him and he said that he had a letter on Monday. (They left Tuesday). If I can get in touch with him somehow I'll ask him if the letter sending at least mind you. If not however our parts doubtful that we will be able to reach him. I think he tried to sign up for the same place that Marcia is but they wouldn't let him transfer.

I certainly hope some of our letters and packages will reach her in time for Christmas. It will be rather a difficult day for everyone. I do think it is harder for those who are left behind. I'd know I would rather be there than sitting back here wondering what is happening.

My friend, the capt., is due back to-night from a school session but is scheduled to leave definitely one of these days. It is so hard to see them go but it must be so. The best thing to do is to keep our chins high and help where we can.

I'm sure you expressed the sentiment of us all when you said you would like to put on a uniform and shoot the Japs yourself. They certainly did a most unfair thing. I'm sure the is concerned it wasn't too great a surprise.

Virginia needn't send any money for postage as Marcia left some for that purpose. It wasn't any bother so don't feel obligated.

I'm not certain whether or not I'll get home for Christmas. I had applied for a leave starting Dec. 24 and extending thru Jan. 5th. It had been granted and so far has not been cancelled but I expect it will be so. I am not planning to go. My home is over 6000 miles away and ordinarily we could not go over 100 miles. Particularly under present conditions. Then too there is the possibility of our being transferred.

We would all appreciate greatly hearing any news that you might have.

For now I'll close and will write again soon.

Love,
Elva

The "oozie" she mentions in her letter is a plaster "woodfinch". It is a fictitious bird which the tale is told by the Coast Artillery. It flys backward that it flys backward to keep the dust out of its eyes.



[TRIBUNE Photo.]

Seven nurses, all second lieutenants, line up for an Easter portrait after attending church at Fort Sheridan. They are (left to right): Elva Wenzel, Frances Joerg, Rhoda Donahoe, Dorothy Hollcroft, Elizabeth Klarr, Gretchen Yauch, and Lydia Lindell.



Marcia h. Gates
2nd. Lt. A.N.C.
4th Post Master
San Francisco, Calf.

Soldier's Name
Address
Regiment
Date
Not available

PASSED BY CENSOR

Mrs. Marcia P. Gates
211 South East Street
Janesville, Wisconsin
U. S. A.



WAR DEPARTMENT

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

Marcia h. Gates, A.N.C.
Medical Dept. General Hosp. #1
U.S. Army APO #4
4th Post Master San Francisco, Calf.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Cenored - N Germany
Hosp. Gen. Hosp. #1

Mrs. Marcia P. Gates
211 South East Street
Janesville, Wisconsin
U. S. A.

Rec'd Aug-12

This letter rescued from the Pacific

Letters From Bataan Recovered From Sea

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—(AP)—Letters written by American soldiers in the Philippines before the fall of Bataan and Corregidor, and recovered from the Pacific after the ship bringing them to the United States was sunk, are being delivered to the soldiers' families, the war department reported today.

The recent receipt of mail from men who had been fighting in the Philippines led some of the recipients to think communications had been reopened with the islands, the department said, but the letters actually started their long journey in March.

Letters from Bataan Are Saved from Pacific

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—(AP)—Letters written by American soldiers in the Philippines before the fall of Bataan and Corregidor, and recovered from the Pacific after the ship bringing them to the United States was sunk, are now being delivered to the soldiers' families, the War Department reported today.



Seven nurses, all se
to right): Elva Wenzel,



Please return

Gates Lumber Company

Retailing Lumber Since 1903

1261 South Jackson St. Janesville, Wis.

M.P.Gates
Janesville Wisc

The following message was received Nov 22 1941 via amateur short
wave radio but was unable to deliver same as the address was
incorrect. The directory also did not help and no number listed
in the phone book. In looking thru the last phone book I find
that you are now listed and am sending it on anyway for what it
may be worth to you at the present time.

" Message #106 from KA1HR Ft McKinley P.I. ok 22 Nov 17.
to M. P.Gates 211 So 5th Janesville Wis:
Text: Glad you folks are well. Wonder if you received
these radiograms. Virginia's suggestion about Elva and Phil
would please me. (Sig) Love- Mary Lou. "
(recd at 12:48 PM Nov 22 via W9KBT,station of Clinton E Gates)







This letter rescued from the Pacific

etters From Bataan Recovered From Sea

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—(AP)—
etters written by American sol-
ers in the Philippines before the
all of Bataan and Corregidor,
nd recovered from the Pacific
fter the ship bringing them to
he United States was sunk, are
eing delivered to the soldiers'
amilies, the war department re-
orted today.

The recent receipt of mail from
men who had been fighting in the
Philippines led some of the re-
cipients to think communications
had been reopened with the
Islands, the department said, but
the letters actually started their
long journey in March.

Letters from Bataan Are Saved from Pacific

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—(AP)—Letters written by American soldiers in the Philippines before the fall of Bataan and Corregidor, and recovered from the Pacific after the ship bringing them to the United States was sunk, are now being delivered to the soldiers' families, the War Department reported today.

March 6, 1942

Dear Mom and all,

Another short note to remind you again that I am safe and well and will be always I'm sure. Now you must keep yourselves the same.

Sure am enjoying my work, plus plenty of food and rest. A regular vacation I'd almost say. The weather where we are now is ideal. Evening cool, days windy and dry. Surely have seen plenty and I don't mean of the islands alone.

Such its, words can't describe, I'll wait and tell you.

Now don't worry 'cause that would be silly. If anything does happen to me it will to everyone here. Just think I wanted adventure and I got it then go ahead and spend the insurance dough. Surely there are a lot of things you could tell me about you folks at home, and I know you will when you can.

Send my regards to Elva, Alice and of course the relatives.

Keep yourselves well and happy too.

Love, Mar.

Belated Birthday Virginia.

also can't write Phil for me and tell him I'm sorry I can't suppress his at Sheridan now.

You sure might about my being a particular sister, well I'll prove to you when I return that I'll put anything, you name you kind of pudding and without asking, 'cubes' or 'x'. Am sure I'll be the same to him when I return, anything will be okay with me. How would you like to sleep on a 13 inches duck, letter the ground, nothing more nothing new. Get stuffy give my right arm, my left arm for a cup of milk, cow. Really, no fooling it, that's Expensive it now thought could happen Jeannette keeps date here, almost forgot to can't keep, dear.

With wits more when I say. Will call you long distance when I can, who knows.

Your Jeanne really keep, Jan the mentions will keep in touch.

Love to all,

Marcia

Marcia H. Hutto
2nd Lt. A.N.C.
A.S.N.—N-730,143

February 12, 1942

Dear Mother, Dad and all,

Am safe and well, don't worry I don't yet. Hawaii is quiet here, very different than, will compare I asked for it so am reaping the last of it. Have fun, will have beds to fill you sometime, we forget the rest, live in the present and to hell with the future. Work not an abstract to you no you will realize that, hellish per month. Some of this is for my insurance that Dad is taking care of. Also take out $5,000 worth of that insurance for you and I will take care of. Can't tell you where I am or any more so will have to be satisfied in knowing I'm okay and satisfied. Hope manage it home in will and happy, why will I could keep from tears.

Am wondering if the home guards reached you folks. Bet's Bob high, etc. Remind your radio gone but not life.

Will not be ready to come home until finish in Europe, always did want to see Paris in the spring, may be able to be satisfied with Army Education to World home with women but we were not able to with Tokyo, then why no letter of no use both.

Please write Elva and tell her, give her my love also me good job. Perhaps

Sent the first Christmas

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
OVERNIGHT TELEGRAM	NIGHT LETTER
SPECIAL SERVICE	SHIP RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1207-B

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT · NEWCOMB ARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD · J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

$ CHECK 78 Cents

S ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

F TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To XLT Marcia Gates 19

Care of or Apt. No. ANC Manila

Street and No. 1st Mckinley (Philippines)

Place

Merry Christmas / safe Happy
New Year
Henry Gates Howard Means
Marsha Gates Virginia Means
Kathryn Fry
Denton Fry
Betty Lee
Eugene Lee

Sender's address for reference

Sender's telephone number

U. S. Hospital Ship, Attacked by Japs Nine Times, Is Safe

Melbourne, Australia—(AP)—A hospital ship carrying wounded American soldiers and nurses from the Philippines to an Australian port was attacked nine times in one day by Japanese bombers and fighter planes which "came over like swarms of flies," it was disclosed Thursday.

One of the wounded soldiers said the raids took place between midday and late afternoon of Jan. 8, but that "all the wounded were cheerful and declared their only wish was to get well and have another crack at the Japs."

[The ship apparently was the 2,067 ton Mactan, which the United States army announced on Jan. 15 had reached Darwin, Australia, after sailing from Manila shortly before New Year's. This would seem to locate the attack as somewhere off the Dutch East Indies island of Celebes.]

A nurse said, "We tried to grin and bear it and carried on the best we could, but the bomb crashes made our stomachs act as though butterflies were flying about inside."

The hospital ship conveyed wounded from Manila, where it sailed within 50 hours after being chartered by the American Red Cross.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT · NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD · J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NT = Overnight Telegram
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

C99 22 VIA RCA=F CEBU APR 3 NFT

1942 APR 4 PM 1 30

NLT MRS MARCIA GATES=

211 SOUTH EAST STREET JANESVILLEWIS=

AM STILL SAFE AND WELL WIRE ME RCA IMMEDIATELY=

LT MARCIA GATES ANC.

ANC.211 RCA ANC.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
OVERNIGHT TELEGRAM	NIGHT LETTER
SPECIAL SERVICE	SHIP RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1207-B

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT · NEWCOMB ARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD · J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

$ CHECK

S ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

F TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To Marcia 19

Care of or Apt. No.

Street and No.

Place

Relieved you are safe ~~[illegible]~~
Letter ~~[illegible]~~ Tuesday. Gifts January
All well here. Mail exists
you somewhere

Sender's address for reference

Sender's telephone number

Some of the
returned letters

E. Wenzel, A.N.C.
Station Hospital
Ft. Sheridan, Illinois

DEC 12 6 PM 1941 ILL.

Lt. Phil Hartman
61st C.A. (A.A.)
Commanding General
c/o Mrs. Marcia P. Gates
211 South East Street
Janesville, Wisconsin

2nd Coast Artillery Dist.
Ft. Hamilton, New York

JANESVILLE WIS. JAN 16 4:30PM 1942

AIR MAIL 6 CENTS UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Marcia L. Gates
Army Nursing Corps N. 730-145
Fort Wm. McKinley
Philippine Islands

RETURNED TO SENDER
SERVICE SUSPENDED.

From
Mrs. M. P. Gates
211 S East St.
Janesville
Wis.

AIR 6 MAIL CENTS UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Miss Marcia Lee Gates A.N.C.
N. 730-145 - 2 Lt.
Fort Wm. McKinley
Ilse P. Islands

RETURNED TO SENDER
SERVICE SUSPENDED.

Nurse Writes From Australia

"As the New Year was being ushered in, our Navy escort was leading us through the mined waters of Corregidor," Chief Nurse Floramund Fellmeth, ANC, writes from United States Army Forces Headquarters in Australia to her commanding officer, Col. Julia O. Flikke, Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps.

Nurse Fellmeth, who was the chief nurse on the hospital ship *Mactan*, which sailed from Corregidor to Australia, describes in her letter the activities of the Army Nurse Corps in the Philippines and says to Colonel Flikke, "You can be so very proud of the girls I had to leave behind; their job is immense and they are doing it magnificently." She relates not that the nurses were disturbed by enemy bombings, but that "we were annoyed because of the precious time we lost when we had to abandon the hospital and go to the trenches."

The text of the letter is as follows:

Dear Mrs. Flikke,

December the eighth—that infamous day; it would seem that an eternity would be needed for all the events that occurred. The Philippines and our nurses there, shall remain vividly in my mind for the rest of my life. You can be so very proud of the girls I had to leave behind; their job is immense and they are doing it magnificently.

After the first bombs fell there was so much work to do. We were annoyed because of the precious time we lost when we had to abandon the hospital and go to the trenches. The question of uniforms arose; white was too good a target and besides our uniforms were dirty after the first trip to the ground. Our slacks would have been more serviceable, but our enemy was also wearing that color. The final decision was khaki. As the days progressed and the raids were heavier we were ordered into coveralls. This proved to be the only way to meet the existing conditions.

At the outbreak I was at Fort McKinley. A week after the first raids we evacuated intact and met the Fort Stotsenberg group at Sternberg; then we were split into smaller groups and sent to improvised hospitals in Manila. Most of the nurses by December 26th had gone to Corregidor or Bataan.

I was put in charge of a hospital ship on the 28th; I was to be given 10 nurses from the Philippine Red Cross to complete the nursing staff. Midnight of the 29th, the remaining Army Nurses in Manila left for Corregidor.

As you can imagine, the personal needs of the nurses in the Philippines becomes greater as the days pass. However, you will be pleased to learn that their needs will be attended to (if and when it is possible to arrange transport) through the American Women's Comfort Fund, now being organized by the American women in Australia.

The Red Cross ship sailed from Manila on December 31st. As the New Year was being ushered in, our Navy escort was leading us through the mined waters off Corregidor.

Our voyage down here was most eventful; all our problems had to be solved by improvisations. The greatest of the difficulties were, too many helpless passengers on so small a boat, a fire in the boiler room, rain, rough weather and plenty of sea sickness. At the present time, the patients we brought with us are being well cared for at an Australian Military Hospital. A week after the disposal of our patients, I was ordered as Chief Nurse to Headquarters, United States Forces in Australia. Preparation for the arrival of our nurses from the States began at once.

You can never know with what happiness and excitement I went out on the harbor boat to the meet the incoming convoy; it was like going home.

The Australian Army Debarkation Service and Nursing Group did everything they could to get our nurses settled here. The Australian Matron in Chief and her assistants have truly been marvellous. One group of our nurses are on their way again; among them is Miss Newell. Before she left I had two long and nice talks with her. She was most kind; I had very many problems to settle and she was most helpful in spite of the fact that she was recuperating from the effects of a rough sea voyage. I was glad she was able to rest up before taking off again.

The General Hospital unit are the remaining force. At the present time, the nurses of this unit have grand living quarters; very shortly, they expect to take over a hospital here in town—their work shall then begin in earnest. Among the nurses, there was but one uniform, a few capes and coats; our Quartermaster is having the rest of the uniforms tailored here and he is having considerable difficulty in doing so.

I thought you might like to know of a few things that would be ideal for the nurses to bring with them, articles that are impossible to purchase or rationed to the minimum: a foot locker (the present group luckily had them), and a large valise that could be carried, a flashlight, extra batteries and bulbs, shoes and hose, watches and alarm clocks, Kleenex, face cream and sanitary needs.

I shall keep you informed from time to time of the welfare of our nurses.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) FLORAMUND FELLMETH,
1st Lt., ANC.

Lt. J. A. Fellmeth A.N.C.
N 707-883
A.P.O. 501
San Francisco
Calif.

AMERICAN BASE FORCES HEADQUARTERS JUN 30 1942 A.P.O. 501

Opened by U.S. Censor

Mrs. M. P. Gates
211 South East St
Janesville
Wisconsin
U. S. A.

Censored
J. A. Fellmeth
1st Lt. A.N.C.

Lt. Philip E. Hartman
Btry "B", 61st C.A. (A.A.)
Fort Wadsworth N.Y.

STATEN ISLAND N.Y. JAN 4 1130PM 1942 N.Y.

JAN 4 1130PM 1942 GPO

Marcia Porter Gates
211 South East Street
Janesville, Wisconsin

CENSORED: P.H.H.

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS SYSTEM
PAR AVION • VIA AIR MAIL • CORREO AEREO

Thurs. P.M.

Dear Mrs. Gates.
Sorry this can't be a long letter but I thought I should at least thank you for the invitation for Christmas. I do think it would be very nice to be able to spend some time with you but I got my leave a 15 days and so I am going Roma to spend Christmas. Thank you just the same. Maybe sometime before long I will be able to spend a day with you.
Miss Mitchell Evalyn and I had Christmas

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to you all.
The nearest address of Phil's I can give you is:
Lt. Phil Hartman
61st C. A. (A.A.)
% Commanding General
2nd Coast Artillery Dist
Ft. Hamilton, New York.

cards from Marcia yesterday so I'm wondering if you perhaps received a letter. Of course it was mailed before any of the present attacks took place. There was no message on any of our cards.
Am wondering if you got a cable thru to you. Hoped to.
I must get busy now as I just got my orders and have to pack, etc. Also I'm working this afternoon. I'll write all soon as I get back.
Love
Elva

211 South East Street
January 15, 1942

My dear Bunny,

Am going to try to get a letter thru to you; I don't know what success I will have but I must keep trying anyway.

First I want to tell you that your lovely long letter written Nov. 18 has been received; came about January 6 with the fine pictures enclosed. We were very glad to have them you may be sure. The Christmas cards and calendars got here in time for Christmas which was very nice. Then the cocoanut Honey came next--January 8. This is delicious and nicer than strained honey. It is grand on crackers. The container was interesting also the stamps and we are keeping all. The Christmas package arrived January 10. I have the things here together on a table on display as people come in every day to see them. You selections were interesting and greatly appreciated by all. Bud, Kak and Betty havn't seen their's yet as the snow has been so deep and roads bad so they haven't been up but I sent them your letter and they are very ancious to see the things. I like my coral bracelet very much, and you know I like jewelry; guess I must be part Indian--and the buttons are lovely and interesting too. shall use them on a sport dress this summer. Thank you very much for all. We were thrilled with everything you sent. Bud's knife was indeed exciting.

I wish I could hear from you and know you are all right. I am sure you are more than busy. We have sent cables, clipper letters, etc. Hope you received them, also packages. We are all thinking of you every minute and praying for the best you may be sure. I listen to every word I can get over the radio and have followed everything carefully. Am keeping a scrap book of paper clippings for you. I am corresponding with Elva. She has been very thoughtful and kind. I invited her to spend Christmas with us, but she was fortunate in being able to go home. I am also corresponding with Lt. Phil who is a grand fellow, Marcia, and thinks a great deal of you. He has sent a letter here to you which I will forward as soon as I know how to reach you. I understand he has just left for parts unknown, although he wrote me from New York. We are trying to keep a stiff upper lip and want you to do the same. Remember there is great power in prayer. We are all with you and the great work you have been called upon to do. You are made of the stuff that it takes and will come thru with flying colors so keep happy as possible and know that we all love you and are proud of what you are doing.

Much love from Mother and all,

Mother

Florenmund A. Fellmeth
N 707-883
1st Lt. A.N.C.
Hq. U.S.A.F.I.A.
A.P.O. 501
San. Francisco
Calif.

June-26-42

Dear Mrs. Gates:

Marcia and I served at the same Post for a little while. We were then separated and sent to Different Stations.

How I wish I could tell you that she arrived safely in Australia, That not being true I must tell you



Time does not change the happiness
I wish you, daughter dear,
But--like my love and pride in you--
It grows from year to year.

Love from
Mother

over

she will some day come back to you.

No matter what the outcome believe me when I say that you can always be proud of Marcia.

I shall give your letter for her to the Red Cross. Hoping some day she will receive it.

May we someday meet - I am

sincerely

Florenmund Fellmeth
Australia

She remained with the Nurses and men in the North. I have asked the Nurses (who arrived here last) about Marcia. They say she was well and happy.

Will my saying "Dont worry" helps any?

Pray that she will continue to have the strength to stand up to all trials.

Never give up hope, for I feel

Dear Bunny - Feb. 3 - '42

No word from you since the mail you sent Nov. 24 - of course we have been very anxious as to your safety. Have completed with the National Red Cross in Washington & learned that up to Jan 23 your name is not on any casualty list which is a relief of course tho we do not know just where you are. Had this 'f your might have gone on that S American ship which seems to have had trouble from you I know if you did. I tell you are with Gen. MacArthur among at Baton. We have wonderful reports of the courageous work he and his band of heroes are doing. I listen to all the reports on the radio Betty is working in the hospital 8 hrs. a day seven days a week - Mrs. Lee takes care of the boys. Eleanor A. expects to be confined March 1st. Budd joined the air corp. We are all well and busy. I know you will write as soon as you get a chance. What shall we send you? Would you like Camel cigarettes? We all send much love - Mother.

Battery "B", 61st C.A. (AA)
Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.
January 3-1942

Dear Mrs. Gates,

Received your letter + thoroughly understand your concern over Marcia's safety. Am concerned myself because I haven't heard anything from her since her last air mail letter dated November 24 and received at Fort Sheridan after the war started. Sent her a radiogram which was delivered December 3 but that is the last communication I have been able to get thru to her, since the war stopped all clipper mail, + other mail takes 3½ to 4 weeks when ships are running to go one way. I too received a Christmas greeting card dated Nov. 14-

I know how hard it is not to be able to hear from her - I can't help but believe Virginia ~~was~~ right when she said - "Marcia is a lucky kid and I believe she

(next page)

will come thru O.K." That is what I'm hoping + praying every day.

I know that Alice's last name is Hahn, but I don't know her mother's name or address. I can find out though, + I'll send the information to you as soon as I receive it.

Elva told me that you had invited me up to see you + we planned to drive up there together to see you but this war interfered with all my plans. Am looking forward to meeting you though after this war is three. I always wanted to meet Marcia's mother + see where she lived when she was a little girl.

Am sending along a letter I wrote to Marcia just before the war started but couldn't send because of the disrupted mail service between the states and the Philippines. Would

(next page)

like for you to deliver it to her when she returns from the Philippines. You will notice I have put my home address on the return part of the envelope because I may not be here long + I don't want the letter to get lost.

Don't worry about Marcia so long as you don't hear any word, because just before I went on maneuvers (the last I saw her because she left 2 days before my return) I had made a couple of identification tags which she wears on a little chain around her neck. These tags bear her name, army serial no., Blood type, + date of Tetanus Inoculation. They also bear your name and address in case she becomes a ~~casualty~~ casualty, and if anything should happen to her you would be immediately

(next page)

notified by the Adjutant General's Office of the War Department.

I trust you will keep writing to me to let me know anything you have heard with respect to Marcia's welfare from time to time. You see, I'm as interested in Marcia as you are, only in a little different way. Marcia is the finest girl I have ever known, and as such deserves all the help and protection that God will give her.

Very Sincerely Yours,
Phil

My address:-

Lt. Philip E. Hartman
Btry. "B", 61st C.A. (AA)
Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.

ROCK COUNTY CHAPTER
AMERICAN RED CROSS
JANESVILLE, WIS.

January Twenty-sixth
1 9 4 2

Mrs. Marcia P. Gates
211 South East Street
Janesville, Wisconsin

My dear Mrs. Gates:

Following your telephone call of January 17, we again wrote National Headquarters concerning your daughter.

We have just received an acknowledgment of our inquiry from National Headquarters, with the message that they will do their best to secure the information which is desired.

As soon as we have further information, we will advise you.

Sincerely yours,

ROCK COUNTY CHAPTER
AMERICAN RED CROSS

By Mary M. Kamps
(Mrs.) Mary M. Kamps,
Executive Secretary.

IM:JS

ROCK COUNTY CHAPTER
AMERICAN RED CROSS
JANESVILLE, WIS.

January Thirtieth
1 9 4 2

Mrs. Marcia P. Gates
211 South East Street
Janesville, Wisconsin

My dear Mrs. Gates:

We are enclosing copy of letter which was received today. We know it will be a relief to you to hear that your daughter was not listed on any casualty list up to January 23.

If we receive any information as to your daughter's present whereabouts, we shall notify you at once.

If we can be of any further service, do not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

ROCK COUNTY CHAPTER
AMERICAN RED CROSS

By Mary M. Kamps
(Mrs.) Mary M. Kamps, Asst.
Executive Secretary.

Encl. letter
IM:JS

Press Club
OF SAN FRANCISCO

July 2, 1942

Mrs. Marcia Porter Gates
211 South East Street
Janesville, Wisconsin

Dear Mrs. Gates:

Thank you for your expression of appreciation in our efforts to aid all those taken prisoner in the Philippines.

You may rest assured that San Francisco newspapermen will never give up until aid is actually on the way.

We have now received assurances from the highest officials in Washington that everything possible is being done to speed up negotiations with the Japanese so that an American ship, carrying aid and comforts to all those taken prisoner, can be landed in the Philippines.

I am returning the clippings regarding your daughter. You can indeed be very proud of her.

Sincerely yours,

Curtice E. Clark
Curtice E. Clark, President
San Francisco Press Club.

ml

Please return

AMERICAN RED CROSS

National Headquarters
Washington, D.C.
January 26, 1942

Mrs. Mary M. Kamps
Executive Secretary
Rock County Chapter
American Red Cross
Janesville, Wisconsin

RE: GATES, Marcia L., Army Nurse
Fort Wm. McKinley
Manila, P.I.

My dear Mrs. Kamps:

We received your letter of January 17 and also your inquiry of December 31, 1941. The official casualty lists at the War Department have been checked and Marcia L. Gates has not been listed as a casualty through January 23, 1942. At the present time we cannot tell you whether this nurse left with the hospital ship which arrived in Australia on January 18. We are hoping to obtain some information as to the personnel which went with this ship to Australia from our Red Cross Field Director who was aboard.

If we learn whether Marcia L. Gates is in Australia we will be prompt in writing you.

Sincerely yours,

Home Service
National Headquarters

By_____
(Miss) Margaret Shotton

mjs/pf

WAR DEPARTMENT
SERVICES OF SUPPLY
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
WASHINGTON

June 8, 1942

Mrs. M. P. Gates,
211 So. East Street,
Janesville, Wisconsin.

Dear Mrs. Gates:

The Provost Marshal General directs me to reply to your letter of June 4, 1942, regarding your daughter, Lieutenant Marcia Lou Gates.

The lists of prisoners of war received to date are incomplete. The name of your daughter has not yet appeared.

We are endeavoring to obtain complete official information regarding prisoners of war and as soon as her name appears, you will be notified.

If Lieutenant Gates were known to be a casualty, the next of kin would be officially notified.

Sincerely yours,

Howard F. Bresee

Howard F. Bresee,
Lt. Col., C. M. P.,
Chief, Information Branch.

1 Incl.
Info. Cir.

West Bend, Wis.
July 4.

Dear Mrs. Gates:-

I wish I could find words to comfort you and cast your anxiety - We like this must be a good soldier and just hope and pray - The last letter we had from Bonnetta were written 7-8-14-15 and came about six weeks later - The other day I had a letter from a friend of here who is stationed at Vancouver Washington - She had been in San Francisco and talked to one of the girls who was a friend and escaped - When she left Bronetta was well and carry on like a good trooper and not letting it get her down.

We have had no word from the Government - so she is evidently not listed among the missing - Mr. Francis Sayer - told one of our sons in Milwaukee - that this had un-official word that the Japanese had re-opened the hospital in Manila and if so the girls may be there.

I wish he could say that I had more news for you - for I know how hard it is - We can only hope and pray and try to be good soldiers -

Sincerely
Mrs. Geo. Kuckkahn

Cave. B.

OFFICE No. 80100

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER

United States Post Office

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
5/5/42

FIRST CLASS

Your communication of
5/1/42

Mrs. W. P. Gates
211 S. East St.,
Janesville, Wis.

Dear Mrs. Gates:

This office deeply regrets to inform you that all mail service to the men in the armed forces in the Philippine Islands has been suspended by order of the War Department.

During the months following the attack upon the Philippines it was hoped that the mail for the service men located there could eventually be transmitted to them. For this reason mail service to them was not suspended at the time of suspension of the service to civilians in the Philippines.

It was not possible however to make contact with that location by mail, and because of recent developments all mail addressed to the men in the armed forces in the Philippine Islands is being returned to the senders as rapidly as possible. It is requested that the filing of claims and tracers on this mail be withheld for sufficient time to allow for complete handling and return.

Very truly yours,

William H. McCarthy,
Postmaster.

WHMcC:EL:ss

Letter from West Bend, Wis. nurse at Corrégidor

Miss Brunetta Kuehlthau, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. George Kuehlthau
Physiotherapist aide with U. S. Army Medical Corps. West, Bend, Wisconsin

Dated January 21, 1942

Dear Family:

Have no idea whether you will ever get this or when, but there is a chance and I thought I had better try.

Things have quieted down a lot. We don't know why, except that the Japs must be busy elsewhere. We are comparatively safe here. If we have to stay too long, food may be a problem, but so far we have done wery well. Of course, there are a lot of things we don't have, but it is surprising how many things one can get along without.

We left the hospital the day after Christmas--most of us-- and the rest came Monday. Some have gone across the bay and are having a harder time of it. Of course, by the time you get this, the whole picture will be changed, and for the best, I hope.

Could bring very little--uniform and essentials. Did have sense enough to bring the diamond braclet and rings, but that is all in that line.

Finally had to have my hair cut--- impossible to buy hairpins.

In moving, all records seem to have been lost, so we may not get any pay for some time.

I got your Christmas radiogram on Christmas day.

Haven't had to work very hard but most of mine will come later, I expect. Don't worry too much. Things are not too bad and I am sure I'll get back safely. Love to all

Brunetta

Copy of a letter sent

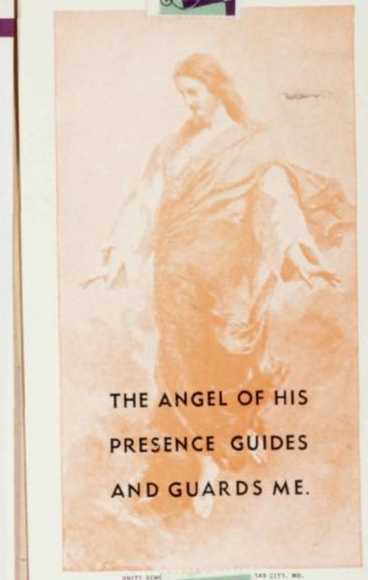
Jan.

Dear Bunny -

I am going to try to get a letter down to you I don't know what success I will have but I must keep trying my way.

First I want to tell you that your lovely long letter written Nov. 18 has been rec'd. Came ~~about~~ Jan 6. with the fine pictures enclosed - We were very glad to have them you may be sure - ~~Then~~ The Christmas Cards & Calendars got here in time for Christmas which was very nice. Then the Cocoanut Strips came next - Jan. 8 This is delicious and nicer than strained honey. It is grand on crackers - The container was interesting also the stamps and we are keeping all. The Christmas package arrived Jan. 10 I have the things here to get on a table on display as people come in every day to see them. Your selections were interesting and greatly appreciated by all. Bud, Kak & Betty haven't seen them yet as the snow has been so deep & ~~Kattie~~ roads bad as they haven't been up but I sent them your letters and they are very anxious to see the things. I like my coral bracelet very much and you know I like jewelry - Guess I must be part Indian - and the buttons are lovely and interesting too - shall use them on a sport dress this summer. Thank you very much for all - We were thrilled with every thing you sent. Bud's knife was oiled up at once.

I wish I could hear from you and know you are all right. I am sure you are more than busy. We have sent cables - clippings letters etc. Hope you have rec'd them also



UNITY SCHOOL OF CHRISTIANITY

917 TRACY AVENUE • KANSAS CITY, MO.

June 17, 1942

Mrs. Marcia Porter Gates,

Dear Friend:

God is with us! How wonderful it is to remember this in times when heart would falter and faith would fail. If God be with us, who can be against us?

"Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed: for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest." This is the promise, this is the faith in which we are praying for your daughter.

In calmness, with confidence, send out your prayers. They will accomplish their good purpose. They will infold as with a mantle of protection, they will guide as with a lamp the feet of all who walk in danger's path. They will lift up as with a song the burdened heart. They will carry a blessing of peace and order for the whole world.

We are inclosing material that you can use with us in prayer.

We are grateful for the support of friends like you. You are helping us to reach more people with our ministry of prayer and are contributing in truth to the cause of peace in the world. Thank you and bless you for your generous gift.

"Be strong and of a good courage." We have faith in you, and we bless you for your unswerving loyalty to the Truth that you know.

SILENT UNITY

PLEASE WRITE YOUR FULL NAME AND ADDRESS NEAR THE TOP OF FIRST PAGE OF EVERY LETTER

UNITY SCHOOL OF CHRISTIANITY KANSAS CITY, MO. PRINTED U.S.A. EP13-5M-2-42

Prayers for Protection

I am centered and poised in the Christ mind, and nothing can disturb the calm peace of my soul.

All the forces of heaven and earth now unite to protect, to defend, and to deliver me.

No situation frightens me. Divine intelligence reveals to me just what to do in every emergency.

The angel of His presence guides and guards you.

Yea, though you walk through the valley of the shadow of death you will fear no evil, for God is with you to defend and to deliver you.

The light of God surrounds you; the love of God infolds you; the power of God protects you; the presence of God watches over you.

Saginaw, Michigan
April 9-1942

Dear Elva:

Maybe you don't remember me, but I am Philip's sister Jean. I stayed with Marcia at Fort Sheridan one week-end.

Was very glad you sent us her letter. We have been worring and then hoping and praying. I am sure everything will turn out all right, it simply has to!

Yes Philip is not in New York anymore, in fact he isn't in the Unites States anymore. He is in Iceland. We just received a letter from him the other day telling us exactly where he was. Glad he is off the ocean.

He will be more than happy to hear about Marcia. He has been practically out of his head about her. He even tried to go to the Phillipines right after the bombing. He couldn't go any possibly way.

Am enclosing his address and hope you can get in touch with him. He will be very pleased to hear from you.

He said that it is spring in Iceland now and there are only two hours of darkness! Wouldn't that be an experience?!!!?

Better close now and get this into the mail.

Thanks again for thinking of us.

Sincerely,

Jean Marie

OFFICE No. 80100

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER

United States Post Office

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

FIRST CLASS

April 9, 1942

Your letter of
undated

Mrs. M. P. Gates,
211 South East Street,
Jamesville, Wis.

Dear Mrs. Gates:

The letter you enclosed has been deposited in the mails.

All mail addressed to men in the armed forces in care of this office is forwarded immediately upon its arrival to the proper military headquarters.

The military authorities have instructed this office that it is not possible to intercept any of this mail for the purpose of correcting addresses, returning to sender or for any type of service. However, we are also advised that the location of each unit of the armed forces is on record and that every effort is being made to effect delivery of all such mail with as little delay as possible. Mail which is found to be undeliverable will be returned to the sender by Army mail orderlies.

All mail to service men should be carefully and plainly addressed, showing the name of the addressee, his rank, his serial number if available, the organization and unit to which he is assigned and any code words or other information given as a part of the address, as well as "Care of Postmaster, San Francisco, California". The inclusion of his organization and unit in the address is essential for proper handling and delivery.

Due to transportation conditions, frequent changes of location and long distances which in many cases must be covered, considerable time may be required, both for the delivery of mail to the men and for the transmission of mail from the men to their families. It is suggested, therefore, that claims and tracers be not filed for several months after the sending of this mail.

The rates of postage for mail to service men are as follows: Three cents for each ounce or fraction thereof is applicable for ordinary mail. The air mail rate is six cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof if intended for delivery outside the continental United States. The rate of six cents for each ounce or fraction thereof for locations within the continental United States and Alaska remains unchanged. Parcel post and second-class mail for the service men are accepted at domestic rates. It is suggested that no perishables be included in parcels and that cookies be packed in airtight tins.

Mail to be forwarded to service men whose address has been changed by official order does not require additional postage.

We regret that the Postal Service is not in a position to give definite information regarding individuals in the armed forces of the United States.

Very truly yours,

WHMcC:EL:ss

William H. McCarthy, Postmaster.

jof-hgw

IN REPLY REFER TO S.G.O. SPMCN

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
WASHINGTON

June 3, 1942

Mrs. Marcia Porter Gates
211 South East Street
Janesville, Wisconsin

My dear Mrs. Gates:

I have your letter of May 21st with the two inclosures and can well understand the anxiety you feel for your daughter's safety.

Information has reached this office to the effect that twenty-one of the nurses stationed in the Philippines have escaped to Australia. As their names reached us, we immediately wrote their parents. I wish I could tell you that your daughter's name was one of them, but even though her name was not found on that list, we sincerely hope she is safe in Cebu or Mindanao where we are told several of the nurses sought protection.

It is distressing not to receive word from any of the nurses who are still in the Philippines, but we hope the suspense will soon be over and that they may all be returned to their native land unharmed. Most of them are quite young, but they certainly have displayed courage and fortitude, and our hopes and prayers are for their safety.

A beautiful gold medal was presented by the Walter Burns Saunders Publishing Company at the Biennial Nursing Convention held in Chicago May 17 to 23, to the heroic women of the Army Nurse Corps. It was my proud privilege to accept it for them. We shall keep it here in the office where all who come in may see it.

Please know you have our sympathy, and when word reaches us, we shall be glad to get in touch with you.

Sincerely yours,

Julia O. Flikke
Colonel, A.U.S.
Superintendent, A.N.C.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO "THE SURGEON GENERAL U. S. ARMY, WASHINGTON, D.C."

(copy)

AMERICAN RED CROSS
National Headquarters
Washington, D. C.

June 18, 1942

Mrs. Mary M. Kamps
Executive Secretary
Rock County Chapter
American Red Cross
Janesville, Wisconsin

Re: GATES, Marcia L.
Army Nurses Corps
N-730 145

My dear Mrs. Kamps:

We have your letter regarding the increase in amount of allotment made by Lt. Gates to her mother, Mrs. Marcia P. Gates from $20.00 per month to $80.00 and now wish to advise you that on checking with the Finance Office, U.S. Army, we were informed that The Allotment Division received a radiogram from Lt. Gates in April, 1942 (location undisclosed) increasing the allotment from $20.00 to $80.00. This, to be effective May 1, 1942 for an indefinite period.

We have written the Adjutant General's office in an effort to obtain Lt. Gates' newest address and will advise you upon receipt of any information.

If we may be of further service to you, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Very truly yours,

Leon L. Gardner
Lt. Col., Medical Corps, USA
Director, Bureau of Army Affairs

jl

IN REPLY REFER TO S.G.O. 370.05

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
WASHINGTON

jof-hgv

June 27, 1942

Mrs. Marcia Porter Gates
211 South East Street
Janesville, Wisconsin

My dear Mrs. Gates:

Your letter of June 25th was received yesterday, and although we have no encouraging news to give you about your daughter, we can at least tell you that Miss Mary Lohr, one of the Army Nurses who left Corregidor on April 29th and who is in Washington at this time, says that Miss Gates was at Corregidor and was fine when she left there.

Despite the fact that more than sixty of our nurses are still there and in the hands of the Japanese, we firmly believe that they will not suffer any hardships, and that they will soon be returned to the United States.

I fully realize how keenly you feel anxiety over your daughter's welfare, and if we receive news of her, you may be sure you will be notified.

Sincerely yours,

Julia O. Flikke

Julia O. Flikke
Colonel, A.N.C.
Superintendent, A.N.C.

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1830 CAMP AVENUE - ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS
PHONE FOREST 774

June 7, 1942.

Mrs. Marcia Gates
211 S. East St.
Janesville, Wis.

Dear Mrs. Gates:

We just got back home from a trip to Janesville but found no one at home at your place. We have a guest here this week from Ala. and thinking she might like to see this part of the country, planned to have our dinner at Macktown, only to be told that we would have to wait one hour before being served, due to the crowd. We didn't care to wait that long so drove on to Beloit and had our dinner, then drove on to Janesville.

I talked with Alice's sister in Chicago (over phone) and she tells me that Alice has not been sending any money to them, not since just before Manilla fell, so she thinks Alice is somewhere over there where she is still able to look after it herself. I asked her twice, whether they had any word from the government that she is 'missing in action' or anything other word from the Government, and she replied 'No' She went on to say, "if I should get a report of that kind, I wouldn't let my mother know", for the simple reason that a report 'missing in action' could mean many things, and not necessarily that they were killed. And, to tell you that because you received the full check could mean that she is located where funds could not be taken care by herself, and to be of good cheer, not to give up thinking that the girls will be back safe and sound. Seems to me that since there were so few nurses at Bataan it should have been known ere now just how many if any were killed or perished. The biggest question we have, why doesn't Alice get some word thru to her sister or mother; where CAN she be, if alive, that she can't cable? You have heard from Marcia several times during that time, but not a word from Alice.

Won't you come and see us when in Rockford?

Rest assured that if we have anything that might be news, will get in touch with you immediately.

Very sincerely,

Dorothy Caldwell

(Mrs. L. M. Caldwell)

June 25 - 42

Julia O. Flikke
Colonel A.N.S
Superintendent A.N.C.
Dear miss Flikke,.

Your letter of June 3 has been received. I am indeed deeply grateful to you for writing me as I realize how very busy you are - As yet I have received no news of the welfare of my daughter Marcia Lou Gates Army nurse no - 730-145 who was stationed in Bataan. Your letter gave me a little hope that she might still be on some other island waiting to be rescued - You say "we sincerely hope

she is safe in Cebu or Mindanao where we are told several of the nurses sought protection". I believe I wrote you that April 4 I rec'd a Cable from her from Cebu saying she was still safe and well. asked me to reply immediately which I did. - I am wondering how nurses could be safe on 2 either of these islands when both have been taken by the enemy. Could it be possible that nurses reached other islands that have not yet been invaded? - This month Lt. Gates full check came to me when before she was sending a $20. allotment. The allotment Division at Washington advises me that Lt. Gates

am signed a change in allotment - some time in April. but did not give me the date - also stated that the radiogram came from an "undisclosed location." I know her needs are many and I am so anxious to get supplies to her - If a plan is worked out so that I may write and send her things or may send money to the Red Cross for this purpose would you please let me know - Will the Red Cross take care of the needs for these nurses! I am afraid they are on very short rations and working very hard. It is needless to say how much I worry about her & the other nurses that

had to stay - I am so hoping for the rescue of the 21 nurses that were rescued. Any information you can give me so for will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely Yours.
Mrs. Marcia P. Gates.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

Pvt. M. Straub, A.M.C.
Station Hospital
Fort Sheridan, Ill.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

FORT SHERIDAN ILL. AUG 16 6 PM 1942

Mrs. M. P. Gates
211 South East Street
Janesville, Wisconsin



AMERICAN RED CROSS

Dear Mrs. Gates:

Your letter was forwarded to me but at Fort Sheridan. After being in Station for another week without getting mail, I found that it would be useless to write as I would not get it. So I am writing to you here.

Later, should you find that there would be a change in address, we may be able to write safely for being sent to Janesville, Wisconsin.

I want to say right in regard to the exchange of prisoners, that we have not yet heard anything definite. However, we are not positive that the first ship to leave will be the first that it will be. It is hard to understand why we are not positive that the Germans will arrange for it.

I suggest that you write many little messages just what weight may little girl would appreciate. Little messages, letters, cards, candy, soap, wash cloth, tooth, nail file, lipstick, hair powder, sanitary belts, stationery, razor,

"To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies.....and "To act in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the military and naval authorities as a medium of communication between the people of the United States of America and their Army and Navy....." The Charter of The American National Red Cross. By Act of Congress January 5, 1905.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

August 15-1942

Dear Mrs. Gates:

Your letter was forwarded to me but at Fort Sheridan. After being in Station for another week without getting mail, I found that it would be useless to write as I would not get it. So I am writing to you here.

Later, should you find that there would be a change in address, we may be able to write safely for being sent to Janesville, Wisconsin.

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"To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies.....and "To act in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the military and naval authorities as a medium of communication between the people of the United States of America and their Army and Navy....." The Charter of The American National Red Cross. By Act of Congress January 5, 1905.

Dear Mrs Gates:

I have been tardy in acknowledging your kind note of some time ago. I had no further news so it was easy to neglect writing. Someone, somewhere up in this climate talked via radio of York. stating how she had been captured + escaped. Haven't been able to get closer to the source of this rumor, so place no credence in the report. If not captured - then why don't we get word from her? That's the question this is uppermost in our minds.

We will not give up hope.

Do come + see us when in Rockford.

Mrs Caldwell

Greetings and good wishes
for Christmas
and the
coming year



Mr + Mrs. L M Caldwell

WGN inc. 441 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Tuesday, July 14, 1942

Mrs. Ann Conway
115 So. High
Janesville, Wisconsin

Dear Mrs. Conway:

I am writing in regard to your inquiry concerning the A.E.F. messages program which is heard on W-G-N.

On June 18 the program featured messages from nurses that escaped from Bsatan, but there was no name mentioned at that time.

We have checked with the Mutual Broadcasting System in New York, and they have been unable to discover the names of the nurses.

If Lieutenant Marcia Gates is heard on the program in the near future, we will gladly notify you immediately, and send a record of her voice free of charge.

Sincerely,

Mr. John Meagher
W-G-N Press Department

JM/Mp

R1 Cleveland, Wis. July, 13-42

My dear Mrs. Gates. Just a note to tell you that we were informed today that Alice is considered captured or missing in action May 7-1942. In the words of our own translation (a prisoner). A number of nurses were taken to Australia, but Allie was not one of the fortunate ones. They expect to send more information when available. How I wish she were to be on her way home. We wrote for information July 2nd. You will, undoubtedly, receive a similar reply upon inquiry. At any rate, lets hope the girls are together. Will try and let I have further news. Yours Sincerely A. Hahn

R1 Cleveland, Wis. July 5-42

My dear Mrs. Gates - Just a line to say that I have no word of our Alice. Have given no information as to her welfare, so I must assume that she is all right. I wrote to the Letterman Hosp. in San Francisco near 8 nurses of the P.I. were lately, but received no reply. (I am told that these nurses are now on the way to their homes.) One is expected to be in Mil. this week Sun. and some friends of ours will try to locate her & see if she can give any information. If I would only know where Alice is, then the heartstrings would not ting quite so hard. I suppose you feel the same & I sympathize sincerely for you. Will write you definite. Yours A. Hahn over



Colonel Julia Flikke, who would rather be called just plain "Mrs.," holds the highest rank of any woman who ever served in the U. S. Army. As Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, she is responsible for the care of your son, brother, husband, or sweetheart in Army hospitals from Iceland to Australia. You can be sure it's the best, because the industrious, maternal colonel looks out for a buck private as conscientiously as for a fellow officer. Her nursing career began nearly 30 years ago, when the deaths of her husband and son convinced her that proper medical care was a desperate national need. Completed her training in 1917, and a few weeks later sailed for France leading a unit of 100 nurses. After the war she nursed American soldiers in the Philippines, and then went on duty at the Army's Walter Reed Hospital in Washington. In the last two years Colonel Flikke has upped the number of Army nurses from 700 to 16,000, and hopes to reach 20,000 in the next few months. Below, she pins insignia on the collars of a group of newly commissioned nurses, all wearing the snappy new dress uniform.

PHOTOGRAPH BY JACKIE MARTIN FOR THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE



Interesting People in the American Scene

Colonel

Press Club
OF SAN FRANCISCO

August 5, 1942

Mrs. M. P. Gates
211 S. East Street
Janesville, Wis.

My dear Mrs. Gates:

I read with great interest your letter of August 1st and deeply regret that your daughter did not come home with the other nurses, but is now a prisoner in the hands of the Japanese. I am sure that Mrs. Gallagher's letter is very encouraging to you.

You will be happy to know that at long last the neutral Swedish ship, the S. S. Kanangoora is scheduled to sail August 14th for the Philippines. Donations poured in so generously to the Press Club from all over the United States that we were forced to announce yesterday that we could not accept any more. You may rest assured the first boat will be well provisioned for the prisoners.

Again thank you for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Curtice E. Clark

Curtice E. Clark, President
Press Club of San Francisco.

ml.

Press Club
OF SAN FRANCISCO

August 31, 1942

Mrs. Marcia Porter Gates
211 South East Street
Janesville, Wisconsin.

My dear Mrs. Gates:

I have your anxious letter of of August 20th and although the S. S. Kanangoora, which you inquire about, was loaded and readied to sail and now is standing in San Francisco harbor, it is with utmost regret that I tell you of the announcement by the American Red Cross, last Saturday, that safe passage has been denied the relief ship; also that required lists of prisoners would not be given this Country. This precludes all possibility of moving forward either in the matter of mail or relief until something comes to change this tragic picture.

We suggest that you watch the daily press carefully for announcements of any new development and we feel sure that if and when this time comes there will be ample time and proper provision for handling letters and packages.

I am glad you were fortunate enough to receive a letter from the bag of mail recently sent to the Army Postal Service and released through the War Department.

Sincerely,
John G. Robinson
John G. Robinson, Chairman
Bataan Relief Committee

JGR:ml

July 2, 1942

Dear Mrs. Gates:

I knew your daughter & also Married/

Alice Hahn. I saw them last the night I left Corregidor April 29th. They were both well.

I hope you get some good news soon of them.

Mary G. Lohr
Mary G. Lohr

503 W. Washington Street,

Petersburg, Virginia.

July 10, 1942.

My dear Mrs. Gates,

Your daughter was stationed in Hospital #1 on Bataan, while I was in #2, but I knew her later on Corregidor. She was full of life, and an excellent worker - she was one of the most cheerful people I ever knew. I left Corregidor on April 29 by plane, and she was still there at that time.

But my dear Mrs. Gates - please don't pay too much attention to these 'horror' stories the newspapers dish up - I know from experience how grossly they exaggerate. I have every faith that your daughter and the rest of the girls left behind are being treated with the greatest respect by their captors. In the first place, doctors and nurses are too badly needed for the Japs to be kicking them around. And in the second place, Corregidor was taken when the Jap army was under full control by their officers, and the officers don't allow atrocities to take place. This I honestly believe.

If you get a letter from the War Department notifying you that your daughter is 'missing', don't pay too much attention to it. My Mother received one, but luckily, she had already been sent an article by a friend in Philadelphia which listed my name as being among those who had gotten safely to Australia.



m after I was on the
d to care for the vic-
hese bombings. She
the Red Cross nurse in the picture. And I want to tell you something about the stuff my parents are made of. My mummy was a Red Cross army nurse in Manila—she enrolled in the Red Cross First Reserve in 1936; my dad, a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, is listed as missing in action.

When Mummy married Dad she sent in her resignation, but before it could be accepted war was de-

finally escaped from Corregidor to Australia and got back home last August in time for me to be born at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington—the first baby born to two veterans of the heroic fight on Bataan.

So now I guess you understand why I'm so extra proud of these parents of mine and why I want to grow up to be the kind of fellow who can take it too.

Milwaukee
Wis
June 3 1942

Dear Mrs. Gates

Recived your letter this morning I got a wire from Washington that my daughter was safe. I got a cable - gram Easter morning from Cebu. Two weeks ago today I got a cable. gram from Ruth that she was safe at Australia. Monday I got new from Washington that she and 22 other Nurses whre safe. I wrote to the War Department office of The Provost Marshal General Washington D. C. and asked them wether

Bataan Nurse to Tell Experiences

Lt. Ruth Straub, Milwaukee nurse who shared hardship and horror with besieged troops on Bataan and Corregidor, will tell her experiences at a nurses' rally in the Auditorium Saturday night, sponsored by Red Cross nurses.

The public is invited to attend the rally which will start at 8 p. m. It is free. A military band will provide entertainment. The entire main arena will be used.

About 800 uniformed nurses are scheduled to take part in the rally designed to stimulate the enlistment of nurses for war service. Included in the processional will be army and navy nurses from Ft. Sheridan, Chanute field and Great Lakes, hospital staff and industrial nurses, Catholic and Lutheran nurses, visiting nurses, Red Cross nurses, nursing service recruits, members of Jane Delano post no. 408, who served in the last war, and representatives of the eight schools of nursing in Milwaukee.

Sharing the speaker's platform with Lt. Straub will be Miss Alta Dines, R. N., New York, chairman of the national committee on Red Cross nursing service.

Bataan Hospital, Plainly Marked, Bombed by Japs

Washington—(AP)— The war department reported today that a base hospital in Bataan was bombed by the Japanese at noon yesterday, causing a number of casualties.

Plainly marked, the hospital had been avoided carefully by enemy bombers until yesterday, the department said.

Heavy aerial bombardment of the Manila bay harbor defenses, accompanied by fire from enemy shore batteries, continued day and night, a communique said, but little damage has been inflicted, and a battery firing from Fort Hughes hit and destroyed an enemy launch in Manila bay.

Prayers for Nurses

Nurses in service with the armed forces in the United States and abroad will be remembered in an hour of prayer to be conducted by the Archdiocesan Catholic Nurses' association Sunday. The hour will be conducted by the Rev. John O'Sullivan in Church of the Incarnation at 4 p.m.

War Steps In, Robbing Nurse of 'Sweetest Boy in World'

"But instead of having my bags packed for a return voyage, I find myself looking forward to another year of duty in the Philippines. The decision was made about a month ago when yours truly realized that she couldn't leave the sweetest boy in the world, knowing that there was a possibility the separation would be permanent. Yes, it really is love this time." The separation over which Ruth Marie Straub, an army nurse had expressed this concern in a letter last June to her mother, Mrs. Elsie Straub, 3300-B N. 7th st., did come to pass, forever and irrevocably in December. Glen Alder, to her "the sweetest boy in the world," an army aviator from California, was killed in action at Guam.



Ruth Straub

Mrs. Straub brought out the letter, which she received last November, as she talked Tuesday about her daughter, whose safe arrival in Australia had just been reported officially by the war department at Washington, D. C. AP told 22 nurses from Bataan have reached Australia, the war department said.

For Mrs. Straub, there have been periods of anxiety as the fortunes of war changed from month to month in the Philippines. A letter that she addressed to her daughter at the Sternberg general hospital, Manila, in January, came marked unopened with the notation "returned to sender—service suspended." Then she heard next by cablegram on Easter morning that her daughter was in Cebu, on the island of the same name. Then the Japs attacked Cebu and again there were weeks of anxious waiting. At last came word from Australia.

Miss Straub, a graduate of North Division high school, completed her nursing training at Mount Sinai hospital and then entered the army nurse service. She was in the Philippines three years.

SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1942



—Journal Staff

Back home to visit her mother, Lieut. Ruth M. Straub, 27, army nurse who was on Bataan and Corregidor, told of her war experiences Saturday. Her mother is Mrs. Elsie Straub, 3300-B N. 7th st.

The Secretary of the Navy notified me yesterday that my husband, Lt. Robert Anthony Gallagher, was 'missing following action in the service of his country', but I am not fearful for his well-being. I realize that he might be able to stay a step in front of the Japs, or that if taken, they are too anxious to get his pay to harm him; they realize quite a bit of money from officers, you know.

I hope that I may again meet your daughter after all this is over - I was so fond of her.

With sincere good wishes, I am

Yours very truly,
Sue Downing Gallagher

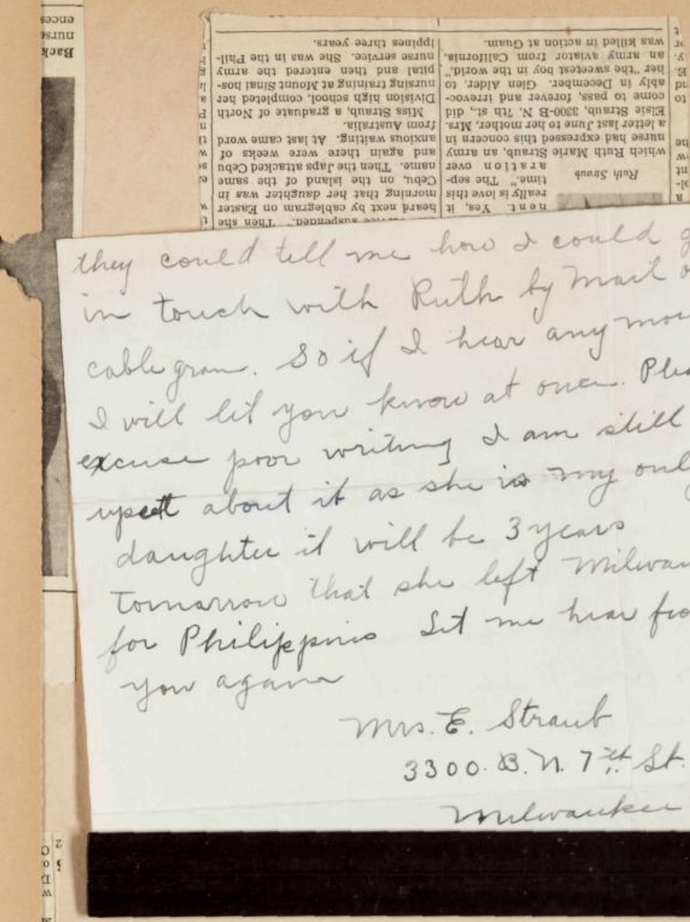
(Mrs. R. A. Gallagher)



MY NAME is Robert Anthony Gallagher, Jr. That's my mother, Sue Downing Gallagher, smiling at the Red Cross nurse in the picture. And I want to tell you something about the stuff my parents are made of. My mummy was a Red Cross *army nurse in Manila—she enrolled* in the Red Cross First Reserve in 1936; my dad, a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy, is listed as missing in action.

When Mummy married Dad she sent in her resignation, but before it could be accepted war was declared. So even after I was on the way, she stayed to care for the victims of Japanese bombings. She finally escaped from Corregidor to Australia and got back home last August in time for me to be born at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington—*the first baby born to two veterans of the heroic fight on Bataan.*

So now I guess you understand why I'm so extra proud of these parents of mine and why I want to grow up to be the kind of fellow who can take it too.



Ruth Straub

...nent. Yes, it really is love this time." The sep... ...aration over ... ...nurse had expressed this concern in a letter last June to her mother, Mrs. Elsie Straub, 3300-B N. 7th st., did ...come to pass. Forever and irrevocably in December. Glen Alder, to her "the sweetest boy in the world," an army aviator from California, was killed in action at Guam.

...heard next by cablegram on Easter morning that her daughter was in Cebu, on the island of the same name. Then the Japs attacked Cebu and again there were weeks of anxious waiting. At last came word from Australia.

Miss Straub, a graduate of North Division high school, completed her nursing training at Mount Sinai hospital and then entered the army nurse service. She was in the Philippines three years.

they could tell me how I could get in touch with Ruth by mail or cablegram. So if I hear any more I will let you know at once. Please excuse poor writing I am still upset about it as she is my only daughter it will be 3 years tomorrow that she left Milwaukee for Philippines Let me hear from you again

Mrs. E. Straub
3300 W. N. 7th St.
Milwaukee

Station Hospital
Miami Fla.

Dear Mrs Yates,

Your letter has reached me fine. I can fully realize your anxiety over Marcia. I saw her last in the tunnel at Corregidor at that time Marcia was looking fine. She seemed quite cheerful and was well throughout the terrible siege. She and I were quite closely associated and I grew to be very fond of her. Just a few nights before I left Marcia and I had quite a long chat together at which time she showed me your picture and discussed you at length. She truly thinks you are the grandest mother ever. She also showed me pictures of her sister.

I appreciate your deep concern and you have my sincere sympathy. Only wish it possible that we all could have returned. Let me assure that my prayers are going along with yours for their safe return soon.

Mrs. Yates I don't know how we were selected to be among the first to get out. When I left it was rumored that all the nurses were being evacuated. Others came out after I left and I learned from them that others were awaiting transportation out. I am afraid the fortress fell before this transport arrived. I can tell you that at the time I left Marcia had not been injured. As I told you she & I worked together in Bataan and only two nurses were injured in the last bombing of our hospital.

I knew Alice very well. She worked at Hosp # 2 in Bataan. Of course she too was evacuated to Corr. on the fall of Bataan and all together in the tunnel. Alice looked well and appeared cheerful always. As far as I can say she was captured on Corr.

Please try to be brave and hopeful that they will all return to us soon.

Sincerely
Juanita Redmond

Bataan Nurse First to Get New Award

Washington Bureau of The Chicago Sun.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Miss Anna Bernatitus, a nurse who escaped from Bataan and Corregidor just before each fell, will be the first person in naval service to receive the new Legion of Merit award, the Navy announced today.



Anna Bernatitus.

Miss Bernatitus is a chief nurse on the staff of the naval medical center here.

She will be rewarded for "courageous and outstanding performance of duty during the Manila-Bataan campaign of December, 1941, to April, 1942."

The medal was created to recognize outstanding service by members of the armed forces of the United States and of friendly foreign powers, not including action against the enemy.

A native of Exeter, Pa., Miss Bernatitus went to the Philippines in July, 1940. She arrived on Bataan shortly after Dec. 7. In one day, the Navy related, she saw 285 patients brought into the operating room.

Miss Bernatitus was evacuated to Corregidor and served in the hospital wards of that fortress until two days before it fell. She arrived in Australia after a 17-day submarine trip through enemy-infested waters and then returned to this country.

In notifying Miss Bernatitus of the award the Navy Department advised her that "your excellent service in a time of stress and under such dangerous conditions is worthy of the distinction shown you in being the first person in the U.S. naval service to be so decorated."

July 1942

Dear Mrs. Yates:-

On the eve of our departure from Corregidor Marcia + Alice Hahn were still there. What happened or who got away after that I cannot say. However, I can say that ~~bought~~ Sally girls were well. They are now apparantely prisoners of war + I imagine in Manila. Please, do not become discouraged for I know Marcia would want you to be brave. Too, please feel free to write me at any time

Sincerely yours
Ann A Bernatitus

She Escaped



[Assoc. Press Wirephoto: From U. S. Navy.]

Ann Agnes Bernatitus, 30, of Exeter, Pa., who served thruout the Bataan and Corregidor campaigns and was the only navy nurse to escape from Corregidor. She is in Washington, where she related her experiences to navy department officials. She escaped on a submarine two days before the fortress fell.

Lockhart, Texas
July 24, 1942

Mrs. Denton Fry
406 S. Greenview Ave.
Rockford, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Fry:

Yes, I knew Marcia very well as she was stationed at Bataan the entire time until it surrendered and was evacuated to Corregidor with the rest of us. She was left there and was not on the final list released from headquarters as those escaping the Philippines.

You ask the question as to how our names were selected. It was the order that all American women on Corregidor be evacuated to the States but it did not hold out long enough to get planes and submarines. A certain number was selected for each trip and I happened to be fortunate to be among those.

I hope that they are being taken care of. It is awfully hard for me to say what would be happening to them as I have no idea what the conditions were after the final surrender.

Please keep in contact with the International Red Cross and as soon as a prisoner list is released, I am sure you will have some information then.

Sincerely yours,

Eunice Hatchitt

Eunice Hatchitt

July 25 · 1942

Dear Mrs. Gates:

How thoughtless and unsympathetic you must consider me! However, this is one time I am not at fault. Your letters reached me on Tuesday eve. You see I am living with Uncle, Aunt, and Grandma so many people find it difficult to reach me. Thereby I am prone to receiving much criticism — folks are of the opinion that I am avoiding them.

My dear, let me assure you that I will be free tomorrow afternoon. I wouldn't miss meeting you for anything in the world.

This missive will not reach you before Monday. In the event that you do not come due to the fact that I have not contacted you, please write again and will arrange to spend a little time together at a later date.

I try so hard to be a comfort to all of those who have need me in P.I. but it is almost too much for me to handle.

So until we meet, I shall bid adieu to ~~me~~ the mother of one of the sweetest gals I know.

Sincerely
Ruth R. Strauch

Our phone number is:
Locust 4555 R.

503 W. Washington St.,
Petersburg, Virginia.
June 27, 1942.

Dear Mrs. Gates —

My sister, Mrs. Susan Downing Gallagher, to whom you addressed a recent letter concerning your sister has not yet reached home. She & the other nurses are being treated in a Govt. hospital in Son Francisco.

Susan instructed me, when we informed her of the many inquiries received at home, to answer them all temporarily, informing you that she would answer more fully upon her arrival home — the date of which is most uncertain, I'm sorry to say.

We, in our family, understand exactly what you are going thru & pray that you will soon receive news that your sister is safe.

Sincerely,
Sarah F. W. Downing.



MRS. WILLIAM S. STANLEY
2607 EAST WOOD PLACE
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

My dear Marcia,

I am sending your receipt for dues, which is long past due - thank you.

I was much interested in your note, especially as I had been so very impressed with Marcia's delightful personality, and before I had any idea who she was, had told Bill she was the best nurse I'd had in ages - all this when she took care of me at Milwaukee Hospital - I had always intended writing you to tell you how outstanding I felt she was - but, as usual never got past having good intentions

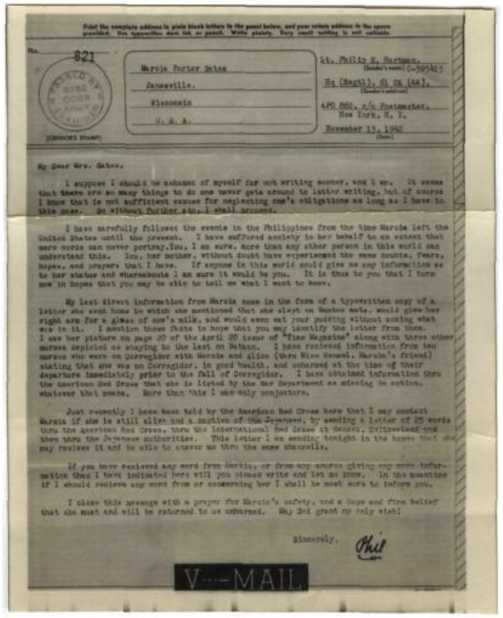
When Bill was sick at Christmas time she was the first person I thought of - not knowing she had gone in Service. I certainly hope you've had good news of her by now.

Jane's husband has volunteered for Medical Service (Duke Unit) and is expecting to be called any day and Dorothy's youngest boy left for Navy Aviation training a couple of weeks ago - so it goes - all so needless -

It is always nice to hear from you & we all wish so you might get in occasionally - My very best wishes to you and yours -

Sincerely
Estelle K. Stanley

March 10 - 1942 -



No. 821

Marcia Porter Gates
Janesville,
Wisconsin
U. S. A.

Lt. Philip E. Hartman,
[Sender's name] O-395415
Hq (Engr), 61 CA (AA),
[Sender's address]
APO 502, c/o Postmaster,
New York, N. Y.
November 13, 1942
[Date]

[CENSOR'S STAMP]

My Dear Mrs. Gates,

I suppose I should be ashamed of myself for not writing sooner, and I am. It seems that there are so many things to do one never gets around to letter writing, but of course I know that is not sufficient excuse for neglecting one's obligations as long as I have to this one. So without further ado, I shall proceed.

I have carefully followed the events in the Philippines from the time Marcia left the United States until the present. I have suffered anxiety to her behalf to an extent that mere words can never portray. You, I am sure, more than any other person in this world can understand this. You, her mother, without doubt have experienced the same doubts, fears, hopes, and prayers that I have. If anyone in this world could give me any information as to her status and whereabouts I am sure it would be you. It is then to you that I turn now in hopes that you may be able to tell me what I want to know.

My last direct information from Marcia came in the form of a typewritten copy of a letter she sent home in which she mentioned that she slept on Bataan main, would give her right arm for a glass of cow's milk, and would even eat your pudding without asking what was in it. I mention these facts in hope that you may identify the letter from them. I saw her picture on page 20 of the April 20 issue of "Time Magazine" along with three other nurses depicted as staying to the last on Bataan. I have received information from two nurses who were on Corregidor with Marcia and also [Mrs Wise Vessel. Marcia's friend] stating that she was on Corregidor, in good health, and unharmed at the time of their departure immediately prior to the fall of Corregidor. I have obtained information thru the American Red Cross that she is listed by the War Department as missing in action, whatever that means. More than this I can only conjecture.

Just recently I have been told by the American Red Cross here that I may contact Marcia if she is still alive and a captive of the Japanese, by sending a letter of 25 words thru the American Red Cross, thru the International Red Cross at Geneva, Switzerland and then thru the Japanese authorities. This letter I am sending tonight in the hope that she may receive it and be able to answer me thru the same channels.

If you have received any word from Marcia, or from any source giving any more information than I have indicated here will you please write and let me know. In the meantime if I should receive any word from or concerning her I shall be most sure to inform you.

I close this message with a prayer for Marcia's safety, and a hope and firm belief that she must and will be returned to us unharmed. May God grant my only wish!

Sincerely, Phil

V-MAIL

FLAG HONORS NURSES IN WAR ZONES



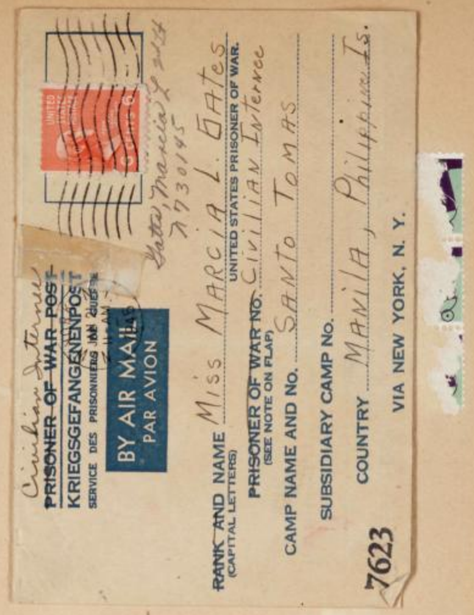
The 316 nurses from Minneapolis Nurses' association now with Allied nations forces in every corner of the world, were honored Wednesday night with unveiling of a new service flag at meeting in the Donaldson building. Shown before the flag, left to right, are Ensign Ramola Brandon, navy procurement office, Miss Margaret Jones of Fort Snelling, and Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Arnold, whose daughter, Phyllis, 26, an army nurse, was captured by the Japanese when Corregidor fell. Mr. Arnold is manager of Minneapolis Athletic club. Dr. Arnold H. Lowe, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church, spoke at the ceremonies.



Janesville Nurse at Post in Philippines

JANESVILLE, April 4—(AP)—Lt. Marcia Gates, an army nurse, always wanted to see Paris in the spring, "but I may have to be satisfied with cherry blossoms in Japan," she wrote her mother recently from her post in the Philippines.

The letter was the first the nurse's mother had received since the outbreak of the war.



Please return

AZETTE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1942.

Believe Janesville Nurse Was Serving on Corregidor

Lieut. Marcia Gates, army nurse, daughter of Mrs. Marcia Porter Gates, 211 S. East street, is believed to be the only Janesville person on the island fortress of Corregidor which fell to the Japanese yesterday.

Lieut. Gates was in the Philippines at the outbreak of the war and served on Bataan peninsula during that famous siege. With the fall of Bataan, it is believed she was among those removed to Corregidor with the rest of the nursing corps. Whether the nurses were later removed from Corregidor is not yet known.

Her mother has received but one letter from her since the outbreak of the war. In that she told of the hardships of life on Bataan, but stated "Well, I asked for it so am making the best of it." Her letter concluded, "Your prayers surely help. In the meantime, we'll keep 'em flying."

A photograph of Miss Gates and several other army nurses strolling in the Philippines recently appeared in the magazine Time.

After the fall of Bataan, the war department stated that it believed the other Janesville persons in the Philippines, members of Co. A and Headquarters company, 192nd Tank battalion, were prisoners of the Japanese.

Jackson, Miss., to Columbia, S. C., where he is in the quartermaster air base. Pvt. Ford entered service in March.

THREE APR. 23 INDUCTEE

N. THE

Believe Janesville Nurse Is Still on Duty in Philippines

A belief that Lieut. Marcia Gates, army nurse, is serving under Japanese direction in a hospital at the fallen U. S. island fortress of Corregidor or at a hospital in Manila was expressed today by her mother, Mrs. Marcia Porter Gates, 211 S. East street, following receipt of a letter from Lieut. Sue Downing Gallagher, Petersburg, Va., who saw service with Lieut. Gates at both Bataan and Corregidor.



Lieut. Gates

Lieut. Gallagher, the wife of Lieut. Robert Anthony Gallagher of the navy, recently reported as "missing in action," left Corregidor by plane on April 29 and she says in her letter that Lieut. Gates was still there at that time. Corregidor fell less than a week later and Mrs. Gates has heard nothing to indicate that her daughter might have been one of the nurses evacuated prior to May 5.

The letter from Lieut. Gallagher praises Lieut. Gates for her excellent work and good cheer throughout those trying days on Bataan and says she has faith that the girls left behind are being treated with the greatest respect by their captors, especially because nurses are so badly needed there.

"Your daughter was stationed in Hospital 1 on Bataan, while I was in Hospital 2, but I knew her later on Corregidor," said Lieut. Gallagher in her letter written from Petersburg, Va. "She was full of life and an excellent worker, one of the most cheerful people I ever knew. I left Corregidor on April 29 by plane, and she was still there at that time.

"But my dear Mrs. Gates, please don't pay too much attention to these 'horror' stories you read—I know from experience how grossly some of them have been exaggerated. I have every faith that your daughter and the rest of the girls left behind are being treated with the greatest respect by their captors. In the first place, doctors and nurses are too badly needed for the Japs to be kicking them around. An in the second place, Corregidor was taken when the Jap army was under full control by their officers, and the officers don't allow atrocities to take place. This I honestly believe.

The secretary of the navy notified me yesterday that my husband Lieut. Robert Anthony Gallagher, was 'missing following action in the service of his country,' but I am not fearful for his well-being. I realize that he might be able to stay a step in front of the Japs, or that, if taken, they are too anxious to get his pay to harm him; they realize quite a bit of money from officers, you know.

"I hope that I again meet your daughter after all this is over—I was so fond of her."

Lieut. Gates went to the Philippines last October and was stationed at Fort Mc Kinley, near Manila, before Dec. 7. In a letter received by her mother in April she said: "The Janesville boys are here. That's all I can say about them in a letter."

Mrs. Gates is in touch with the mother of a Milwaukee nurse who is expected to return to Milwaukee this week after serving at Bataan and Corregidor and hopes to obtain additional information about her daughter from her.

FORT YOUTHS

Lieut. Gates Wanted to See Paris, Will Settle for Tokyo

"I always did want to see Paris in the spring, but may have to be satisfied with cherry blossoms in Japan," Lieut. Marcia Gates, army nurse in the Philippines, wrote to her mother, Mrs. Marcia Porter Gates, 211 S. East street. "Will not be ready to come home until we finish in Europe," she warned.



Lieut. Gates

The letter was the first received by Mrs. Gates since the outbreak of the war. Leaving for the Philippines in October, Lieut. Gates was stationed at Fort McKinley, near Manila, before Dec. 7. It is believed she is now on Bataan peninsula.

"Well, I asked for it so am making the best of it," she wrote.

"Would have written sooner but we were not able to until today, then only one letter of one page length.

"You were right about my being a particular eater. Well, I'll prove to you when I return that I'll eat anything, yes, even your bread pudding without asking 'What's in it?' I am sure I'll be an easy one to live with when I return. Anything will be okay with me. How would you like to sleep on a bamboo bed? It's better than the ground.

"Money means nothing now. I'd give my right arm for a cup of cow's milk. Really roughing it, that's us. Experiences I'd never thought could happen.

"The Janesville boys are here. That's all I can say about them in a letter.

"Your prayers surely help. In the meantime, we'll keep 'em flying."

EDGERTON, WHITEWATER SOLDIERS ARE TRANSFERRED

Pvt. Marvin W. Schultz, Whitewater, who has been assigned to army duty at Camp Livingston, La., for the past 10 months, has been transferred to duty at Fort Devens, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. William Zinn, Edgerton route 4, have received word that their son, Pvt. Fred W. Zinn,



Fred Zinn



Marvin Schultz

has been transferred from Camp Croft, S. C., to Camp Gordon, Ga. He was inducted into the armed service Nov. 10, 1941, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and was assigned to Camp Croft. During his 13-weeks' basic training, he won an expert's rating for marksmanship with a rifle and automatic rifle. He recently completed a seven-weeks' course in mechanics and is now a truck mechanic with Company M at Camp Gordon.

RICE AND SALMON VARIED WITH RICE AND SALMON

"We get plenty to eat over here but not much of a variety," Sgt. John W. Wood, Hearquarters company, 192nd Tank battalion, Janesville unit, wrote to his mother, Mrs. John H. Wood, Whitewater, from "somewhere in in Philippines."



Sgt. Wood

"One day we have salmon and rice and the next day we have rice and salmon," he wrote.

"It's smoking tobacco that's hard to get. If a man has a pack of cigarets he is rich. It would be great to walk in some place and buy a whole carton of cigarets again."

He explained he was having trouble with his teeth but has that all cleared up now and is now "all set for the rest of this maneuver or whatever you want to call it."

At times it gets lonesome, Sgt. Wood said. The last letter he got from home was dated Oct. 30.

"I suppose one of these days we will get a whole load of mail," he optimistically commented.

SOLDIERS ON BATAAN MISS LETTERS MOST

Lack of mail from home seems to be one of the biggest complaints of soldiers on Bataan peninsula, Philippine Islands. Writing to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Burchard, Earl Burchard stated that he has as yet received no mail. Otherwise he reported he was fine.

Their Spirit Matches Gallantry of Tanks at Bataan



Despite saddening news about their sons and husbands in the Philippines, mothers and wives of Janesville Tank company members, gathered on the day that Bataan fell to the Japs, to sew for the American Red Cross. Shown here as they worked at the city hall last night, are, from foreground, Mrs. Fred Bruni, wife of Capt. Bruni; Mrs. George Havens, mother of Master Sgt. Robert Havens; Mrs. Walter Write, widow of Capt. Write, killed in the Philippines Dec. 24, first Janesville casualty of the war; and Mrs. Edward Schoeberle and Mrs. Arthur Chapman, who both have sons on Bataan. —Gazette staff photo.

Tank Company Mothers and Wives Carry on Bravely

By PEG O'BRIEN

Matching the spirit of their gallant men who defended the peninsula of Bataan for four months against insurmountable odds, 125 mothers, wives and sisters of Headquarters company and Company A, 192nd Tank battalion, gathered in Patriotic hall Thursday night and, with the fortitude that is born of woman, carried bravely on to the end of their darkest day.

They wept quietly while the prayer was being read for the safety of their loved ones, they laughed as they read letters from the boys—letters that told what they aim to do with rice when they get back home. The resentment that had kindled after an anxious day listening to the news presented by radio commentators, telling of lack of food and equipment on Bataan, died out as they talked.

The vice president of the Tank Company Auxiliary, Mrs. Fred Bruni, wife of Capt. Bruni, set the tempo by telling members who had called earlier in the day to see if the meeting had been postponed that "We will carry on."

And carry on they did with the work of making pajamas for the Red Cross and diapers for the city welfare department. While groups sat and sewed, letters that were so joyously received a week ago from the Philippines were exchanged.

Mrs. Marcia Porter Gates brought a radio message that her daughter, Lieut. Marcia Gates, the only Janesville nurse serving with the boys on Bataan, had sent from Cebu Friday in which she said: "Am still safe and well. Wire me R. C. A. immediately." The message was dispatched after the first bombing of the hospital on the island.

Mrs. Russell Thorman told of a letter she had from the wife of Lieut. Col. Ted Wickord, of Company B, 192nd Tank Battalion, the Maywood, Ill., contingent. Mrs. Wickord received a radio telegram Easter morning. Maywood ranks second to Janesville in the number of men at Bataan. Our companies have 97.

Refuse to Enter Protests

At the business session Mrs. Bruni read two letters directed to the president of the United States and our representatives in congress demanding to know "Why no aid, reenforcements or equipment had been sent to our boys in the Philippines." The letters, prepared by a Tank company mother, were to be signed by Auxiliary members but after Lieut. Leslie Bartlett, who was with the company until it left Camp Polk, La., for the Philippines, admonished the women not to be too hasty to condemn the government, no action was taken. The letters were tabled along with one to be sent to the Gazette protesting the arrival in Rock county of evacuees from California.

One officer's wife expressed the consensus of opinion: "Why should more lives be endangered? Isn't it enough to have our boys there?"

Lieut. Bartlett had quoted the military analyst, Major George Fielding Eliot who had estimated that "it would require 600 large merchant vessels, all our aircraft carriers and the entire U. S. navy to convoy 100,000 troops to the Philippines." Everything humanly possible was done to aid our boys, he stated.

Lieut. Bartlett comforted the women by telling them that much talk of mistreatment of prisoners of war is propaganda. Group surrender, he said, has never resulted in mistreatment.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)

Dear Mrs. Gates-

The Executive Board have voted you in as an Associate member of the Tank Co. Aux.

Yours Truly,
Mrs . Geo. S. Havens

Reedsburg Nurse Becomes Major

REEDSBURG, Wis., June 29—Genevieve Phillips, daughter of Mrs. J. E. Phillips, who is an army nurse, has been promoted from captain to major. Maj. Phillips, who received her nursing training at Walter Reed hospital, is now stationed in Washington. She spent two years in the Philippines.

Tanks---

(Continued from Page 1)

Then, at least, they are out of the war, he said.

The local Red Cross, through the secretary, Mrs. Mary Kamps, sent a message that a blanket request for information concerning the Tanks will be sent.

Mrs. Write Is Present

Mrs. Jessie Write, widow of Capt. Walter Write, who was killed in December, was present. She recently recuperated following a major operation.

Mrs. John Bushaw, wife of Lieut. Bushaw and mother of the Tanks' only war baby, five weeks old Doris Ann, was also at the meeting. Mrs. Bushaw brought the seven letters that she received from her husband and told how he wrote that he hoped the baby would be a girl. Doris Ann was baptized at St. Patrick's church Sunday, but this time it was her mother who had to take her to the church—Johnnie took the other two, she confided. The other two are boys, 7 and 3.

Members told of another war baby coming along in May. The father was reported wounded several weeks ago.

Some one said the beloved Auxiliary president, Mrs. Mae Knipshield, who was operated on at

Rochester, Minn., several weeks ago, is returning to Rochester Friday.

Kent Hughes' mother reported that they had received his allotment checks Wednesday. He will be 19 on April 18. His mother wasn't resentful about the American born Japanese couple who have located in the community. She had been to a meeting of her church circle in the afternoon and there had been reminded that "Christ teaches us to love our enemies." Some of the other women joined in that they couldn't exactly love the Japs but the didn't want to repeat the hysterical outbursts of prejudice of the last World war.

Message of Comfort

Because this was an unforgettable day in the lives of these women, friends sent messages of comfort. An honorary member provided flowers for the refreshments table and identification tags in the shape of tanks. Chambers and Owen contributed candy while the Swanson grocery donated the coffee, cream and sugar. The Cunningham bakery passed out complimentary pictures of General MacArthur and 11 new members joined, bringing the membership up to 102.

The following joined at the meeting: Mmes. Marcia Gates, Cecil Spencer, Fern Tubbs, Raymond Schultz, Cletus Opie, Nina Knox, Leslie Bartlett, Lloyd Lobdell, Bernard Shea, Howard Munns, and Miss Lorraine Shea. Mrs. George Havens, the secretary, is contacting the other eligibles to join.

The Auxiliary will co-operate in the war savings rallys to be held at the high school next Thursday evening by passing out pledge cards and in the near future will be the hostess unit for a party at the Woman's club for all Janesville mothers, wives and sisters of service men.

IT'S CHINS UP WITH PARENTS AT MAYWOOD

Chicago —(AP)— The mothers and fathers of the boys from Maywood and other Chicago suburbs who fought so valiantly in the Philippines today took the news of the fall of Bataan with their chins up.

In Maywood, the home of many members of the old Maywood Tank Corps which later became a Tank Battalion, Mrs. Roy W. Merrifield sounded the keynote of the parents' reaction when she reported quietly:

"The mothers and fathers of the boys all are taking the news very well."

Mrs. Merrifield is the wife of the pastor of Maywood's Plymouth Congregational church who announced from his pulpit in February that his son, Jacques, had been killed in action in Luzon, only to be advised in March

Nine More Nurses Decorated For Bravery in Bataan Siege

Washington, July 8.—(AP)—Not all was terror and horror for the Army nurses who served in the Philippines. There was an occasional laugh.

Lt. Mary G. Lohr of Greensburg, Pa., one of 15 nurses just decorated for bravery in the Philippine campaign, today told of one such instance.

Because their white uniforms made them too discernible from the air the Army had issued the women khaki overalls, in size 42 it so happened.

One April day a plane that managed to slip in now and then with mail, brought a big package addressed to Edith Shacklette, a Kentucky woman in the Nursing Corps.

A Crowd Gathered.

Miss Shacklette was on duty, wearing her overalls, a sash tied around her middle to keep them under control, when she got the wonderful news.

"In fact," said Lt. Lohr, "all Bataan soon knew "Shack" had a package. A crowd gathered.

"When she could get the crowd back she opened the package, all done up in Christmas wrappings and mailed from the States in October.

"There was a black hat and veil and a note from a friend, wife of an Army officer in the States, that she might like to have it to wear to look nice in when she docked in San Francisco. "Shack" put it on.

Prisoner of Japs.

"There she stood—a 125-pound blonde, size 42 khaki overalls, far too big regular Army shoes, topped with this black hat. That was a laugh. She laughed, too."

But what Miss Lohr didn't tell at that moment was that "Shack" was not one of the nurses ordered out. She stayed behind with the wounded—a prisoner of the Japanese.

Nine of the 15 nurses were decorated yesterday.

The nurses only recently exchanged overalls, which they wore back to the United States, for new frocks hurriedly purchased for the ceremony.

Reached New York Friday.

The girls reached New York from Australia Friday and came here to be guests of the Women's National Press Club along with six fellow-nurses from Bataan and Corregidor, cited last week in a service at Red Cross headquarters.

These 15 are the first American women to be decorated in this war by the United States, and the first to receive the new decoration ordered by President Roosevelt for outstanding service in defense of the Philippines.

Col. Julia Flicke, commander of the Army Nurses Corps, called the roll of the nine heroines who were decorated yesterday.

They are Helen Loretta Summers, 25 years old, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lorna Gentzman, 28, born in Marion, Mich., and listing Montgomery, Ala., as her home; Lucy Iris Wilson, 25, of Big Sandy, Tex.; Beth A. Veley, 29, of San Jose, Calif.; Mabel V. Stevens, 29, of Verdigre, Neb.; Ruth M. Straub, 28, of Milwaukee; Mary Lucy Moultrie, 28, of Columbus, Ga.; Mollie A. Peterson, of Cogswell, N. D., who trained at Hot Springs, Ark., and Grace D. Hallman of Ashburn, Ga.

8 Nurses Who Suffered Beside Men of Bataan Tell of Ordeal

San Francisco, June 12.—(INS)—Back from the horrors of war in the Philippines, eight American army nurses who suffered bomb, shot, shell, malaria and semi-starvation beside the battling men of Bataan and Corregidor, went feminine again today in a shopping spree through San Francisco stores.

The heroines, rescued by navy airplanes from Corregidor a few days before the island fortress fell to the Japanese, are:

First Lieut. Florence MacDonald of Brockton, Mass.; Second Lieut. Dorothea Daley, Hamilton, Mo.; Second Lieut. Juanita Redmond, Swansea, N. C.; Second Lieut. Eunice Hatchett, Lockhart, Tex.; Second Lieut. Mary Lohr, Johnstown, Pa.; Second Lieut. Gwin Lee, Boston; and Second Lieut. Sue Gallagher, Petersburg, Va., and one young woman who requested her name be withheld for military reasons.

Reluctant to speak of the world's record of nursing service they helped create, but showing the strain of their terrific ordeal, the nurses had one thought in common. It was expressed by Miss Hatchett.

"It was more than flesh and —even doesn't seem possible. We prayed every day for the convoy we hoped was just over the horizon coming to relieve our boys."

Members of the small band of 55 army nurses, these girls not only experienced the horrors of war. They were driven from their excellent base hospitals to open-air medical camps hacked out of Bataan's jungle.

All of them lost between 15 and 35 pounds in weight and all their personal belongings except wristwatches as they moved from camp to camp, living like frontier women and working like Trojans. While attending between 130 and 265 patients a day during a 17-hour working day, they lived in burlap-screened jungle enclosures.

They ate fish, rice, water buffalo, mules, monkeys and lizards; fought fifth columnists in the very hospital beds; bathed in the same mountain stream used by thousands of others for bathing, laundering and drinking.

"We went without a meal Christmas," Miss Redmond said. "We were bound for Bataan on an overcrowded boat.

"New Year's eve we watched Manila burning, hoping those who had left behind got out," Miss Daley added.

Bataan Nurse Being Paged By Hollywood

Wanted as Technical Adviser, May Play in Mercy Film

By LOUELLA O. PARSONS
INS Motion Picture Editor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 29—Pretty, slim Juanita Redmond, the brave nurse who was one of the eight girls to escape from Corregidor to Australia and back to the U. S. A., was being paged today by Mark Sandrich, Juanita and her sister nurses, the Florence Nightingales of this war, have inspired "Hands of Mercy," a play co-authored by Mark and Allan Scott. The nurses were interviewed by Author Scott, who was told of the medical difficulties in Bataan and the days of almost starvation on the rocks of Corregidor before the dramatic escape.

When Mark, who will also direct and produce "Hands of Mercy," was in the East he talked with Red Cross officials and the government heads and obtained their blessing to go ahead with the story. Juanita kept a day by day diary and has obtained six weeks' leave to write a book. I hope she will come to Paramount to act as technical advisor, if not to play herself. She would be an asset to the picture.

ARMY NURSES REACH SAFETY

Land in Australia After Daring Air Rescue

By FRANK HEWLETT

Melbourne—(U.P.)—Ten American Army nurses, rescued by plane from Corregidor, ate a formidable dinner here Monday, had their hair done, and went to see Walt Disney's movie, Fantasia.

They were offered "Dive Bomber" as alternative entertainment, but declined unanimously. They had seen plenty.

Rescued by daring American Navy aviators seven days before the fall of the island fortress in Manila Bay, the nurses came 5,000 miles through Japanese infested territory in a crowded Navy patrol bomber to join Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces.

Nurses in a second plane got as far as Mindanao Island, where their plane was damaged, and they took to the island hills with the Army forces of Maj. Gen. William F. Sharp, while the Japanese were attacking a few miles away.

Led By Lieutenant

White-haired, serene, kindly Lieut. Florence MacDonald, Brockton, Mass., led the party.

I had known most of them in Manila and in the Bataan field hospitals and the underground tunnel which was the Melitta Hospital on Coregidor Island, where they served at the end.

Now they are resting and eating the foods denied them for months. When I took some of them to dinner they had oysters, soup, a steak and salad, and then jumbo portions of chocolate ice cream sundaes.

Asked if they wanted to see Dive Bomber, they said they might jump up when the planes got into action on the screen, because the Philippines they had seen of enemy planes.

Close Army and Navy cooperation made possible their evacuation which was ordered by Lieut. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, commanding the heroic Coregidor garrison.

April 29 was the birthday of Mikado Hirohito, and the Japanese selected it to start their final attack on Corregidor. They bombarded the island by plane and long range guns throughout the day.

Planes Landed

The shells were still coming over that night when American Navy planes swept over Manila Bay and, amid the shells, made a remarkable landing in the dangerous stretch between Forts Mills and Hughes.

One plane took the 10 nurses who are now here. Another plane took others.

The planes made first for Mindanao, to the south, where the Japanese were rapidly closing in on a lake which was to be the first goal.

The planes alighted safely on the lake, but one was damaged as it was being towed to the center for its take-off for Australia, and all aboard had to leave it.

But the Army fought off the Japanese while the second plane made a safe take-off, and the nurses said the rest of the flight over islands and waters dominated by the enemy was uneventful.

Nurses of Corregidor Will Be Here July 25

A number of nurses evacuated from Corregidor just before that fortress fell to the Japanese will be at the Auditorium the night of July 25 at a reception sponsored by the Milwaukee chapter of the American Red Cross.

The purpose of the Auditorium affair is to stimulate nurse enlistments.

The common council late Monday appropriated $210 to pay hall rent at the Auditorium.

Bataan Nurse to Meet Visitors

Several relatives of Janesville Tank company members will go to Milwaukee Wednesday evening for an informal visit with Lieut. Ruth Marie Straud, army nurse who was evacuated from Bataan and then from Corregidor when the Philippines fell to the Japs. Now home on leave after her escape by submarine to Australia, she has offered to give what information she has on individuals and army units which came under her notice during the final days of the defense. Mrs. Marcia Gates visited her in Milwaukee Saturday. Miss Straud was a friend of Miss Marcia Gates of this city, who was also an army nurse there.

46 Women from City in Service

Janesville Represented in All Branches of Armed Forces

Janesville's group of enlisted military, naval and marine women is rapidly approaching the number of a modern streamlined army company—officers and all. With representatives in all the women's services, there are now forty-five Janesville women wearing the uniform of Uncle Sam's fighting forces. Sixteen are in the WAAC 14 in the WAVES, 12 are in the enlisted nurses corps of the army and navy, 2 are in the SPARS, and one each in the Marines and the WAFS.

Ten Janesville women now hold commissions as officers in the United States forces.

Military rules keep secret the location of those on active duty, but it is believed that several of the Janesville women are now in the forward fighting regions. One Janesville woman, First Lt. Marcia Gates is a veteran of front line service on the Bataan peninsula and at Corregidor and is now a prisoner of the Japanese.

The roster of Janesville's enlisted women, as it will appear on the city's Shrine of Honor when the latest names have been added, is as follows:

WAVES— Auxiliaries, Josephine Casey, Glee P. Davis, Freda M. Delsrude, Mary DeVitt, Virginia Erickson, Irene Blodgett Holmes, Genevieve M. Lewis, Marcella A. Lyke, Ruth Y. Marcus, Kathryn A. Palmer, Mary Louise Parks, Lucille Pederson, Mary F. Stewart, Dolores Schoeberle.

WAAC—2nd Lt. Esther O. Burtness; Auxiliaries Lorraine Wilkinson Bushaw, Lucille Mildred Curtis, Elsie E. Dorn, Genevieve Doran, Esther DeRosier, Rosemary Finnegan, Doris M. Fredendall, Dorothy Hedegaard, Alice Herbert, Verona Petri, Gloria Irene Probst, Rosabelle Pat Siker, Virginia Selgren, Joan Waters, Devota Buggs.

NURSES CORPS — First Lts. Marcia Gates, Agnes Sullivan; Second Lts Ruth Ellen Church, Evelyn Finkh, Rose Fuczyla, Margaret Johns, Amelia M. Malbon, Lillian Lyon, Rosemary O'Brien and Margaret L. Mahoney. Ensigns Helen Jean Hayes and Ida Gladys Hubbard.

WAFS—Auxiliary, Jeanette Simmons.

MARINES—Auxiliary, Florence Folks.

SPARS — Auxiliaries, Bertha Hoppe, Dorothy Lyke.

Any additional names that should appear on this li[st] to the Shrine of [Honor] 29 W. Milwaukee

PRISONER OF WAR INFORMATION BUREAU
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

DIRECTIONS FOR SENDING ORDINARY MAIL TO PRISONERS
OF WAR AND INTERNED CIVILIANS HELD BY THE ENEMY

When the Information Bureau of the Office of The Provost Marshal General ascertains the fact that an American has been interned, ordinary mail can be sent to the interned prisoner of war or civilian.

Do not send mail to the Information Bureau for forwarding. Typewrite or write plainly both the address and the contents of the letter to facilitate forwarding and censorship of same. Leave room on the envelope for forwarding address in case internee has been moved to another camp.

As far as possible, only personal matters should be included in order to avoid delay by censorship.

POSTAGE:

Ordinary foreign mail can be sent free of postage if addressed to a prisoner of war or civilian internee. Write in the upper left-hand corner "Prisoner of War, (or Civilian Internee) Mail," and in the upper right-hand corner, write, "Postage Free."

NOTE: If the prisoner of war or internee is held in Europe, after name, give his prisoner of war number, unit, prison camp number or name, followed by the name of the country in which the camp is located, Via New York, New York.

FOR EXAMPLE

Prisoner of War (or Civilian Internee) Mail — Postage - Free

Sergeant John Doe, United States Army
Interned by Germany - (Italy)
Prisoner of War Number (if available)
Compiegne (or other camp)
France (or other country where camp is located)
Via New York, New York

Sender's name and address should appear on the back of the envelope.

MAIL TO THE ORIENT:

Mail to the Orient should be addressed to the camp where it is known, otherwise, in care of the Japanese Red Cross in Tokyo. Territories where postal service has been established are Japan, Korea, Formosa, Sakhaline, Kwantung territory, Shanghai, and other occupied Chinese territories and Hong Kong. For other occupied territories, the service is in preparation.

BATAAN RELIEF ORGANIZATION INC.
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Dear Friends.
Inclosed find your B.R.O.Membership card.Sign and keep this card.

Fraternally
L.G.Smith.



In Pious Memory of
Sgt. Stanley Walsh
Served on Bataan
Born Jan. 23, 1921
Died in the Philippine Islands, 1943
Attached to the 192 Tank Battalion
Company A

WAR DEPARTMENT
SERVICES OF SUPPLY
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
WASHINGTON

December 15, 1942.

Mrs. M. P. Gates,
211 So. East Street,
Janesville, Wisconsin.

Dear Mrs. Gates:

The Provost Marshal General directs me to reply further to your inquiry of June 4, 1942, regarding your daughter, Lieutenant Marcia Lou Gates.

This office has received official information that Miss Marcia Lou Gates has been interned by Japan at Camp Santo Tomas, Manila.

You may communicate with her by following the instructions on the inclosed circular for sending ordinary mail.

No packages can be sent at this time to persons interned in the Orient. When arrangements have been made to send packages to Japan and Japanese occupied territory, a permit in the form of a label will be issued without application to the next of kin of each person officially reported as being interned by the enemy.

If her name appears on further information received by this office, you will be advised.

Sincerely yours,

Howard F. Bresee

Howard F. Bresee,
Lt. Col., C.M.P.,
Chief, Information Branch.



1 Incl.
Info.Cir.

IN REPLY REFER TO SPMC N ihh/tp

WAR DEPARTMENT
SERVICES OF SUPPLY
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
WASHINGTON

December 17, 1942

Mrs. Marcia Porter Gates
211 So. East Street
Janesville, Wisconsin

My dear Mrs. Gates:

We have your letter of December 14, in reference to the Army Nurses in the Philippine Islands.

There are sixty-seven Army Nurses in the Philippines. Up to the present time, we have not been able to establish communication with them. All letters or packages addressed to them have been returned to senders.

Recently, the names of four Army Nurses were published on a list of prisoners issued by the International Red Cross. The list, of course, was incomplete. In accordance with the policies of the War Department, the parents of the nurses concerned were immediately notified.

A short time ago, we received a copy of a Tokyo radio broadcast which contained excerpts from talks purportedly made by American Nurses. They stated that the Army Nurses held prisoners in the Philippines were well and were treated with full consideration by the Japanese. We have no means of knowing whether or not the broadcast was authentic.

It is logical to presume that the Japanese will utilize the ability of the nurses in the care of sick and wounded soldiers and civilians of whom there must be a great number.

We fully understand your anxiety concerning your daughter. We feel that we share it with you for our interest is centered in every member of the Army Nurse Corps, especially in those who are so tragically separated from us.

Be assured that as soon as we have news of your daughter, you shall hear from us immediately. Let us have faith that it will be good news.

Very truly yours,

Julia O. Flikke
Colonel, A.U.S.,
Chief Nurse.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO "THE SURGEON GENERAL, U.S. ARMY, WASHINGTON, D.C."

MORE BADGERS ON NEW LIST OF WAR VICTIMS

Marine, Ensign Are Reported Dead; 35 Are Missing

Two more Wisconsin men, Sgt. Philip H. Helms, 2152 S. Winchester St., of the marine corps, and Ensign Frederick A. Smith, Edgerton, of the navy, were reported killed Monday in the navy's fourth casualty list.

PFC. Edward L. Stone, Baraboo, of the marines, was listed as wounded and 35 other Badgers were reported missing in action.

Sgt. Helms' foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Robertson, were notified April 29 that he had been killed in action in the Philippines.

2 MARINES MISSING

Missing Milwaukee marines were PFC. Allen Beauchamp, son of Mrs. Sydney W. S. Morrison, 1756 N. Prospect Av., and stepson of the manager of Cudworth Memorial building; and PFC. William B. Goode, son of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Goode, 5302 W. Burnham St.

Two Milwaukee navy men also reported missing are Whitton Brill, seaman 2nd class, son of Edward Brill, 4412 W. Lloyd St., and Lt. George T. Ferguson, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Ferguson, formerly of 3905 N. Prospect Av. and now of Washington. Lt. Ferguson was a graduate of Shorewood High school and Marquette university medical school, and later studied at the naval medical school, Washington.

TOTAL NOW 8,500

The latest list covers the period from April 16 to May 10, inclusive, and brings the total of dead, wounded and missing to 8,500 officers and men. It added the names of 64 dead, 54 wounded and 2,193 missing. The navy pointed out:

"The large percentage of names under the 'missing' classification is due to the fact that many of them were serving in the Manila bay area when it capitulated to the enemy and likely are prisoners of war. It will likely be several months before definite information can be obtained on such cases."

Currently regarded as missing is Capt. Kenneth M. Hoeffel, Washington, senior naval officer in the Philippines when Corregidor fell. He had been presumed to be a Japanese prisoner, but this has not been confirmed.

Janesville Tanks Are Prisoners

"Believed in Hands of Enemy," Is Message from Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

ment struck dismay into the hearts of wives and mothers of the tank company men, who recently formed an auxiliary to exchange news of their men and to work for the Red Cross.

Mothers Meet Friday

When news came of the fall of Bataan April 9, they met that night and resolved to carry on. They will meet again Friday night of this week, and because their organization has meant so much to them they will give mothers, wives and sisters of other men in service an opportunity to meet and become acquainted.

Major Wayne O. Hauck, area engineer of the Badger Ordnance Works at Merrimac, will speak at their meeting Friday night in the Woman's club building. Besides the Tank Company auxiliary there will be women whose sons and husbands are serving in Australia, Ireland, the Canal zone, and training camps throughout the country.

Typical of the spirit of courage exhibited by Janesville women is that of Mrs. George S. Havens, mother of Master Sgt. Robert Havens, who is secretary-treasurer of the Tank auxiliary here.

"I hope that if our boys were taken prisoner they will be well taken care of," she said. "Whatever the outcome, we'll have to brave it and go on."

A. E. Chapman, father of Sergt. Alva Chapman, said, "All we can do is play a waiting game and hope that more news, when it does come, will be good."

Mrs. James McAuliffe, sister-in-law of Sergt. William McAuliffe, has some hope that he may be in friendly hands, for early last month she received a letter from him which bore a navy postmark. He had been wounded on Bataan some time ago, and may have been evacuated.

Even before the fall of Bataan two Janesville men had been killed, Capt. Walter H. Write and Sgt. Ivan Wilmer. Those wounded previously had included Sgt. Forrest Teal and Pvts. DeWayne Wasson, Harold Fanning, Lloyd Lobdell and Donald Heddleston.

Washington's official confirmation of the news of the battalion's probable capture nevc. reached one parent, Frank Bushaw, 71, father of First Lieut. John F. A. Bushaw and Staff Sergt. Delmon Bushaw. He died yesterday afternoon a few hours after entering a hospital. Lieut. Bushaw's wife gave birth to a daughter here seven weeks ago.

Woman Nurse Safe?

Besides its Tank company men Janesville is believed to have had several others serving in the Philippines.

A woman nurse, Miss Marcia Gates, daughter of Mrs. Marcia P. Gates, 211 S. East street, was believed evacuated from Bataan to Corregidor. Her picture appeared in a photo of American nurses on Bataan carried in the April 20 issue of Time, national news magazine.

Howard Peterson, Janesville, vith the 93rd bombardment squadron, and Major Birrell Walsh, Janesville, also probably were on Bataan, friends believe.

WAR & NAVY DEPARTMENTS
V-MAIL SERVICE
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID PAYMENT OF POSTAGE $300

GRAND CENTRAL ANNEX

Sept 10.

Dear Marcia,-

All well here. Your message and address received. Owie were returned. All praying for your health and safe return - Keep up faith and courage - All send love

Mother. Dad
Jea Kak Betty Elva.

Army nurse
2nd Lt. Marcia L. Gates A.N.C
N. 730 - 145

Copy of a 25 word letter sent Home thru the Red Cross

Letters Written Before Fall of Bataan Arrive; Reveal Hope of Beating Off Japs

"With the help of God and the U.S.A. we'll pull through this."—**Capt. Fred T. Bruni, 192nd Tank Battalion.**

"Don't worry about us—we're doing all right."—**Sgt. Stanley Walsh, Co. A, 192nd Tank Battalion.**

"I am safe and well and will be always, I'm sure."—**Lieut. Marcia L. Gates, Nurse on Bataan and at Corregidor.**

The above quotations are from letters received today from two Janesville soldiers and a Janesville nurse, all written from the Philippines before the fall of Bataan and Corregidor. All are indicative of the hope that prevailed among the American troops in those last days on Bataan.

The letters were received by Mrs. Hazel Bruni, 1242 S. Washington street, wife of Capt. Fred T. Bruni; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Walsh, 514 S. Third street, parents of Sgt. Stanley Walsh, of Co. A, and Tech. Sgt. Ernest Walsh, Headquarters company, both of the 192nd Tank batallion; and Mrs. Marcia P. Gates, 211 S. East street, mother of Lieut. Marcia L. Gates, A.N.C., Medical Dept., General Hospital, USAFFE, A.P.O. No. 4, San Francisco, Calif.

March. She received a second letter Tuesday, written in a jungles.

"We have services here every Saturday afternoon and our chaplain is a man of all men," Bruni letter says. "He's a man it takes and he has made me that faith in God is all

"When I get back, and by God that I do, I will have to tell. I've lost all my clothes except my overalls. Have lost pounds but am still very well. Our diet is getting pretty well eat native, sleep native and in words I am a native."

was sent air mail.

Tells of Losing 50 Lbs.

"With the help of God and the U.S.A. we'll pull through this," Capt. Bruni of Headquarters company, 192nd Tank battalion, told his wife in a letter received Monday afternoon. The letter was written from Bataan and while it had no date or postmark, Mrs. Bruni believes that it was written in April as Capt. Bruni mentions that he received no pay for November, December January, February and



Capt. Bruni

In October, 1941, Capt. Bruni was promoted and made commanding officer of Headquarters company, the largest company in the 192nd battalion, consisting of six officers and 157 enlisted men. He was inducted into federal service as a first lieutenant with Co. A, 192nd Tank battalion, Nov. 25, 1940. On Dec. 20, 1940, he was transferred to Headquarters company as battalion maintenance officer.

Walsh Wrote March 3

The letter from Sgt. Stanley Walsh had been censored by Lieut. Henry Knox, Afton, of Co. A, 192nd Tank battalion, and bore the date of March 3.

"Ernie and I are still O.K.," Sgt. Walsh wrote. "So is Joe McCrea. He is beside me now as I write,

Christmas Messages Sent to Two Prisoners in Philippines

Two Janesville prisoners of war who are being held by the Japanese will have a happy Christmas when they receive the cables their families sent today through the International Red Cross. It was the first opportunity the families had to communicate with their loved ones in many weeks.

They were informed Wednesday that the International organization would transmit fixed text Christmas messages to United States nationals reported as prisoners of war and civilian internees. The permission was extended to friends of only those who had been officially reported as captives.

Mrs. Marcia Porter Gates, 211 S. East street; and Mrs. Russell Thorman, 465 S. Fremont street, today availed themselves of the privilege by sending cables to Lt. Marcia Gates, who is at Santo Thomas camp, Manila, and Capt. Russell Thorman, who is also being held in the Philippines.

The fixed text messages from which they could choose included: "Christmas greetings. Proud of you. Praying for welfare, reunion Stop;" "Christmas greetings. With you in spirit. All our love Stop;" "Loving Christmas thouughts. High hopes for New Year. All well Stop;" "Christmas greeting for all of you. High hopes for New Year."

There is a possibility that normal cable messages may be sent to the prisoners after Christmas. Information regarding this is expected at the Rock county chapter office of the American Red Cross in a few days.

'Peggy' Identified



—Associated Press photo.

Lt. Beulah Greenwalt (above), Rolla, Mo., has been identified by her sister, Mrs. Jason R. King, St. Louis, as the nurse "Peggy," heroine of "They Were Expendable," W. L. White's dramatic story of the torpedo boats and their work in the Philippine campaign. "Peggy," believed now to be a prisoner of the Japs, was among the nurses and soldiers who had to be left behind by the torpedo boat squadrons which rescued General MacArthur.

Gen. Wainwright in Taiyuan Prison, Tokyo Radio Says

By the United Press

Tokyo radio Wednesday made claims, which if true, would constitute the first indication of the whereabouts of Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, commander-in-chief of American forces captured at Bataan, and Lieut. Gen. A. E. Percival, British commander in the Malay peninsula.

A Tokyo broadcast said Wainwright and Percival were in a Japanese prison camp in Taiyuan in Shansi province of Japanese occupied China, about 300 miles southwest of Tientsin.

The broadcast said the Japan Times and Advertiser's Wednesday edition carried four columns of "letters of thanks" described as written by Wainwright and Percival in appreciation of "kindness" accorded them and their officers and men.

The letters allegedly were written to Lieut. Gen. Ando, commander of the Japanese forces in Taiyuan.

The broadcast also reported that similar letters had been written by Sir Thomas Clinton Thomas, former governor of Singapore; Sir Mark Young, former governor of Hong Kong, and K. I. Spitz, former governor of Sumatra.



Stanley Walsh. Ernest Walsh

listening to the news broadcast.

"There's not much I can tell you but there's lots I'd like to tell you. (Wow!)

"The weather has been swell the past three months; it has rained only two or three times. But it's time for the rainy season to begin, however, and that won't be so good.

"I am still in good shape—get to go swimming nearly every evening. Haven't received any mail from you since the war started but hope you're getting our letters.

"Don't worry about us. We're doing all right—still getting plenty to eat."

Sgt. Walsh asked his parents to find out how his airplane was faring in the hangar at South Beloit. He and his brother had purchased a plane before being shipped to the Philippines but it is now being stored by a friend and is no longer kept at the South Beloit field.

"We're still going to do a lot of flying when we get home," Walsh adds.

Lieut. Gates Hopeful

The letter from Lieut. Gates to her mother, dated March 6, follows:

"Another short note to remind you again that I am safe and well and will be always, I'm sure. Now you must keep yourself the same.

"Sure am enjoying my work, plus plenty of food and rest. The weather where we are now is ideal—evenings cool, days windy and dry. Surely have seen plenty and I don't mean of the islands alone.

"Words can't describe what I have to describe—I'll have to wait and tell you.

"Now don't worry" because that would be silly. If anything does happen to me it will to everyone here. Just think, I wanted adventure and I got it. * * * *

"Keep yourself well and happy too."

ROCK COUNTY CHAPTER
AMERICAN RED CROSS
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

Text of message sent to Marcia Gates:

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS. PROUD OF YOU, PRAYING FOR WELFARE, REUNION.

Signed - YOUR LOVED ONES

They Escaped Jap Army's Net at Corregidor



This photo, just received in the United States, shows a group of American nurses who managed to escape from the Philippine island fortress of Corregidor before that stronghold was surrendered to the Japanese. The girls are now safe in Au stralia.

Milwaukee Nurse Safe in Australia

Second Lt. Ruth M. Straub, daughter of Mrs. Elsie Straub, 3300B N. 7th St., has arrived safely in Australia with 21 other army nurses recently on duty in the Philippines, according to a war department announcement Monday.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported most of the nurses had served on Bataan peninsula and Corregidor island and nearly all of them left the islands only a few days before the Japanese took Corregidor.

Mrs. Straub said she received notice from her daughter a week ago Wednesday that she had arrived in Australia, and that she had cabled Easter Sunday from Cebu. Lt. Straub is a graduate of North Division High school and studied nursing at Mt. Sinai hospital. She spent a year at Fort Sheridan and left for Manila three years ago.

Nurse From Medicine Lake Believed Prisoner of Japs

Last Letter Came Before Fall of Corregidor



PHYLLIS ARNOLD
Prisoner of Japs

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Arnold, Medicine Lake, were still without word today from their daughter, Phyllis, Red Cross army nurse, who chose to remain with the soldiers on Corregidor after other nurses were evacuated and is believed to be a prisoner of the Japanese.

The Arnolds last heard from their daughter during the week that Corregidor fell. Since that time they have had word from the nurses who escaped.

Miss Arnold, a 1937 graduate of Northwestern hospital, was one of the first Minneapolis nurses to enter armed service. She joined the army in December, 1940, was stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., and went to the Philippines in February, 1942.

She served through the Bataan campaign and was evacuated to Corregidor when Bataan fell.

By reason of her service through the Philippine campaign, Miss Arnold is entitled to wear the official blue citation ribbon presented by the war department. She also wears the yellow ribbon with red white and blue stripes denoting army service before Dec. 7, 1941.

* * *

Her father is manager of the Minneapolis Athletic club.

Nurses on Bataan Wash Clothes in Stream



NURSES serving United States and Filipino wounded on Bataan couldn't send out their laundry. They washed their clothes in a jungle stream. —AP Wirephoto

Nurses From Bataan Arrive In Australia

Melbourne, April 10. — (AP) — Some girls of the United States army nursing corps—already veterans of the war in the Philippines—have arrived in Australia by way of Corregidor after doing an "around-the-clock job" for the wounded defenders of the Philippines.

I wrote this once too



International News photo.

COMMANDS NURSES — Capt. Martha Jane Clement, U. S. Army Nurses' corps, is shown at her headquarters in Australia shortly after she arrived. She has charge of all army nurses in the Southwest Pacific war zone. Before going to the island continent she spent four years at Langley field, Virginia, where she was in the hospital.

BATAAN FLIGHT UNDER JAP GUNS TOLD BY WRITER

Privates Took Precedence Over Generals; Illinois Nurse Evacuated.

(Editor's note: Frank Hewlett of the United Press, who flew from the Philippines to Australia last week with the American bombing mission, in the following dispatch gives new details of the evacuation from Bataan Peninsula to Corregidor.)

BY FRANK HEWLETT.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Melbourne, April 20. — (UP) — Buck privates took precedence over generals in the evacuation of United States and Filipino troops from Bataan Peninsula to Corregidor fortress.

Not a member of the staffs of Maj. Gens. Edward P. King Jr., George M. Parker Jr. and Albert M. Jones reached Corregidor, though the privates of a few American and Filipino scout regiments did.

The small, besieged fortress could absorb only a limited number of troops. Of necessity some units were on the priority list, others omitted.

By an ironic turn, some members of King's staff worked all night—the night of April 8—on the transfer of the troops. Until King advanced toward the Japanese lines with the white flag, the staffs of Parker and Jones were doing everything they could along with divisional and regimental commanders to re-establish our lines.

It was a strange procession that streamed across the treacherous five miles of water between Bataan and Corregidor—a ragtag fleet of every available boat; the Navy's inshore patrol of old tugs, mine-sweepers, commandeered yachts, an inter-island freighter, native canoes, makeshift rafts of logs and planks, leaky rowboats.

Some Swam to Island.

And of the soldiers reaching Corregidor, some swam the entire distance.

Late in the morning of April 9, when King went forward to arrange the truce, Lt. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright issued an order against the evacuation of any more troops from Bataan. He explained that he would do nothing to endanger the terms of the truce and possibly impose more hardships on the overwhelmed, sick, hungry, tired and tattered Bataan forces.

The Navy's inshore patrol evacuated the entire Navy and Marine personnel from Mariveles, with some equipment and food, and also brought over many soldiers.

Manilla Bay still was cluttered with boats when the sun came up, and the Japanese dive bombers soon got to work on the slow-moving craft, a few of which were towing barges.

Corregidor's anti-aircraft gunners and those on the boats fired thousands of rounds at the bombers, and no boats were lost.

Illinois Nurse Rescued.

One of the last large groups to cross the water was composed of nurses from the No. 2 field hospital, who, because of highway congestion, spent hours getting to Mariveles. Japanese planes tried to bomb them, but missed, and the boat docked at Corregidor shortly before noon, completing the evacuation of every nurse from Bataan.

Second Lt. Nurse Earleen Allen of Jacksonville, Ill., sobbed on my shoulder because Capt. Garnet P. Francis of Alexandria, Va., to whom she was married, secretly on Bataan early in January, was still there.

Japs Label This Surrender on Corregidor



This picture, received in New York by way of Lisbon and London, is described by Japanese sources showing "the bearded, weary heroes of the epic defense of Corregidor, rock fortress of Manila y in the Philippines, being marched away to captivity after the capitulation."

Desolate Corregidor Pictured By Japs



The Japanese say this picture shows the desolation on Corregidor, including lines of prisoners and bomb-wasted terrain, after the island fortress in Manila bay was captured from its American defenders. This picture reached the United States by way of Brazil.

(Lt. Allen is the daughter of Mrs. Ruth Allen of 647 West Michigan street, Jacksonville. She received her nursing training at the Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago and has been in the Philippines about a year.)

I knew them in Manila. Francis, then a dental surgeon, wanted to get married, but army regulations provided that if they did Miss Allen would have to resign and they didn't want to be parted. The coming of the war separated them for nearly a month, but they were reunited when Miss Allen's hospital unit and Francis' regiment moved to Bataan.

There under a full moon they were married by Chaplain Frank L. Tiffany of Sandpoint, Ind., Francis' regimental commander giving the bride away in traditional Army style. The license was supplied by the Abucay town clerk, whom Francis had to bring down from the hills where he had gone into hiding. Soon after the ceremony the Japanese started to advance, and Francis, who operated a battalion first aid station, was summoned to the front.

During the remainder of the campaign, Francis saw his wife about once a week. On April 7 he was ordered to move a truckload of malaria patients from the front lines to a field hospital, and there he saw her. On the night of April 8 he kissed her goodbye and stayed behind with other doctors to care

(Continued on page 3, column 3.)



Tulip & Poppies


Dale
Rondeau

AWAITS LIST OF INTERNEES FROM MANILA

LIEUT. MARCIA GATES, ARMY NURSE, TWIN SISTER OF MRS. VIRGINIA MUNNS, COMMERCIAL TEACHER, HAS BEEN HELD AT ST. TOMAS SINCE CAPTURE AT CORREGIDOR.

There is no one in the nation more eager than Mrs. Virginia Munns, local high school commercial teacher, to read names of rescued internees of Santa Tomas university camp, Manila.

A twin sister of Mrs. Munns, Lieut. Marcia Gates, an army nurse who has been held prisoner by the Japs in the Philippine capital nearly three years, is expected to be in the list.

"This is the longest day I have ever experienced," Mrs. Munns declared this morning after hearing names of those rescued would be released to the press by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters "as soon as they are tabulated."

Home At Janesville

Lieutenant Gates was with the American army at Corregidor on that dark day of May 9, 1942, when helpless survivors were taken prisoner by the Japs. The daughter of Mrs. Charles F. Mills, 211 South East street, Janesville, Wis., she sailed for the Philippines in September of 1941, just a month before the departure of the Janesville tank company for action that won great glory.

Mrs. Munns advised this morning first news received from her twin sister after she arrived in the Philippines was a wire from Bataan in April, 1942, saying that she was well and safe. Soon after that she left for Corregidor with a corps of other nurses.

Lieut. Gates was permitted to write but one letter home in the three years she was at Santa Tomas. That came on the Gripsholm, repatriation ship, about a year and a half ago. She indicated she had received no mail from home although many letters and packages had been sent in the hopes they would reach her.

Mrs. Munns, who came to Belvidere in 1943 after teaching five years in Janesville high school, resides at 601 Pearl street. She informed that her sister was in the army nurse corp six months before going overseas and served for a time at Ft. McKinley, northeast of Manila.

"She was one of a group of nurses whose pictures taken in the Philippines appeared in Time magazine in March of 1942," Mrs. Munns commented. "She looked to be in perfect health at that time. We have prayed so hard that health and courage remain with her through the long period of privation and hardship.

Rush Food, Supplies

Press dispatches from Luzon advise that some 3,700 allied civilian, 2,500 of them Americans, cried an hysterical welcome to liberating American troops. A broadcast from Luzon said that great motor convoys with doctors, Red Cross staffmen and enough equipment to build a large hospital were waiting north of Manila to enter the city as soon as bridges were restored. They were also bringing 12,000 letters and other messages to the internees, the broadcast said.

An article by Robert Crabb, former member of the United Press staff in Manila who was interned at Santo Tomas with his wife and two children since the Japs captured the city in 1942, related that "even more than 36 hours after their liberation, American prisoners are finding it difficult to realize they are actually under the American flag again. Hundreds wept openly as the Stars and Stripes were run up on the university's flag staff for the first time in more than three years."

Plan Group Release

Names of American internees rescued in Manila will be transmitted to Washington by the army and released here by the war department as rapidly as they can be compiled, according to an announcement from the nation's capital this afternoon.

No names had been received up to noon today, and the war department doubted that any would be received until tomorrow or later, due to the time required for making up the list in Manila.

It was expected that the process of transmitting the names from Manila to Washington would necessarily extend over several days.

The war department, however, will not delay release of the names until the entire list is in hand. It plans to release them in groups, as they become available, immediately after it has dispatched notification telegrams to the next of kin.

MRS. MUNN'S TWIN SISTER IS LIBERATED

NAME OF LIEUT. MARCIA GATES APPEARS IN ROSTER OF ARMY NURSES RESCUED BY LIBERATING SOLDIERS IN PHILIPPINES—MRS. MABEL BOLDON SCANS LIST FOR NAME OF SOLDIER SON.

The name of Lieut. Marcia Gates, army nurse at Manila's Santa Tomas university internment camp, appeared last night in the list of those rescued by liberating army troops, bringing supreme joy to her twin sister, Mrs. Virginia Munns, 601 Pearl street, commercial teacher in the high school here.

"It was one of the happiest moments of my life to learn the big news and know she was safe," Mrs. Munns said today. "Now we can expect a letter or telegram soon, the first direct word we have had in more than a year and a half."

"Angels" Of Dark Days

One of the "Angels of Bataan and Corregidor," army nurses who cared for wounded in black days of the Japanese invasion, Lieutenant Gates was taken prisoner at the fall of Corregidor. She is the daughter of Mrs. Charles F. Mills, Janesville, Wis., and had been in the Philippines since the fall of 1941. In addition to the twin sister of this city and her mother, there are two other sisters, Mrs. Eugene Lee and Mrs. Denton Fry, Rockford.

Press dispatches indicate that despite their reasons to celebrate, the nurses at Santo Tomas did not pause in their work of caring for those in need of attention. Greatest rejoicing at their freedom was their pride in having clean bandage and abundance of drugs brought in by cavalry units. They knew nothing of penicillin, according to United Press Staff Correspondent Frank Hewlett, having been imprisoned since 1942. They thought American soldiers were joking, he said, as he advised a large hospital unit would arrive within a few hours after their liberation.

The nurses were part of 100 caught in the Philippines after two groups escaped, one by submarine and another by flying boat. Those at Santa Tomas started to freedom in a flying boat but only as far as Mindanao island when their boat was disabled and they were returned to care for the sick.

Hopes Are Revived

Mrs. Mabel Boldon, 905 South State street, and her many friends are eagerly awaiting the names of prisoners freed by the triumphant Yanks from Bilibid prison recently and other centers in the hopes that Pvt. Fay Boldon, captured by the sons of Nippon at Corregidor, will be listed.

Pvt. Boldon was a member of the Janesville tank company which wrote a glorious chapter in defense of the island three years ago. He advised in a card written several weeks ago and received here January 17 that his health was excellent and inquired about members of the family and friends.

ROCKFORD MORNI

VOL. 57, NO. 274—Est. March 20, 1888 ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1

MANILA LIBERATED

—M'ARTHUR

Release Of Nurses From Jap Prison Brings Joy



LT. ALICE HAHN



LT. MARCIA GATES

Release of army nurses by the American forces which recaptured Santo Tomas university in Manila Sunday brought joyful tidings to several Rockford households last night—for among the more than 50 nurses freed after almost three years of Japanese captivity were two who have relatives living here.

Released from captivity were Second Lts. Alice Hahn, Cleveland, Wis., niece of Mrs. L. M. Caldwell, 1830 Camp avenue, and Marcia Lou Gates, daughter of Mrs. Marcia P. Mills, 211 South East avenue, Janesville, and sister of Mrs. Eugene Lee, Rockford hospital nurse, 1420 North Day avenue, and Mrs. Denton Fry, employed by the Woodward Governor company, 406 South Greenview avenue. Lt. Gates' third sister, Mrs. Howard Munns, is a teacher in the Belvidere high school.

Lt. Hahn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Val Hahn of Cleveland, and Lt. Gates took nurses training together in a Chicago hospital, entered the army nurse corps at the same time, and were sent to the Philippines in October of 1941.

Lt. Hahn's parents had been without direct word from her since Dec. 7, 1941, but Mrs. Mills was informed by the war department Dec. 19, 1942, that Lt. Gates was a prisoner. Previously, Lt. Sue Gallagher, also an army nurse, had written her that when she left Corregidor on April 29, a week before that island fortress fell to the Japanese. Lt. Gates was serving there. Several prisoner of war postcards were received later by Mrs. Mills.

When the Gripsholm arrived in this country 18 months ago with exchange prisoners from the Philippines, the Hahns heard indirectly from some of the rescued Americans that their daughter was in the Santo Tomas camp.

The indirect reports said that Lt. Hahn was well, and when not actively nursing prisoners was continuing her studies at the university.

News of her daughter's release left Mrs. Mills visibly affected. "I'd never given up hope," she declared, "and can only thank God that Marcia is free again. I have not heard from her directly — only through the newspapers and radio."

Her daughter she said, first was assigned to an army hospital at Fort McKinley, near Manila. Later she served on Bataan and then was transferred to Corregidor, where she apparently was taken prisoner.

GENERAL SAYS "ON TO TOKIO!" IS NEW MOTTO

3 American Columns Close In On Last Japs In Capital

Manila, Tuesday, Feb. 6.—(AP)—Manila, America bright jewel of the orient, was reconquered today.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur officially proclaimed its liberation as three Yank columns from north, south and east struck for the kill against any Japanese left in the city. He said "complete distruction" of the enemy is imminent.

Hailing the "fall of Manila," Gen. MacArthur said in a statement the victory "ends just one great phase of the Pacific struggle and sets the stage for another."

Japan Is Final Goal

"Japan itself is the final goal," said the five-star general who left the Philippines in early 1942, vowing that "I shall return."

He declared the new American motto is:

"On to Tokio!"

MacArthur said his command was ready for fresh actions when called upon, and declared:

"May God speed the day!"

ENTER ON SCHEDULE

Washington, Feb. 5. — (AP)— The Yanks entered Manila right on schedule.

It can be disclosed now that Feb. 4 had been known among highest war department officials for many days as the date Gen. Douglas MacArthur's schedule called for. MacArthur's formal announcement was flashed to the United States at 5:01 p.m. (C.W.T.) Sunday.

Freedom came to 800 prisoners of war and 550 civilian internees at filthy, torture-chambered Bilibid penitentiary. Released from the vermin-infested prison by 37th division Yanks, they made a total of about

Woman From Bloomer Free

Mrs. Harold Gewald, the former Myrtle Flatland of Bloomer, Wis., is among those liberated from the Japanese concentration camp at Santo Tomas university, Manila, according to word received yesterday by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Matt Flatland of Bloomer.

Her husband, Maj. Harold Gewald of Richland Center, formerly a General Motors representative at Manila, was killed in action on Corregidor the day before it fell to the Japanese. Their daughter, Betty Lou, 23, died last April at the prison camp.

Also at Santo Tomas were Mrs. Raymond Flatland, whose husband was from Bloomer, and their daughter, Janet Sue, 7. No word from them has been received.

Free State Nurses at Santo Tomas

Two of Girls Milwaukeeans, Army Reports

Three Wisconsin army nurses, including two from Milwaukee, were among the 69 freed with about 3,700 other internees from the Santos Tomas concentration camp when Manila was entered by American soldiers, it was announced Monday afternoon. The army released the names of the army nurses—"the angels of Bataan and Corregidor"—ahead of the listing of civilian internees. All of the army nurses were accounted for. The Wisconsin nurses are 2nd Lt. Marcia Lou Gates, a former Milwaukee nurse and daughter of Harrison Gates, 3836 N. Maryland av.; Miss Brunetta Kuelthau, former Milwaukee nurse who was in charge of physiotherapy at a Manila hospital and went with the army to Bataan, and Miss Winnie Madden, Montello.



Lt. Gates

Trained at Milwaukee

Miss Kuelthau is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Kuelthau, West Bend. She is a sister of Carl, Earl and Warren Kuelthau, Milwaukee.

A native of Milwaukee, Lt. Gates graduated from Cambridge (Wis.) high school and trained at Milwaukee hospital's school of nursing here. After two years of service at the hospital and a year in private practice, she became an army nurse at Fort Sheridan, Ill., in February, 1941. She went to the Philippines in October, 1941.



Brunetta Kuelthau, former Milwaukee nurse, was among army nurses rescued by Yank troops at Manila. She was in charge of physiotherapy at a Manila hospital before the war and went with the army to Bataan.

Page Four

Cable Arrives from Lt. Gates

"Happy news, Mom. Anticipation. Marcia Gates." That's all it said, but that cablegram was enough to make Mrs. Marcia Porter Mills, 211 S. East street, one of Janesville's happiest residents Thursday afternoon. It was the second big moment of the week for this mother, who only Monday evening learned that her daughter, Lt. Marcia Gates, an army nurse, was one of three from Wisconsin freed when the American army opened the gates of Santo Tomas internment camp in Manila.

The cable came through the inquiry unit home service, National Headquarters of the American Red Cross. The mother's interpretation of the message on the cablegram would follow in sequence a letter which Mrs. Mills wrote last November when Janesville residents were advised to send letters through the local Red Cross chapter, which would be delivered to the prisoners upon their release from internment.

In her letter at that time, Mrs. Mills wrote of her marriage to "Uncle Charlie," as Mr. Mills was always called by Lt. Gates, and told her daughter that she had purchased a cottage for her to come and rest in upon her release. She also mentioned many other things in the letter that she knew would please her daughter. So, Mrs. Mills believes Lt. Gates was expressing her pleasure over all the "good news" and the anticipation of coming home to rest at the cottage and meet all her former acquaintances. Lt. Gates served on Bataan and Corregidor.

The two other Wisconsin army nurses who with Lt. Gates, were announced as liberated Monday night, are Brunetta Kuelthau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Kuelthau, West Bend; and Winnie Madden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Madden, town of Buffalo, Marquette county. Lt. Madden served on Corregidor and Lt. Kuelthau with the army on Bataan.

These three nurses are the only Wisconsin prisoners at Santo Tomas whose names have been released as far as the Gazette has been able to learn.

Lt. Marcia Gates of "Angels of Bataan"

This community is truly grateful for the liberation of the "Angels of Bataan and Corregidor," that courageous band of army nurses who cared so tenderly for the men who held the last fort of the Philippines till the end. All of them are liberated at Santo Tomas and among them was Janesville's own Lt. Marcia Gates. These brave women who never paused in their attention, with the most meagre supplies, to the wounded Americans and Filipinos, had not heard of the wonders of penicillin, but they were happily working with clean bandages and learned of a large hospital unit to be brought to Manila soon.

On the Road to Manila



Natives sit on beach, watch bloodless landing at Subic bay which cut off Jap communications between Bataan and other Nip-held parts of Luzon.

'Chow Time' in a Jap Internment Camp



Internees line up for food at Jap Santo Tomas internment camp in Manila. Prisoners have been liberated by Gen. MacArthur's men and many are now helping fight Manila fire. Picture was found on Leyte island when Yanks took over. Note signs at right.

International News Soundphoto.

He Got Around



This Jap is identified as one who photographed pictures of Santo Tomas internees. Here he bargains for articles at Filipino roadside stand.

International News Soundphoto.

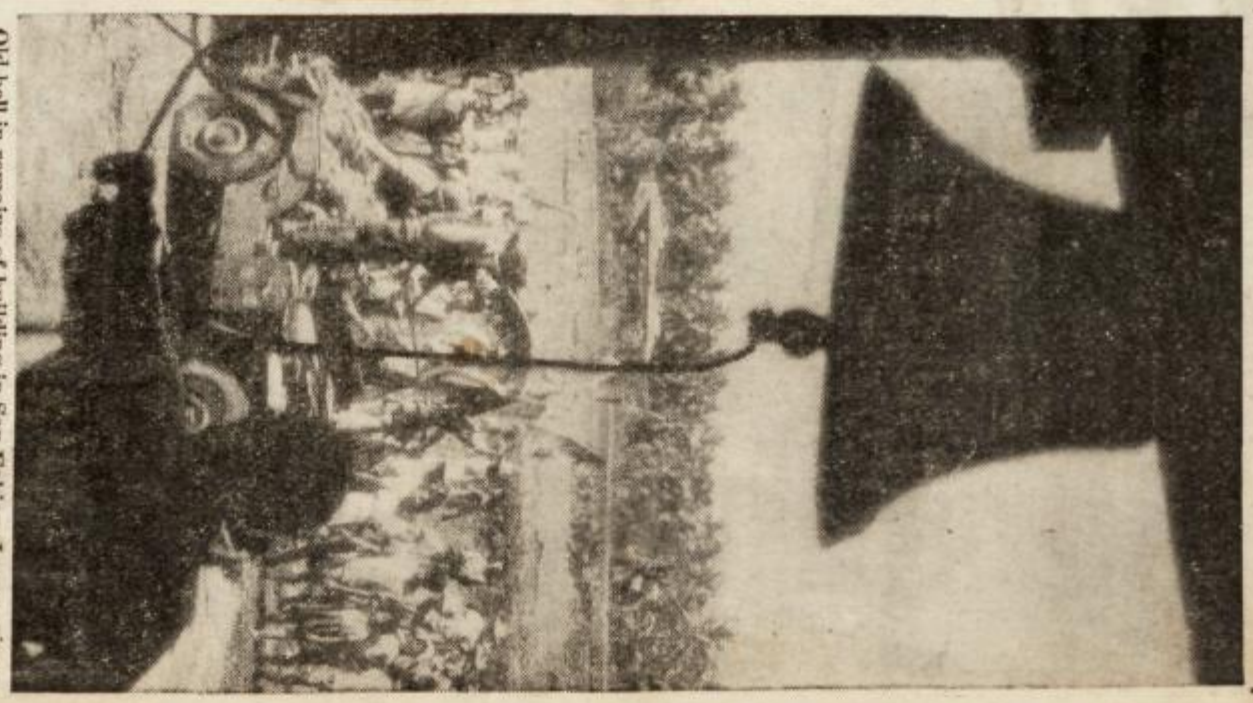


This Jap medium tank attempted to stop Yank rush toward Manila, still smokes from Yank knockout punch. Body of Jap tank crewman lies on road (left). Liberation of Manila, prize city of Philippines, was announced Sunday by Gen. MacArthur. AP Wirephoto from Signal Corps.



Belongings at their sides, internees await Jap orders International News Soundphoto.

LIBERTY BELL RINGS OUT ON LUZON



Old bell in remains of building in San Fabian, Luzon, rings as Americans pass cheering Filipinos. AP Wirephoto from Signal Corps.

Marcia Gates Freed

Army Nurse Coming Home



LT. MARCIA GATES

The hearts of Cambridge residents were gladdened no end when last Monday news of the liberation of the American internees at the Santo Tomas concentration camp in Manila revealed that Lt. Marcia Gates was one of the three Wisconsin nurses freed.

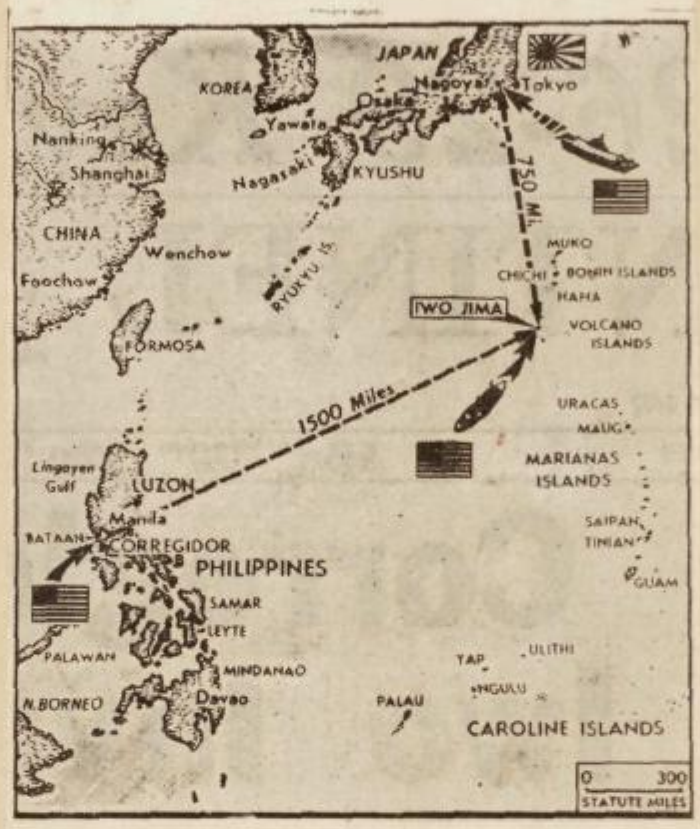
For nearly three years, since the spring of 1942, no direct word had been received from or about this nurse who graduated from the Cambridge high school in 1934. She had been captured when Corregidor fell to the Japs.

Her mother, Mrs. Charles Mills, Janesville, however, had never given up hope that she still was alive. Her hopes and those of her many Cambridge friends were realized with the announcement that she was one of 69 army nurses held by the Japs for service in this concentration camp.

So confident was her mother that this gallant nurse would return, that she bought a cottage on Lake Ripley for her daughter to recuperate after her release. Although no additional word has been received from Lt. Gates her many friends are looking forward to a long summer visit from her when she gets back to this country.

Official notices about the liberation of Lt. Gates gave her home as Milwaukee where she finished her nurses' training and where she volunteered her services for the duration. Her father, Harrison Gates, now is living in Milwauke.

Lt. Gates entered the service in February, 1941, being sent to the Philippines in October, of that year. She is one of six Cambridge and Rockdale women on the Cambridge honor roll. The others are Lt. Ingeborg Bilstad, Sgt. Nora Auderson, Cpl. Mable Perrins, Marine Pfc Lorraine Turnbull and Esther Haight, a WAVE.



NEW YANK BLOWS—An American landing on Iwo Jima, vital base 750 miles from Tokyo (indicated by solid arrow from warship) has been reported by the Japanese radio, buf lacks American confirmation. The enemy also reported a U. S. landing on Corregidor, island fortress at the mouth of Manila bay. Meanwhile, American carrier-based planes continued their furious attacks on the Tokyo area.

Associated Press Wirephoto.

Corregidor's Invasion Told

Japs Report Sea and Air Action

(Continued From Page 1)

island just as the Americans "launched landings with assault landing barges.")

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in a triumphant communique, announced Bataan had been captured. American amphibious forces, in one swift thrust, achieved what it took the Japs months to accomplish in 1942.

American land, sea and air forces moved into position for the Corregidor attack on Thursday when a leapfrog invasion carried the Yank doughboys to the southern shore of Bataan on either side of Mariveles, from which the Japs finally stormed Corregidor in May of 1942.

LOSSES LIGHT

The operation, in which infantrymen of the 38th division swept down from Subic bay, under the

Two Manila Nurses Cited

MacArthur Honors Red Cross Worker

An army nurse and a Red Cross worker, both former Milwaukeeans, and one Wisconsin nurse, were among 70 nurses and dieticians to be awarded the bronze star yesterday by Gen. Douglas MacArthur for remaining on the job in Santo Tomas internment camp in Manila.

The nurses are **Lt. Marcia Gates**, daughter of Harrison Gates, 3863 N. Maryland Av., and **Brunetta Kuelthau**, West Bend, sister of Attys. Carl and Earl Kuelthau, and W. A. Kuelthau, all of Milwaukee.

Marie Adams, former executive secretary of Milwaukee-Downer college, was still at work in her threadbare Red Cross uniform when the liberating Americans arrivedat Santo Tomas. Her home is in Aberdeen, Wash.

All nurses from Santo Tomas are already en route home. Two army doctors who attended sick and wounded throughout captivity in Bilibid prison have been awarded the legion of merit.

Trapped Japs Set Manila on Fire



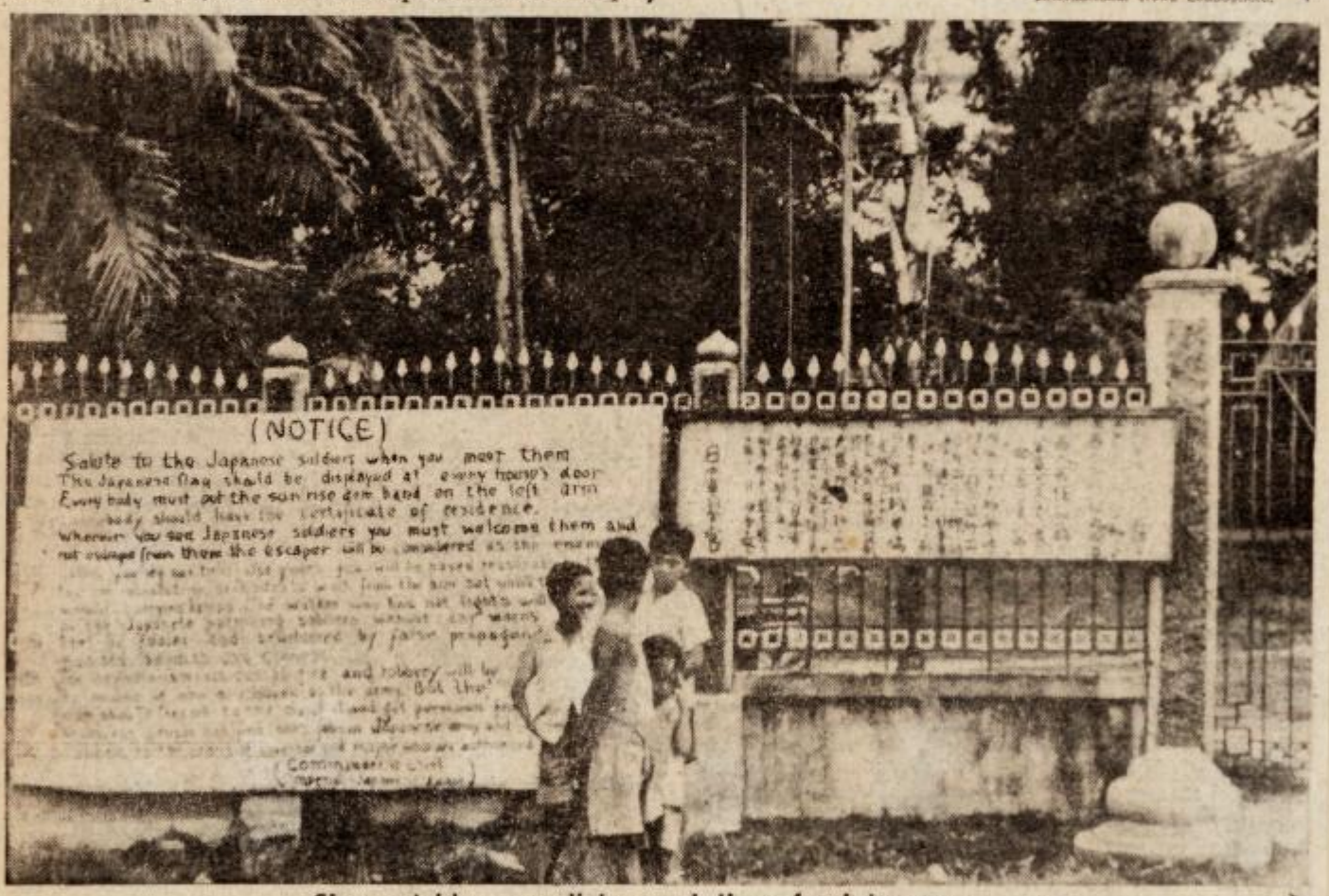
Retreating, trapped Japs, realizing their "cause" has been smashed by advancing Yanks, have turned center of Manila business district into a flaming inferno as they seek to destroy what they cannot hold.' This is a pre-war general view of the great Philippine city which has been liberated by Gen. MacArthur. Reports reveal fire is sweeping northward from Jap positions on Pasig river, and fanned by stiff breeze off Manila bay, flames are spreading wildly. Associated Press Wirephoto.

Inside Jap Internment Camp



Internees of Jap Santo Tomas internment camp in Manila lounge on cots in women's quarters. This photo (and two in lower panel) were found in Jap barracks after capture of Tacloban by Yanks and purportedly show life in Jap camp.

International News Soundphoto.



Sign outside camp lists regulations for internees



—Gazette staff photo.

A HAPPY DAY AT SCHOOL—Children at the nursery school operated by Mrs. Marcia Porter Mills, 211 S. East street, are beginning to understand the reason Mrs. Mills is so overjoyed today for she has told them that her daughter, Lt. Marcia Gates, an army nurse, has been freed from a Jap prison camp in Manila.

It was business as usual today for Mrs. Mills, though the telephone rang constantly as friends from all over the state called to express their delight at the good news. The flowers which form a background for the picture of Lt. Gates which she is showing to the children were brought to school this morning by Priscilla and John Freitag whose father, Major Sam Freitag, is serving in a general army hospital in France.

Many of the children who attended the nursery school have fathers in service, both in the United States and overseas. Front row, from left, are Janet Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Morris, 320 S. Wisconsin avenue; Wendy Weiss, whose father, Ensign Howard Weiss, is on an LST in the Pacific; Judy Bloomfield, daughter of Lt. Kenneth Bloomfield who has been reported missing in action in the Philippines; Richard Haney, son of Pvt. J. C. Haney who was wounded in action in Belgium recently; Sarah Lee Michael, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Michael, 628 Milton avenue; Bobby Allen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Pat Alan of the WCLO staff, 316 Dodge street. Top row, from left, George Grimm, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Grimm, 119 S. Bluff street; Dorothy Carr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Carr, 315 S. Wisconsin avenue; Mollie Ehrlinger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ehrlinger, 218 Jackman street; Priscilla Freitag; John Freitag; Donald Bliss, son of Capt. Donald Tiffany Bliss, whose father is in service in Italy; and John Rothe Jr., whose father is a navy athletic director in Minneapolis, Minn.

Liberated Nurses Arrive at Hawaii on the Way Home

Honolulu, H. I. – (AP) – Fifty-four American nurses wearing jaunty new uniforms flew into Hawaii Wednesday on their way home from Bataan and Corregidor, after three years' internment by the Japanese in the Philippines.

The nurses, rescued by Gen. MacArthur's forces on Luzon, were reintroduced to the first real comforts they had known in 36 months. Almost forgotten luxuries, such as real beds, showers and a beauty parlor set up by WACS, awaited them.

Maj. Juanita Redmond, last American nurse flown out of Bataan before its fall Apr. 9, 1942, was in charge of the group. She had flown from Washington to Kwajalein to meet them, bringing with her 54 specially packed Red Cross cosmetic kits. Lt. Col. Elsie Schneider, chief nurse of the Pacific ocean areas, met the plane with slacks and insignia for the rescued nurses. They had radioed these were the things they needed most.

After a brief rest the nurses will be flown to San Francisco, and then home.



Among the first to be interned, these army nurses, who had been prisoners of the Japs since the fall of Corregidor in 1942, start the trip which eventually will bring them to their homes in the United States. They wave good-by to their friends in the internment camp in Manila. —AP Wirephoto



American soldiers look up at a building watchfully as they search for a hidden Japanese machine gun nest in an alley in Manila. Jap pockets were still being wiped out Monday.
—AP Wirephoto from Signal Corps



YANKS ENTER MANILA—This close-up map of Manila shows the Pasig river, to which American troops had advanced in their first sweep into the city from the north. Up to that time the Japanese had offered no major stand.

LIBERATORS IN LUZON



International

GENERAL MacARTHUR (left) with Maj. Gen. Verne Mudge, commander of the 1st cavalry division, one of the first American units to battle into Manila.

MacArthur Hails Bataan Defense of '42 as Heroic

Manila—(AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who returned to Bataan to see part of Friday's paratroop and amphibious invasion of Corregidor, today hailed the gallant delaying fight put up by a broken band of Americans and Filipinos in 1942 as "one of the decisive battles of the world."

"Its long protracted struggle," he said, "enabled the United Nations to gather strength to resist in the Pacific. Had it not held out, Australia would have fallen, with incalculably disastrous results. Our triumphs of today belong equally to that dead army. Its heroism and sacrifice have been fully acclaimed, but the great strategy results of that mighty defense are only now becoming fully apparent.

"The Bataan garrison was destroyed due to its dreadful handicaps, but no army in history more thoroughly accomplished its mission. Let no man henceforth speak of it other than as of magnificent victory."

In touring Bataan MacArthur had attempted to push through still hostile jungles to witness the paratroop landings on Corregidor, but a damaged bridge prevented his getting a ringside seat.

"This visit is easing an ache that has been in my heart for three years," MacArthur said.



LT. GATES LEAVING SANTO TOMAS—In the second momentous step to freedom, American army nurses, among the first to be interned as prisoners of the Japanese since the fall of Corregidor in 1942, start the trip for their homes in the United States, waving good bye to their friends in the internment camp of Santo Tomas university, Manila.

Lt. Marcia Lou Gates, daughter of Mrs. Marcia Porter Mills, 221 S. East street, Janesville, is identified by the white arrow. Mrs. Mills received a telegram from the war department Tuesday morning which read "After a brief rest period American nurses will be returned to the United States by the first available transportation. Further details will follow."

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO "THE SURGEON GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, WASHINGTON 25, D. C."

SAVE WASTEPAPER TO FIGHT

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO SPMCM

201 Gates, Marcia L. (N)

12 February 1945

Mr. H. M. Gates
1034 S. 9th Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

My dear Mr. Gates:

I want to tell you of my personal joy and the gratification of the Medical Department at the news of the deliverance of Lieutenant Marcia L. Gates, Army Nurse Corps, from the hands of the Japanese.

The release of these men and women marks the climax of a campaign that will go down in history and justifies the faith and spirit they must have had to survive the days following that dark period when they struggled so valiantly to hold back the enemy who finally swarmed down and overwhelmed them.

During this long ordeal, you no doubt have taken some consolation from the fact that professionally Lieutenant Gates was mercifully able to bring some measure of aid and comfort to many less fortunate whose lot was cast with hers.

I look forward to the day when I can personally greet her and welcome her back in active service with the Army Nurse Corps. In the meantime, will you please convey to her my appreciation of the great service she rendered and best wishes for a speedy return to normal health and life.

Sincerely yours,

George E. Lull

GEORGE E. LULL,
Major General, USA,
Deputy Surgeon General

His Fiancee Dead in Jap Camp, State Major Rejoins Guerrillas

Manila, P. I.—(U.P.)—The American guerrilla leaders are going back home now for a well earned rest.

Except Maj. Bernard L. (Andy) Anderson, son of Mr. and Mrs. U. G. Anderson of Angelo, near Sparta, Wis., who already has returned to the Zambales mountains to resume his war against the Japs.

Anderson has a score to settle.

It was three years ago in Manila. The wedding invitations had been mailed, and they were to be married in nine days. Then the Japs attacked and war clouded the dream of happiness for the soldier and the girl he met overseas.

He had to withdraw with the beleaguered American army to Bataan. His bride-to-be, Betty Lou Gewald, had no choice but to stay in Manila. She was there when the Japanese captured the city and was interned at the Santo Tomas camp.

When Bataan fell, Anderson, with six men, wriggled through the Jap lines, across the Mariveles range and into the Zambales mountains to the north.

For three years he led guerrilla action on Luzon, collecting intelligence information and organizing Filipinos into bands that attacked in the night and returned to peaceful pursuits by day. The Japs placed a price of $25,000 on his head and hunted him throughout the mountains of Luzon.

When Gen. MacArthur's forces returned last month, Anderson's work paid dividends. A few days ago he returned eagerly to Manila to follow through on his wedding plans. He came to the Santo Tomas internment camp, where he learned that Betty Lou had died a few months ago, the victim of a ruptured appendix and insufficient medical care.

For the rest of American guerrilla survivors, it's back to the United States after three long years. But not for Anderson.

[Maj. Anderson went into service in 1940 with the national guard and was commissioned a first lieutenant in May, 1941, and sent to the Philippines. He was reported missing on May 7, 1942. His parents said that the war department had reported to them several times that Anderson was well, but had warned them to give no publicity to the fact. His mother said that Anderson's fiancee was the daughter of an army officer.]





Here is Maj. Bernard L. Anderson, Angelo, Wis., an American guerrilla leader on Luzon, who chose to continue fighting the Japs instead of coming home. Maj. Anderson was to be married just before Bataan fell. Instead, his bride-to-be was interned at Santo Tomas while he led guerrilla action on Luzon. When prisoners were freed from the camp he found that his bride-to-be had died a few months before because of lack of medical attention. That is why he is remaining. Mr. and Mrs. U. G. Anderson (top) read a letter from their son.

Left Bataan in Sub; Nurse Back in Islands

Fifth Air Force Base in Philippines—(AP)—For more than two years Lt. Lucy I. Wilson, nurse, wanted to get back to the Philippines, from which she was rescued in a submarine. Now she has achieved her goal. Her trip back, for which she volunteered, was made in a troop carrier command plane which flew to Leyte. She had left Bataan in 1942. She is a nurse to war casualties flown from the front.



Associated Press

AN AMERICAN GUERRILLA, Lt. Clayton Rollins (right), 21, in Luzon. Escaping besieged Bataan, he organized a Filipino force which he led until able to join American liberators. Left, his 16 year old bodyguard, Alfred Henry.

George McCarthy of Tanks Is Safe After Evading Japs Three Years on Philippines

Pfc. George McCarthy, who at the age of 18 sailed for the Philippines in the fall of 1941 with the 192nd Tank battalion and was reported as "missing" but never as a prisoner of war by the government, is alive and well in the 36th evacuation hospital on the Philippines. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. George McCarthy, Evansville, route 2, received a letter Monday written in his handwriting on American Red Cross stationary and dated Feb. 1.



Pvt. McCarthy

The McCarthys had not heard from their son since Nov. 27, 1941, when he wrote a letter mailed from the island of Guam. In December, 1943, Pvt. Thomas Samek, son of Mrs. Martha Samek, 708 Fifth avenue, a prisoner of war, wrote his mother that George McCarthy was okeh but did not say that he was with him.

Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy believe that Tom knew then that George was hiding out from the Japanese. As a child he listened to the stories that his mother told of his uncle, the late Charles Shuler, who served in the Philippines for four years as a marine before World war I. Uncle Charles had reported in detail of the dense vegetation and of the hills on the islands and how the marines used to combat the jungle wilds.

A dispatch from Luzon, dated Feb. 18, released the names of 16 American forces after nearly three years of hiding from the Japanese. Pvt. George McCarthy's name was on that list.

George's letter follows:

"Dear Mom and Dad: I am writing a few lines to let you know that I am still alive and safe. I reported to our troops yesterday and I think it was one of the greatest times in my life. I wish I was there to tell you all about it. It was three years of hell and I've got a lot to tell. Hope to be home soon. I am now in the hospital and all the fellows here are sure swell but that's America. George."

The air mail letter was addressed to 600 St. Mary's avenue, where George's parents resided when he went into service.

His brother, Pfc. Donald McCarthy, serving with an amphibious tractor division, has just come off of Palau in the Pacific. In all of his letters home he has been depressed because he was not sent to the Philippines where he hoped to have a part in the rescue of his brother. The Red Cross will contact Pvt. McCarthy to let him know that his brother has been rescued.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

2-1-45

Dear Mom and Dad:

I'm writing a few lines to let you know that I am still alive and safe. I reported to our troops yesterday and I think it was one of the greatest times in my life. I wish I was there to tell you all about it. I have three years of hell, and I've got a lot to tell. Hope to be home soon. I am now in the hospital and all the fellows are sure swell, but that's America.

George

LETTER FROM PHILIPPINES—Next of kin of missing men of the 192nd Tank battalion had their hopes revived when Mr. and Mrs. George McCarthy Sr., Leyden, received an air mail letter from their son, Pvt. George McCarthy, Monday saying that he had been rescued by American forces and was in an evacuation hospital in the Philippines.

His letter (above), written in his own hand writing on Red Cross stationery, was dated Feb. 1, 1945, and was the first that his parents had received since Nov. 27, 1941, a message mailed from the island of Guam. Never reported a prisoner of the Japanese, Pvt. McCarthy apparently hid out from the Japs for nearly three years.

Radio Brings Good News of Prisoner of Japanese

While she had not heard directly from her daughter, Lt. Marcia Lou Gates, who was one of the nurses at Corregidor before its fall and is now interned by the Japanese at Santa Toma camp, Manila, Mrs. M. P. Gates, 211 S. East street, received an encouraging message recently from the sister of one of the nurses imprisoned with her.

News of the short-wave message they obtained from various sources on the west coast was sent to Mrs. Gates by Mary Kuehlthau, sister of Burnetta Kuehlthau, West Bend, who is interned with Lt. Gates.

Every day the Tokyo radio broadcasts messages from American prisoners of war and Miss Kuehlthau's letter to her family was read by the station announcer in Japan on June 21. A copy of the broadcast was sent to the Kuehlthau family by the provost marshal in Washington, D. C., the radio station in Minneapolis, and numerous other thoughtful persons on the west coast who had picked up the message which read as follows:

"Dear Family: We have been given the opportunity of writing a letter home to let you know that things are going along all right. I am well and working every day and it helps to pass the time and it is not hard. You will notice little change in me except my gray hair. My love to all and don't worry. I will be all right. Brunetta."

Mrs. Gates, who last heard from her daughter by cable sent from Cebu just three days before the fall of Bataan, has her name and address listed at every short-wave receiving station known to her.

A Jap Prisoner



LIEUT. WINIFRED MADDEN

Madison Nurse in Philippines

Lieut. Winifred Madden, former member of the Madison General hospital staff held prisoner by the Japs, is helping care for internees at Santo Tomas prison camp in the Philippines, Americans returning on the exchange ship Gripsholm have reported.

Lieut. Madden, an army nurse, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Madden, Montello, and the cousin of Patricia Wyse, secretary in Dist. Atty. Norris E. Maloney's office.

Repatriates said Lieut. Madden and Lieut. Marcia Gates, Janesville, were among the American nurses doing health work among civilians held prisoner at Santo Thomas in Manila.

The former Madison nurse had been in the Philippines only a few months when the Japanese captured the islands. She was reported a prisoner early this year.



[Associated Press Wirephoto.]

Gen. MacArthur (arrow) is surrounded by internees at Santo Tomas, Manila, who were freed when American troops made a dash into the Jap internment camp, where 3,700 civilians had been imprisoned for three years.



BADGER FREED — Robert M. Crabb, Madison, Wis., who was liberated from Jap Santo Tomas prison camp, Manila, by Yanks. With him are his wife, Dorothy, of Sydney, Australia, and their two children, Janice, 3, and Philip, who was born in camp. Crabb, with Manila bureau of United Press before internment, is back on job.

International News Soundphoto.

A Gallant Soldier Home, but She Is Going Back

Lt. Marcia Gates, Nurse Held by Japs, Visits Mother in Janesville, Tells of Ordeal

By ELLEN GIBSON
Of The Journal Staff

Janesville, Wis. — As the heart goes out, it is not far from Janesville to Bataan. But it took 1st Lt. Marcia Gates nearly three years to come home.

She was one of the army nurses the Japs took prisoner on Corregidor and interned at Santo Tomas prison camp, Manila. She is 29, a small girl, with brown hair and hazel eyes, and an indomitable spirit that will take her back to the south Pacific theater when her rest leave is up, if she has her way.

Lt. Gates is the daughter of Mrs. Charles F. Mills and of Harrison Gates, 3836 N. Maryland av., Shorewood.

Milwaukee is still home in many ways to Lt. Gates, for she was born and went to school there. When she was graduated from Milwaukee hospital in 1938 she did private nursing and later went to Southview isolation hospital and the veterans' hospital at Wood. She and her twin sister, Virginia (Mrs. Howard Munns) a teacher at Belvidere, Ill., will celebrate a birthday next week. She has two other sisters, Katharine, (Mrs. Denton Fry) and Elizabeth, (Mrs. Eugene Lee) both of Rockford, Ill.

Here at her mother's home, sitting close to the ruddy hearth fire with Hansel, the Mills Persian cat capering about, she told this story Tuesday night:

"I reached the Philippines Oct. 23, 1941, three years after I finished training at Milwaukee hospital. I was stationed at Fort McKinley, just four kilometers from Manila. It was a lovely post. Then early in December I was sent to Manila.

Left Manila Dec. 28

"I was sitting in my room when the news of the attack on Pearl Harbor came over the radio. We rather expected that we would be next. Hospitals had been set up in preparation for heavy casualties — even night clubs had been taken over.

[The first Jap landing on Luzon came Dec. 10, 1941.]

"The last group of nurses left Manila Dec. 28 on the retreat to Bataan. We set up two hospitals on the peninsula. I was at Hospital 1. There were 23 American nurses in my group and four or five Filipinos. In all, there were 85 American and 31 Filipino nurses.

"The guns were coming closer and closer and the bombings began. Hospital 1 was moved to Little Baguio, where we took over an old barracks. I remember carting most of my things in a wheelbarrow.

[Resistance ended on Bataan Apr. 9, 1942.]

"We left Little Baguio on the night of the fall. It was a wild dash for Corregidor. The girls from Hospital 2 were also in retreat. Ammunition dumps were being blown up. A truck carried us to the pier at Mariveles, where the docks were crowded. People were swimming out to Corregidor, clinging to boats and logs and pieces of debris.

Got to Corregidor

"A ferry boat took the nurses over. We were supposed to make it at night, but it was light by the time we got started. Jap planes were overhead all the time, and the ferry was slow.

"At Corregidor they took us by ambulance to Malinta tunnel, and we hardly left it from then on. Once in a while we would sneak outside for a drag on a cigaret. I much preferred Bataan to Corregidor — there we had fresh air, at least. But there was no fear of being hit in the tunnel, although the concussion from the bombing was bad. We had signals for air raids but there was no warning for the shelling. When the Japs started shelling from Bataan it was not safe anywhere. The openings to the tunnels had been camouflaged, but still . . . They knew everything, those Japs.

[Corregidor surrendered May 6, . . . all the troops off . . . nurses and . . . tunnel.

used the basement to take care of the wounded. We were there just five days.

Gardenias in Hair

"I remember going outside the tunnel that first time. The air was so wonderful. There was a full moon and it was gorgeous. All we could see were gardenias, growing everywhere. We picked them and wore them in our hair and teeth, and all over the place.

"We heard about the death march, there on Corregidor.

"The day before we left the island, the patients were taken off and loaded on a hospital ship and left there overnight. They came for us early in the morning. They gave us a can of sardines each to tide us over. On the ship they kept the patients in the hold and we couldn't go near them.

"The Japs had never heard of army nurses. They thought we were all geisha girls. They pestered us quite a lot. They took my Elgin watch—they were crazy about watches—and all our cameras and fountain pens, too. I had to destroy my diary.

"On the ship they were quite polite. They gave us tea and cookies. Then we docked and they unloaded the nurses first. We stood there on

Turn to LT. GATES, page 3, col. 2

Lt. Gates

From page 1, column 3

the dock waiting. Then they unloaded the patients . . . like cattle . . . those that could walk did, and the others . . . there were a lot of cast cases. . . . They loaded us all onto trucks and we started off. We didn't know where we were going. All of a sudden the trucks carrying the wounded branched off, to Billbid, although we didn't know that then. We watched them go. We were so anxious to take care of them. We hadn't seen them since the night before and they needed attention so much.

"At Santo Tomas the civilians were so kind and so glad to see us. The Japs kept us locked up for six weeks at Santa Catalina, the girls' dormitory outside the university grounds. They let us out for two hours a day. The Spanish sisters couldn't talk to us, but they would grin from ear to ear when they met us. The civilian internees sent over gifts and food.

Had Cared for Jap

"It was a funny thing. I met a Jap guard there who had been a patient in the prisoner ward at Little Baguio. I had taken care of him.

"The civilians got permission to use Santa Catalina as a hospital and the nurses were quartered in the old hospital building. We set up the hospital and went to work. We found out later that the Japs had wanted to put us in their own hospitals in Manila but that the civilians in the camp had convinced them that this was the place for us.

"Santo Tomas was perfect for the first couple of years. We had money and a market. We had a 'package line' where the Filipinos brought in food and clothing to sell. We were under civilian Japanese, mostly educated in the United States.

"That lasted until the Japs knew they were losing. While they were winning they could afford to be magnanimous. But then the military took over and it was pretty terrible.

Lt. Marcia Gates will be interviewed over WTMJ on the "Those Who Serve" program Tuesday at 6:30 p. m.

They never gave us medical supplies; one Red Cross shipment reached us about Christmas, 1943. My mail came through pretty well. I was very fortunate. But mother didn't get much. I had been listed as missing for a year and a half and she first found out I was a prisoner in 1943.

"We lived on a thin rice mush that was mostly water, pig weed and the tops of potato plants for greens, thin broth, soybeans once or twice when we all came down with beri beri, and some little tiny fish, all dried up. I couldn't eat them. We were given five cigars apiece a month which we cut up and rolled into cigarets.

"Guards patrolled the camp all the time, mostly because the Filipinos always were trying to get messages and food in.

Announcer Was Clever

"We had a broadcasting system in the camp and in the early days the Japs let us have a few movies. We had a very clever announcer. We used to get some of the war news that way. For instance, when the Americans landed on Leyte, he said, 'All those who have not had typhoid innoculations will report to the hospital at once. Better Leyte than never.' I don't know what happened to him. Maybe he got sick or tired or something. Anyway we didn't hear him so much later on.

[MacArthur landed troops on Luzon Jan. 9, 1944.]

"Our morale, though, was wonderful. We were all waiting for That Day. We just knew it was coming. Some people got sick and died, and we were sorry, for they wouldn't be there for That Day. Those that were born with strong bodies made it. There were a lot of epidemics—diphtheria, chicken pox, tuberculosis, dengue, malaria and amoeba. I had beri beri and dengue. But I was fortunate, really.

[Americans reached Santo Tomas Feb. 4, 1944.]

"Then That Day came. It was about 7:30 one night. It was pitch black outside; we were always under blackout. I had been working in the laboratory for the last year and a half and I was there with a couple of the gals, playing solitaire and visiting. We were permitted emergency lights if we were on duty.

"We heard a commotion outside. We ran out and saw a lot of red and green and yellow flares. We thought maybe they had been thrown by guerrillas. We heard tanks but they were light tanks, and we had learned that the new American tanks were heavy. 'Oh, what are those Japs up to now?' we thought.

Really Were Americans

"Then there was a yell at the front gate, 'Are you Americans?' They thought it might be a trap, you see. They had heard, too, that the Japs intended to move us and to burn Santo Tomas.

"We yelled back, 'Yes, c'mon in. Who are you?'

"'We're Americans,' they shouted.

"But what really clinched us was when we heard a voice say, 'Damn it, get that jeep out of the way.'

"On the first tank in the gate was a Filipino scout who had once been my patient. He had been on the death march and had escaped O'Donnell and joined the guerrillas.

"Some of the Jap guards had been fairly decent. But there were exceptions. There was one guard that everyone hated. He wouldn't give up; he hated Americans. He met that first tank with a hand grenade and a pistol. Of course they shot him. He was on display for a week. People would walk up to look at him and they just couldn't believe that Abaka was really dead at last.

"The camp went wild that night. Then they started to bring in the wounded and we went to work. Everything went smoothly, until the shelling started.

"The word had been going around that night 'The mush is going to be thick for breakfast tomorrow! They'll bring out some of that stored rice now.' And it was. We fed it to the soldiers. 'Gosh,' they said, making faces at it, 'What's that?' We were surprised. 'Gee,' we told them, 'that's good stuff.'

Food Was Too Good

"Finally, though, they really fed us. Bread and butter and canned milk tasted the best. We had nice rich meat stews. It was really too much for us and we all got diarrhea, sore mouths and stomach aches, but we didn't care. We kept running to the scales to see how much we had gained. I had lost 22 pounds and was down to 108. I've gained 11 pounds back now.

"On the second day they had a flag raising ceremony and they played 'The Star Spangled Banner.' Everyone cried. MacArthur came to visit the camp and he went directly to the nurses' quarters to pay his respects. We knew he had felt badly because he couldn't evacuate us all from Corregidor.

"Three days after the Americans came the shelling started. It was still going on when I left.

"On Feb. 10 a group of nurses came in from Leyte to relieve us. We didn't want to leave, but when we saw them so strong and healthy and so many of them, well, we decided to let them take over. It was their first time under shelling, but they won't mind it long. They'll love the work like we did. We left Feb. 12.

"It was a pathetic departure. We had met so many friends there. Alice (Lt. Alice Hahn of Cleveland, Wis.) and I waited to go on the last truck. We just didn't want to leave; I guess we didn't quite believe it, or something.

Saw Beautiful Hospital

"They took us to a plane in a field and we were flown to Mindoro where we saw our first WACS. They were perfectly wonderful and I can't say enough for them. They had set up a doughnut stand there and we emptied it. I ate six and carried two.

"Those of us who could pass a physical examination were taken to a hospital on the beach at Leyte where the first landing was made. They had a beautiful hospital set up there. They had everything we had never had and so much of it.

"We got our new tropical uniforms from Australia, bronze stars, and all of us were promoted one rank."

Winging the Pacific toward home, Lt. Gates remembers her first apples, oranges, hamburgers and ice cream at Saipan; meeting Juanita Redmond, a major in the army nurse corps and author of "I Served on Bataan" who had come from Washington to meet them; breakfast at Johnston island, and her first tub bath and a visit to a WAC beauty parlor at Honolulu.

At Letterman General hospital, San Francisco, the place was theirs. They were awarded presidential citations and Marian Anderson paid tribute to them at a concert they attended.

Then it was home for 60 days and two weeks following at any resort they wished. Lt. Gates picked Lake Placid and asked for foreign service again, preferably the south Pacific theater.

... Schuster Sta...
... Subject to Certain Restrictions

TO: MRS. MARCIA P. GATES U.S.A.
(Name) (Country)

211 SOUTH EAST STREET
(Number and Street) JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

FROM: MARCIA L. GATES

DEAR FOLKS:
WOULD BE SO HAPPY TO HEAR WHAT YOU ARE ALL DOING AND TO KNOW THAT EVERYONE IS WELL.
I WANT YOU TO USE THE MONEY I ARRANGED FOR YOU TO HAVE AND NOT KEEP IT FOR ME.
YOU MUST BELIEVE THAT I AM HAPPY IN WHAT I CHOOSE I HAVNT HAD A DAY OF SICKNESS
IF THERE IS ANYWAY YOU CAN CONTACT ELVA I WISH YOU WOULD. TELL HER HELLO AND I APPRECIATE IT IF THERES ANY POSSIBILITY IN HER WRITING PHIL FOR ME.
I THINK OF YOU FOLKS OFTEN.
A VERY HAPPY BIRTHDAY MOTHER AND A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL. WE'LL ALL HAVE A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
LOVE MARCIA LOVE

MESSAGE FROM PHILIPPINES—Arrival in New York of the Gripsholm, bringing back American nationals from the Philippines, also quantities of mail, has been responsible for the receipt of four messages recently by Mrs. Charles F. Mills, Janesville, concerning her daughter, Lt. Marcia P. Gates, a prisoner of the Japanese at Manila since the fall of Corregidor in May, 1942. Most treasured of the four messages is one from Lt. Gates herself which is reproduced above, in which she makes the prediction "We'll all have a Happy New Year." Lt. Gates was on Bataan and in a letter she wrote before the capitulation there she said: "The Janesville boys are here. That's all I can say now."

In the letter reproduced here the name "Elva" refers to Lt. Elva Stolle an army nurse who was at Fort Sheridan with Lt. Gates, and "Phil" is Lt. Philip Hartman, of Michigan, now serving in Iceland.

Interned U. S. Nurses Busy in Philippines, Mother of ...s Is Informed

...ughter, Marcia Lou Gates, ...though I probably knew her by ...ce. There are 66 army nurses in ...dys, however, the fight against tu- ...Even without a chemical reme- ...camp like all the other in- ...but most of them are doing ...since have continued the search ...talled, scientists ever ... tuberculosis and are kept very busy.

...own efforts to find a cure for tu- ...swin diagnostic tests. Though Koch's ...the hospital. They are quar- ...had done so when he discovered ...Koch also tried to find a specific ...camp as all the internees have. ...ve the same type of accommoda- ...we all had. They are not bad. ...hey have the same freedom of ...camp as all the internees have. ...hey are not overworked. They ...e all well and in splendid spirits. ...hey have a uniform of a type, by ...I mean, a light weight khaki ...ress which, in the main, is fur- ...ished by the camp since they ...devote their time to camp service. ...Since there are 66 of these girls ...available, they are able to take ...turns in the various hospital serv- ...and consequently, have long

...ter which her daughter wrote was ...printed by her instead of being ...written, because of censorship re- ...quirements of the Japanese. "Phil."

DESTRUCTION IS DESCRIBED

LaFayette Soldier Sees Conditions at Manila on Recent Visit

LaFAYETTE, July 2.—(Special.)—Pfc. Forrest Button, who is in the Philippines, describes scenes of destruction in Manila in a recent letter to his wife, Mrs. Anna Button, who now lives at Dixon. He expresses surprise at the damage done to the Philippine capital by the Japanese. He writes in part:

"I was surprised to see the mess it was in. I never thought the Japs would be so hateful as to tear up a town and kill people for no reason whatever. It just goes to show that they are not human to do things in that way. The main and once beautiful down town district is nothing but burned out shells, some buildings are pulverized. So terrific was the shelling it took. Hundreds of homes still stand but were gutted by fire bombs the Japs used to destroy everything. The most destruction was caused by the Japs themselves in setting everything afire. I drove along Manila Bay and say the hundreds of wrecked Jap ships, yet cluttering up the harbor, then went into the old walled city which is a total wreck too. I drove around in all parts of the city, the northern section is still O. K. but that is just residence section, some very beautiful places but it just makes a person so — mad to think we made it an open city to save it from destruction and the Japs tore it up on their way out. Churches that had been shipped here by boat piece by piece from Spain, hundreds of years ago and are now in shambles."

"I hope the Jap mainland is sunk even if I have to stay here another year over to help do it. They have no sense of decency, respect or any of the sportsmanship traits that we do. It gained them nothing by firing the city and slaughtering innocent people in the streets but that is what they did. So I hope that the whole race will be joining their 'honorable ancestors' and soon.

"Prices there are terrible, bottle of cold drink—one peso, small dish of ice cream—2 pesos, tomato sandwich—1 peso, and fried oysters three pesos for a dozen. Steaks and fresh meat of that sort four pesos and 50 centavos on up. Did not go into any night spots but understand that drinks start at one peso and mixed drinks are out of sight.

"At night Manila is nothing to see. It's all dark, scary skeletons and practically no lights in the city. They are cleaning up in many places and the City hall is being repaired with tons of cement and twisted metal and tin to be hauled away. Many more buildings will have to be dynamited before they can be hauled away. Buildings with walls all standing, and there are hundreds of them all made of cement, may be used again but I don't know whether they can be refinished or not. They are totally gutted. Equipment of all kinds lay everywhere ...street cars, line ...d to cinders. ...of locomotives ...not need them ...ught our own ...Arthur figured ...troy everything ...they sure did. ...part way even ...off too. Jap air- ...craft are everywhere, all wrecks, on the strips at the air fields and along the roads and in the rice paddies, also along the roads are burned out cars and trucks on both sides, but air craft are much more plentiful, hundreds of them. It's nearly impossible to believ that we could make landings a place so big to cause the ... struction to aircraft and equ ...ment that we did. Guess every ... was so mad that it roused t... fighting spirit high."

"Engineers have done a wor... ful job of building and repa... bridges. I give them credi... hard work well done."

Nurses' Names Hallow...

YOU MAY TALK ALL YOU WANT OF THE PIONEER WOMEN WHO WENT ACROSS THE PLAINS OF EARLY AMERICA AND HELPED FOUND OUR GREAT NATION. THEY WERE, INDEED, THE WONDROUS MOTHERS OF OUR LAND. BUT NEVER FORGET THE AMERICAN GIRLS WHO FOUGHT ON BATAAN AND LATER ON CORREGIDOR. THEY HAD NO TRAINING IN PIONEERING HARDSHIP; THEIR'S HAD BEEN A LIFE OF CONVENIENCES AND EVEN LUXURY. BUT THEIR HEARTS WERE THE SAME HEARTS AS THOSE OF THE WOMEN OF EARLY AMERICA. THEIR NAMES MUST ALWAYS BE HALLOWED WHEN WE SPEAK OF AMERICAN HEROES.

THE MEMORY OF THEIR COMING ASHORE ON CORREGIDOR THAT EARLY MORNING OF APRIL 9, DIRTY, DISHEVELED, SOME OF THEM WOUNDED FROM THE HOSPITAL BOMBINGS—AND EVERY LAST ONE OF THEM WITH HER CHIN UP IN THE AIR —IS A MEMORY THAT CAN NEVER BE ERASED.

With Bataan Cut

...WOMAN WHO TAKES MOTHER'S PLACE ...Must Be Given Authority

Still Numb With Joy, Says Lt. Gates in Letter After Release from Santo Tomas

Lt. Marcia Gates, army nurse who was freed Feb. 3 from Santo Tomas civilian prison camp in Manila and arrived Saturday at Hamilton Field, Calif., lost 22 pounds during her three years internment as well as her wrist watch which was taken by the Japs. She is expected in Janesville this weekend and will be met by her mother, Mrs. Marcia Mills, 211 S. East street, and her three sisters at either the Milwaukee or Chicago airport.

Mrs. Mills received a letter from her daughter Thursday written in Manila after the liberation. Excerpts from the letter show how thrilled the Bataan nurse was:

"At 8:45 p. m. Feb. 3, the day that the army entered Manila, was the greatest day in my life. It was the day we had waited for so long I can't describe it. I'm still in a fog and numb with joy. Haven't slept much. I keep getting up in the night and looking out of the window to see if it's true or just a dream. I weigh 108 pounds now but it won't take long for me to gain weight. The past six months were really rugged. Several died each day of malnutrition and starvation, mostly old people. My spirits have been better than the average. I kept busy, resting only when I felt that I should. I was working in the main laboratory which was most fortunate as camp hospital nursing is very tiring.

"We worked under great difficulties on Bataan and Corregidor. I hated to leave my patients the night of the fall even though the Japs were just down the road. I had charge of ward 5, which was struck. Tunnelitis, we called it, was the hardest to bear. It was brought on by lack of light and fresh air.

"We were moved to Santo Tomas in July and after that we just existed. What do I need? Everything—although I think the army will soon issue us clothing or perhaps send us right home. Home! I can't imagine it!

"I will probably stay in service after a rest and lots and lots of good food. Then I'll be ready to start out again. There isn't a thing left in Manila which is burning night and day. The Japs have stripped and destroyed property. If you see a picture of army nurses I am the one sitting on the bed but you probably won't recognize me because I haven't had my hair cut in two years. I don't want to sleep, so much is going on, and I can hardly write, it's so long since I have been able to."



MR. AND MRS. EDWARD J. POWERS
After Their Marriage in Manila Camp
International News Service.

Badger Nurse Alone on Honeymoon After Wedding at Santo Tomas

Lt. Alice J. Hahn, Cleveland, Wis., was one of the two nurses to return as brides to the United States after being rescued from internment camps in the Philippines, the Associated Press reported yesterday.

Lt. Hahn, now Mrs. Edward J. Powers, was married at Santo Tomas in Manila on Feb. 11, the night before the nurses left.

"This is my honeymoon and I'm enjoying it," she said, adding that she hoped her husband soon would be repatriated too. She trained at Washington Boulevard and Cook County hospitals in Chicago.

Powers, her husband, was employed in Manila by Pan American Airways. He is from Glenrock, N. J., and was a track star at the University of Southern California.

Army Nurses Land in U. S.

Four From Wisconsin

Hamilton Field, Calif.—The heroines of Corregidor and Bataan flew back home Saturday. There were 68 of them, arriving here from Honolulu on three transports and one hospital plane. Four were Wisconsin women.

A crowd of about 1,500 persons were at the field. They burst into applause and a band played as the nurses walked down a ramp, smiling and tremulous. There were excited reunions with sisters, fathers and other relatives who had learned of their coming in time to be present.

Taken to Hospital

Then the nurses were loaded into army trucks and taken to Letterman general hospital in San Francisco where they were to receive physicial checkups and treatment until they are released to their homes.

The Wisconsin nurses are:

Lt. Marcia L. Gates, daughter of Mrs. Marcia Gates Mills, of Janesville.

Lt. Brunetta Kuehlthau, daughter of Mrs. George Kuehlthau, of West Bend.

Lt. Winifred P. Madden, daughter of Mrs. Frank Madden, of Montello.

Lt. Alice J. Hahn (now Mrs. Edward J. Powers), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Val Hahn, of Cleveland.

"Back home! Oh, it's so good! It's so good! You just can't know!"

Such was the refrain repeated again and again by the women who nursed the wounded and the dying in the bitter, desperate days of America's defeat and who then suffered through nearly three years of Japanese captivity. They were the first group of the many thousand liberated Americans in the Philippines to be brought home. They were rescued from Santo Tomas internment camp in Manila on Feb. 2.

Tears in Some Eyes

As the planes swung over San Francisco in formation, the nurses sat in complete silence. Tears started coming to some eyes. The planes landed at Hamilton field and the nurses stepped out, some openly crying with joy. The repatriates could hardly get used to the experience of being free Americans again. They exclaimed with wonder and glee over such ordinary things as a copper penny—"a good old penny." They stared often, some with wide, weary eyes. Some appeared to have recovered normal vitality. But they were all underweight.

Lt. Hahn was married to Powers on Feb. 11 in Manila, the night before the nurses started their 7,500 mile flight to America. "This is my honeymoon and I'm enjoying it," Lt. Hahn said Saturday. She expressed joy when told that Powers had already left Manila for a ship voyage to America.

"The food was the worst part" at Santo Tomas, Lt. Madden said.



The "Angels of Bataan" come home. The first of the 68 heroines from Bataan and Corregidor, all army nurses except one Red Cross worker, arrived at Hamilton field, California. Lt. Edith W. Shacklette, St. Petersburg, Fla., who leads the group from the first plane to land, was the first to touch the soil of the United States.
—AP Wirephoto

was the nightgown. For even in the mud and terror of Bataan she clung to her black silk nightie when there were opportunities for sleep. She was wearing it when she was wounded.

Today the first purchase the nurses made in a fancy Honolulu gift and gown shop was the "replacement" for Rita, who was innocently occupied at the time with the purchase of a swim suit. The original nightgown was torn up to bind up Rita's wounds.

Corregidor Falls, 6,000 Japs Killed on Island

GEN. MAC ARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Luzon, March 1 — (Thursday)—(INS)—End of the fierce battle on Corregidor was announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur in a communique disclosing that approximately 6,000 Japs on the island fortress had been killed with American losses 136 killed, 531 wounded and eight missing.

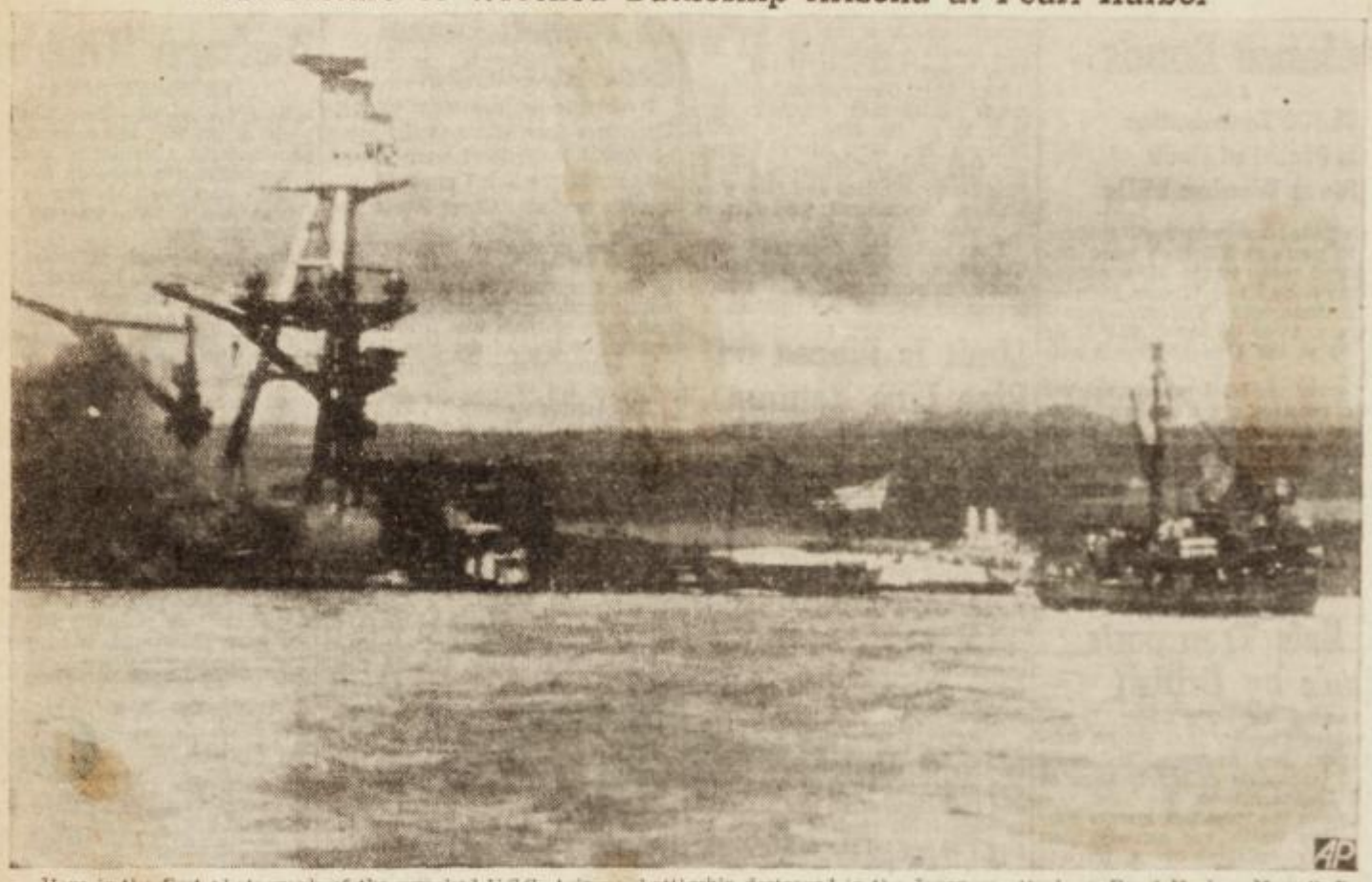
Numerical strength of Yank forces involved in the operation totaled 3,038 combat troops, consisting of the 503rd parachute regiment, reinforced by the 3rd battalion of the 34th infantry regiment.

A total of 4,215 Jap bodies has already been counted on the island and many hundreds more lay sealed in Corregidor's tunnels and caves where they were buried alive or blown to bits. Several hundred others were slain while attempting to escape via barges or by swimming. Only 18 Jap prisoners are in American hands.

In the 14th corps battle sector in the hills east of Manila, American forces continued to attack the Japs along the Anti-Polo-Wana line on the road to the Marikina watershed. The Japs were resisting fiercely.

QP CARD 101 V2

First Picture of Wrecked Battleship Arizona at Pearl Harbor



Here is the first photograph of the wrecked U.S.S. Arizona, battleship destroyed in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, December 7, to be released by the navy department. Smoke rolls from the battered hulk and the flag (center) still flies. At right is a rescue vessel. This picture was made soon after the attack. The ship is resting on the bottom with her decks awash.

COPY

GENEVE 5 321/320 27 1125
DLT JAPANESE REDCROSS TOKIO

TS0121 KINDLY TRANSMIT MESSAGE TO FOLLOWING POW SANTO TOMAS LIEUT MARCIA L. GATES QUOTE ALL WELL LOVE HAPPY BIRTHDAY MOTHER MARCIA GATES UNQUOTE

INTERCROIXROUGE A1790



International

MRS. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR (right) meets former internees of Santo Tomas prison camp, evacuated from Manila by ship.



MacARTHUR SEES DEAD FOE—Gen. Douglas MacArthur (left) looks at a dead Jap during the south Pacific commander's inspection of American positions on recently-invaded Los Negros island of the Admiralty group. (AP wire photo from signal corps film).

Bombs Damage Notable Structures in Philippine Capital

(Story on page 1.)



The Philippine treasury building, reported struck by the Japanese air raiders. Many persons were feared killed in an improvised shelter in this government building. It lies just outside the walled city.



[Associated Press Wirephoto.]

The ancient Santo Domingo church (background), which went up in flames, according to an eyewitness account of a radio correspondent in Manila. It was situated inside the walls of the old Spanish walled city. At the left is the museum of the University of Santo Tomas, a cultural center established in 1611.



[Acme Telephoto.]

The million dollar Manila cathedral in the walled city of Manila, which was threatened by flames following the Japanese bombing raid yesterday,



Old Fort Santiago, in the walled city area of Manila. It also was subjected to bombing by the Japs yesterday, altho it has not been used for military purposes in years. It was built by the Spaniards in 1590.



To: MRS MARCIA P. GATES U.S.A.
311 SOUTH EAST STREET
JANESVILLE WISCONSIN
From: MARCIA L. GATES

DEAR FOLKS:
WOULD BE SO HAPPY TO HEAR WHAT YOU ARE ALL DOING AND TO KNOW THAT EVERYONE IS WELL.
I WANT YOU TO USE THE MONEY I ARRANGED FOR YOU TO HAVE AND NOT KEEP IT FOR ME.
YOU MUST BELIEVE THAT I AM HAPPY IN WHAT I CHOOSE. I HAVN'T HAD A DAY OF SICKNESS.
IF THERE IS ANYWAY YOU CAN CONTACT ELVA I WISH YOU WOULD TELL HER HELLO AND I APPRECIATE IT IF THERE'S ANY POSSIBILITY IN HER WRITING PHIL FOR ME.
I THINK OF YOU FOLKS OFTEN.
A VERY HAPPY BIRTHDAY MOTHER AND A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL. WE'LL ALL HAVE A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
LOVE MARCIA LOU

MESSAGE FROM PHILIPPINES—Arrival in New York of the Gripsholm, bringing back American nationals from the Philippines, also quantities of mail, has been responsible for the receipt of four messages recently by Mrs. Charles F. Mills, Janesville, concerning her daughter, Lt. Marcia P. Gates, a prisoner of the Japanese at Manila since the fall of Corregidor in May, 1942. Most treasured of the four messages is one from Lt. Gates herself which is reproduced above, in which she makes the prediction, "We'll all have a Happy New Year." Lt. Gates was on Bataan and in a letter she wrote before the capitulation there she said: "The Janesville boys are here. That's all I can say now."

In the letter reproduced here the name "Elva" refers to Lt. Elva Stolle an army nurse who was at Fort Sheridan with Lt. Gates, and "Phil" is Lt. Philip Hartman, of Michigan, now serving in Iceland.

Interned U. S. Nurses Busy in Philippines, Mother of Lt. Marcia Gates Is Informed

A printed letter from her daughter, Lt. Marcia Gates, an army nurse interned in the Philippines since the fall of Bataan and Corregidor in the spring of 1942, brought joy Monday afternoon to Mrs. Charles F. Mills, 211 S. East street, formerly Mrs. Marcia P. Gates, mother of the prisoner.

"I have been waiting nearly two years for a letter like this," said Mrs. Mills. "The only other letters I had received were written before the fall of Bataan."

The letter is the most treasured of four messages Mrs. Mills has received recently since the arrival in New York of the Gripsholm, bringing back American nationals from the Philippines.

Official Government Report

The other three messages were:

1. A form letter from Dorothy Davis, Jamestown, N. Y., a civilian nurse who returned on the Gripsholm, who said she was closely connected with the army nurse corps in the Philippines. "I have been with Marcia up until the time I left Manila," she wrote. "She asked me to write you to let you know she was in good health and spirits." She indicates that another letter mailed from the ship gives more details but she was informed that it was being held for some time by the censors.

2. An official letter from the department of state, Washington, D. C., reporting information obtained by the department from persons on the Gripsholm. "Miss Marcia Lou Gates is at the Santo Tomas Internment Camp in the Philippines where she was sent in July, 1942, from Corregidor," the government message says. "Soon after she came to Santo Tomas she underwent a minor operation which was very successful and she is now fine. Santo Tomas University, Manila, P. I., is the site of an interment camp for civilians." This message confirms a previous unofficial report received by Mrs. Mills.

Accommodations "Not Bad"

3. A letter written Dec. 10 by W. W. Mayger Jr., New York, who returned on the Gripsholm and who had previously supplied information as to the safety of a Janesville family, Mr. and Mrs. George Magee, in the Philippines. Mrs. Mills wrote him in regard to her daughter and received the following reply:

"Thank you for your letter of December 6th. I am sorry to say that I did not personally know your daughter, Marcia Lou Gates, although I probably knew her by face. There are 66 army nurses in camp and I only knew a few of them but saw them all. They live in camp like all the other internees but most of them are doing voluntary service in the camp hospital and are kept very busy.

"In reply to your various questions, I might say they do live outside the hospital. They are quartered mostly in the main building ese camp as all the internees have, have the same type of accommodations we all had. They are not bad. They have the same freedom of the camp as all the internees have. They are not overworked. They are all well and in splendid spirits. They have a uniform of a type, by that I mean, a light weight khaki dress which, in the main, is furnished by the camp since they devote their time to camp service. Since there are 66 of these girls available, they are able to take turns in the various hospital services and, consequently, have long periods off duty. Those who are on duty, work in four hour shifts.

"I hope the above will certainly answer the questions in your mind about their welfare and will assure you that there is no cause to worry about them.

"Yours very truly,

"William W. Mayger, Jr."

Mrs. Mills presumes that the letter which her daughter wrote was printed by her instead of being written, because of censorship requirements of the Japanese. "Phil," referred to in the letter is Lt. Philip Hartman, of Michigan, with whom Lt. Gates became acquainted at Fort Sheridan. Lt. Hartman, now in Iceland, recently sent a large white mountain sheep rug to Lt. Gates, in care of her mother, perhaps in the thought that Lt. Gates might have been returned on the Gripsholm.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF DAY'S ACTIONS ON ALL FRONTS

Here's a quick view of yesterday's events on the various war fronts:

In the Philippines American reenforcements were reliably reported to have been rushed to the armies fighting on two fronts, north and south of Manila, while the Japs continued to advance slowly toward the capital and on the northern front are now reported to be within 80 miles of the city. On the southeastern Luzon coast they have penetrated 18 miles inland.

Citizens of Manila, still watching the flames caused by a three and a half hour bombing of the city, which had been declared open and therefore unable to defend itself, demanded that troops be brought back for a fight to the finish and that the "open city" declaration be revoked. The civilian population greeted with derision a Tokio broadcast offering to spare the city if the Filipino army would "coöperate" with the Japs.

U. S. RUSHES AID TO ARMIES ON 2 LUZON FRONTS

Japs Within 80 Miles of Capital.

(Map on page 2.)

MANILA, Dec. 28 [Sunday] (AP).—Reënforcements were reported reliably today to have been dispatched to both the northern and southern Luzon fronts, where outnumbered Phillipine defenders are battling Japanese invaders, who are said to have thrust to within 80 miles of Manila from the north.

Details were lacking on the strength of the reënforcements.

In the southern sector a Japanese advance guard moving west from Mauban, on Lamon bay, was said to have reached Luisiana, 18 miles inland, while another detachment moving inland from Atimonan was said to have reached Sariaya, 28 miles to the west.

The latter is only eight miles northwest of Lucena, capital of Tayabas province, and reports said the provincial capital had been transferred to Dolores. Engineers were said to be dynamiting bridges in the line of the Japanese advance.

Japs Advance 30 Miles.

One report telephoned to the Manila Bulletin said the steadily reënforced Japanese had advanced more than 30 miles down the mountain bordered corridor from their beachhead near Damortis.

One source said the Japanese had reached Moncada, 83 miles north of Manila, and another said they were at Paniqui, five miles closer to the capital.

Heavy pressure also continued against American and Filipino defense forces southeast of Manila in the Lamon bay area, near Atimonan.

High military sources said the Philippine summer capital at Baguio, 17 miles northeast of Damortis, still was being held by American regulars.

U. S. Rifles Superior.

A young Philippine soldier who made his way here after escaping from Japanese captors in Mauban, southeastern Luzon, said he had seen American tanks in action on that front and had seen the Japanese dead pile up in the face of machine gun fire and superior rifles of the American and island troops.

At one bridge in Mauban, said 18-year-old Leopold Salazar, a small group of American and native soldiers completely wiped out a numerically superior force of Japanese equipped with old-fashioned rifles.

Salazar, like other escapees, said rifles by his captors and then placed on an enemy vessel in Mauban port. The use of rifle butts, he said, was to inflict sufficient injury to prevent escape, but he said that in spite of his sore right foot he dived from the vessel, swam ashore and made his way across the Sierra Madre mountains.

Wears a Jap Uniform.

Upon his arrival here for hospitalization, Salazar wore a makeshift uniform of blue dungarees and a coat over a turtle neck sweater, which he had taken from the body of a fallen Jap. The sweater had a bayonet rip directly over the heart.

Military circles said both the northern and southern roads from the Lingayen shore up the mountains to Baguio were being defended by American regulars, including a Negro regiment which withdrew to the mountains after fighting Japanese landings Monday and Tuesday.

Ships Land More Troops.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 27 (AP).—The war department reported today fleets of Japanese troop ships were pouring invasion reënforcements ashore north and southeast of Manila and "very heavy" fighting was in progress southeast of the capital.

A communique said:

"Fighting in the Lingayen gulf area, north of Manila, is of a desultory character.

"Combat operations in the southeast, in the general vicinity of Lamon bay, are very heavy.

"The enemy is being continually reinforced from fleets of troop ships in Lingayen gulf and off Atimonan.

"Enemy air activity continues heavy over all fronts.

"There is nothing to report from other areas."

Atimonan is some 75 air miles from Manila and Lamon bay, on which it is situated, extends northward to a point where the bay is only about 45 air miles from the capital.

311 SOUTH EAST STREET
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

MARCIA L. GATES

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OUR CHILDREN

Woman Who Tak Must Be Given Au

BY ANGELA PATRI

Mrs. Mills pro

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MANILA

Other Towns Bombed.

Unfortunate casualties also were reported caused by the bombing of four towns below Manila in Laguna province, and Los Banos, all on a railroad running northward to the capital, and Calauan, just below Los Banos.

Members of the foreign consular corps met in the office of the United States High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre and discussed various problems which have arisen as an outgrowth of the war.

The Swiss consul general, who is most capable, that he will report to his embassy in Washington that American prisoners are being well treated in the Philippines.

Wittmer Describes Bombing.

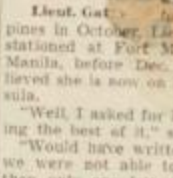
New York, Dec. 27 (AP)—Bert Silen, National Broadcasting company correspondent in Manila, reported today that casualties were high and still mounted in the Japanese bombing of Manila.

Silen reported that from a vantage point he saw the ancient Santo Do-

Here's a picture of Lt. Marcia Gates, Janesville army nurse who is interned in the Philippines, and who has been reported as being well treated by the Japanese. Lt. Gates is the daughter of Mrs. Charles F. Mills, 211 S. East street.

Lieut. Gates Wanted to See Paris, Will Settle for Tokyo

"I always did want to see Paris in the spring, but may have to be satisfied with cherry blossoms in Japan," Lieut. Marcia Gates, army nurse in the Philippines, wrote to her mother, Mrs. Marcia Porter Gates, 211 S. East street. "Will not be ready to come home until we finish in Europe," she warned.



Lieut. Gates

The letter was the first received by Mrs. Gates since the outbreak of war. Leaving for the Philippines in October, Lieut. Gates was stationed at Fort McKinley, near Manila, before Dec. 7. It is believed she is now on Bataan peninsula.

"Well, I asked for it so am making the best of it," she wrote.

"Would have written sooner but we were not able to until today, then only one letter of one page length.

"You were right about my being a particular eater. Well, I'll prove to you when I return that I'll eat anything, yes, even your bread pudding without asking 'What's in it?' I am sure I'll be an easy one to live with when I return. Anything will be okay with me. How would you like to sleep on a bamboo bed? It's better than the ground.

"Money means nothing now. I'd give my right arm for a cup of cow's milk. Really roughing it, that's us. Experiences I'd never thought could happen.

"The Janesville boys are here. That's all I can say about them in a letter.

"Your prayers surely help. In the meantime, we'll keep 'em flying."

John W. Wood, Headquarters company, 192nd Tank battalion, Janesville unit, wrote to his mother, Mrs. John H. Wood, Whitewater, from "somewhere in the Philippines."

"One day we have salmon and rice and the next day we have rice and salmon," he wrote.



Sgt. Wood

"It's smoking tobacco that's hard to get. If s

"I have plenty of cigarets but rich. It would be great to walk in some place and buy a whole carton of cigarets again."

He explained he was having trouble with his teeth but has that all cleared up now and is now "all set for the rest of this maneuver or whatever you want to call it."

At times it gets lonesome, Sgt. Wood said. The last letter he got from home was dated Oct. 30.

"I suppose one of these days we will get a whole load of mail," he optimistically commented.

SOLDIERS ON BATAAN MISS LETTERS MOST

Lack of mail from home seems to be one of the biggest complaints of soldiers on Bataan peninsula, Philippine Islands. Writing to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Burchard, Earl Burchard stated that he has as yet received no mail. Otherwise he reported he was fine.

EDGERTON, WHITEWATER SOLDIERS ARE TRANSFERRED

Pvt. Marvin W. Schultz, Whitewater, who has been assigned to army duty at Camp Livingston, La., for the past 10 months, has been transferred to duty at Fort Devens, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. William Zinn, Edgerton route 4, have received word that their son, Pvt. Fred W. Zinn,



Fred Zinn



Marvin Schultz

has been transferred from Camp Croft, S. C., to Camp Gordon, Ga. He was inducted into the armed service Nov. 19, 1941, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and was assigned to Camp Croft. During his 13-weeks' basic training, he won an expert's rating for marksmanship with a rifle and automatic rifle. He recently completed a seven-weeks' course in mechanics and is now a truck mechanic with Company M at Camp Gordon.

RICE AND SALMON VARIED WITH RICE AND SALMON

"We get plenty to eat over here but not much of a variety," Sgt.

KWAJALEIN DAILY NEWS

Vol. 1 Marshall Islands, Wednesday, February 21, 1945 No. 361

LAND TANKS, GUNS AT IWO

YANKS BLAST INTRAMUROS SECTION FOR FINAL ASSAULT!

Manila — Troops of the 11th Airborne Division captured Fort McKinley at the southern outskirts of Manila, Sunday, as other Yanks swarmed over Corregidor fortress mopping up Japanese defenders and still others pursued enemy remnants on Bataan.

General Macarthur's latest communique said the steady reduction of Japanese holed up in Intramuros was continuing with the 37th Division's howitzers pounding away at the 40-foot thick walls to provide breaches for tanks and troops to move in for the final assault on cornered Japanese.

Seven thousand civilians were believed held as hostages within the walls.

The fight in Manila and that general region resolved itself into a mopping-up affair, as another great atrocity was charged against the Japanese in Manila — the wanton killing of 60 Catholic priests and women and children refugees in De LaSalle College.

SUPERS MAKE BIGGEST RAID ON TOKYO!

Guam — Superfortresses made their biggest raid on Tokyo, Monday, knocking out 66 Jap planes and scoring many direct hits in the Nakajima Misashina Aircraft Factory, returning pilots reported Tuesday.

Big fires were reported left blazing in the capital at the cost of 3 Superforts. The number of raiding planes was not revealed.

Guam — American Marines have driven across the narrow southern end of Iwo Jima to the west coast, Admiral Nimitz announced in a communique Tuesday, while Tokyo radio said other forces seized a new beachhead in a landing further north.

Backed by newly landed tanks and guns, Marines seized a thousand yards of the west coast beach in the first 9 hours of the invasion, Monday, giving them a firm hold on both sides of the island.

The volcano on the southern tip was made with relatively light losses but casualties were heavier at the northern end of the Motoyama airstrip where the Japanese were firing down from heights at Marines crawling up the exposed slopes.

As the Marines tightened their grips on the southern end of the airfield, a great fleet of American ships which still circled Iwo, poured a continuous bombardment onto the enemy-held northern end.

All front reports agreed that one of the most savage fights of the war was in progress with Vice Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, commanding the amphibious operation, declaring "Iwo is as well defended fixed position as exists in the world today. It is small, but better defended and better organized for defense than any island with which I am acquainted."

The war-toughened Marines fought furiously on Iwo Jima against frantic Japanese opposition. The Leathernecks pounded out foot-by-foot advances in this front yard of Japan — only 750 miles from Tokyo.

(continued on page two, col. one)

IWO JIMA INVASION (cont'd from p. 1)

They braved concentrated fire to secure their beachhead on the southeast coast of the tiny island and then slugged their way inland to an important airfield.

The two divisions of Marines on Iwo, possibly totaling 30,000 men, faced a tough fight like that at Tarawa. Advancing through a pall of dust and smoke they reached the bombed airfield of Motoyama and penetrated its defenses.

The going was rough on this little but heavily fortified volcano island. The Japanese fighting for the southern doorway to Tokyo were using concentrated artillery, mortar and machine gun fire. The opposition intensified as the determined American forces pushed into the rugged volcanic terrain.

Marines employed flame throwers to burn out pillboxes and strong cave positions, and air pilots flying overhead spotting enemy positions said they could see the spurts of flames from the air.

The pre-invasion naval gun and aerial bombardment forced the Japs off the beaches. Naval rifles poured terrifying barrages ashore while planes swept the beachhead area with rockets and bombs.

More than 900 naval vessels were in the invasion armada.

The Marines had fought their way onto the number one airfield of the Jap island fortress, Monday, battling against what both Tokyo and American reports agreed was fierce enemy resistance. Before dusk the Marines had secured the southern section of the field, the rest of which was a no mans land in which Americans and Japanese fought hand-to-hand.

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Washington — William Hopkins, president of the Philadelphia Cafe Owners Association said the group would combat Byrnes order that amusement places close down by midnight. "No man can tell me to close my doors at 12 A.M. or any other time — not even the President himself," said Hopkins. Swingshift workers in war plants will lose all-night movies, bowling alleys and other diversions, but one 61-year-old swingshifter in California at an airplant said: "I think its fine. This is our war and we should cease all this entertainment and stuff."

Byrnes put a midnight curfew on all entertainment places effective at midnight February 26th. The "request" which has the effect of an order and has the disciplinary backing of four war agencies, covers all night clubs, sports arenas, theatres, dance halls, road houses, saloons, bars and similar enterprises whether public or private, excluding restaurants exclusively serving food. The announcement said: "By closing at 12 o'clock midnight, it is meant that patrons shall leave in time to permit full closing by that time." The move is primarily designed to save coal used to provide electricity and heat but Byrnes said "it will also be helpful in fields of transportation, manpower and in other ways." He said he would ask the Manpower Commission to deny licenses to any places violating the request and would also ask the WPB Office of Defense Transportation and OPA to support the move.

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Santa Monica, Calif — Film actress Susan Hayward, wife of Jess Barker, became the mother of twin boys Monday. Twins had been expected at a later date and Barker had to rush his wife to the hospital from a picture show.

IWO JIMA INVASION (cont'd from p. 1)

They braved concentrated fire to secure their beachhead on the southeast coast of the tiny island and then slugged their way inland to an important airfield.

The two divisions of Marines on Iwo, possibly totaling 30,000 men, faced a tough fight like that at Tarawa. Advancing through a pall of dust and smoke they reached the bombed airfield of Motoyama and penetrated its defenses.

The going was rough on this little but heavily fortified volcano island. The Japanese fighting for the southern doorway to Tokyo were using concentrated artillery, mortar and machine gun fire. The opposition intensified as the determined American forces pushed into the rugged volcanic terrain.

Marines employed flame throwers to burn out pillboxes and strong cave positions, and air pilots flying overhead spotting enemy positions said they could see the spurts of flames from the air.

The pre-invasion naval gun and aerial bombardment forced the Japs off the beaches. Naval rifles poured terrifying barrages ashore while planes swept the beachhead area with rockets and bombs.

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From San Francisco
7:45-11:10 P. M. 8.93 Mc.
6:10 P. M. 7.25 Mc.
8-10:30 A. M. 15.33 Mc.

MANILA
FREE PHILIPPINES

Voice of Freedom
5-5:30 P. M. 7.795 Mc.
Philippine Hour
9-9:15 A. M. 15.3 Mc.
6-7 P. M. 9.615 Mc.

VOL. I | Manila, Friday, February 9, 1945 | NO. 1

MACARTHUR FREES MANILA

MacArthur Motto Is "On to Tokyo"

Commenting on the fall of Manila General MacArthur said yesterday, "The fall of Manila marks the end of one great phase of the Pacific struggle and sets the stage for another. We shall not rest until our enemy is completely overthrown. We do not count anything done as long as anything remains to be done. We are well on the way but Japan itself is our final goal. With Australia saved, the Philippines liberated and the ultimate redemption of the East Indies and Malaya thereby made a certainty, our motto becomes 'On to Tokyo'. We are ready in this veteran and proven command when called upon. May God speed the day."

In an order of the day "To the Forces of the Southwest Pacific, land, sea and air," General MacArthur said:

"You will shortly complete the liberation of the Philippines.

"You have redeemed a country's pledge to recapture its lost land.

"You have inflicted the greatest military defeats in its history on your enemy.

"You are restoring to the East its destiny.

"You have fulfilled the sacred mission of our hallowed dead.

"For all this we have to thank God and I therefore request divine service to be held throughout all commands."

Let's Raze Tokyo, Says Gen. Romulo

"What the Japanese barbarians have done, without cause, to Manila", Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo declared Thursday, "will be done to Tokyo, with cause. Tokyo must be razed to the ground".

Osmena and Cabinet Due in Manila Soon

President Osmeña is expected to arrive in Manila soon to reestablish the Commonwealth government in the capital of the Philippines. The President flew to the Philippines from Washington last week in order to make his reentry into the city. He is now on Luzon with members of his cabinet.

President Osmeña took part in the initial landing of American troops on Leyte, wading ashore with General MacArthur as soon as a landing beach had been cleared. After establishing the Commonwealth government in Leyte, the President returned to the United States for conferences with congressional and administration leaders.

As soon as he returns to Manila President Osmeña will occupy Malacañan Palace, which will again become the official seat of the Philippine Commonwealth.

Cabinet members with the President include: Brig. Gen, Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine resident commissioner in Washington and secretary of public instruction, and Maj. Gen. Basilio J. Valdes, chief of staff of the Philippine Army and secretary of national defense. Jaime Hernandez, secretary of finance, is the ranking Commonwealth official in Washington.

Early this week President Osmeña received a cablegram from President Roosevelt stating, "The American people rejoice with me in the liberation of your capital. We are proud of the mighty blows struck by General MacArthur and our sailors, soldiers and airmen and in their comradeship in arms with your loyal and valiant people. . . . ."

Mopping-Up Operations Continue As Japanese Destroy City

MacArthur has liberated Manila. The veteran First Cavalry Division drove into the city Saturday night, February 3. Soon afterward, the Thirty seventh Infantry moved in from the north, while the Eleventh Airborne drove into South Manila, and today was mopping up around Nichols Field.

Mopping up of enemy remnants was under way today in most sections of the city. North Manila and Quezon City have been cleared.

Filipino civilians have been cooperating with American soldiers in fighting the fires set by the enemy. They were handicapped by lack of water.

A total of 3,700 internees from Santo Tomas were released by the First Cavalry Division. The 37th Infantry captured Bilibid prison and released more than 800 prisoners of war plus about 550 civilian internees including women and children. This brought the total rescued to about 5,000. More than 4,000 were Americans, and the rest British, Australian and other nationalities.

The civilians liberated included all those who had been interned at Baguio. They had been brought to Manila recently by the Japanese.

The Americans converged on Manila in the past few days, in tremendous force. But the major portion of Gen. MacArthur's ground troops is concentrated against Yamashita's estimated 75,000 Japanese remnants, in the mountains to the north and coast of Luzon's central plain.

The liberation of Manila climaxed a 25-day campaign which began January 9, with the American landing at Lingayen Gulf. On that day General MacArthur's forces seized a 25-mile perimeter, and began their drive to the south. The original landing forces were ranged as follows, from north to south: the 158th Regimental Combat Team, the 43rd, 25th and 6th Infantry Divisions, in the 'I' Corps areas and the 37th and 40th Infantry in the 14th Corp sector. These were later reinforced by the 1st Cavalry and the 32nd Infantry Divisions from Leyte. All these units are part of the American Sixth Army, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Walter Kreuger.

On January 31, units of MacArthur's Eighth Army landed at Subic Bay. They included the 38th Infantry division and elements of the 24th. By yesterday this force had driven entirely across the base of Bataan peninsula from Olongapo, and was pushing south.

Another unit of the 8th Army, the Eleventh Airborne Division from Leyte, landed at Nasugbu on Batangas peninsula February 2. The Eight Army is commanded by Lieut Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, whose forces are now mopping up enemy remnants on Leyte.

RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN THE FAR EAST

GENERAL ORDERS)
:
NO.....35)

A.P.O. 501
18 February 1945

Section

BRONZE STAR MEDAL--Awards..... I
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Second Lieutenant Aasen, Mina A., ANC, N-700460
Second Lieutenant Anschicks, Louise M., ANC, N-701940
Second Lieutenant Arnold, Phyllis J., ANC, N-732013
Second Lieutenant Barre, Agnes D., ANC, N-702944
Second Lieutenant Bickford, Clara Mae, ANC, N-703134
Second Lieutenant Black, Earlyn M., ANC, N-703571
Second Lieutenant, Blaine, Ethel L., ANC, N-703676
Second Lieutenant Bradley, Ruby G., ANC, N-702770
Second Lieutenant Brantley, Hattie R., ANC, N-703133
Second Lieutenant Breese, Minnie L., ANC, N-702914
Second Lieutenant Burris, Myra V., ANC, (Not known)
Second Lieutenant Cassiani, Helen M., ANC, N-720064
Second Lieutenant Chambers, Beatrice E., ANC, N-703354
Second Lieutenant Cerns, Edith M., ANC, N-736011
Second Lieutenant Dalton, Mildred J., ANC, N-703170
Captain Davison, Maude C., ANC, N-700404
Second Lieutenant Dollason, Kathrine L., ANC, N-702897
Second Lieutenant Durrett, Sallie P., ANC, N-702939
Second Lieutenant Dworsky, Bertha H., ANC, N-734006
Second Lieutenant Easterling, Dorcas E., ANC, N-734007
Second Lieutenant Eckmann, Magdalena, ANC, N-736222
Second Lieutenant Fails, Eula R., ANC, N-702890
Second Lieutenant Foreman, Adele F., ANC, N-703172
Second Lieutenant Allen, Francis Earleen, ANC, N-703089
Second Lieutenant Gardner, Helen L., ANC, N-703215
Second Lieutenant Garon, Eleanor M., ANC, N-720026
Second Lieutenant Gates, Marcia L., ANC, N-730145
Second Lieutenant Greenwalt, Beulah M., ANC, N-702967
Second Lieutenant Hahn, Alice J., ANC, N-730426
Second Lieutenant Hennessey, Helen M., ANC, N-703674
Second Lieutenant Henshaw, Gwendolyn L., ANC, N-702850
Second Lieutenant Henson, Verna V., ANC, N-734031
Second Lieutenant Hogan, Rosemary, ANC, N-702877
Second Lieutenant Jenkins, Geneva, ANC, N-736283
Second Lieutenant Kehoe, Doris A., ANC, N-702816

RESTRICTED

Tozyo analyses war situation.

Tozyo said; that the greater East Asia War is now being fought with intense fury with the Ango American camp with in a frenzy of impatintance to end the war quickly. He said that in the Pacific area the enemy counter offensive is being pushed on a large scale and in the most daring manner and the velosity of their advance is being stepped up.

May 14, 1944

impatience

Second Lieutenant Putman, Beulah M., ANC, N-702707
Second Lieutenant Reppak, Mary J., ANC, N-703227
Second Lieutenant Rieper, Rose F., ANC, N-732163
Second Lieutenant Scholl, Dorothy B., ANC, N-703442
First Lieutenant Shacklette, Edith E., ANC, N-702837
Second Lieutenant Stoltz, Ruth M., ANC, N-702916
Second Lieutenant Thor, Ethel M., ANC, N-703015
Second Lieutenant Ullom, Madeline M., ANC, N-703031
Second Lieutenant Whitlow, Evelyn B., ANC, N-703474
Second Lieutenant Williams, Anna E., ANC, N-703407
Second Lieutenant Wimberly, Edith M., ANC, N-703069
Second Lieutenant Wurts, Anne B., ANC, N-720226
Second Lieutenant Young, Eunice F., ANC, N-703199
Second Lieutenant Zwicker, Alice M., ANC, N-720222
Second Lieutenant Williams, Maude D., ANC (Unknown)

FEXD 200.6

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Second Lieutenant Motley, Ruby F., Hospital Dietician, N-679
Second Lieutenant Kuehlthau, Brunetta A., Physical Therapist N-739

FEXD 200.6

By command of General MacARTHUR:

RICHARD J. MARSHALL,
Major General, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

R. J. PEALE,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

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Burned Out Manila: The Work of Jap Arson Squads—Woman in Nazi Uniform Captured





Japanese arson squads did this to the area south of the Pasig river in Manila, the Philippine capital. The general view on the left shows how block on block of the residential area was turned into a virtual wasteland. The wide street from top to bottom is Taft av. Near the lower right is the Philippines Women's university with its swimming pool. That sector is shown in a close-up at the right. Up the street from the university is the Masonic temple. —AP Wirephoto from Signal Corps

WESTERN UNION

(35)

C C149 PMTL=S MANILA VIA PREVI 18 7

=MARCIA L GATES=

211 SOUTH EAST ST

1945 APR 18 PM 9 55

=COMING US LETTER FOLLOWING MISS YOU LOVE=

ERIC BEALE.

211-1

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE



OFFICIAL U. S. A. A. F. PHOTO

Liberated Army nurses, veterans of Bataan and Corregidor, greet a truckload of nurses newly arrived in Manila. Even after three hungry years at Santo Tomas, some of the girls wanted to remain in the Philippines to help with our wounded.

Three Years Outside This World

By LT. EUNICE F. YOUNG

U. S. Army Nurse Corps

As Told to FRANK J. TAYLOR

BACKGROUND: Lt. Eunice Young spent her childhood and high-school years in Arkport, New York, and after a year at Alfred University decided to become a nurse. She took her three years' training at St. Joseph's Hospital in Phoenix, Arizona, and joined the Army Nurse Corps at Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, the day Great Britain and France declared war against Germany. In July, 1941, she was sent to the Philippines, where she was captured and imprisoned when the Japanese took the islands. Just before sailing for the Philippines, Lieutenant Young was told by a fortune-teller that she would soon meet with one of the biggest surprises of her life. "And I did," Lieutenant Young says. —*The Editors.*

WE stared in amazement at the headlines that greeted us in San Francisco. ANGELS OF BATAAN RETURN, they read. OF HEROIC ARMY NURSES BACK. We had been outside this world for three years, prisoners of the Japs. In all that time we never did anything heroic. We were captured at our posts, like thousands of soldiers. As for being angels, if we were anything like that, we were problem angels—for the Japs. What really happened was this:

Corregidor, where I was an operating-room nurse, is on three levels—topside, middleside and bottomside. The Army hospital was bottomside, in tunnels hewn into the rock at dock level. It was a safe place to be during that first terrible week of May, 1942, when the Japs were bombarding the island continuously from the air and with heavy artillery from Bataan, which had already fallen. The heroes were up topside, manning our guns and the field-hospital stations. They had to stay there and take it. The bottomside tunnels were jammed with wounded. Every other patient they brought in was someone we'd known personally. That was hard to take.

On the morning of May seventh, in the middle of a difficult operation, I heard a scuffling noise and glanced up. In the door stood a Japanese soldier with his bayonet fixed. This was the first Jap I'd seen, and my heart popped into my mouth. We were his prisoners. The doctor continued operating, as though nothing had happened. So I kept my eyes on our captor. He stared in wonderment, like a dumb animal. From that moment on, for almost three years, I was almost continuously under the stare of stolid, emotionless Japanese eyes, as were the other nurses in The Lost Battalion, as we called ourselves.

We had known the Japs were coming. The midnight previous, Maj. Maude Davison, our chief nurse, routed us out of bed and told us to stay in uniform with Red Cross bands on our arms. That morning General Wainwright had announced his decision to surrender Corregidor, because fighting in the bottomside tunnels, jammed with wounded, would be mass murder. The night before, an American submarine surfaced by the island and took off eleven nurses. Previously, two Catalina flying boats had stealthily taken off groups of nurses under cover of darkness. One reached Australia. The other was forced down at Mindanao, where the Japs captured the crew and the nurses.

On Corregidor, fifty-six nurses were taken prisoner, and fifty doctors. All were at their posts. Two were caught at Baguio. With those brought back from Mindanao, it made sixty-eight in The Lost Battalion. In addition, the Japs captured ten United States Navy nurses, who were transferred to the Los Banos camp. Every nurse knew what the Jap soldiers did with the

women in the Chinese cities they captured. Though we were scared and prepared for the worst, no one broke down, and we were proud of that.

The Japanese were amazed to find us in the combat zone. Their book of invasion plans covered everything but what to do about captured women in uniform. We had always heard that the Japs were smart. We soon changed our minds, and were giving thanks that we were captives of a stupid race. As prisoners of the Germans, we never could have got away with what we did.

A group of Jap medical officers came through the hospital on inspection, soon after the doctor finished operating. They examined the sterilizer and studied the surgeon's instruments. They were like children in their curiosity about everything. They even tried the scissors. One had studied in an American university and spoke English. He told us to go on with our work. The wounded were still streaming in from several points on Corregidor where American soldiers refused to surrender.

The Japs posted guards about the hospital, but in the daytime we could go outside for sunshine and air in a small restricted area at the mouth of the tunnels. Before long, we were glad to stay inside. Under the Americans, Corregidor was a beautiful place, clean and sweet and sanitary. After the Japs took over, nauseating odors permeated the place. They tossed refuse anywhere and didn't use toilets. Under the Americans, there were no flies. Now swarms of flies covered us from head to foot, biting like mosquitoes. The Japs didn't seem to mind.

We stayed underground for the next six weeks, caring for our wounded. The Japs had their own hospital topside. We were not supposed to see their wounded, but when they had a serious operation to perform, they wheeled the patient down to our hospital. Our doctors did the operating. Theirs watched, staring like eager children.

Every few days they staged an official inspection of our hospital. They always notified us the day before that "the Imperial Japanese Army" would honor us with a visit. That meant that everything must be in apple-pie order. They loved to inspect in parties of twenty to thirty. Each officer strode in with glistening boots, wearing a chestful of decorations and a rattling saber. The Japs were so short that their man-sized sabers dragged on the ground. They were so funny that these inspections gave us something to laugh about and always raised our spirits.

For one inspection, a prince of the Imperial House came. Since no foreigner could gaze upon Japanese royalty, we nurses and doctors had to stand with our faces to the wall while the little Japs swashbuckled through our operating rooms. They didn't take the prince through the wards. He might have been seen. I know one nurse who peeked at him. No, I didn't get caught.

On June twenty-fifth, while the surgeon was wiring up a soldier's broken jaw, word came to the operating room. "Pack up everything. We evacuate in three hours." When the doctor finished, I carefully packed our instruments and medical supplies.

"One suitcase for each two nurses is all you can take," we were told.

Another girl and I crammed all we could in one bag. We didn't know we were packing for a week end that would last two and a half years. We never saw our trunks or any of our personal belongings again. We didn't say good-by to the doctors or the wounded men, because we thought we were all being evacuated together. On the boat to Manila, we learned otherwise—from a Jap officer who had lived in San Francisco before the war. "I wish I had stayed in America," he said. He had tea and cakes served for us.

Pawns of the Japs

NOW we were on our own. The Japs had taken over the American Army hospitals. We were to be interned with the civilians at the camp set up on the Santo Tomas University grounds. This was the worst news we had heard. We were in the Army, and our duty was with our medical units and our wounded men. We didn't want Jap nurses taking care of them.

At the dock they crowded us into three trucks. Each truck was guarded by a Jap soldier with a gun. Thus we rolled through the streets of Manila, three truckloads of scared and angry Army nurses. The Filipinos cheered us, and that raised our spirits a little. At the university grounds, we were almost mobbed by the American civilians already interned there. Most of them had husbands or sons or sweethearts on Corregidor or Bataan. They were frantic for news of them.

The Jap commandant of the camp was furious over this demonstration. He ordered us back into the trucks. They hauled us down the street to Santa Catalina, a Catholic girls' school. There we were herded into two big rooms. For two months these rooms were our world. Once each day we could go downstairs to a patio for exercise. We slept most of those two months away, exhausted from the long hours on duty at Corregidor.

Except for an unexpected guardian angel, we would have been cut off completely from the world outside. She was Mrs. Hube, a former United States Army nurse who had married a wealthy German in Manila. That gave her German citizenship and she was not interned.

Eighty-year-old Mrs. Hube talked the Jap high command into permitting her to visit us. She brought us extra food, fruits, the little personal things we needed. Better yet, she brought us news. Mrs. Hube had access to one of those priceless treasures, a radio equipped for long-distance reception.



AMERICAN RED CROSS PHOTO

A corner of the freed Santo Tomas prison hospital, where U. S. nurses labored under Jap rule.

Among the civilians interned in Santo Tomas camp were several American doctors. The Japs decided to allow a hospital in the camp, and we were to be the nursing staff. Two wards—one for men, another for women—were set up in large classrooms. The operating rooms were near by. From their offices in Manila, the doctors were able to scrape together some good equipment, including regulation hospital beds.

Taking care of civilians wasn't our rightful job. As Army nurses, we should have been with our men in the military camps. We fumed about that, but we accepted the new assignment because we had no choice. One thing gave us some satisfaction. There were a few dozen Army and Navy reserves, caught in civilian clothing, among the Santo Tomas internees. The Japs were always frantically looking for them. We even had W. H. Donald, the Australian adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in camp. He was the most hunted prize in the entire East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. We knew who he was, and so did everybody in camp. But the Japs never found him.

Our new living quarters consisted of four rooms, each about twenty by thirty, in one of the university buildings. In each room were seventeen hard, homemade beds, two feet apart. *(Continued on Page 39)*



LETTERMAN GEN'L HOSPITAL

Lt. Eunice Young *(right)* and indomitable Maj. Maude Davison, chief nurse on Corregidor. Major Davison fought the Japs daily for hospital supplies, earned their respect and fear.



ACME

The scale registering the appalling loss of weight of these internees tells how desperate was their struggle for life.

Philippine Review May 1943

THE LAST DAYS OF CORREGIDOR

GUERRERO, LEON MA: leads a double life these days. As Guerrero, he is private secretary to Chairman Vargas; as Ignacio Javier, he discourses cocksurely in the radio every night on the developments of the war. Even in Corregidor, he wore the bars of a first lieutenant, worked in the radio station and won the distinguished initials--TS (Tunnel Service). But don't be misled by his dualities and versatilities. "Physically I'm lazy," he admits. "I never stand up when I can sit down and I never sit down when I can lie down." Yet he tells us he has plans to write a book entitled "The Passion and Death of the USAFFE". He used to be on the Free Press but later resigned to utilize his law as a solicitor in the Bureau of Justice. He graduated at the Ateneo in 1935, Philippine Law in 1939.

"Corregidor still stands," cried the Voice of Freedom bravely at the end of its news broadcast every night. But the words had a hollow and ironic ring. That was indeed all that the Rock could do now, stand and take its beating, stripped, scarred, pounded mercilessly from every side, as lonely as a punchdrunk boxer, crouched dumbly in a corner, staying up by pure inertia, going through defensive motions automatically, waiting for the miracle of the bell or the final relief of oblivion.

The fall of Bataan had sealed the fate of the forts at the mouth of Manila bay. The group of fortified islands had been designed to rest on the friendly shores of the bay--Cavite with its small naval base on the left, and on the right the mountainous peninsula of Bataan. But Cavite, its naval installations razed and set ablaze in one disastrous air-raid, had been abandoned during the precipitate retreat to Bataan. And now Bataan itself had fallen after a long and gallant stand. Formidably equipped to repel any attack from the sea, the forts were now caught helplessly between the jaws of Manila bay.

Once definite words had been received from the American high command, refusing the wholesale surrender of all the United States Forces in the Philippines upon the fall of Bataan, the Japanese renewed their attacks on Corregidor with redoubled fury. Powerful batteries were emplaced in Bataan, directed by an observation balloon so high as to be invisible to the naked eye and beyond the reach of anti-aircraft fire. Artillery positions were also established in Cavite to close the deadly circle of fire.

At the same time incessant air-raids placed a ceiling of familiar terror over the fortified islands. The anti-aircraft batteries were pounded alternately by shell and bomb. The inescapable dilemma which worked the doom of the Bataan artillery was imposed in turn on Corregidor: to fire and give away position or to cease fire and remain ineffective.

The unequal duel could not last long. One by one the coastal guns and the anti-aircraft batteries fell silent while the huge naval pieces, whose cunningly concealed muzzles covered every inch of sea approach and whose plotted fire could have blasted an enemy armada from below the horizon, were rooted in immovable cement, doomed by a fatal irony to face forever an empty sea.

Under the constant beating, the face of Corregidor grew scarred and ugly. The spacious barracks and clubs and bungalows, smashed and burnt down during the first days of the war, were now further triturated. The postexchanges had long before been bombed and looted. The air-conditioned movies were shut down tight. The spacious warehouses along the waterfront were shut down tight--rubble and ashes. The pleasant lawns and groves were scorched, gaunt and leafless, covered with the chocolate dust of countless explosions, pitted with shell-holes and excavations. The very rocks were raw with repeated blasts.

As the days passed by in thunder, even the elementary comforts became increasingly difficult. The power lines were repeatedly broken and then an auxiliary engine in the main Malinta tunnel had to make up, sputtering and coughing asthmatically, trembling under its heavy load. The lights flickered or else went out entirely, plunging the underground chambers into oppressive darkness. Water was rationed; the faucets went dry at certain periods and always during an air-raid. The quartermaster began to grow miserly even with food. The garrison was allowed only two meals per day although the officers' mess cut down dinner enough to allow a light luncheon. So soon and so easily had the heart-breaking lessons of Bataan been forgotten!

Once again food was to be saved and hoarded and stored and kept under lock and key-- in

expectation of prolonged resistance. Not until hundredsof enlisted men in Malinta tunnel were poisoned by a rotten meal did headquarters issue orders that used food should not be re-cooked and reserved in the name of thrift. And while the garrison endured these privations, the storage tunnels were crammed with cases of milk, fruits, vegetables, iron rations--as the Japanese would discover to their profit and delight on a not-too-distant day.

Little wonder that the most decisive casualty of the preliminary bombardment was morale. Lieutenant-General Wainwright might sign inspiring proclamations prepared by his press-relations officers, urging the men under his command to "think and act and fight as one great team." This excellent advice was lost in the deep fissures that cracked open under the strain of the siege. Hidden conflicts rose to the surface; half-forgotten resentments were revived and intensified.

The Battery crews began to mock and curse the well-groomed officers and men who, through no fault of their own, enjoyed the inestimable privilege of doing their duty inside Malinta tunnel. Subordinates began to entertain unjustified suspicions as to the courage of superiors who, in strict accordance with military ritual, could command their inferiors to expose themselves while they themselves remained under shelter. Citations, medals, decorations, silver stars and purple hearts were scattered generously. But this largess could hardly disguise the inherent aristocracy of the army, which became ever more hateful in the distorted light of the evening of defeat.

Another, more unexpected, division was that which set apart the refugees from Bataan. These men, whether Filipinos or Americans, were frankly tired of war. Gaunt, unshaven, dirty, wrapped in a sullen despair, they squatted silently on the tunnel curbs by day. By night they stretched out on their scraps of blanket or on the bare cement, across the path of trucks and cars. They cluttered up the neat tunnels with their heterogeneous possessions, with the garbage and wreckage of war.

Yet it was impossible to clear them out for they had a certain tired stubbornness that defied command or insult. And it was equally impossible to allow them to remain, not only because they made normal traffic in the tunnels difficult, but principally because their shame and despair was contagious--it was a sinister and insidious disease that daily infected and drew closer to them the garrison of Corregidor.

There were frantic efforts to discipline them or absorb them into existing organizations; they were commanded to register, apply, report; they obeyed slowly, with infinite reluctance, and in the end it seemed that nothing could be done, that nothing had changed. The The ghostly rabble would drift back into the tunnels at night, to haunt the patriotic allocutions of the high command with the dread reality of their defeat.

Lieutenant-General Wainwright might indeed boast to the world that Corregidor "can and shall be held." But the growing demoralization ate away the substance of the words. Only the hope of victory can make endurable the horrible sufferings of war, and in Corregidor there was no hope of victory. There was no future paradise to soften the rigors of the present; For Corregidor there was no future but defeat, no reality but the uncertain present.

Reality was a brief cigarette in the dark, a frenzied kiss and embrace beyond the bend of the road, a plateful of beans and a slice of canned pineapple, a throw of the dice, the turn of a card.

Above all, reality was a bloody carcass carried on a swaying khaki stretcher along the cavernous gloom of Malinta tunnel, past the staring crowds suddenly grown hushed, past the varnished tables of the officers' mess where the colonels and the pretty nurses kept their eyes uneasily and guiltily on the cards in their hands, and then into the hospital lateral, past the barber-shop and the chaplain's library, finally to be laid on the white surgical tables, to squirm and groan and scream and mutter half-remembered prayers and half-forgotten names, amid the tinkle of instruments and the rush of water, and then perchance to sink heavily into drugged and exhausted sleep on the double-decker beds that filled every foot of the tunnel, or else to be carried once more, the empty face covered mercifully with a blanket, back to the entrance of the lateral, to wait behinda screen for the covered truck to come and take it away in the morning.

Every day it seemed that the line of stretchers grew longer. The tunnel was filled with the whine and the clatter, the eerie bluish-white light of blow-torches welding steel-beds into double-deckers; the narrow hospital corridors were crammed with the wounded, the sick, and the dying; the convalescent were hurried out to make room for fresh casualties as the doctors made their rounds with an increasingly artificial joviality.

Nurses snapped at one another, at the male attendants, at the patients, as the intolerable strain continued. An official order commanded all the civilian women refugees on the is-

land to lend a hand; and the gossips, the flirts, the Navy wives and the Army daughters, except for the old and the invalid, put aside their knitting, their pleasant novels, their compacts, and their cigarette cases, to carry soup-trays or administer baths and rub-downs with their manicured hands. And every day when the red light in front of the Harbor Defense Headquarters went out and the air-raid was over, the grimy unwashed bodies would come in on their stained stretchers, carried on a wave of silence and spreading fear.

Under the deepening shadow of death, life in Corregidor took on a faster, more intense tempo. The smallest and most simple pleasures became sought after and treasured as they became increasingly more rare and dangerous--an uninterrupted cigarette, a cold shower, a stolen biscuit, a good night's sleep in the open air.

There was a heightened feeling that life was to be lived from day to day, without illusions of an ultimate victory or heroic enshrinement. Many sought forgetfulness in gambling. There was no other way to spend the accumulated pay that bulged in their pockets and they rattled the dice or played endless bridge, rummy, and poker.

Jam sessions attracted great crowds, which gathered in the dark and hummed softly or tapped feet to the nostalgic swing of a wheezing organ, a haunting guitar, or a low-moaning trombone. Sometimes a nurse and her boy-friend of the evening would melt into a dance under the disapproving eyes of the garrison adjutant. The eyes of the onlookers would grow soft and thoughtful, while other couples would steal out into the perilous night, to lie on the harsh dry grass that was softened by the dew.

Out there a man might indeed forget, gulping down sweetened hospital alcohol, listening to the thin and delicate melody of a Filipino kundiman, or a muffled laugh--surrendering Mind with all its fears and premonitions to the warm embrace of Flesh.

Still others sought the consolations of religion and the symbols of another world, a better world of sweet and eternal peace. The Catholics gathered at dawn in the officers' mess of Malinta tunnel, where one of the tables was converted into a simple altar, and, kneeling on the bare cement, under the high white-washed vault, they listened devoutly and a little desperately to the same hushed sacramental phrases that had been whispered in the catacombs. But when at the Gospel the priest reminded the faithful that no Catholic on Corregidor who was at peace with his Creator should be afraid to die (for was not death the gateway to eternal life, and did not man save his life only by losing it), the ancient formulas seemed suddenly to have a ring of rhetoric.

The gaunt and haunted men, and the women with averted eyes, who listened to the brave assurances of faith fought with a wild untamable instinct within their breasts, which drowned the misty beauty of the godly promise with the primitive human will to live--a few more weeks, a few more days, as long as possible, no matter how cruel or sinful it is in passing this vale of tears, this battered rock, this crumbling fortress, this lonely target of all the fury of earth and sky. Sweet indeed might be the vision and the promise of eternal life, but sweeter than all the ghostly joys of paradise, the near familiar pleasures of the senses--air in the lungs, color in the eyes, softness and warmth to the touch, sound in the ears, though it might be only the awful wailing of the shells sounding the last days of Corregidor.

Thus in the thickening dusk of defeat Faith was silenced by Instinct, Mind surrendered to the embrace of Flesh, and Hope was blinded and became Chance. To the very end, to the last extremity, Hope had not deserted the men of Bataan who, even while Japanese tanks crunched steadily along the zigzags of Little Baguio, talked wildly and obstinately of great fleets of American bombers expected at Mariveles. But even this forlorn fantastic comfort was taken from the men of Corregidor. The convoy was no longer expected; it was no longer believed. And with the hope of victory, vanished the will to fight. Why indeed would a man lose his life when nothing was to be gained?

Patriotism became cautious, skeptical, reasonable, and becoming reasonable ceased to be Patriotism. The Voice of Freedom gave desultory news. Propaganda was scrutinized soberly by censors who now hesitated to antagonize the inevitable conqueror. The general staff was now more concerned with preserving the morale of its own men than with undermining the morale of the enemy. Already there were whispers of mutiny and surrender in the dark corners where enlisted men sucked hungrily and apprehensively at their cigarettes and, in the impenetrable blackout, the vigilant ear could not distinguish the blameless experiment of the agent provocateur from the sinister blandishments of the defeatist. But

RIDGE NEWS

tural and Dairy Section of the State

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1945 $2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE



Marcia Gates Freed

"Chubby Will Be Back"

Army Nurse Coming Home



LT. MARCIA GATES

The hearts of Cambridge residents were gladdened no end when last Monday news of the liberation of the American internees at the Santo Tomas concentration camp in Manila revealed that Lt. Marcia Gates was one of the three Wisconsin nurses freed.

For nearly three years, since the spring of 1942, no direct word had been received from or about this nurse who graduated from the Cambridge high school in 1934. She had been captured when Corregidor fell to the Japs.

Her mother, Mrs. Charles Mills, Janesville, however, had never given up hope that she still was alive. Her hopes and those of her many Cambridge friends were realized with the announcement that she was one of 69 army nurses held by the Japs for service in this concentration camp.

So confident was her mother that this gallant nurse would return, that she bought a cottage on Lake Ripley for her daughter to recuperate after her release. Although no additional word has been received from Lt. Gates her many friends are looking forward to a long summer visit from her when she gets back to this country.

Official notices about the liberation of Lt. Gates gave her home as Milwaukee where she finished her nurses' training and where she volunteered her services for the duration. Her father, Harrison Gates, now is living in Milwauke.

Lt. Gates entered the service in February, 1941, being sent to the Philippines in October, of that year. She is one of six Cambridge and Rockdale women on the Cambridge honor roll. The others are Lt. Ingeborg Bilstad, Sgt. Nora Anderson, Cpl. Mable Perrins, Marine Pfc Lorraine Turnbull and Esther Haight, a WAVE.

	Handicap	61	61	61—183
-417	Total	701	676	... .
-403	**Meister Candy Co.**			
-317	H. Meister	123	138	112—373
-415	R. Olson	152	133	139—424
-444	R. Bilstad	135	128	120—383
- 48	G. Bilstad	138	143	144—425
2044	F. Folker	143	128	129—400
	Total	691	770	... .
-435				
-375				
-405				
-485				
-529				
1229				

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Wisconsin, County Court, Dane County—In Probate

In Re Estate of Bertha G. Moen, Deceased.

Notice is Hereby Given, That at the Special Term of the County Court, to be held in and for said county, at the Court House in the city of Madison, in said county, on the first Tuesday of July, A. D. 1945, the following matters will be heard, considered, examined and adjusted:

All claims against Bertha G. Moen, late of the town of Christiana, said county, deceased.

All such claims for examination and allowance must be presented to House, ...uld coun... ...st of Jul...

...RKAT ...CE

Philippine Red Cross

OFFICIAL RECEIPT

No. 15371

Received from Marcia Gates

39

For Deposit for mess ... P

Harrison Gates
Wisconsin, U.S.A. P35.20

Last P35.20
(Thirty-five and 20/100 Pesos)

Total ..... P 35 20

Manila, Philippines, Nov 8, 194...

H Lara

Treasurer



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NEWS OF OUR MEN and WOMEN IN UNIFORM

Sgt. Earl Anderson, Pfc. Milo Frey
Somewhere in the Philippines
13 February 1945

Dear Editor,

We have a few moments of spare time tonight, so thought it a good time to send a word of thanks to you and whoever else may be responsible for seeing to it that we get The Cambridge News. At present, however, we are looking forward to a lot of back issues. The most recent issue arrived here, just a few days ago dated 3 November 44. Our movement near Christmas time caused the delay, though.

Milo left that certain island in the Northern Solomons early in December, and Earl later in the same month. We both arrived here over a month ago. That meant spending the holidays on the water, but we did have turkey for each of the two big dinners. The trip was uneventful and as enjoyable as one on a troop ship can be. The sailors were as big hearted as ever selling fried egg sandwiches for only $2 apiece.

Our stay here has been nothing but rush from the begining, but it has proven very eventful. The campaign in our sector, has been fast and moving, and as a result, we have moved just short of a dozen times. We imagine that any of the fellows that were in the first stages of the campaign in France know what it means to be constantly moving and bringing a lot of equipment with. Right away, we began to miss the showers and the nice mess hall we had in the Solomons, but it is in a spot like that, that our very versatile steel helmet comes in. We bathe, shave, and wash clothes out of it, and sit on it while eating.

A few mornings ago, a Jap hiding in some tall grass, threw several hand grenades. (Censored.) It was still dark at that hour, and we were unable to locate him. At noon, however, somebody found him dead, not 20 yards from the kitchen tent. He had put the muzzle of his revolver into his mouth, and fired.

We sleep in jungle hammocks, and after you have mastered them, are very comfortable. Every stop we have made lately, however, seems to have been in treeless fields, and it has been necessary to set them up on the ground. That is when the ants have their field day.

The days here are very hot, as in the Philipines, but the nights are very much cooler. This great change in temperature, causes a heavy dew to form during the night, and it clings to both the outside and inside of the canvas roof of our hammocks Its presence, governs the degree of movement you can make, while geting up in the morning. Shaking the roof, while still in the hammock always means a free shower before breakfast.

So far, we haven't had time to [illegible] a good look at the civilization [illegible] surrounds us here, but just being amongst it seems very good. The Solomons have absolutely nothing to offer in the way of civilization.

We were quite surprised one day while eating dinner, to see Col. Phil LaFollette drive into the lot next to ours. Of course, we went right over to see him, and conversed for half an hour. He was quite surprised to learn that both of us were from Cambridge. Our biggest surprise, however, came when four days ago, we were successful in locating Marcia Gates. For some time we had been loking forward to that, and by piecing together bits of information gathered in our work, we were able to bring about this meeting. We were all pretty much speechless at first, but shortly thereafter, questions and answers were being exchanged rapidly. Aside from saying that she is alive and well, the man who holds a pair of scissors in his hands while reading this, will allow us to say no more. We payed her a second visit, two days ago and I believe before much more time has passed, she will be in the States again. Lord only knows how much she deserves it.

In closing, we want to greet all our friends in and out of the service. Both of us have lots of letters to answer, but the 12 hours of daylight we get here leaves us scarcely any spare time, a nd artificial lights, of course, aren't allowed this far forward. We hope that those who do write us, will continue to do so in spite of receiving no answers, for a while. We'll do our catching up up just as soon as the situation permits.

Sincerely,

Earl and Milo

Manila,

HULL DENOUNCES MANILA BOMBING AS BARBARIC ACT

Senators Issue Warning of U. S. Reprisals.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Washington, D. C., Dec. 27.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull charged today that the Japanese in the Philippines are repeating barbaric practices that ravished much of China.

Hull's statement, made at a press conference, referred to the air bombing of Manila a day after Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of the American and Filipino forces in the islands, had proclaimed it an open, undefended city.

Several senators also denounced the Japanese attack.

Compares Methods with Hitler's.

Secretary Hull said Japan had an entirely consistent record in recent years, especially since the invasion of China in 1937, in practicing the same barbaric methods, the same methods of cruelty and inhumanity as Hitler practices and has been practicing in Europe.

He said the Japanese have taken across to the Philippines the same practices of fiendishness they inflicted on China.

Sen. Burton K. Wheeler [D., Mont.], said the bombing of Manila demonstrated that "we face only a half civilized race, and in the future they have to be treated as such."

Time Will Come, Says Wheeler.

"My only regret is that we do not have the bombs and the bombers to bomb hell out of Tokio, Kobe, and other Japanese cities," Wheeler told reporters. "We have given them away. The time will come when we can bomb them and we will retaliate by making a shambles out of their cities. I'd certainly show them no mercy."

Sen. George Norris [Ind., Neb.] characterized the attack as "barbarism in its worst form" and said the Nipponese had disregarded all rules of warfare and in turn could claim no immunity under such rules. "Their cities are open to attack, when we are ready, that will burn them off the face of the earth, and that is what they are coming to," he said.

Austin Warns of Return Blows.

"The Japanese have placed themselves in a position where ultimately they will reap what they have sown," Sen. Warren R. Austin [R., Vt.] said. "We are going to move as rapidly as feasible to protect those people over there, and in due time the Japanese will get what is coming to them."

Sen. Walter F. George [D., Ga.] said this country should not permit its resentment at Japanese "treachery" to goad it into ill-advised action. "This is a war of intense preparation and thoro planning," he said. "We have got to fix our long-range objectives and hope that public opinion will permit us to move steadily toward those objectives without pressing us into action on fronts where we are not ready."

Sen. Elbert D. Thomas [D., Utah] said the bombing was a "senseless and futile act because of the 600,000 odd persons there, fewer than 10,000 of them could even have a gun or weapon of any kind."

Slaughter of Residents Told.

The state department also has received reports of rape and slaughter of inhabitants of provinces invaded by the Japanese.

Observers recalled that four years ago 50,000 Japanese soldiers were in the midst of a month of rapine and orgy in Nanking. It was reported then that 42,000 civilians—including women, children, and babies—were machine gunned, bayoneted, or burned to death with gasoline in Nanking.

Statistics reported that up to August, 1941, 11,000 Japanese air raids were staged in China and 6,000 of these were directed at civilians far behind the lines and remote from military objectives. It was reported the raids killed 200,000 civilians.

Philip Reed Takes Mining Engineer Post in Michigan



PHILIP REED

Elkhorn—After spending several weeks with his family here, Philip Reed has gone to Ishpeming, Mich., where he has accepted a position as a mining engineer with the Inland Steel Co. His wife and two children, Patsy, 5, and John, 7, will join him later.

Mr. Reed was a civilian prisoner at Santo Tomas university internment camp in Manila until liberated in February by American forces. He had gone to the Philip-41, to accept a oss" in charge n the Marsman concern at Ba-d.

he went to nment Cromite-es from Ma-neer and was s took the cap-, 1942. He ar-tates in March rly in April.

Briefs

The Wisconsin State Journal

MADISON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1945

House Hopeful Mother Bought Awaits Nurse Freed in Manila

By ED STANLEY
(State Journal Correspondent)

CAMBRIDGE — The hearts of Cambridge residents were gladened when news of the liberation of the American interness at the Santo Tomas concentration camp in Manila revealed that Lieut. Marcia Gates was one of three Wisconsin army nurses freed.

For nearly three years, since the spring of 1942, no direct word had been received from or about this nurse who was graduated from the Cambridge high school in 1934. She had been captured when Corregidor fell to the Japs.

Her mother, Mrs. Charles Mills, Janesville, however, had never given up hope that she was alive. Her hopes and those of her Cambridge friends were realized with the announcement that she was one of 69 army nurses held by the Japs for service in this concentration camp.

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LIEUT. MARCIA GATES

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Lieut. Marcia Gates

Lie graduated from Cambridge high school in 1934 and took her nurse's training at the Milwaukee hospital. She enlisted in September 1941 and was in the Philippines in October. Before the attack on Pearl Harbor she was at Fort McKinley in the Philippines. She was taken prisoner when Corregidor fell.

Although nothing was heard from her since her capture her mother had never given up hope that her daughter was alive. She was so confident that her daughter would return that she bought a cottage at Lake Ripley where Lieut. Gates could recuperate after her release.

Lieut. Gates was the first woman placed on the local honor roll. The others are Lieut. Ingeborg Bilstad, Sgt. Nora Anderson, Corp. Mable Perrins, Marine Pfc. Lorraine Turnbull, and Esther Haight, member of the WAVES.



LIBERATED—Lt. Marcia Gates, left, Milwaukee, and Lt. Winifred P. Madden, Montello, Wis., who were among 69 army nurses of Bataan and Corregidor freed from Santo Tomas internment camp in Manila.

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Time Will Come, Says Wheeler.

"My only regret is that we do not have the bombs and the bombers to bomb hell out of Tokio, Kobe, and other Japanese cities," Wheeler told reporters. "We have given them away. The time will come when we can bomb them and we will retaliate by making a shambles out of their cities. I'd certainly show them no mercy."

Sen. George Norris [Ind., Neb.] characterized the attack as "barbarism in its worst form" and said the Nipponese had disregarded all rules of warfare and in turn could claim no immunity under such rules. "Their cities are open to attack, when we are ready, that will burn them off the face of the earth, and that is what they are coming to," he said.

Austin Warns of Return Blows.

"The Japanese have placed themselves in a position where ultimately they will reap what they have sown," Sen. Warren R. Austin [R., Vt.] said. "We are going to move as rapidly as feasible to protect those people over there, and in due time the Japanese will get what is coming to them."

Sen. Walter F. George [D., Ga.] said this country should not permit its resentment at Japanese "treachery" to goad it into ill-advised action. "This is a war of intense preparation and thoro planning," he said. "We have got to fix our long-range objectives and hope that public opinion will permit us to move steadily toward those objectives without pressing us into action on fronts where we are not ready."

Sen. Elbert D. Thomas [D., Utah] said the bombing was a "senseless and futile act because of the 600,000 odd persons there, fewer than 10,000 of them could even have a gun or weapon of any kind."

Slaughter of Residents Told.

The state department also has received reports of rape and slaughter of inhabitants of provinces invaded by the Japanese.

Observers recalled that four years ago 50,000 Japanese soldiers were in the midst of a month of rapine and orgy in Nanking. It was reported then that 42,000 civilians—including women, children, and babies—were machine gunned, bayoneted, or burned to death with gasoline in Nanking.

Statistics reported that up to August, 1941, 11,000 Japanese air raids were staged in China and 6,000 of these were directed at civilians far behind the lines and remote from military objectives. It was reported the raids killed 200,000 civilians.

Philip Reed Takes Mining Engineer Post in Michigan



PHILIP REED

Elkhorn—After spending several weeks with his family here, Philip Reed has gone to Ishpeming, Mich., where he has accepted a position as a mining engineer with the Inland Steel Co. His wife and two children, Patsy, 5, and John, 7, will join him later.

Mr. Reed was a civilian prisoner at Santo Tomas university internment camp in Manila until liberated in February by American forces. He had gone to the Philip- 41, to accept a oss" in charge n the Marsman concern at Ba- d.

he went to nment Cromite es from Ma- heer and was s took the cap- , 1942. He ar- tates in March rly in April.

Briefs

he Wi[illegible]n State Journal

MA[illegible]RIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1945

House[illegible]eful Mother Bought Awai[illegible]se Freed in Manila

By [illegible]
(State Jou[illegible]dent)
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Marcia Gat[illegible] of three

FOR JUST A
LIMITED TIME

Announcement is made of the approaching marriage of Miss Marion Anna Achammer, Sun Prairie, and Norbert Alexander Habermann, Lake Mills.



LIEUT. MARCIA GATES

CONSIN

Home Owned – Home Edited

Lieut. Gates, Freed From Jap Prison, Is Due Home

CAMBRIDGE, Wis.—Lt. Marcia Gates, daughter of Harrison Gates, Milwaukee, and Mrs. Marcia Gates Mills, Janesville, an army nurse released from the Santo Tomas internment camp when the American army entered Manila, is expected home soon.

Lieut. Gates graduated from Cambridge high school in 1934 and took her nurse's training at the Milwaukee hospital. She enlisted in September 1941 and was in the Philippines in October. Before the attack on Pearl Harbor she was at Fort McKinley in the Philippines. She was taken prisoner when Corregidor fell.

Although nothing was heard from her since her capture her mother had never given up hope that her daughter was alive. She was so confident that her daughter would return that she bought a cottage at Lake Ripley where Lieut. Gates could recuperate after her release.

Lieut. Gates was the first woman placed on the local honor roll. The others are Lieut. Ingeborg Bilstad, Sgt. Nora Anderson, Corp. Mable Perrins, Marine Pfc. Loraine Turnbull, and Esther Haight, member of the WAVES.



Lieut. Marcia Gates



LIBERATED—Lt. Marcia Gates, left, Milwaukee, and Lt. Winifred P. Madden, Montello, Wis., who were among 69 army nurses of Bataan and Corregidor freed from Santo Tomas internment camp in Manila.

BATAAN NURSES HOME; RESCUED FROM PRISON

14 So Severely Emaciated They Were Flown to Hamilton Field

(Continued from Page One)

know like few others what it means to be a free American.

Among the severely emaciated nurses taken to Letterman Hospital at the San Francisco Presidio after their arrival this afternoon at Hamilton Field was their senior in years and senior in rank—Maj. Maude C. Davison, the principal chief nurse on Corregidor and a veteran of twenty-seven years service as an Army nurse dating back to World War I.

Major Davison, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, weighed 156 pounds when Corregidor fell. She now weighs eighty pounds.

The 59 year old veteran quickly corrected some one who said the silver haired lady lost half of her normal weight due to the despicable Jap slow starvation plan.

"It was forty-nine per cent," she corrected, and she pulled her robe tighter around her pitifully thin body.

REJOICING DESCRIBED.

Major Davison, who will be 60 March 27, told of the rejoicing at Santo Tomas when the First Cavalry Division stormed the gates of the internment camp February 3.

"First we heard American voices," she said. "Our boys were talking loud to let us know they were coming. Then we smelled the gasoline of the tanks. A few minutes later our tanks broke through the gates."

Then Major Davison closed her eyes momentarily to recall the scene more vividly and exclaim:

"Oh, the sound of those voices and the smell of that gasoline! It was wonderful."

Lt. Vivian Weisblatt, hospital dietician, North Bend, Ore., the only nurse wounded when the Japs shelled Santo Tomas February 7, said that none of the American nurses was physically mistreated by the Japs who pursued the starvation policy with the internees.

Lieutenant Weisblatt, however, said she saw the Japs brutally mistreat men.

LUXURIATE IN TUBS.

Major Juanita Redmond, Columbia, N. C., who was among the last American nurses flown from Bataan in April, 1942, before its fall, said the repatriated nurses sat luxuriating in tubs, squealing delightfully at the first hot bath since December, 1941.

The returned nurses included the following women who gave California addresses: Maj. Maude C. Davidson, c/o Miss Deborah Richter, 860 Sutter Street, San Francisco; Capt. Josephine M. Nesbit, c/o Mrs. A. M. Fellows, Northridge; Lt. Beatrice E. Chambers, c/o Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco; Lt. Edith M. Corns, c/o Mrs. Jennie Corns, 328 Branch Street, Los Angeles; Lt. Magdalena Eckmann, c/o Mrs. Johanna Eckmann, San Andreas; Lt. Gwendolyn Henshaw, c/o Helen M. Henshaw, 2688 South Magnolia Avenue, Los Angeles; Lt. Verna V. Henson, c/o Vern Henson, 840 Walnut Avenue, Long Beach; Lt. Eleanor M. O'Neill, c/o Mrs. Margaret A. Hickey, Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco; Lt. Letha McHale, c/o Mrs. Vivian Nixon, 1535 Santa Fe, Long Beach; Lt. Geneva Jenkins, c/o Ressa Jenkins, Hammer Field, Fresno.



ORDEAL ENDS—Conflicting emotions mark the faces of these Army nurses, who were captives of the Japanese after the fall of Bataan and Corregidor, as they lined up at Hamilton Field yesterday shortly after arriving in the United States after their long and bitter ordeal as war prisoners. They are a portion of sixty-seven nurses and one Red Cross worker who reached the mainland in three planes following their release from the Japs by MacArthur's forces. The marks of privation easily are discernible on the features of the majority of these American war heroines. —Associated Press Photo.



GREETING—Capt. Mary Lohr, left, extends a warm greeting to Maj. Maude E. Davidson on the latter's arrival at Hamilton Field yesterday. Major Davidson's home is in Washington, D. C. —International News Photo.



The weariness of three years of war vanishes instantly for Lt. Mina A. Aasen, of Minot, N. D., as she steps from plane that carried her and 67 other "angels of Bataan" back to the United States. She's greeted by an old friend, Maj. C. M. Braaden of the army nurses corps as she alighted at Hamilton field after flight from Honolulu, last leg of long journey from the Philippines. —Acme telephoto

(Story on page 3.)

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Bataan Nurses Return to U.S.

Army Heroines Capture Heart of Frisco

By JOHN D. HANLEY

San Francisco, Feb. 26.—(INS)—America's greatest heroines—the 68 repatriated nurses of Bataan and Corregidor—captured the heart of San Francisco today with their deep sincerity.

At Letterman general hospital in the San Francisco Presidio where they are resting after three years imprisonment at Santo Tomas, they protested that too much was being done for them.

Like truly great heroines, they proclaimed that they did only their duty; that they thought their happiest moment was when they were liberated Feb. 5 by the First cavalry division.

LOTS OF BACK PAY

San Francisco, Feb. 26 — (INS) — The Bataan and Corregidor nurses today were spending their first American money in three years.

Each of the nurses received $150 partial pay before they left Leyte.

With their promotion to one higher rank — second lieutenants to first lieutenants, first lieutenants to captains, and principal chief nurse on Corregidor, Maude C. Davison, from captain to major, all the nurses have between $7,000 and $10,000 back pay coming to them.

"But all this, this welcome home, with everyone so solicitous — well, it's just too much and we don't deserve it," said Lt. Bertha (Charley) Dworsky of San Antonio, whose mother, Mrs. Anna Dworsky, lives in Hallettsville, Tex.

Peggy Is Modest

The same sentiment was expressed by Lt. Beulah (Peggy) Greenwalt, the famous Peggy of the book, "They Were Expendable."

Each nurse minimized her part on Bataan and Corregidor and later at Santo Tomas, particularly Peggy who said:

"Honestly, I don't have anything exciting to tell."

And then her blue eyes grew grave as she obviously was mentally recalling scenes of suffering at Santo Tomas.

None of the nurses was physically mistreated by the Japs, who had a more subtle method of torture—a slow starvation policy which left 14 of the nurses, including the principal chief nurse, Maj. Maude C. Davis, 50, severely emaciated.

"There was no excuse for the Japs withholding food," said Capt. Gladys Ann Mealer, Gurgas, Ala. "It wasn't so hard on us. But the old men died like flies as a result of the slow starvation policy.

"And it was heart-breaking to see mothers with their infants who needed milk."

She Wanted Milk

Captain Mealer recalled one incident after the First cavalry had liberated the interners of Santo Tomas. A Filipino woman, carrying her baby came up to a stand where a Yank was boiling coffee. He smiled at her and said: "Just a minute, lady, and I'll have some hot coffee for you."

A sergeant snapped at him: "She doesn't want coffee you fool. She wants milk for her baby."

The Filipino woman didn't understand English, but she knew the word "milk" and she nodded her head vigorously.

"I hope," said Captain Mealer, "that the people at home get in and work, and work, and work, to get this thing over fast because no matter how many things you have to give up if you haven't got freedom—there's nothing else."

To be back under the American flag "means more than anything else," said Lt. Eunice F. Young, Arkport, N. Y.

Intoxicated with Joy

"It was so exhilarating when those Texas boys of 'Skinny' Wainwright's (Lt. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright) old cavalry division liberated us at Santos Tomas that we literally were intoxicated with joy for three days," said Ethel L. (Sally) Blaine, Greenburg, Mo.

"It was like a convention at which everyone was drunk—not from liquor, of course, because we had none, but from pure joy.

"For three days and nights we couldn't sleep. That's what liberation felt like."

The precious price which the heroines of Bataan and Corregidor place upon freedom is indescribable. When they hear the Star Spangled Banner played they weep, for they know, like few others, what it means.

A young army captain cried unashamed as he watched the 68 heroines debark from four huge army Douglas transport planes at Hamilton field, Cal., after a 7,838 mile flight from Leyte.

When he saw those in the hospital plane, including Major Davison, who weighed 156 pounds when Corregidor fell and now weighs 80 pounds, he exclaimed:

"Oh, God bless them, God bless them!"

Maj.-Gen. King, Bataan Nurse Meet Here

Corregidor's Yielder To Speak at Mosque

By KATHERINE L. WARREN

The general who surrendered the American forces on Bataan and the only civilian nurse who helped care for the wounded there met here today.

The officer is Major-General Edward P. King, Jr., who came to the city to address the opening meeting of the 1946 Richmond-Henrico-Chesterfield Red Cross campaign here tonight at the Mosque.

The nurse is blonde Mrs. C. Pickett Lathrop, III, of this city, who also served on Corregidor.

A United States flag which Mrs. Lathrop rescued from Corregidor and hid for three long years in Santa Tomas prison camp, will be used as a decoration during the Red Cross campaign.

WIPED FLOORS WITH FLAGS

"Japs were wiping the floors with American flags," Mrs. Lathrop said.

"Although I was Dutch-born and held British citizenship through my first husband I could not stand that. When I found this flag I hid it among my few clothes and got it back to America."

Bitter memories of his last days on Bataan made General King's eyes grow hard as he described his surrender here today.

"I did not have a sabre to tender my conqueror," he said, "so I did the next best thing, took a bath, shaved and put on what clean linen I could find. Then I started on the approximately 30-mile ride to the point of surrender.

"The Jap air force strafed us all the way, however, and I spent much time in the ditch, consequently arriving dirtier than when I started.—They had a great sense

See MAJ.-GEN. KING, Page 2



RESCUED FLAG—Mrs. C. Pickett Lathrop, III, exhibits the United States flag she rescued on Corregidor to Major-General Edward P. King, commander of the forces on Bataan. She said the Japanese on Corregidor, after the surrender, were using the Stars and Stripes to "wipe up floors." General King came to Richmond to address the opening meeting of the Richmond-Henrico-Chesterfield Red Cross campaign tonight at the Mosque. [Staff Photo]

Maj.-Gen. King, Nurse Meet

Continued From First Page

of humor—the Jap airmen!" he added sardonically.

DOESN'T REMEMBER MUCH

"I don't remember much of the actual surrender," he said. "Days of bitterness practically anesthetise you when the times comes. "I can have no bitterer experience in life."

"Actually I do not know to whom I surrendered—although I am told that it was General Homma's chief of staff and that Homma himself was only about 50 yards distant.

"I asked only two things. One was that my men be treated as prisoners of war—the other that they be allowed to go out of Bataan in the trucks and gas I had been able to save for that purpose. They were in no condition to march."

"To the first request the Japanese reply, through an interpreter, was only 'The Imperial Japanese army are not barbarians.' The second request was refused."

BEATEN BY STARVATION

The general added, "The Japs did not whip us on Bataan—we were defeated by starvation.

"I had two divisions of men," he said, "but they were so weak many of them could not get out of their foxholes."

General King, who was a prisoner for three years in six different Japanese prison camps, two in the Philippines, three in Formosa and one in Manchuria, said today that he thought he was the "best-treated prisoner the Japs ever had."

He gets "fighting mad" when he thinks of the reason he received such good treatment, however.

"When the Russians rescued us," he said, "they gave me the card the Japs had for me. On it was written 'a gentle old man.'"

General King, who looks neither old nor particularly gentle, added that he was "pretty foul with beri-beri at the time and had also lost considerable weight.

CANNOT DO TOO MUCH

America cannot do too much to pay her debt to the Philippines, both he and Mrs. Lathrop believe.

The Philippine Red Cross tried consistently to get in touch with us from the minute we arrived at Santa Tomas, he said.

"Every Filipino I ever knew was utterly loyal," he declared. "They would starve to death rather than betray an American—no matter how much food the Japs offered. I never saw greater courage or friendship than these people displayed."

Mrs. Lathrop, the former Mrs. Marie A. Atkinson, was living in Manila when war broke out. She helped at the Naval Hospital in Cavite for a time. After the hospital was bombed and evacuated to Manila in charge of the Army, she served there. When the Army went to Bataan she went, too, and with other nurses she was evacuated to Corregidor before the Bataan surrender.

"We nurses in our tunnel heard the attack which lasted throughout the night before the surrender," she said. "Hand-to-hand fighting continued outside our tunnel until the actual surrender at noon.

"By then we were so used to war we were not frightened any longer.

ROOMMATE OF RICHMONDER

"We were interned seven weeks in the Corregidor tunnels before being taken to Santa Tomas."

At the Santa Tomas Camp she was a roommate of Mrs. John C. Bozarth, of Richmond, the former Miss Iris Johnson.

Mr. Lathrop's husband was a captain with the Sixth Artillery of the 37th Division that rescued her from Santa Tomas.

She holds two citations for being on duty while Hospital No. 1, in which she served, at Bataan, was bombed.

General King, who holds the Distinguished Service Medal given him in World War I and the Oak Leaf Cluster awarded him in this one, says he feels deep obligation to Mrs. Lathrop, as he does to all nurses who were on Bataan.

"They paid no attention to bombs," he said. "Their work went on just as if they were not falling."

Tonight's meeting at the Mosque which General King will address will start at 8 P. M. It is open to the public without charge and no tickets are necessary. Governor Tuck will be among the guests on the platform.

A short dramatization of the work of the Red Cross, written by Mallory Freeman and directed by Raymond Hodges, will open the program. It will be followed by a parade of 500 uniformed Red Cross workers.

Manila, A... Bases, P... Raided ... Plan...

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Japanese fifth ... also was reported u... Davao, on the big ... of Mindanao whe... nese present a vital ... ippine security. O... 3,000 armed Japane... resisting.

JAPAN CLAIMS ...

Meanwhile, a Ja...

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Progress of the Japanese invasions striking from north and south toward the Philippine capital.

with everyone so solicitous — well, it's just too much and we don't deserve it," said Lt. Bertha (Charley) Dworsky of San Antonio, whose mother, Mrs. Anna Dworsky, lives in Hallettsville, Tex.

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Each nurse minimized her part on Bataan and Corregidor and later

Spring Green . . . Misses or Junior sizes.
Main Floor
Mon. Hours: 12 to 9 P.M.

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his surrender here today.

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See MAJ.-GEN. KING, Page 2

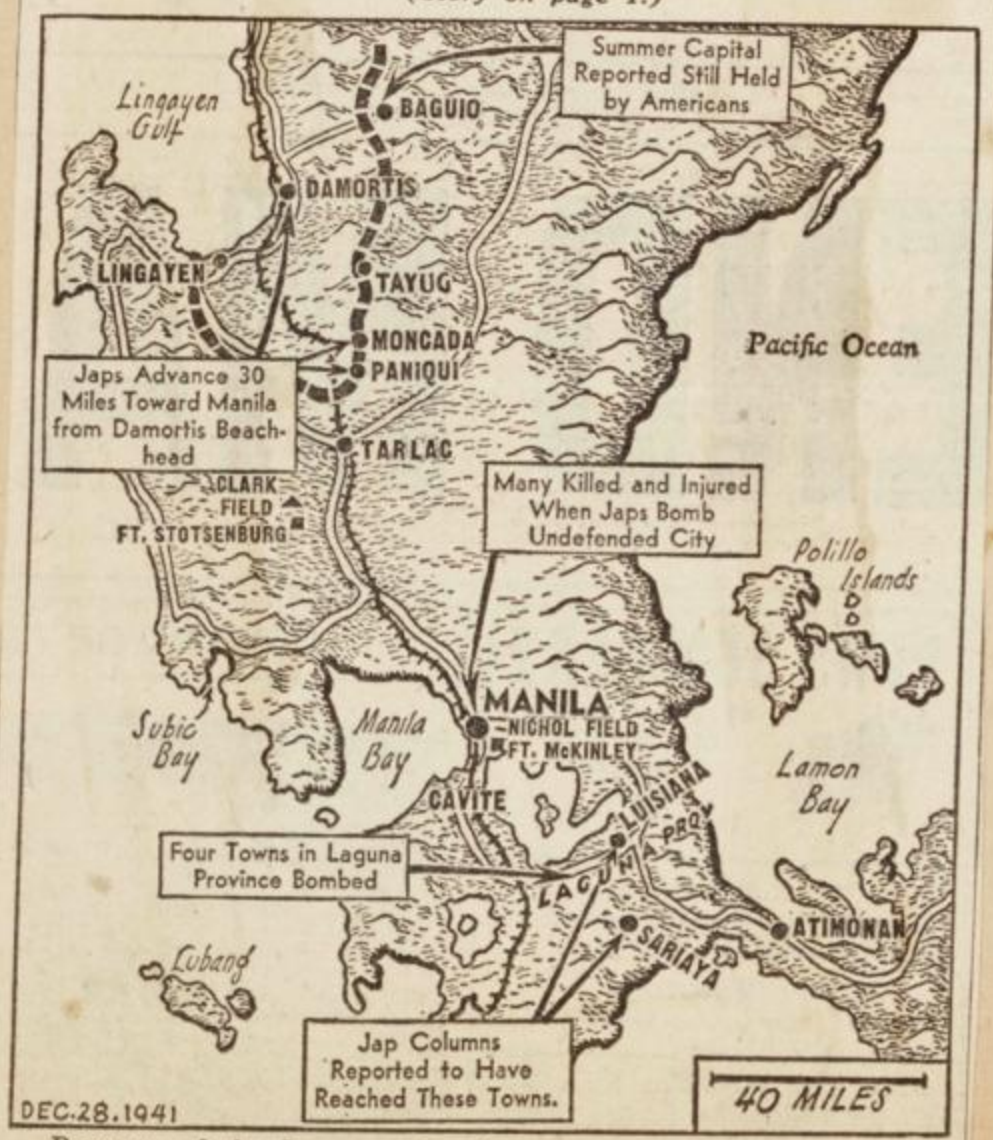
Henry Clay Inn Lies in Ruins After

...D'S HENRY CLAY INN COLLAPS



Japs Press On Toward Manila

(Story on page 1.)



Progress of the Japanese invasions striking from north and south toward the Philippine capital.

Manila, Army Bases, Ports Raided by Planes

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 9—(Tuesday) — (AP) — Japanese troops were reported today to have landed with the probable help of "fishermen" fifth columnists on Lubang island near the entrance to Manila bay as Japanese planes carried out widespread raids on military objectives throughout the Philippines, including moonlit assaults on Manila itself.

The report of the landing on Lubang, some 60 miles southwest of the big American naval base of Cavite, was not confirmed officially, but enough credence was placed in it that defense officers were trying urgently to contact the provincial governor.

Japanese fifth column activity also was reported unofficially from Davao, on the big southern island of Mindanao where 25,000 Japanese present a vital threat to Philippine security. One report said 3,000 armed Japanese already were resisting.

JAPAN CLAIMS GUAM

Meanwhile, a Japanese radio ... Formosa, heard

Bataan Nurse Home Again Is Overjoyed at Being Free

Picture on Picture Page

A month ago, on Feb. 12, Lt. Marcia Gates of the army nurse corps left the Santo Tomas internment camp in Manila, freed by the American forces. She had been a prisoner of the Japanese since the surrender of Corregidor on May 6, 1942.

Tuesday night she was facing a studio audience at Radio City, recounting her experiences since the first bombing of Manila by the Japanese, Dec. 8, 1941. At the close of her talk she said, simply, "I still can't believe it, I can't believe that I am free and at home."

Someone in the audience had asked her what had first impressed her when she and the other returning nurses landed in San Francisco by plane on Feb. 24. "The Golden Gate?" . . . "Civilian indifference to the war?" . . . "Our American abundance?" prompted her listeners.

"No, just freedom," the liberated nurse said. "Just freedom."

The audience was of a mind to understand, for the men and women and boys and girls who had crowded into the studio to hear the Milwaukee nurse tell her own story of the fall of Bataan, the capture of Corregidor and the long years of internment had not missed a word. They had chuckled with her as she joked about the lone, ineffectual P-40 that circled over Corregidor in the early days of its defense to keep up the spirits of the defenders in those terrible days when help did not come. They had swallowed hard when the nurse's voice faltered as she broadcast her story of the days of privation in the Santo Tomas prison camp, of the days when obtaining one cigaret meant that one invited five fellow prisoners to circle around and share in puffing it, the days when a group of prisoners thought a can of peaches so grand that they paid $40 for it.

"All Working Together"

Lt. Gates was generous in her view of the folks back home. A lad in a red and black checked lumberjacket had risen from his seat to ask, "What do you think of the civilians in America? What must we do to avenge what the Japs have done?"

She considered for a moment and then told the lad, "I really think we're all working together to end this war."

One of the many uniformed cadet nurses in the audience asked, "What about our boy friends in the service who tell us we shouldn't join up?"

"We'll have to do something about that," she answered, with a look of strong determination.

Had any Red Cross supplies reached Santo Tomas? "One shipment came through in December, 1943," she answered.

"What about that radio set, th receiver built by an interned ele trician from parts he pilfered f Japanese sets handed him to re A youngster in the back of th wanted to know wheth

electrician concealed it between the ceiling and roof of his shack.

The question, and the nurse's ready answer, "Yes," seemed an anticlimax to her story of capture and liberation, and the audience, losing its tenseness, laughed about the boy's interest in the technical problem.

Even though the construction of the receiver had enabled the interned Americans to learn of the slow but sure approach of their liberators, the audience had been stirred more with the nurse's account of the prisoners' lot.

Lt. Gates had told them of the discipline among their Japanese guards. Whenever it was reported that one had molested the nurses, he was shot, she said. But the person who reported the offense also was shot. So there was little reporting done.

Audience Was Touched

Such incidents — the story about the brave internees who went over the walls at night to get news of how the war really was going on, the description of the men who daily climbed the tallest tree near their hospital on Bataan to watch for the hoped for battle fleet, and who always thought they sighted it coming over the horizon—had touched the audience deeply.

And when at the end of her broadcast Lt. Gates made a direct plea to the registered nurses of Wisconsin to "join the army nurse corps and come along," everyone in the audience stirred restlessly and wondered in his heart if he were doing enough for the war.

When the audience was dismissed from the studio many of the nurse's friends remained to greet her. There were Sister Emma Lerch, superintendent of nurses at Milwaukee hospital, where Marcia Gates had been trained, and her former roommates, and some of the classmates who are nurses at home here. And aunts and uncles and cousins who had not seen her since she left for foreign duty in the fall of 1941 rushed up to embrace her. With her were her mother, Mrs. Charles F. Mills, Janesville, whom she is visiting while on leave, and her father, Harrison Gates, 3836 N. Maryland av.

Only when her former classmates took her off for a little ride around town did the people leave. They just couldn't seem to see enough of this slight girl who has come back to them from war.

What Did Japs Do With Her Pink Nightie?

SEVERAL Milwaukeeans got a closer glimpse of the privations suffered with superhuman grace by the internees at Santo Tomas in the Philippines. Marie Adams' Christmas greeting gave them that view.

The former Milwaukeean was caught in Manila when the islands fell in 1942.

Her Christmas greeting, the first in several years, consisted of a little booklet of her own verse, "Life Without Lipstick," of life in the camp. The first page was a "before" and "after" shot of the author, and the preface an apologia on why her friends had not heard from her since '40.

"Christmas, 1945," she wrote, "so at last, after four long, hungry, weary years, I can once again say Merry Christmas."

"Christmas, 1941, I couldn't because I was too busy dodging Jap bombs in Manila—and anyhow the ship that would have brought the message never sailed."

"Christmas, 1942, I couldn't because I was in a daze trying to get used to being hungry all the time and to realizing that it wouldn't be 'just any day now'—and anyhow the Japs wouldn't let me."

Christmas, 1943, she was "gloating over my recently arrived Red Cross food kit," and Christmas, 1944, "was just another day —and I was too near dead from starvation anyway."

To all of her friends the "collection of nonsense dashed off in a futile attempt to forget how hungry I was" is dedicated.

The verses are numerous and cover a multitude of subjects from an "epic" about the doctor, to wondering what happened to an old pink nightie left hanging on the line when she was routed from her home by the Japs.



CAPTAIN AND HIS BRIDE—After a wartime romance, filled like many others with anxiety and separation, Capt. Philip Edward Hartman, Jr., son of Mrs. A. D. Pettit of 8 West Rittenhouse avenue and Philip E. Hartman of Saginaw, returned from the ETO on September 28 and, as soon as red tape would permit, claimed his bride, the former Lieut. Marcia Lou Gates, one of the "Angels of Bataan" who were liberated from Japanese imprisonment last February. They were married October 17 at Jefferson, Wis. They are now in East Lansing, where they will reside while the captain completes his engineering course.

Wartime Romance Ends Happily for Captain Hartman

Capt. Philip Edward Hartman, Jr., and his bride, the former Lieut. Marcia Lou Gates, one of the "Angels of Bataan," were in Battle Creek last week to visit the captain's mother, Mrs. A. D. Pettit of 8 West Rittenhouse avenue. They were married on October 17 in St. Mark's English Lutheran church at Jefferson, Wis., by the Rev. E. H. Schneider, pastor of the church.

Capt. and Mrs. Hartman left Saturday evening for East Lansing, where they will reside while Captain Hartman completes his engineering course at Michigan State college. He is on terminal leave until Jan. 27, 1946.

Mrs. Hartman, who is the daughter of Mrs. Charles Frederick Mills of Janesville, Wis., was one of the army nurses who served on Bataan and was taken prisoner by the Japanese following the fall of Corregidor early in 1942. She was liberated last February from the interment camp at Santo Tomas university in Manila and has been living at Lake Ripley, Wis., during the past summer.

Captain Hartman met his future bride at Fort Sheridan, Ill., in 1940 when he was called up for training as a reserve officer. He was an engineering student at Michigan State, where he had already been commissioned at the time he received his orders. The former Lieutenant Gates was on duty with the Army Nurses' Corps at Sheridan during the same period.

Captain Hartman served in the European theater with the 92nd Division in the antiaircraft in Iceland, England, Belgium, France and Germany. He returned to the states on the Queen Mary, landing in New York on September 28.

Lions Welcome Two Local Heroes of Philippines

Janesville Lions club members and guests were thrilled by the presence of two heroes of the Philippines—First Lt. Marcia Gates and Pfc. George McCarthy—at their weekly luncheon meeting Tuesday. Both were given rousing applause when introduced and the mass singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" and "God Bless America" added further to the patriotic flavor of the meeting.

Pfc. McCarthy, 192nd Tank battalion veteran who spent 35 months with the guerrillas in the Philippines before and after the fall of Bataan, was not called uopn to speak but he promised President Ray Long that he would be present at the March 27 meeting of the club to answer questions as to his dramatic experiences with the guerrillas.

Lt. Gates briefly summarized her military record in the Philippines and then graciously submitted to questions on various phases of her life as a nurse on Bataan, at Corregidor, and at Santo Tomas internment camp, then of her return to the United States by plane a few days ago.

One of the big moments at the time of the liberation of prisoners at Santo Tomas came, Lt. Gates said, when the little Jap commandant, who had been so arrogant and irritating, ran forth with a hand grenade to attack the first American tank to enter the camp.

"He was immediately shot dead and there was great rejoicing in the camp," said Lt. Gates. "We put the body on exhibition so all in the camp could see for sure that his days were at an end."

Asked about food served in the the camp Lt. Gates said it was mostly rice, with an occasional offering of soy beans. "We could drink most of the food that was offered us the last six months in camp," she said.

"What was the first thing of all you wanted to do upon reaching the United States?" someone asked.

"To get to a telephone," was the response.

"Joe E. Brown was among the entertainers at our first dinner in San Francisco. He brought out a lot of laughs with his remark early in the meal, that something had been forgotten—the rice."

Lt. Gates told of the thrilling plane trip home but said some of them were sorry they hadn't chosen to come by ship—it would have given them more time to rest and regain their strength.

The speaker was introduced by Richard Brown, program chairman, who presented her with a gift at the close of the meeting.

Guests were Pfc. George McCarthy, Mrs. Marcia Porter Mills, Mrs. R. E. Long, S. H. Bliss, E. H. Swegman, George Kalvelage, Eric Hagstrand, E. R. Kettner, Dr. M. W. Haack, N. J. Etholm, Herbert Petri, James Warner, Russell Gilman, J. B. Tait, T. C. Peacock, Joseph C. Schuler, Ed. Jersild, Lyle Clifford, Roger Cunningham, James Black, Lynn Whaley, E. A. Hoy, L. A. Ruchti, Rev. R. H. Rosenau, all of Janesville; M. E. Johnson, Co-

GREAVES: (INSERT LAST MESSAGE FROM CORREGIDOR) That was the message that a stunned nation heard almost three years ago, the message that told the world that Corregidor, impregnable Bastion of the Philippines, had fallen.....that was the last page of the first chapter of this war for us here at home... before it had come Pearl Harbor, Manila, Bataan.....but with Corregidor the curtain was finally drawn. What had happened to the troops what had happened to the civilians, to the Philipinos? Those questions were to remain unanswered for three years, though we didn't know it then.....many of us forgot those questions.....Guadalcanal, the Marshalls, Africa, Sicily, France.....gave us new things to think about.....but those who had loved ones in the Philippines didn't forget. Were they alive or dead. No one knew for certain, but as the days and months and years went by, lines were traced on many maps....lines leading to the Phillipines showing the advance of our troops and...day by day the answers to those questions came closer. Today, we know those answers. We know what happened on Bataan, Coregidor, Manila. The story is being pieced together for us by those who have finally come home after three long years. And we find that instead of a story of despair, it is a story of never flagging hope...a story of people who, in enemy prisons, have known that we would win out. Tonight, we are proud to

GREAVES: have with us an Army Nurse, a Milwaukee girl, Lt. Marcia Gates who started her tour of duty in the Philippines in October 1941 and who, herself, lived this whole heart-breaking saga of Manila, Bataan, Corregidor, and then prison camp. Tonight, we have asked her to tell the story to you .....not with actors and sound effects, although we considered that, but just the plain straight story of three years in the Philippines....from Pearl Harbor to liberation. Lt. Gates, will you tell us your story?

GATES: So that you may know exactly what happened, I think I will start my story from the day that Manila was first bombed. There were quite a number of casualties, as you know, and our medical unit went into Manila and set up emergency hospitals. We set them up everywhere...even in the big night clubs, and went to work caring for the wounded. A short while later we learned that the Japanese had landed on Luzon and that Manila was to be made an open city. This, of course, meant that all of us connected with the Army had to leave. We went by boat over to Bataan peninsula and our medical unit set up a hospital at Little Baguio in an old Philippine scout barracks.

The casualties from the Bataan fighting started to arrive almost immediately and before long we were forced to extend our hospital out into the jungle, placing the cots right out in the open air with nothing but mosquito nets for protection. This wasn't as bad as it might sound because

GATES: the dry season was on and the weather was quite pleasant. One thing was very fortunate, we had plenty of supplies. Store houses had been prepared against just such an emergency, and they were filled with just the things we needed....We did notice, though, that almost everything carried the date, 1917.

Of course, none of us thought that the fighting would last more than a few weeks...we felt certain that American reinforcements would arrive at any moment...and then we would go back to Manila and carry on as we had for months before. There was a very tall tree near the hospital that we used to use as a look-out...from the top of it you could see all of Manila Bay, and we used to climb it constantly. One of the fellows would come down with the report that he could just see what he thought was the American Battle fleet coming over the horizon to the south ... then someone else would go up and say ... "You're crazy ... there's nothing to the south, but I'm sure I see ships coming from the west." Even the nurses used to go up and we saw ships, too ... American ships ... but, of course, they were imaginary.

All this time the fighting was coming closer and the casualties were getting heavier. We missed blood plasma terribly, of course. We didn't have it in those days. But the men themselves made up for that lack. Every day dozens of them came into the hospital to volunteer their blood. We would take it gratefully and then watch them head back into battle.

GATES: Gradually the battle got closer. We could hear the shells day and night ... and the bombs. You see, the guns on Corregidor were firing over our heads and the Japanese were also firing over us at the rock. We had several hits on the hospital, too ... ~~one~~ two of them a direct hit on a ward that killed quite a large number of wounded men. The first time they hit the hospital the Japanese sent us an apology, "So sorry please. It will not happen again." But it did happen again ~~over a number of times~~. Finally, ~~by~~ about April 6th we could see our own troops streaming by us on their way to Marivales for a last stand. As they passed they'd shout at us. "Come on ... you'd better get going. The Japs are only two kilometers up the road.

And finally we did evacuate the hospital. We were taken down to the dock at Marivales to wait for a boat which would take us over to Corregidor. The boat was supposed to come at night so that we could cross without the danger of bombing; and we stood there on the dock all night waiting for it. At last it arrived early in the morning and we were packed on board. Of course, the Army stayed on Bataan and most ~~all~~ of the medical staff. In our group, ~~Only~~ the nurses and ~~two~~ our surgeons were taken to Corregidor. The Japanese bombed and strafed our small boat ~~the ship~~ as we crossed, but luckily they were very poor marksmen so we made it safely.

As soon as we arrived on the Rock we went to work in the tunnel caring for the wounded. They had a complete

hospital set up under ground where it was safe from the shelling, and bombing. For the first few nights we could see huge fires on Bataan where our Army was busy burning their supplies and ammunition, ~~getting ready to surrender~~. As soon as they ~~did~~ surrendered, the Japs turned the full effort of their artillery barage on Corregidor. Then it wasn't safe outside the tunnel at any time. We had no air support, as you know, so Jap bombers had a regular field day.

I shouldn't really say no air support...we had one P-40 that did come over once in a while, and I remember that we used to kid about him. We talked about sending a letter back to Washington saying, "Dear Mr. President, please send us one P-40. Ours is getting worn out." You see, we were still able to kid about things like that because we were still sure that reinforcements would arrive at any moment. In fact, during the whole three years there was never a time when we gave up hope, never a time when we didn't expect help within a few days.

But to get back to the story, the Fourth Marines beat off the first ~~three~~ two Japanese landing attempts on Corregidor. But it was a hopeless fight, and finally word was sent around that General Wainwright was going to surrender. We were told to stay in the tunnel and await orders from the Japanese.

Our first contact with them came the day they took over the Rock. A number of officers and men came down into the tunnel to inspect the hospital. They didn't molest us at all,

but they did manage to take most of our cameras, watches and things like that. They seemed to be fascinated by any kind of a mechanical gadget. We were ordered to continue just as we had been, taking care of the wounded and running the hospital ... and the only difference being that we were confined to the tunnel except ~~for one~~ an occasional hour ~~of exercise~~ outside each day. Some of the nurses had been taken off the island ~~in a~~ by plane and submarine so that at this point there were just ~~68~~ 65 of us.

One interesting thing about the Japanese regulations was the fact that if any Japanese soldier molested one of the girls or did anything he wasn't supposed to and we reported it, he was immediately shot. But they also shot the person who reported it. As a result, you can be sure we did very little reporting.

We stayed in the tunnel until July. Then word came that we were to be shipped out. By that time we didn't care much where we were going so long as it was in the open air and not under ground. They loaded us all in a boat with the wounded in the hold and the nurses on deck, and at that point a complete change came over their attitude. They refused to let us go down to see the wounded, or even speak to them from then on.

When we arrived at Manila they unloaded the wounded in cargo nets just like a bunch of cattle. Then they put them in trucks and with the nurses in another group of trucks they started out. We assumed, of course, that we would stay

together and were horribly shocked when we saw the trucks carrying the wounded heading toward Bilibed while we continued on in the direction of Santa Tomas. Those boys hadn't had any attention since the night before and we knew how badly they needed us. We could have wept, but I guess we were beyond weeping by that time.

When we got to Santo Tomas, which had been a University, as you know, we received a perfectly tremendous welcome from the internees there. You see, the people interned at Santo Tomas were civilians from Manila and they had been there ever since December ~~8th~~ 7th, when Manila fell. They had not had any word except rumors from Bataan or Corregidor and they were wild for news. When the Japanese saw this joyful reception, they immediately took us out of Santo Tomas and locked us up in a seminary outside of the walls. We were kept there for six weeks with only a short exercise period outside each day, but the food was good and we were happy to get the rest.

Finally they allowed us to go back into Santo Tomas. Then we, of course, went right to work. They had an improvised hospital there at camp and they needed nurses very badly ... The whole camp was under the supervision of Japanese civilians, many of them educated in the United States and the treatment wasn't bad. Philippinos ~~from the market~~ were permitted to sell us food and we managed to contrive a pretty fair diet.

There were some things the Japanese would not permit us to have. For instance, A certain popular brand of cigarettes ~~that~~ had a ~~"~~ on the package. victory message ~~They couldn't stand the sight of that "~~ ~~for Victory emblem.~~ Another thing was one brand of cheese. We were permitted to have the cheese but the red, white and blue wrapping was removed by the Japanese before they gave it to us. Apparently they didn't want us to see anything which would raise our spirits. But it's a funny thing ... we still felt that it would only be a matter of ~~days~~ weeks ... ~~weeks~~ months at the most ... before we were rescued. We never gave up that hope. That was probably the reason we were able to keep going.

I know you wonder how we got the news. Well, there were actually four ways. One was the Japanese printed newspaper which was sent to the camp each day. Of course, it was a propaganda paper always reporting great successes. But we could read between the lines enough to know that things weren't going too well for the rising sun. Our second news source was notes thrown over the wall by Philippinos from the outside. And the third came from daring internees who went over the wall at night to see what was going on and then come back to report. ~~It took a lot of nerve to do this because when they were caught they were made to dig their own graves and then were shot.~~

Our fourth source of news was very interesting and takes a little explanation. We had a clever electrician in our camp.. ~~a man by the name of~~ _____, and the Japanese were

fascinated by his ability to repair electrical gadgets, especially radios. Each time he would repair a radio for the Japs, he would calmly announce, "You have two burned out tubes in this set" or "a burned out transformer. ~~I will throw it away and you get~~ you will have to bring in a replacement." By doing this he managed over a period of many months to collect enough radio parts so that he could build himself a receiver. He built it up in the roof of his shack where it wouldn't be found and each night he listened to news reports from San Francisco. Of course, he didn't dare give the news reports to the internees ... there were too many Japanese spies among us. But he was kind enough to tell me and a few of the others he trusted. So we did manage to keep up with the news pretty well. We heard about advances in the Solomons, D Day in Europe and some of the other good news that you people at home were getting. That helped an awful lot to keep our spirits up.

Things went on this way about two years ... then came a complete change. The Japanese military took over the camp. Apparently in the early days when Japan thought she was winning the war, they figured they could afford to be fairly decent to us. But as the tide of battle began to turn, they dropped all efforts to be considerate.

When the soldiers moved in, we had more guards and fewer privileges. We were forced to bow to the Japanese when we saw them, and the food --- there's hardly any point in trying to describe the food because no one who hasn't experienced it can realize what it was like. It consisted almost entirely of a

thin, watery mush made with rice, with occasional greens ~~vegetables~~ and once in a great while a few little dried up fish. Yes, and I have eaten dog and cat, too. You may not believe it but I was so hungry that I can remember crawling around on the floor searching for one grain of rice that I had dropped. ~~We all~~ Most of us had beri-beri and disentary, of course, from this diet. They tried giving us some soy beans to counteract this, but it didn't help very much. I don't think there was one person in camp that was well, but we had to keep going.

Once in a while to celebrate a special occasion we would buy some delicacy from the Japanese guards. I remember one time we paid $20 for a little jar of jam not more than a couple of inches high; and another time, $40 for a can of peaches. And when we got that ~~kind~~ can of peaches, we thought we had the most wonderful thing in the world. For sugar and ~~suit~~ tobacco the internees traded anything they had ... watches, jewelry, rings ... even false teeth were traded for bits of food.

Cigarettes were almost unknown. If you found out that someone had a cigarette, you'd take her aside and whisper, "Where are you going to smoke it? At what time, and how many have you invited?" Six was considered to be the maximum number that could enjoy a cigarette and one of us would light it and pass it around...A puff apiece until it was gone. And still the internees kept up their spirits, and I repeat, there wasn't one of us that didn't know the United States would win.

We would be rescudd soon. When the news cume that Leyte had been invaded, the camp went crazy. Any day now .. we thought .. any minute. But the weeks dragged on and on and the food got less and less.

Then came the landing on Luzon. Again that wild excitement .. and again long days of waiting. When the Japanese guards realized that the Americans were coming, they left the camp in a great hurry and then returned in just as great a hurry. When they got outside, they found that the Americans were too close for comfort, and I guess they figured they would be treated better if they were captured in the camp.

Finally one evening along about 7:30 we saw flares just outside the wall and heard tanks and jeeps. We didn't know what it was at first, but all of a sudden a voice hollered, "Are you Americans ~~in there?~~ Evidently They" We thought it was some kind of a trap, ~~but we didn't care. We just~~ so we loud shouted, "Yes, come on in."

By this time the Japanese guards had disappeared into and under the buildings where they could snipe at our soldiers. All of a sudden there was a crash and a huge tank came rumbling through the gates. We still weren't sure they were Americans but when we heard a voice shout, "Get that damned jeep out of the way", we knew that rescue had finally come.

As you know, this American unit that rescued Santo Tomas consisted of only 800 men. They had heard that we were to be taken ~~to a different prison~~ out of camp, so they just took off through

the Japanese lines and cut a path right to us. We could hardly talk to the men. Everyone was weeping with joy and we were almost unable to believe that it had finally happened. Word went around the camp that tomorrow morning the mush would be nice and thick. We won't be able to drink it ... we'll be able to eat it with a spoon. In fact, it will be so nice and thick that maybe we'll be able to eat it with a fork. There had been some casualties among the American rescue party and we took them immediately to the hospital. The next morning when breakfast came around, the mush was thick and we thought it was simply wonderful. We hadn't tasted anything like it in ~~six~~ nine months. But when we gave this delicacy to the men, they took one taste and turned up their noses, and said, "What in the world is this stuff? Nobody could eat anything like this." But we had been eating it for six months.

When we finally did get real American food, we were all as sick as dogs, but we didn't care ... we kept right on eating just the same.

Three days after our liberation the Japanese started shelling the camp very heavily, and we had more casualties to take care of. We were all happy to do the work, but when a hundred Army nurses, ~~fresh from the States,~~ arrived from Leyte, ~~appeared~~ we were very willing to let them take over and get some rest.

That's almost the end of the story. Shortly after, all of us nurses were taken to ~~an air strip~~ a field where there was a hidden plane, and flown to Leyte. From there we were flown ~~straight~~ back to

the states. I would like to mention, though, that while I was on Leyte, I met two Milwaukee nurses, _____ and _____. Miss _____ had been a supervisor while I was in training at Milwaukee Hospital, so we really had quite a reunion.

You probably want to know if all the nurses came through okay. I am happy to say they did. ~~Everyone of the nurses who left Corrigedor for Santa Tomas is now back in the states.~~ Of course, we lost considerable weight. I remember that one of the girls gained 20 pounds in the three weeks after liberation. I didn't do quite that well, but I gained 12 pounds after losing 22.

We ~~all~~ have 60 days leave with our families right now. After that we will go to a rest camp and then back into action. I hope that I will get foreign duty again.

You all know how badly nurses are needed on the battlefronts, but nothing that anyone could tell you would picture the real urgency of that need. ~~Boys are dying right now in Europe and in the Pacific because there aren't enough nurses.~~ All I can say is that I'm going back and that I hope ... in fact, I'd like to ask very sincerely, in the name of our fighting men, that you registered nurses of Wisconsin join the Army Nurse Corps and come along. Nothing else you will do in your lives will mean ~~as~~ so much to ~~so~~ many.

##

SERVICE des PRISONNIERS de GUERRE
俘虜郵便

NAME Marcia Lou Gates

NATIONALITY U.S.A.

PHILIPPINE INTERNMENT CAMP NO. 1

検閲済 比島軍抑留所

12254 U.S. CENSOR

TO: Marcia P. Gates
211 South East Street
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN
U.S.A.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY

1. I am interned at Philippine Internment Camp No. 1
2. My health is — excellent; good; fair; poor.
3. Message. (Limited to 25 words.)

Anxious to know that everyone is well and how to picture all. Am keeping busy and well. Please send love to Elva and Phil. Love.

Marcia Lou Gates
Signature



March 11, 1945 Page Thirteen

HOME FROM BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR—Army nurses, rescued from Japanese prison camps, at Hamilton field, California. They are not identified.

Associated Press

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A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
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C65 19= MILWAUKEE WIS 9 1110A

1945 MAR 9 AM 11 47

MISS MARCIA GATES=

CARE MRS CHARLES B MILLS

WILL YOU BE GUEST AT DISTRICT NURSES ASSOCIATION MEETING TUESDAY EVENING EIGHT PM MARQUETTE MEDICAL SCHOOL WIRE REPLY COLLECT=

NURSING HEADQUARTERS SISTER MAGDALENE KREBS.

PM.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE



Associated Press

HOME FROM BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR—Army nurses, rescued from Japanese prison camps, at Hamilton field, California. They are not identified.

Circulation Yesterday 287,000
Circulation One Year Ago...283,590

Wednesday, M 7, 1945

n Spearhead 15 Mile



After nearly three years in Santo Tomas prison camp in Manila, P. I., 1st Lt. Marcia Gates, 29, an army nurse, is home in Janesville. On her arrival Tuesday, she met Hansel, a Persian kitten, and they became fast friends. Miss Gates, captured by the Japs on Corregidor, hopes to return to the south Pacific theater when her leave expires. —Journal Staff

Gallant Soldier Home, but She's Going Back

Lt. Marcia Gates, Nurse Held by Japs, Visits Mother in Janesville, Tells of Ordeal

By ELLEN GIBSON
Of The Journal Staff

Janesville, Wis. — As the heart goes out, it is not far from Janesville to Bataan. But it took 1st Lt. Marcia Gates nearly three years to come home.

She was one of the army nurses the Japs took prisoner on Corregidor and interned at Santo Tomas prison camp, Manila. She is 29, a small girl, with brown hair and hazel eyes, and an indomitable spirit that will take her back to the south Pacific theater when her rest leave is up, if she has her way.

Lt. Gates is the daughter of Mrs. Charles F. Mills and of Harrison Gates, Underwood hotel, Wauwatosa. Here at her mother's home, sitting close to the ruddy hearth fire, with Hansel, the Mills Persian cat capering near by, she told this story Wednesday night in a gentle voice.

"I reached the Philippines Oct. 23, 1941, three years after I finished training at Milwaukee hospital. I was stationed at Fort McKinley, just four kilometers from Manila. It was a lovely post. Then early in December I was sent to Manila.

Left Manila Dec. 28

"I was sitting in my room when the news of the attack on Pearl Harbor came over the radio. We rather expected that we would be next. Hospitals had been set up in preparation for heavy casualties — even night clubs had been taken over.

[The first Jap landing on Luzon came Dec. 10, 1941.]

"The last group of nurses left Manila Dec. 28 on the retreat to Bataan. We set up two hospitals on the peninsula. I was at Hospital 1. There were 23 American nurses in my group and four or five Filipinos. In all, there were 65 American and 21 Filipino nurses.

"The guns were coming closer and closer and the bombings began. Hospital 1 was moved to Little Baguio, where we took over an old [illegible] I remember carting most of my things in a wheelbarrow.

[Resistance ended on Bataan Apr. 9, 1942.]

"We left Little Baguio on the night of the fall. It was a wild dash for Corregidor. The girls from Hospital 2 were also in retreat. Ammunition dumps were being blown up. A truck carried us to the pier at Marivelos, where the docks were crowded. People were swimming out to Corregidor, clinging to boats and logs and pieces of debris.

Got to Corregidor

"A ferry boat took the nurses over. We were supposed to make it at night, but it was light by the time we got started. Jap planes were overhead all the time, and the ferry was slow.

"At Corregidor they took us by ambulance to Melinta tunnel, and we hardly left it from then on. Once in a while we would sneak outside for a drag on a cigaret. I much preferred Bataan to Corregidor — there we had fresh air, at least. But there was no fear of being hit in the tunnel, although the concussion from the bombing was bad. We had signals for air raids but there was no warning for the shelling. When the Japs started shelling from Bataan it was not safe anywhere. The openings to the tunnels had been camouflaged, but still . . . They knew everything, those Japs.

[Corregidor surrendered May 6, 1942.]

"The Japs took all the troops off the island but kept the nurses and the hospital patients in the tunnel. They separated the American and Filipino nurses. They always did that. We had purposely grouped together. We were all women.

"Five days before July 2 the Japs told us we could go topside. [illegible] told us the place was ready to use. Ready, heck! It was impossible. We used the basement to take care of the wounded. We were there just five days.

Gardenias in Hair

"I remember going outside the tunnel that first time. The air was so wonderful. There was a full moon and it was gorgeous. All we could see were gardenias, growing everywhere. We picked them and wore them in our hair and teeth, and all over the place.

"We heard about the death march, there on Corregidor.

"The day before we left the island, the patients were taken off and loaded on a hospital ship and left there overnight. They came for us early in the morning. They gave us a can of sardines each to tide us over. On the ship they kept the patients in the hold and we couldn't go near them.

"The Japs had never heard of army nurses. They thought we were all geisha girls. They pestered us quite a lot. They took my Elgin watch—they were crazy about watches—and all our cameras and fountain pens, too. I had to destroy my diary.

"On the ship they were quite polite. They gave us tea and cookies. Then we docked and they unloaded the nurses first. We stood there on the dock waiting. Then they unloaded the patients . . . like cattle . . . those that could walk did, and the others . . . there were a lot of cot cases. . . . They loaded us all onto trucks and we started off. We didn't know where we were going. All of a sudden the trucks carrying the wounded branched off, to Bilibid, although we didn't know that then. We watched them go. We were so anxious to take care of them. We hadn't seen them since the night before and they needed attention so much.

"At Santo Tomas the civilians were so kind and so glad to see us. The Japs kept us locked up for six weeks at Santa Catalina, the girls' dormitory outside the university grounds. They let us out for two

Turn to LT. GATES, page 3, col. 1

Lt. Gates

From page 1, column 5

hours a day. The Spanish sisters couldn't talk to us, but they would grin from ear to ear when they met us. The civilian internees sent over gifts and food.

Had Cared for Jap

"It was a funny thing. I met a Jap guard there who had been a patient in the prisoner ward at Little Baguio. I had taken care of him.

"The civilians got permission to use Santa Catalina as a hospital and the nurses were quartered in the old hospital building. We set up the hospital and went to work. We found out later that the Japs had wanted to put us in their own hospitals in Manila but that the civilians in the camp had convinced them that this was the place for us.

"Santo Tomas was perfect for the first couple of years. We had money and a market. We had a 'package line' where the Filipinos brought in food and clothing to sell. We were under civilian Japanese, mostly educated in the United States.

"That lasted until the Japs knew they were losing. While they were winning they could afford to be magnanimous. But then the military took over and it was pretty terrible.

Lt. Marcia Gates will be interviewed over WTMJ on the "Those Who Serve" program Tuesday at 6:30 p. m.

They never gave us medical supplies; one Red Cross shipment reached us about Christmas, 1945. My mail came through pretty well. I was very fortunate. But mother didn't get much. I had been listed as missing for a year and a half and she first found out I was a prisoner in 1943.

"We lived on a [illegible] hat which we cut up and rolled into cigarets.

"Guards patrolled the camp all the time, mostly because the Filipinos always were trying to get messages and food in.

Announcer Was Clever

"We had a broadcasting system in the camp and in the early days the Japs let us have a few movies. We had a very clever announcer. We used to get some of the war news that way. For instance, when the Americans landed on Leyte, he said, 'All those who have not had typhoid innoculations will report to the hospital at once. Better Leyte than never.' I don't know what happened to him. Maybe he got sick and tired or something. Anyway I didn't hear him so much later.

[MacArthur landed troops on Luzon Jan. 9, 1944.]

"Our morale, though, was wonderful. We were all waiting for 'The Day. We just knew it was coming. Some people got sick and died, and we were sorry, for they would be there for That Day. Those who were born with strong bodies made it. There were a lot of epidemics, diphtheria, chicken pox, tuberculosis, dengue, malaria and amoebic. I had beri beri and dengue. But I was fortunate, really.

[Americans reached Santo Tomas Feb. 4, 1945.]

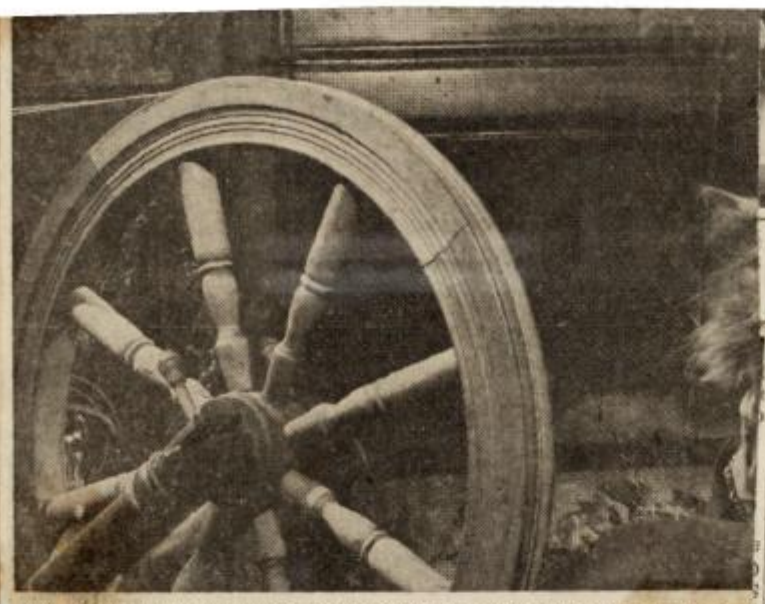
"Then That Day came. It was about 7:30 one night. It was pitch black outside; we were always under blackout. I had been working in the laboratory for the last year and a half and I was there with a couple of the gals, playing solitaire and visiting. We were permitted emergency lights if we were on duty.

"We heard a commotion outside. We ran out and saw a lot of red and green and yellow flares. We thought maybe they had been thrown by guerrillas. We heard tanks but they were light tanks and we had learned that the new American tanks were heavy. 'Oh, what will those Japs up to now?' we thought.

Really Were Americans

"Then there was a yell at the gate, 'Are you Americans?' We thought it was a trick. They had

Turn to LT. GATES, page 3, col. 1



After nearly three years in Santo Tomas prison camp in Manila, P. I., 1st Lt. Marcia Gates, 29, an army nurse, is home in Janesville. On her arrival Tuesday, she met Hansel, a Persian kitten,





Cologne Falls Swiftly

Cologne fell swiftly to the United States 1st army Tuesday on the Sprang and Spranga[illegible]em, both seven miles east of Bitburg, and entering near-by Schwarzemborn.

At the northern end of the 3rd army front, four divisions closed up to the Kyll river. The 90th division pushed forward three miles on a six mile front and captured Gerolstein, 10 miles east of Prum. The 4th (Ivy) division took a three mile stretch of the west bank of the Kyll in an area 11 miles northeast of Prum. The 11th armored division captured Oberbettingen and Niederbettingen, both northeast of Prum and on the Kyll which was [illegible] Allied prongs were [illegible] of Ingen. Wessel, which [illegible] Canadian infantry and cav[illegible] spearing from positions just west and north of Xanten, Rhine ferry point, and were six miles from Wesel. The Rhine west bank was in Canadian hands all the way from [illegible] Hitler humbled the late Neville Chamberlain just before the Munich fact which was a prelude to the present war.

The whole front was splattered by rain for a second day Wednesday, preventing close air support during the early morning. British heavy bombers overnight added to the chaos and confusion of ragged remnants of the German 1st parachute and 15th armies trying to escape the Wesel bridgehead as Americans, British and Canadian troops cracked it from the north, south and

Lt. Gates

From page 1, column 5

hours a day. The Spanish sisters couldn't talk to us, but they would grin from ear to ear when they met us. The civilian internees sent over gifts and food.

Had Cared for Jap

"It was a funny thing. I met a Jap guard there who had been a patient in the prisoner ward at Little Baguio. I had taken care of him.

"The civilians got permission to use Santa Catalina as a hospital and the nurses were quartered in the old hospital building. We set up the hospital and went to work. We found out later that the Japs had wanted to put us in their own hospitals in Manila but that the civilians in the camp had convinced them that this was the place for us.

"Santo Tomas was perfect for the first couple of years. We had money and a market. We had a 'package line' where the Filipinos brought in food and clothing to sell. We were under civilian Japanese, mostly educated in the United States.

"That lasted until the Japs knew they were losing. While they were winning they could afford to be magnanimous. But then the military took over and it was pretty terrible.

Lt. Marcia Gates will be interviewed over WTMJ on the "Those Who Serve" program Tuesday at 6:30 p. m.

They never gave us medical supplies; one Red Cross shipment reached us about Christmas, 1943. My mail came through pretty well. I was very fortunate. But mother didn't get much. I had been listed as missing for a year and a half and she first found out I was a prisoner in 1943.

"We lived on a thin rice mush that was mostly water, pig weed and the tops of potato plants for greens, thin broth, soybeans once or twice when we all came down with beri beri, and some little tiny fish, all dried up. I couldn't eat them. We were given five cigars apiece a month which we cut up and rolled into cigarets.

"Guards patrolled the camp all the time, mostly because the Filipinos always were trying to get messages and food in.

Announcer Was Clever

"We had a broadcasting system in the camp and in the early days the Japs let us have a few movies. We had a very clever announcer. We used to get some of the war news that way. For instance, when the Americans landed on Leyte, he said, 'All those who have not had typhoid innoculations will report to the hospital at once. Better Leyte than never.' I don't know what happened to him. Maybe he got sick or tired or something. Anyway we didn't hear him so much later on.

[MacArthur landed troops on Luzon Jan. 9, 1944.]

"Our morale, though, was wonderful. We were all waiting for That Day. We just knew it was coming. Some people got sick and died, and we were sorry, for they wouldn't be there for That Day. Those that were born with strong bodies made it. There were a lot of epidemics—diphtheria, chicken pox, tuberculosis, dengue, malaria and amoeba. I had beri beri and dengue. But I was fortunate, really.

[Americans reached Santo Tomas Feb. 4, 1944.]

"Then That Day came. It was about 7:30 one night. It was pitch black outside; we were always under blackout. I had been working in the laboratory for the last year and a half and I was there with a couple of the gals, playing solitaire and visiting. We were permitted emergency lights if we were on duty.

"We heard a commotion outside. We ran out and saw a lot of red and green and yellow flares. We thought maybe they had been thrown by guerrillas. We heard tanks but they were light tanks, and we had learned that the new American tanks were heavy. 'Oh, what are those Japs up to now?' we thought.

Really Were Americans

"Then there was a yell at the front gate, 'Are you Americans?' They thought it might be a trap, you see. They had heard, too, that the Japs intended to move us and to burn Santo Tomas.

"We yelled back, 'Yes, c'mon in. Who are you?'

"'We're Americans,' they shouted.

"But what really clinched us was when we heard a voice say, 'Damn it, get that jeep out of the way.' 'Yes,' we said to each other, 'they're Americans.'

"On the first tank in the gate was a Filipino scout who had once been my patient. He had been on the death march and had escaped O'Donnell and joined the guerrillas.

"Some of the Jap guards had been fairly decent. But there were exceptions. There was one guard that everyone hated. He wouldn't give up; he hated Americans. He met that first tank with a hand grenade and a pistol. Of course they shot him. He was on display for a week. People would walk up to look at him and they just couldn't believe that Abaka was really dead at last.

"The camp went wild that night. Then they started to bring in the wounded and we went to work. Everything went smoothly, until the shelling started.

"The word had been going around that night 'The mush is going to be thick for breakfast tomorrow! They'll bring out some of that stored rice now.' And it was. We fed it to the soldiers. 'Gosh,' they said, making faces at it, 'What's that?' We were surprised. 'Gee,' we told them, 'that's good stuff.'

Food Was Too Good

"Finally, though, they really fed us. Bread and butter and canned milk tasted the best. We had nice rich meat stews. It was really too much for us and we all got diarrhea, sore mouths and stomach aches, but we didn't care. We kept running to the scales to see how much we had gained. I had lost 22 pounds and was down to 108. I've gained 11 pounds back now.

"On the second day they had a flag raising ceremony and they played 'The Star Spangled Banner.' Everyone cried. MacArthur came to visit the camp and he went directly to the nurses' quarters to pay his respects. We knew he had felt badly because he couldn't evacuate us all from Corregidor.

"Three days after the Americans came the shelling started. It was still going on when I left.

"On Feb. 10 a group of nurses came in from Leyte to relieve us. We didn't want to leave, but when we saw them so strong and healthy and so many of them, well, we decided to let them take over. It was their first time under shelling, but they won't mind it long. They'll love the work like we did. We left Feb. 12.

"It was a pathetic departure. We had met so many friends there. Alice (Lt. Alice Hahn of Cleveland, Wis.) and I waited to go on the last truck. We just didn't want to leave; I guess we didn't quite believe it, or something.

Saw Beautiful Hospital

"They took us to a plane in a field and we were flown to Mindoro where we saw our first WACS. They were perfectly wonderful and I can't say enough for them. They had set up a doughnut stand there and we emptied it. I ate six and carried two.

"Those of us who could pass the physical examination were taken to a hospital on the beach at Leyte where the first landing was made. They had a beautiful hospital set up there. They had everything we had never had and so much of it.

"We got our new tropical uniforms from Australia, bronze stars, and all of us were promoted one rank."

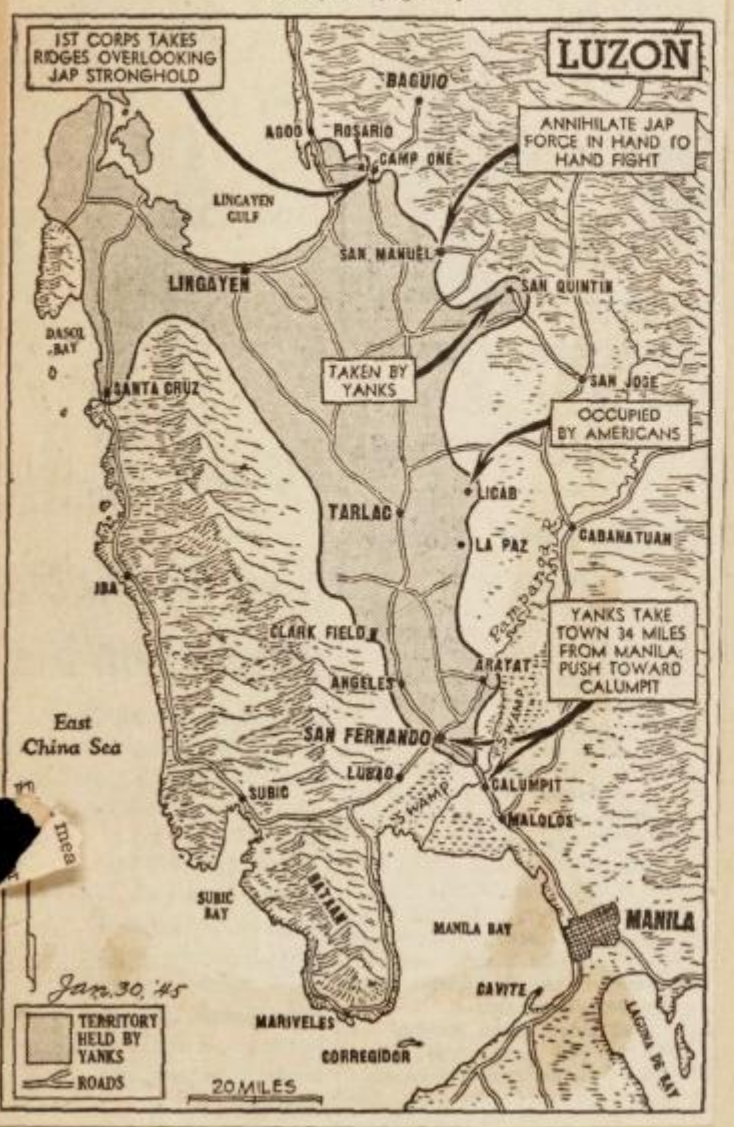
Winging the Pacific toward home, Lt. Gates remembers her first apples, oranges, hamburgers and ice cream at Saipan; meeting Juanita Redmond, a major in the army nurse corps and author of "I Served on Bataan" who had come from Washington to meet them; breakfast at Johnston island, and her first tub bath and a visit to a WAC beauty parlor at Honolulu.

At Letterman General hospital, San Francisco, the place was theirs. They were awarded presidential citations and Marian Anderson paid tribute to them at a concert they attended.

Then it was home for 60 days and two weeks following at any resort they wished. Lt. Gates picked Lake Placid and asked for foreign service again, preferably the south Pacific theater.

Yanks Continue Luzon Advances

(Story on page 1.)



Distinguished Women From Janesville Area Listed in State Centennial Book

Carrie Jacobs Bond, world famous composer who was born in Janesville Aug. 11, 1862, is among the women selected by Ruth DeYoung Kohler for "The Story of Wisconsin Women," which Mrs. Kohler wrote as part of her activities on the Committee on Wisconsin Women for the 1948 Wisconsin Centennial.

Mrs. Bond's 86th birthday anniversary tomorrow is brought to the fore by the publication of the book. The composer of "I Love You Truly," "A Perfect Day" and other heart songs that are sung around the world died in Hollywood, Calif., Dec. 28, 1946.

Other Wisconsin women in this area who are subjects of biographical sketches in "The Story of Wisconsin Women" are: Frances Willard, educator, world suffrage leader and founder of the World Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1883, who spent her childhood on her father's farm home, now the home of Dr. Wayne A. Munn, route 3; Ella Wheeler Wilcox, poet, born in Johnstown Nov. 5, 1850, hailed as "poet laureate of America" when sent to Europe to write the poetry on the death of Queen Victoria; and Cordelia Perrine Harvey, wife of the Civil war governor who lived in Shopiere.

In 12 chapters women's contributions to Wisconsin are told beginning with "First Ladies."

Among the women mentioned from the Southern Wisconsin area are: Zida Caswell Ivey, Fort Atkinson, director of Dwight Foster Historical Museum since 1933; Jessica Knowles, newspaper woman who was born in Janesville in 1869 and died in 1946; Olive Carruthers, novelist, formerly of Brodhead; Jessica Nelson North, poet and poetry magazine editor, formerly of Edgerton; Louise Fenton Brand, first woman city editor in the United States, great-niece of Levi Alden, founder of the Janesville Gazette; Edith Sanders, Janesville, and Maude V. Dickinson, Madison, formerly of Janesville, contemporary poets; Mmes. Vincent W. Koch, George S. Parker, and the late Mrs. Ogden Fethers, all of Janesville, and Miss Margaret Goodwin, Beloit, past presidents Wisconsin Daughters of American Revolution; the late Leora Westlake, Madison, formerly of Janesville, past president Wisconsin Business and Professional Women's clubs.

Mrs. Ronald A. Dougan, Beloit, fine arts chairman of the Centennial exposition; Mrs. Harold Russell, Janesville, and Mrs. R. J. Douglas, Juda, Associated Women of Wisconsin Farm Bureau; Mrs. Charles Shager, Sharon, and Mrs. C. F. Snover, Fort Atkinson, past department presidents American Legion Auxiliary; Miss Margaret Chenoweth, Janesville grade school supervisor, member of governor's commission on human rights; Miss Ruth B. Jeffris, Janesville, member governor's commission on improvement of the educational system; Ella Jacobson, Walworth county superintendent of schools; Susan Burdick Davis, born on Rock county farm, author, historian and former freshman dean of women, University of Wisconsin; Marcia Gates, Janesville, former army nurse corps lieutenant, received presidential citation for service on Bataan; Dr. Esther de Weerdt, Beloit, state board of public welfare since 1939; Laura Aldrich Neese, Beloit artist; Mrs. Charles Jahr, Elkhorn, former president Wisconsin Garden Club Federation; Mrs. Alan P. Jones, Fort Atkinson, governor Wisconsin Antiquarian society.

Cambridge Army Nurse Enjoys Liberty



THE talk of Cambridge is Lieutenant Marcia Gates, an army nurse who recently returned to this country after being held a prisoner of war by the Japs at Santo Tomas, Manila.

A graduate of the Cambridge High school, Marcia, since returning, has appeared at several banquets in this area and has been featured on "Those Who Serve", a Milwaukee radio station broadcast. Marcia's mother formerly lived in Whitewater.

—Picture Courtesy Milwaukee Journal

Californians Set Free In Los Banos Attack

San Francisco Residents Informed of Relatives' Liberation

Release of 2,146 civilians at the Los Banos internment camp in the Philippines, as announced yesterday, brought freedom to several more northern Californians, it was disclosed in checking with their relatives here.

Those freed included Harold Kelley, whose wife and two daughters live in Sausalito, and Allen Dwyre, whose wfe and 12 year old daughter live at 1311 Walnut Street, Berkeley. Kelley represented the Coastwise Pacific Far East Line at Manila. Dwyre was assistant manager of the People's Bank and Trust Co at Manila.

Robert E. Cecil, life insurance man, whose family lives in Carmel also was freed.

OTHERS SAFE.

Three more of the ten relatives Mrs. E. P. Marcucci, 534 Rivlera Street, San Francisco, had in the Philippines were accounted for yesterday. They were her brother, Leonard J. Coote Sr., and his two sons, Leonard J. Jr., and Kenneth C. Coote, all mining engineers. Six other relatives who were interned in the Philippines are safe. Only one, a brother, L. R. Nielsen, co-owner of the Nielsen Airport in the Philippines, remains in Japanese hands. He last was reported at Stanley Prison, Hong Kong.

Hubert Ritter, a watchmaker of 209 Post Street, learned that his sister, Velma Ritter, former Manila news commentator, had been freed from Santo Tomas.

Mrs. Lenore Girard, 640 Mason Street, said she was **"beside myself with happiness"** over the release from Los Banos of her husband, Edwin Girard, Manila representative of the Automatic Electric Co. A daughter, Mary, 21, quit attending Lone Mountain College to go to work for the Supply Corps of the Navy in San Francisco.

DRAMATIC REUNION.

The opening of the Los Banos prison camp brought a dramatic reunion for Bert Silen, Manila NBC reporter, and his wife and three daughters.

One daughter, Betty, was wounded in the hip by a Japanese bullet as the four left the prison camp but doctors said she would recover.

In a broadcast of the rescue Silen said he wanted to tell the story dispassionately.

"But my wife and three children were in the Los Banos camp and here I was waiting at a rendezvous for the crew that would bring back my last and most cherished possessions."

Tide Water Associated Oil Company officials received unofficial word that two of their representatives also were released. They are Martin P. Sands, branch manager at Cebu, and his wife, and Walter J. Diehl, office assistant and credit manager at Manila. Sands and his wife had been kept at Los Banos. Diehl was reported freed from Santo Tomas.

ADVERTISEMENT

DONALD SAFE IN NEW CAMP

Adviser to Kai-shek Tells How He Outwitted Japanese

MANILA (P. I.), Feb. 23 (Delayed).—(AP)—A man who was hunted by the Japanese police, gendarmerie, and civil officials throughout the conquered territory of southeast Asia was found safe and well today in the Los Banos camp—breathing easy for the first time in three years of hide and seek.

He is William Heath Donald, Australian high adviser and friend of Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

(It was previously reported that Donald had been found among prisoners in the Santo Tomas internment camp, who were rescued several weeks ago.)

SUMMONED BACK.

Donald, who intervened in person with "young marshal" Changh Sue Hui Ang in 1936 to free Chiang Kai-shek from confinement at Sianfu, left Chungking for his first vacation in a decade in 1941 and was recuperating in the Solomon Islands when Madame Chiang summoned him to return.

He got as far as Manila five days after the war broke out.

"Time and again," said Donald, "Japanese searched the camp records for my name. I always was known as W. H. Donald. I registered on the internees' list truthfully as William H. Donald. That confused the Japanese. But what fooled them most was my recorded age—nearly 70. See that, they would shrug their shoulders and say 'that's not the same man. We're looking for a much younger man.'"

JUST SAT QUIETLY.

Donald said that when the Japanese came to the camp on a searching trip, fellow internees warned him to take cover. **"But I would sit quietly after a quick glance to see that the searcher wasn't an old Japanese acquaintance,"** he said.

"Internees held my identity in strictest confidence. That is something for which I shall ever be grateful. The Japanese seemed to feel I was responsible for getting American and British sympathy for China, and my reputation with Nippon's war lords was not very healthy."

Donald said he was anxious to communicate with Madame Chiang.

"I am ready to do whatever she says," he said, "if I can help China against Japan."

Prison Camp Rescue Described by Witness

Three Bishops, Priests, Nuns Among Saved at Los Banos

By CLARK LEE
Staff Correspondent International News Service.

WITH LIBERATION FORCES, LOS BANOS, Feb. 24.—The last Allied prisoners known to be in Japanese hands on Luzon—2,146 civilians, mostly Americans—have been rescued from the Los Banos internment camp in the most brilliantly successful of the three daring raids made into enemy territory during the past month.

Paratroops, amphibious infantry tanks, artillery, guerrillas and Yank fighter planes combined in a three-pronged assault that struck the camp at 7 a. m., and held the prison in isolation for seven hours while released internees were returned by amphibious tractors to the safety of our own lines.

Of the total rescued, about 1,600 were Americans, while 300 were British nationals. Others rescued included Dutch, Norwegian and Italian citizens.

TWO BISHOPS.

Among those saved was an American Episcopalian bishop named Binsted and two Catholic bishops, Urgens of Viscaya and Vrakking of Surigao. Both are Dutch.

The Catholics, with a total of 220 priests and nuns, were rounded up in the middle of 1944 and accused of espionage. At the same time, 250 Protestant missionaries were reinterned after their release in mid-1942. Of these, including both Catholic and Protestant, twenty-four were found guilty by the Japs and imprisoned at Fort Santiago.

The rescued internees seemed to be in much better shape than those saved at Cabanatuan, Bilibid and Santo Tomas, and had only thirty-five stretcher cases despite the starvation diet similar to that at the other camps.

WATER OPERATION.

Going with the paratroopers of the Eleventh Airborne Division for the amphibious landing, we left the northwestern shore of Laguna De Bay under a bright moon at midnight. In amtracks we slipped with roaring exhausts into the lake and coasted down shore for two hours.

Guerrillas, waving white flags discernable at a considerable distance, summoned us beachward with a prearranged signal, and we jolted a few miles more until dimmed jeep lights flashed us to a halt in the assembly area where paratroopers were stretched out on the grass snatching a few minutes sleep.

Meantime artillery tanks and tank destroyers were pushing through the night down the bay highway to a blasted bridge near Balambas, whose famous sugar central was still blazing against the sky. The central was set afire by the Japs three days ago when, according to reliable guerrilla information, they massacred 3,000 Filipinos.

"I spent the next five days eating almost continuously."

Camp Chairman Ed Heichert advised the internees not to attempt an escape because the Japs probably were still in the vicinity. The committee sent men into nearby barrios to buy cows, pigs, beans and sugar with promissory notes.

JAPS RETURN.

On January 12 the Japs, who had rushed to the southeastern Luzon shore expecting an American landing there instead of at Lingayen, suddenly returned to Los Banos, reposted guards, confiscated all food, drove away the Filipinos and reduced the food ration to fifty grams daily. The internees quickly weakened on the hunger diet and several died.

A few volunteers crawled through the wire to obtain food and on returning were caught and shot by the Japs. One personal friend of this correspondent was wounded, then dragged to Konishi, who fired a revolver bullet through his head.

Preferring possible death to hunger a number of others broke through the wires and fled to the hills, including two women, Mrs. Jack Wright and Miss Gertrude Stacy. Among the men were William Taylor, 16; Ralph Reynolds, Jim Mackinnon, Daniel Kelly, C. H. Ford, Clyde Williams, E. J. Lloyd, C. H. Arnovitch and William R. Shaffer of Tacoma, Wash. Shaffer was a crew member of the President Grant, which departed from Manila suddenly in December, 1941.

350 Drink-Crazed Japs Die Before Rifles of 86 Yanks in Wild Charge at Momote

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

Momote Airdrome, Los Negros Island—(AP)—Eighty-six weary cavalrymen sat at the top of a revetment. At the bottom were heaped and discolored bodies of 350 Japanese. It was one of the strangest, goriest slaughters in the war.

Drink-crazed enemy soldiers, some of them Nippon's finest, had dashed and crawled up the revetment slopes, shouting, singing, then killed themselves with their own grenades.

When it was over, the cavalrymen's captain Frank G. Mayfield, Stillwater, Okla., said simply:

"We did our best."

Mayfield's men, part of the famous Fifth cavalry regiment, had stopped the last great charge of Japanese troops trying to regun Momote airdrome on Los Negros island.

The unorthodox charge started with a drinking bout and ended in military hara-kiri. It was hard for these Americans, men from Texas, Arizona, Pennsylvania, Georgia and other states, to understand. It was like a crazy dream.

It started at 2 a. m. Feb. 3. Cavalrymen were spread out on top of a bunker. They had fortified their position with coconut logs.

Beneath them in the jungle, they could hear the Japanese getting steamed up for the charge. They could hear the sons of Nippon drinking toasts of saki (rice wine) and beer.

Men like Pvt. E. E. Loss, Weyauwega, Wis., and many others of the force of 139 sat tense and ready.

When rain clouds swept in, the Japanese started coming. Those among them who could speak English were singing, "Deep in the Heart of Texas."

Then they charged, madly. Some of them wore the prized dragon belt. Others were common soldiers with nothing to boost their spirits but the saki and beer.

American gunfire hit the Japanese like an avalanche. They piled up at the bottom of the revetment slope. The live crawled over the dead, only to die. The crazed yelling continued. Wave after wave came on. The slaughter continued.

Japanese officers in conspicuous white uniforms dashed up and were killed or took their own lives. One after another, by sword or by grenade, the Japanese killed themselves.

And so it went until 9 a. m. When it ended, weary, dazed cavalrymen climbed down the revetment.

Said their commanding officer, Gen. William C. Chase, Providence, R. I.:

"I was a trench captain in the last war but this is the strangest thing I've ever witnessed."



Three U. S. Forces Doom Nip Garrison; Bilibid Prison Taken

Milwaukeean, 20 Others Freed In Manila

Had Served on Bataan and Corregidor

(Pictures on Page 3)

One Milwaukee nurse and two from other Wisconsin cities were among the 69 army nurses of Bataan and Corregidor who were freed from Santo Tomas concentration camp in Manila, it was announced yesterday.

Names of the nurses were released by the army ahead of the listing of nearly 3,700 civilian internees liberated when American forces took Santo Tomas.

The Wisconsin women were: 2nd Lt. Marcia Gates, 29, daughter of Harrison Gates, 3836 N. Maryland Av.; 2nd Lt. Winifred Madden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Madden, Montello, and 2nd Lt. Brunetta Kuelthau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Kuelthau, West Bend.

GRADUATED HERE

Lt. Gates, a native Milwaukeean, is a graduate of Milwaukee hospital. She entered service in February, 1941, and went to the Philippines in October, 1941. She served on Bataan and Corregidor until the fall of the Philippines. Her mother, Mrs. Maria Mills, lives in Janesville.

Miss Madden is a registered nurse. She served on Corregidor.

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SERVED ON BATAAN

Twelve other Wisconsin people were believed by relatives in Milwaukee and throughout the state to be among internees of Santo Tomas.

LIMECOOLY'S SISTER

They are: Mrs. Flora Ofthedal, sister of Louis H. Limecooly, 7444 N. Lombardy Rd., manager of the Schroeder hotel; Mrs. O. C. Roehr, daughter-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. John Roehr, 3073 N. 39th St.; Herman Shapiro, brother of Joseph and Miss Anne Shapiro, 1806 E. Kenmore Av., and 1104 N. Marshall St., respectively; Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Marsh, Elroy; Mary Berry, sister of L. A. Leadbetter, Rhinelander; L. R. Hinds, son of Mrs. Amelia Hinds, Green Bay; Mrs. A. C. Wallace, sister of Mrs. Katie Martin, New Richmond; Beth and George Magee, Janesville; Hattie and Joseph Glanagan, sister and brother of Mrs. Genevieve Naber, Shawano.



—Official Army Photo

WOMEN OF THE WEEK—Percy Jones Hospital Center will salute three army nurses (left to right) Lieut.-Col. E. Valine Messner, Capt. Minnie L. Breese and Lieut. Rita V. Rourke as its "women of the week" and the last of the "This Is Percy Jones" series of radio programs over WELL and the Michigan Radio Network Tuesday evening.

Hospital Will Salute Three Army Nurses

Three "women of the week" will be featured in the final broadcast in the series of "This Is Percy Jones" programs over the Michigan Radio Network and WELL Tuesday evening.

On previous broadcasts from the hospital center, the experiences of patients who have won recognition for heroism and bravery have been dramatized.

On the half-hour program beginning at 10:30 p. m. Tuesday, however, the experiences of three of the hospital's army nurses will be told. The broadcast is being dedicated to the army nurses in celebration of the 45th anniversary of the army nurse corps, which will be observed this week.

The stories of Lieut. Rita Rourke, who was on the Anzio beachhead and one of three army nurses to win the Silver Star for gallantry, and Capt. Minnie Breese, who was captured by the Japanese in the Philippines early in the war and interned at Santo Tomas, will be dramatized. Both are now assigned at the general hospital here.

Also appearing on the program will be Lieut.-Col. E. Valine Messner, chief nurse, who soon will complete 30 years' service with the nurse corps.

The program has been written and directed by Sergt. Robert Siegrist, who Wednesday will depart for Fort Sheridan, Ill., for separation from the army. The 347th Army Service Forces radio band, directed by Sergt. Jack Golly will play.

68 Bataan Nurses Home After 3 Years Captivity

By JOHN D. HANLEY
Staff Correspondent Int'l News Service

HAMILTON FIELD, Feb. 24.—Sixty-eight of America's never to be forgotten heroines—the gallant Bataan and Corregidor nurses—came home today after three years' imprisonment under arrogant and cruel Japanese rule which could not break their indomitable spirit but left fourteen of them so severely emaciated they had to be flown 7,838 miles from the Philippines in a hospital plane.

The other fifty-four nurses were in good physical condition after the tenderest of treatment and the exhilarating tonic of exactly three weeks liberation which has done more for all of them than any medical science ever could do.

KNOW WHAT IT MEANS.

The valiant nurses arrived at Hamilton Field aboard an Army Douglas transport plane from Honolulu at 1:45 p. m.

These great heroines—one general said **"the greatest in all of America's glorious history"**—liberated February third from Santo Tomas by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Army of liberation know like few others what it means to be a free American.

They know the priceless value of liberty; they know what suffering and hardships must be endured for it.

Lt. Beulah M. Greenwalt, Licking, Mo., the famous "Peggy" of the book "They Were Expendable" cried uncontrollably when the Star Spangled Banner was played at the end of a dinner reception for them at the Hickam Field officers' club in Honolulu.

A deep silence of several seconds cloaked the palm enclosed patio when the last bar of the anthem was played.

Peggy, with tears streaming down her pretty face, broke the silence, as she called to her closest friend, Lt. Bertha H. "Charley" Dworsky of Hallettsville, Tex., one of the two nurse brides married just before they left Manila:

"Oh, Charley, Charley, the[y] don't know what it means d[o] they?" Peggy cried in a voice wracked with sobs.

"Charley" could not answer. She just shook her head.

A colonel standing nearby took out a handkerchief and blew his nose vigorously.

Maj. Gen. William Ord Ryan, commanding general of the Army Transport Command, Pacific division, was right when he said just prior to the dinner that the Bataan and Corregidor nurses

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



CAPTAIN AND HIS BRIDE—After a wartime romance, filled like many others with anxiety and separation, Capt. Philip Edward Hartman, Jr., son of Mrs. A. D. Pettit of 8 West Rittenhouse avenue and Philip E. Hartman of Saginaw, returned from the ETO on September 28 and, as soon as red tape would permit, claimed his bride, the former Lieut. Marcia Lou Gates, one of the "Angels of Bataan" who were liberated from Japanese imprisonment last February. They were married October 17 at Jefferson, Wis. They are now in East Lansing, where they will reside while the captain completes his engineering course.

Wartime Romance Ends Happily for Captain Hartman

Capt. Philip Edward Hartman, Jr., and his bride, the former Lieut. Marcia Lou Gates, one of the "Angels of Bataan," were in Battle Creek last week to visit the captain's mother, Mrs. A. D. Pettit of 8 West Rittenhouse avenue. They were married on October 17 in St. Mark's English Lutheran church at Jefferson, Wis., by the Rev. E. H. Schneider, pastor of the church.

Capt. and Mrs. Hartman left Saturday evening for East Lansing, where they will reside while Captain Hartman completes his engineering course at Michigan State college. He is on terminal leave until Jan. 27, 1946.

Mrs. Hartman, who is the daughter of Mrs. Charles Frederick Mills of Janesville, Wis., was one of the army nurses who served on Bataan and was taken prisoner by the Japanese following the fall of Corregidor early in 1942. She was liberated last February from the interment camp at Santo Tomas university in Manila and has been living at Lake Ripley, Wis., during the past summer.

Captain Hartman met his future bride at Fort Sheridan, Ill., in 1940 when he was called up for training as a reserve officer. He was an engineering student at Michigan State, where he had already been commissioned at the time he received his orders. The former Lieutenant Gates was on duty with the Army Nurses' Corps at Sheridan during the same period.

Captain Hartman served in the European theater with the 92nd Division in the antiaircraft in Iceland, England, Belgium, France and Germany. He returned to the states on the Queen Mary, landing in New York on September 28.



—Acme Telephoto

An "Angel of Bataan," Lt. Alice Hahn Powers, Cleveland, Wis., arrived in Chicago from San Francisco, Calif., Wednesday. She was one of the 67 nurses liberated from the Jap internment camp at Manila. She married Edward J. Powers, Glen Rock, N. J., a civilian prisoner also freed from the camp, the night before she left for this country by plane. Her bridegroom followed by ship.

Bataan Angel

Wedding to S. C. Man Under Nip Guns Told

Threads of romance and adventure, dating back to the beginning of the war and the Japanese conquest of the Philippines, came together on the campus of the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, it was revealed today.

Col. Frank A. Kurtz, famed pilot of the Flying Fortress, "Alexander the Swoose," and recently awarded the Call Achievement Trophy as the most outstanding alumnus of S. C. during the year, and Edward J. Powers, former University of Southern California track star, who spent more than three years as a Jap prisoner in the Philippines, brought the threads together when the two Sigma Chi fraternity brothers met.

The two had not seen each other since the day before the Japs bombed Manila, when they had dinner together there.

With them in their S. C. campus meeting was Lieut. Alice Hahn, one of the 68 United States Army nurses whose heroic care for American wounded in the bitter days of Bataan is legion.

The "Angel of Bataan" is now the wife of Powers. They were married in a shanty between heavy Jap shelling in Manila.

"Ed and I picked a handful of flowers among the weeds, found a white cloth somewhere for the altar and later used the operating room of Santo Tomas Hospital for a reception room," she said.

Lieutenant Hahn, who wears six decorations and now has recovered from the effect of malnutrition suffered in Jap prison camps, is awaiting further army orders. Powers is resuming his activities with the San Francisco headquarters of Pan-American Airways.

Bataan Heroine Back in U. S. Waits Bridegroom from Manila

By JOHN D. HANLEY

San Francisco, Feb. 26.—(INS)—Lt. Alice J. Hahn, 27, Chicago, one of the 68 repatriated Bataan and Corregidor nurses, declared today that her happiness will be complete when her bridegroom returns from Manila.

Lieutenant Hahn, one of two brides among the 68 heroines, was married Feb. 11 at Santo Tomas to Edward J. Powers, 27, Glenrock, N. J. Powers was Pan-American Airways operations officer at Manila when the Japs entered the city in 1942.

He was interned at Santo Tomas.

"That's where our romance blossomed," said Lieutenant Hahn, a pretty blue-eyed blonde with a keen sense of humor. She recalled only the pleasant memories she brought back with her after three years' imprisonment.

"Ed is a former track star of the University of Southern California," she said.

Asked what kind of runner he was, whether sprinter or distance man, she flashed:

"Oh, just a runner. One kind of runner was the same as any other at Santo Tomas.

"I guess Charley and myself are the only girls ever to go on honeymoons without husbands."

Lieutenant Hahn referred to Lt. Bertha (Charley) Dworsky, of San Antonio and Halletsville, Tex., who married John Duncan Henderson, a handsome Englishman, the night after the First cavalry division freed all allied prisoners at Santo Tomas.

Lieutenant Hahn was married the night before all of the nurses were evacuated by plane to Leyte and thence 7,838 miles to San Francisco.

"The ceremony occurred between two shellings," she said. "The one after the wedding gave my husband and myself an opportunity to retire into a dark corner."

The lovely blonde bride, wearing a thin platinum ring, said she still doesn't know how her husband managed to get a wedding ring at Santo Tomas.

"But, of course, he's quite a man so I'm not surprised that he managed it."

Lieutenant Hahn, whose sister, Mrs. Cornelius Moynihan, lives at 2463 Ainslie street, Chicago, is formerly from Cleveland, Miss. She went to Chicago from Cleveland to train as a nurse at the Washington Boulevard hospital and the Cook county hospital before enlisting in the army nurse corps.

"I don't know when I'll see Ed again but I hope it's soon," she said. "Some other girl got his fraternity pin, but I got him and I'd rather have him than his pin."

(Earlier story about return of the 68 repatriated army nurses from Santo Tomas will be found on page 3.)



HOME FROM BATAAN

Edward Powers, former S. C. student recently returned from a Jap prison camp in Manila, is shown with his bride, Lieut. Alice Hahn, one of the "Angels of Bataan." They were married under shell fire prior to liberation by Yanks.

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1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

(106)

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

C22 63 9 :EXTRA GOVT=DUPLICATE OF TELEGRAM SENT TO
JANESVILLE RR OFFICE CFM=WUX WASHINGTON DC 18 1255P
MRS MARCIA P MILLS=
211 SOUTH EAST ST

AM PLEASED TO INFORM YOU THAT OFFICIAL REPORT JUST RECEIVED STATES YOUR DAUGHTER SECOND LIEUTENANT MARCIA L GATES LAST REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN RESCUED BY OUR FORCES IS NOW ENJOYING A BRIEF REST AND WILL BE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES BY FIRST AVAILABLE AIR TRANSPORTATION FURTHER DETAILS WILL BE FORWARDED PROMPTLY WHEN RECEIVED=
J A ULIO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

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WUP33 36 2 EXTRA=JN MILWAUKEE WIS 1 1125A
LT MARCIA L GATES=
LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL SFRAN=

THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL WOULD LIKE THE PRIVILEGE OF WELCOMING YOU, LT. KUELTHAU AND LT. MADDEN TO WISCONSIN IN A SPECIAL MANNER. WILL YOU KINDLY LET US KNOW WHEN YOU EXPECT TO ARRIVE IN MILWAUKEE=
AILEEN RYAN WOMANS EDITOR THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

WAR DEPARTMENT

THE CHIEF OF STAFF

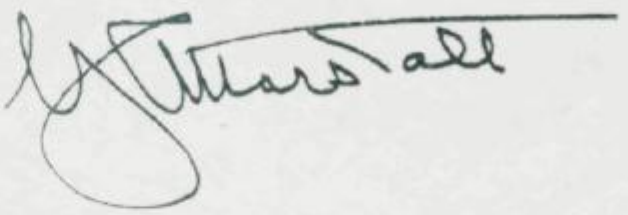
WASHINGTON

TO THE ARMY NURSES RETURNING FROM SANTO TOMAS:

On your return to the United States I want to express my personal appreciation for your unfaltering courage and my deep feeling of satisfaction that you are safe and en route to your homes. You have survived a terrible ordeal with incomparable spirit and in the highest traditions of the Army. Your devotion to duty will be a continuing inspiration to all women, and especially to those of the armed forces.

I hope you will soon have completely recovered your health and can take full satisfaction in the fact that all America honors you and rejoices with you.

Faithfully yours,



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Second Lieutenant Marcia L. Gates

N730145

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

Second Lieutenant Marcia L. Gates

N730145

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMY NURSE CORPS BEING REPATRIATED
FROM THE PHILIPPINES ON 23 February 1945:

It gives me special pleasure to welcome you back to your native shores, and to express, on behalf of the people of the United States, the joy we feel at your deliverance from the hands of the enemy. It is a source of profound satisfaction that our efforts to accomplish your return have been successful.

You have served valiantly in foreign lands and have suffered greatly. As your Commander in Chief, I take pride in your past achievements and express the thanks of a grateful Nation for your services in combat and your steadfastness while a prisoner of war.

May God grant each of you happiness and an early return to health.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

* * * * * * * * * *

Relief for Americans in Philippines takes this opportunity to express their deep sorrow at the very untimely deaths by execution of Mr. Carroll Grinnell, Mr. A. F. Duggleby, Mr. E. E. Johnson, Mr. Clifford Larsen, Mrs. Blanche Jurika, Mrs. Mary Stagg, Dr. Hawthorne Darby, and a few others still unidentified.

Relatives and friends of the now liberated internees owe an unceasing debt to all these unselfish and noble men and women who gave their lives in the cause of our people held by the Japanese. This debt will increase with the years rather than diminish, for without their heroic efforts so many of our people would have perished under the cruel rigors of internment.

Mr. Carroll Grinnell, Chairman of the Internees Executive Committee of Santo Tomas and Mr. A. F. Duggleby, with others on the Committee, ran the Camp for the greater part of three years under the supervision of the Japanese Government authorities. According to reports the Japanese Military authorities took over the control of Santo Tomas Internment Camp during 1944, and on December 23rd arrested Mr. Grinnell with others and took them from the camp to a place unknown. Immediately upon liberation of the internees on February 5, 1945, efforts were started to locate Mr. Grinnell and the other missing men. Their bodies were found about February 22nd and were then removed to Santo Tomas University grounds where they were buried on the afternoon of February 23rd. Mr. Grinnell and Mr. Duggleby were highly esteemed by all for their courageous and unceasing labors on behalf of the internees.

The full story of the five brave women, two of whom are still unidentified, who also perished is not completely known, but we wish to express our deepest admiration and obligation for what they must have done and suffered for all concerned to have aroused the enmity of the Japanese to the point of committing this dastardly act.

We wish also to pay tribute to the many brave and loyal Filipinos as well as others from neutral countries living in Manila who helped those imprisoned by the Japanese by giving aid, only to die for their generous act. Therefore, our thankful joy for returning loved ones is tempered and saddened by the sacrifice of these brave men and women who gave their lives so that others might live. To their relatives we humbly extend our profoundest sympathy.

* * * * * * * * * *

RELIEF FOR AMERICANS IN PHILIPPINES

101 PARK AVENUE -:- NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Telephone
MUrray Hill 5-8483

December, 1943

LETTER #20

The Gripsholm docked on the morning of December 1st one day ahead of schedule and by noon of the following day all the passengers were off. This was much quicker than the last time. By that time many of the repatriates were already flocking to our office, particularly those whose relatives were unable to meet them in New York. Almost all appeared remarkably well and seemed overjoyed to see so many familiar faces about. First news of our Committee and its work had reached them at Mormagao and later they had details when our special notice was posted on the bulletin board, for which arrangements had been made months ahead. All the Philippine Group were "tremendously thrilled" to learn of our existance and our work and as a result of this we have had their unselfish cooperation and assistance in compiling information in regard to individuals and conditions in Santo Tomas, Los Banos and Camp Holmes. A few of them worked as late as nearly two o'clock in the morning using our stenographic service in order to relay first hand information to relatives and friends in this country. Besides this they have taken precious time from family reunions and necessary rehabilitation to give us all aid possible. In spite of all their happiness in being free and home again they have the fate of those left behind very much at heart, and their one idea is to go to Washington and stress the vital need of further repatriation.

With all this splendid cooperation on their part we are now able to give a clearer picture of conditions in Santo Tomas, Los Banos and Camp Holmes.

Up to September, 1943, the combined report on Santo Tomas stresses the fact that most of the nearly four thousand internees were in excellent health and still displayed splendid morale and this after nearly two years of hardships and an unbalanced diet. They all agreed that time passed very swiftly because they were kept so very busy. This is by far the best news which has come out. However, they are now facing probably the severest test of all. The general food shortage is their most pressing problem and one which threatens to become worse as time goes on. The Red Cross supplies recently delivered at Manila should help the situation for the time being. Many of the internees have been able to augment their diet with provisions from the camp canteen supplied from the outside, such as vegetables, fruits and a few staples but these are now not only becoming scarce but more and more expensive. However, they still have meat three times a week. Sugar, which used to be very plentiful in the Philippines, has now to be severely rationed. Rice flour is substituted for wheat flour, which entirely disappeared, some time ago. Cocoanut milk or carabao milk is now in general use. Leather shoes are very scarce and costly and clothing and cloth severely rationed. Eight meters a year is allowed per person. For men one pair of long trousers and one shirt, or one pair of shorts and two shirts, or two pair of shorts and one shirt is the allowance.

For thousands to be living in such close quarters without a single epidemic is indeed a remarkable record and a great tribute to the physicians in charge of the health and sanitation of Santo Tomas, a University which was never designed for mass living. Illnesses which occur from time to time and which do exist are not considered above normal. The most astonishing report is that with 900 children interned there has never been a case of the usual childrens diseases. In fact they are the healthiest inmates of the camp. Their diet is especially taken care of and they aregiven the precedence in whatever is obtainable; such as milk, eggs, and vegetables. The produce of the kitchen garden in Santo Tomas is reserved entirely for the hospital and the children. The milk allowance is 24 ounces of milk a day for a child up to 1 year, 12 ounces from one to 8 years, and 4 ounces from thereafter. Boys and girls are kept in excellent physical condition by supervised exercies and boxing was taught by a professional to the children of 5 years and up. Matches are frequently held with all the rules adhered to and participated in by the boys and girls with a great deal of enthusiasm, fighting to a finish and ending with childish and sportsman like hugs.

Movies for the adults are regularly shown but after spontaneous outbreaks of applause for President Roosevelt by the Americans, and Mr. Churchill by the British, news films are not permitted but news of the outside world does trickle in by various means. Everyone is most hopeful as to the outcome of the war.

In a census taken in the camp with regard to repatriation 40% refused repatriation and preferred to stay until the end.

The shack colony has increased to 600. These are used during the day by families to do their washing and preparation of light meals on native charcoal stoves. This enables them to stay out in the open air but protected from the glare of the sun. A great many men are permitted to sleep in these shacks in order to reduce the congestion in the dormitories.

During May of this year the Japanese authorities rounded up all those living on the outside, irrespective of age, and brought them into camp. Only those who are actually ill were allowed to remain outside and their number is a little over a hundred. Besides this the internment camps at Iloilo, Cebu, Bacolod, Tacloban, and Tagbilaran have been transferred to Santo Tomas which leaves only four civilian internee camps; Santo Tomas, Camp Holmes, Los Banos, and Davao. Los Banos was started in April, 1943, to relieve the overcrowding at Santo Tomas and it now houses 800 able bodied men, 12 Navy nurses, two civilian women who volunteered as secretaries to the Executive Committee and one civilian woman who acts as house mother to the nurses. These 800 men are mostly bachelors with 120 married men, without children, who volunteered to complete the quota of 800. The camp is situated in the old Agricultural College and its high elevation makes health conditions an improvement over Santo Tomas. Food is less costly in Los Banos so the men are able to obtain three meals a day while the same amount of money provides those in Santo Tomas with only two. Besides this there is a small convalescent camp at Sulphur Springs where there are 83 people interned and it is considered the healthiest camp in the Philippines. It is situated about 5 miles outside of Manila on a hill and has excellent water. It is used especially for convalescents and elderly people and is run as a sanitarium. No work is required and they have three meals a day. This is actually, however, an annex of Santo Tomas.

At Baguio the internment camp is Camp Holmes situated on the mountain trail in the Trinidad Valley five miles out. The internees were moved there after three months of uncomfortable internment in Camp John Hay. The buildings used are the old Constabulary Barracks which are somewhat limited in space but internees have considerable freedom within the camp grounds. There are approximately 500. The camp is well organized and has a hospital, with six doctors, a dentist, and numerous nurses in attendance and good medical care is given to the patients, but there is a great need for medicines and medical supplies. There is also an excellent school for the children, under the supervision of a large faculty from the Brent School, also interned there. All the able bodied have work to do and there is a regular wood crew which cuts, splits, and hauls wood into the camp for the cook stoves. There is an adequate supply of food and a camp store which provides some of the necessities as well as vegetables and fruits. Besides this there is also a little bake shop which manages to supply edible concoctions out of rice and casava flours. A certain doctor interned there has been most helpful in providing the camp with banana yeast which has been a great addition to the diet. He has also been able to manufacture soap, face cream, cocoanut butter and many other items helpful to the internees. There is also a small much used camp library. Entertainments are arranged every Saturday night. The other evenings are spent in games and bridge, or the pursuit of individual hobbies. They have several baseball teams and games are held nearly every afternoon for exercise and the entertainment of the internees.

There is no military camp at Baguio. However, there are about 10 American soldiers who are acting as volunteer truck drivers.

Unfortunately no information with regard to conditions in Davao were available. Evidently as far as the internees are concerned there has been practically no communication except for censored notes which are allowed to pass between relatives in different civilian camps.

Of all the thousands of letters which have been written in this country to Santo Tomas, very few have been received in the camp. Only about a few hundred letters all together, have trickled through. The British, however, have been more fortunate and have had at least six distributions of English and Australian mail. The internees have been allowed two or three opportunities to write home and also send cables, but the high cost of cables has made it almost prohibitive for many to avail themselves of this means. For most it is a question of buying a little extra food or going without and quite naturally under these conditions survival takes precedence over sentiment. We are requested by those who have returned from Santo Tomas to advise our readers that when sending letters or cables to the internees on no account must bad news or mention of deaths be included, this omission is considered essential to the morale of those still left behind in Santo Tomas.

For the first time since war began civilian mail from the internees is now being distributed in this country, this evidentally was brought on the Gripsholm.

The 150 children at the Holy Ghost Convent with a few adults to help with their care are all reported to be in excellent health.

In Manila proper conditions appear to be much the same as they were last year. Some factories are still being operated but by the Japanese. The rest have been stripped of their machinery and this together with all available metals have been shipped to Japan. Telephone services have been greatly curtailed, most phones have been removed. There are only a very few automobiles in use and these are using charcoal or alcohol for fuel oil. The street cars are still operating. There are several daily newspapers but are under Japanese control, the main English paper being the Manila Tribune. All the clubs, most of the hotels and apartments are occupied by the Japanese and some Germans. Jai Alai is more active than ever and play goes on daily with the restaurants and bars functioning as usual. All foreign banks are closed, two or three reorganized Filipino Banks have reopened and there is also a Japanese Bank. The money used is the Japanese Government Peso, par exchange value with the Japanese Yen and with the old Peso but the value is uncertain as inflation is rampant. The policing of Manila is done both by the Filipinos as well as Japanese. The law courts have been reorganized and are functioning. The activities of the religious orders have been very much curtailed but they are operating to a certain extent. Most of the hospitals are still open. The Philippine General Hospital is running as usual. Quezon Institute, St. Luke's Hospital, Manila Sanitarium and Sternburg have all been taken over by the Japanese and are run primarily for their benefit.

The Spanish residents are living as usual with little interference on the part of the Japanese. All the German refugees are still free in Manila and living as usual.

We have had many inquiries with regard to the Military camps in the Philippines. Unfortunately very little information is obtainable in regard to them, their location or identification, except there are known to be four military camps in Manila proper; one on Engineers Island; one in the Elementary School in Pasay; one at Nichols Field; and one at Bilibid Prison.

We have been informed that proposals for a third exchange have now been made. We must bear in mind, however, that there will almost inevitably be complications and probable delays before this can be accomplished. Our government is doing everything in its power to facilitate this and will leave no stone unturned to make this possible, but it requires Japanese consent.

* * * * * * * * * *

To many of us this is still far from a Merry Christmas. Our Committee, nevertheless, feels that both here and there we should keep up our courage and spirit so we send Christmas greetings with a renewed hope for the coming year. For some years it had been the practice of our counsel to send to his lawyer colleagues at Manila, DeWitt, Perkinds & Ponce Enrile, a cablegram at Christmas time. In December, 1941, in view of conditions in Manila, it seemed mockery to send one but worse not to so on December 23rd this cablegram was sent:

"Nevertheless Merry Christmas".

On December 29th a reply came, probably one of the last cables sent from Manila:

"Still notwithstanding Happy New Year".

* * * * * * * * * * *

RELIEF FOR AMERICANS IN PHILIPPINES

55 WEST 42nd STREET -:- NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Telephone
LOngacre 5-1893

March, 1945.

N E W S L E T T E R #27

LOS BANOS

The brilliant and daring rescue of Los Banos, which was accomplished with only minor casualties, has concluded the rescue of the last civilian internment camp in the Philippines. The released internees were taken to a safe place, presumably in the Manila area, the exact location being withheld for security reasons. They are receiving the same adequate physical care as those from Santo Tomas and Bilibid, which is the best our Army has. All reports coming from Santo Tomas indicate their daily improvement and increase in weight, as a result of adequate nourishing food.

Magazines, newspapers and cigarettes have been distributed in the camp and the San Fr cisco Broadcasts furnish news and music for dancing. Corporal Howard Cavender, who was born in Manila, is in charge of these broadcasts.

CIVILIAN EVACUATION OF THE PHILIPPINES

It has been announced by the State and War Departments that re - patriation of the civilians will take place as rapidly as the military situation permits and as space becomes available. Transportation equipped for civilian passengers is naturally limited. For security reasons it will be impossible to give out any information in advance of arrival, or the names of the vessels on which they will travel. The port or ports of arrival will also for thesame reason remain unannounced. American Red Cross representatives will meet the vessels and give emergency assistance, as well as help the arriving persons to communicate with their relatives. Relatives are asked not to attempt to travel to possible ports, as this will confuse the situation and add immeasurably to travel difficulties. Please all stay home until notified of the arrival of relatives.

Some time before the arrival of the liberated internees the next of kin will be notified by the Department of State that their relatives are on the way home and will be given instructions regarding the arrangements for their home coming. Their local Chapter of the Red Cross will communicate with them regarding mail, telegrams, special messages and instructions for those coming home and inform them of the method to be used in sending funds. Their local Chapter will then send this information to the Chapter at the port of arrival.

FUNDS FOR LIBERATED AMERICANS

The Department of State has just announced that it is prepared to receive funds not exceeding $500.00 monthly per person or family group for liberated American citizens in the Philippines. Remittances should be sent to the Department of State in the form of a certified check, bank draft or money order made payable to the Secretary of State. Persons wishing to send funds to non-Americans are advised to communicate directly with the appropriate Diplomatic Missions in Washington, D. C.

OUR COMMITTEE PLANS

Because of these wartime restrictions the service which our Committee is able to render becomes of necessity somewhat limited. However, it is planned to continue the office with a small staff as long as it is necessary. As some of the active members of the Committee, whose relatives are returning from the Philippines, will naturally be unable to carry on their work as heretofore, we take this occasion to give a brief review of our Committees' work for the benefit of our readers and supporters.

The Relief for Americans in the Philippines came into existence two days after the fall of Corregidor at a meeting held in New York attended by relatives and friends of our compatriates trapped and held prisoner by the Japanese in the Philippines.

The main objectives of this Committee were to speed repatriation and help insure the shipment of medical supplies, clothes, food, and other necessities to the internees. The attitude of the Japanese made it evident that our goal had almost insurmountable difficulties. In the process of our efforts, however, a vitally important service presented itself. At that time there were no official records of Americans in the Philippines. Therefore, the volume of correspondence to the Committee from relatives and friends gave an added importance to the work of the Relief for Americans in the Philippines. The inquiries were card-indexed and these files were to become the most complete list of names and source of information in existence. The Committee has from time to time given this information to the Government agencies directly concerned with the fate of the interned Americans. A service that has been a distinct contribution to the war effort has been the collecting and supplying, to various war agencies, the names of former residents of the Philippines now living in this country.

Our most vital service is the News Letter, the first of which was issued on May 22nd, 1942, and sent to a few hundred people. Growing demands quickly increased the circulation to approximately 8,500, and includes 21 foreign countries, as well as General Headquarters in the South Pacific. Mimeographing, addressing, and mailing has been entirely handled by a group of volunteers. The first editor was William A. DeWitt, who was obliged to resign when he enlisted in the United States Army. He was followed by Mrs. James Traynor and subsequently by Mr. John Cotton who carried on until he was called to Washington to serve in the Prisoners of War Division of the American Red Cross. Since then the News Letter has been written by Mrs. Edna B. Hadon, the Chairman. The News Letters were sent free to all who wished them. At the outset the office personnel was entirely volunteer, but increased volume of work made it necessary to add a small staff of paid workers. All expenses have been met by contributions from a large number of interested individuals. These funds have been handled with the greatest possible care and economy under the supervision of our Treasurer, Mr. Arthur B. Foye.

Close contact and cooperation have been maintained in Washington by active members who have never ceased to work for our original objective of repatriation and relief, no matter how discouraging the situation might have been.

At the time of the first exchange of the Gripsholm in 1942 this Committee was able to send to many relatives the first information concerning their next of kin in Santo Tomas. We also printed and made available at cost an exact replica of "Internews" -an illustrated news sheet printed in Santo Tomas describing day by day incidents of the internees. This was put into our hands by a returned repatriate. On the second exchange in 1943, we were able to assemble a long list of names and special inquiries. The information gathered was made possible through splendid cooperation of the returned Americans and was sent to over 6,000 persons in individual letters giving them all available news. This included many English and proved to be the first information the British relatives had received of their nationals interned in the Philippines. All general information pertaining to camp conditions was published in our News Letters. At that time we were also able to provide, in a few cases, temporary financial help from a special fund set aside for that purpose.

In September, 1943, "Key Persons" were appointed in the principal focal cities in the United States and in towns where a sufficient numberof interested persons were concentrated, to speed the circulation of information should the occasion arise.

Early in 1944, through the efforts of this Committee, Red Cross cable privileges were extended through this year. Part of our regular routine task is locating the next of kin for Americans interned whose relatives had not been previously recorded.

At our request Senator Claude Pepper has re-introduced a bill, to provide for paying the expenses of returning certain nationals of the United States from the Philippine Islands to the continental United States, in the Senate. This resolution is similar to the one introduced last year which was not approved by the Claims Committee before the closing of the 78th Congress.

Relief for Americans in the Philippines also worked with the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross in Washington in connection with the first messages for the civilian and military interned, which were delievered to them as promptly as possible after liberation.

In conclusion, the main accomplishment of our Committee, although perhaps of indirect value to the internees themselves, has contributed vastly to the morale of the relatives in this country. The policy of our Committee has always been to give as accurate information as possible, and in instances when the news was not particularly favorable to tell the truth as kindly as possible.

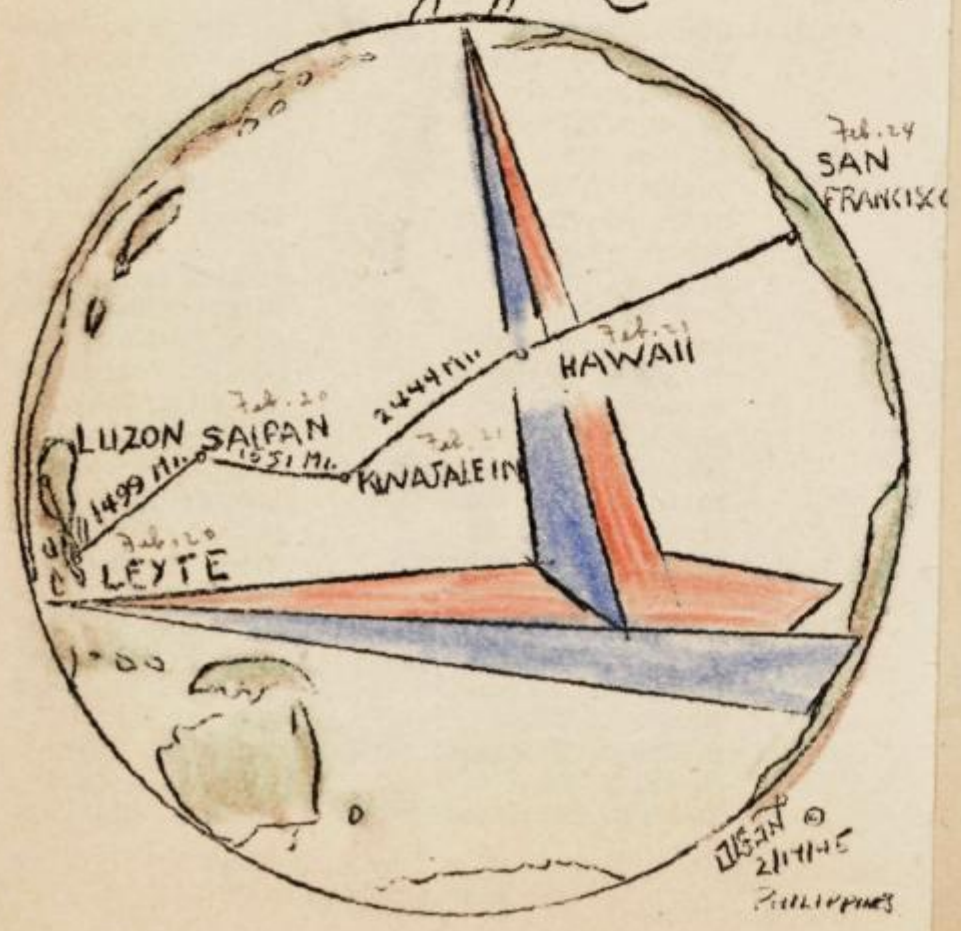
The present members of the Committee are:

NAME	PHILIPPINE CONNECTION
Mrs. Edna B. Hadon, Chairman	Near relatives interned.
Mr. Arthur B. Foye, Treasurer (Haskins & Sells)	Company staff interned.
Mrs. H. M. Cavender, Secretary	Resident. Near relative Military Prisoner of War.
Mr. Martin Taylor, Counsel	New York Correspondent of DeWitt, Perkins and Ponce-Enrile.
Mrs. Roger Anderson In charge of Volunteers	Near relative interned.
Mr. John Cotton (Manila Electric Company)	Resident of Manila.
Mr. Stephen Hagerman (Carrier Corporation)	Former resident of Manila.
Mr. P. M. Haight (International General Electric Company)	Staff interned.
Mrs. Louis Henry (nee Fairchild)	Former resident. Near relatives interned.
Mr. Maurice Lieben	Former resident.
Mr. A. Brock Park (Starr, Park &Freeman)	Company staff interned.
Mr. M. I. Thompson (Insular Lumber Company)	Company staff interned.
Mrs. George Fairchild Honorary Member	Resident. Near relatives interned.
Regular office assistants:	
Mrs. Edward Broderick In charge of United States files	Former Resident.
Mrs. Robert H. Rankin (nee DeWitt) In charge of Philippine files	Near relative interned.

* * * * * * * * * * *

LEYTE TO SAN FRANCISCO

Bon Voyage Luncheon



"Learning Christ"

Teach me, my Lord, to be sweet and gentle in all the events of life—
in disappointments,
in the thoughtlessness of others,
in the insincerity of those I trusted,
in the unfaithfulness of those on whom I relied.

Let me put myself aside,
to think of the happiness of others,
to hide my little pains and heartaches so that I may be the only one to suffer from them.

Teach me to profit by the suffering that comes across my path.

Let me so use it that it may mellow me, not harden nor embitter me,
that it may make me patient, not irritable,
that it may make me broad in my forgiveness, not narrow, haughty, and overbearing.

May no one be less good for having come within my influence; no one less pure, less true, less kind, less noble for having been a fellow-traveler in our journey towards ETERNAL LIFE.

As I go my rounds from one distraction to another, let me whisper from time to time, a word of love to Thee. May my life be lived in the supernatural, full of power for good, and strong in its purpose of sanctity.

IN REPLY REFER TO SPMC N 201 Gates, Marcia L. (N)

WAR DEPARTMENT
SERVICES OF SUPPLY
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
WASHINGTON

19 February 1945

Mr. H. M. Gates,
1034 South 9th Street,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

My dear Mr. Gates:

I know that you are very happy because of the release of 2nd Lieut. Marcia L. Gates, from the Japanese in the Philippines, and I want, in the absence of Colonel Florence A. Blanchfield, Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, to tell you that we here at headquarters share this happiness with you.

Indeed, I speak for the entire Army Nurse Corps when I say that we are not only overjoyed at the deliverance of our Army nurses, but we also are very proud of the fortitude with which they endured these long months of hardship and heartbreak in the prison camp. Their names will go down in the history of the Corps as representative of all that is finest in the Service.

We were deeply touched to learn that the moment they were rescued, the Army nurses were eager to busy themselves taking care of American casualties. This eagerness to serve typifies the true spirit of nursing which these nurses possess in abundance.

It must be a source of consolation to you, as it was, I am sure, a source of satisfaction to Lieut. Gates, to know that her ability to use her nursing skills made life more bearable to those of her companions in misery who fell ill during their terrible ordeal.

Some time soon I hope to be able to tell Lieut. Gates in person of our appreciation of the great service she has rendered her country. Until then, please congratulate her for me, and give her my best wishes for health and happiness and a rapid restoration to a normal way of life.

Sincerely yours,

Mary G. Phillips

MARY G. PHILLIPS,
Lieut. Colonel, A.N.C.
Acting Superintendent.



ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO "THE SURGEON GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C."

SAVE

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

ARMY SERVICE FORCES, NINTH SERVICE COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

IN REPLY REFER TO:

27 February 1945

TO THE BATAAN NURSES

Nuestra casa es de ustedes!

The Post of the Presidio of San Francisco was founded by the Spanish in 1776. It was under construction at the very time our forefathers were pledging "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor" to the Declaration of Independence. The fort was Spanish or Mexican until 1847.

The Spanish and the early Californians were noted for their generous and genuine hospitality. The customary greeting by a host was, "My house is yours".

It is therefore appropriate, not only in keeping with the old custom, but because of the special significance of this occasion, that we earnestly, with all sincerity and in deep appreciation of the honor of having you here tonight say to you, Our house is yours! We really mean it. If we have overlooked anything we could possibly do for you please tell us.

God bless you all. Vayan con Dios.

H. H. Galliett

H. H. GALLIETT,
Colonel, Infantry,
Commanding.

STO. TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP
MANILA



Washing clothes is no fun
Washing from morn 'til day's done.
Cannot rest ; cannot sit
Don't like it ; not a bit!

And when I'm out
Some fine day
I will raise
Our muchacha's pay!

Love
Regards
Glad Valdivia



"In Flight Kwajalein - Hickam"



Capt. M. S. Tolley

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY SENDER

Dispositions de l'expéditeur

Senders must provide for an alternative disposition, striking out the requests not employed, as follows:

IF UNDELIVERABLE AS ADDRESSED:
Au cas de non-remise, le colis doit être

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Livré à M.

(B) Abandon.
Abandonné.

(C) Return to sender. Return charges guaranteed.
Renvoyé à l'expéditeur, qui s'engage à payer les frais de retour.

MRS MARCIA P. GATES
(Signature of sender—*Signature de l'expéditeur*)

211 S. East St.
(Address of sender—*Adresse de l'expéditeur*)

JANESville, Wis.

The address of the package, box, bag, etc., should be written below as well as on the package, etc., itself.

MARCIA Lou GATES
(Name of addressee—*Nom du destinataire*)

American Internee
(Street and number—*Rue et numéro*)

Santo Tomas, MANILA
(City, Province, State, etc.—*Ville, Province, Département etc.*)

P.I.
(Country—*Pays*)

CUSTOMS DECLARATION.

Form 2966

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Parcel Bill No. .....

Entry No. .....

(Date Stamp of Mailing Office)



QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS	VALUE $	Cents
	Cards + Dice	.45	
1 pr.	Pajamas Rayon (Blue)	4	00
1	Dress Cotton (Blue)	4	00
1 pr.	Sandals Blue	2	50
2 pr.	Socks White cotton		70
1	Bracelet Pink cotton	2	00
1	Sewing Kit (Small)		35
1	Slip Rayon White	2	00
3 pr.	Panties 2 cotton 1 rayon white	1	75
2 doz.	Towels 4 linen 2 cotton	2	50
2	wash clothes Pink		20
2	Soap toilet Dr West		10
1	tooth Brush	6	00
200	Vitamin Tablets		50
2 oz.	Bouillon Cubes		20
50	Malted milk Tablets Campbells	1	50
1	Cotton Cigarettes		25
½ lb.	Cheese Cottage (Processed)		08
¼ lb.	Coffee ¼ lb Sugar		03
2	Dried Soup		20
	Hard Candy		20
		$	29.98

DESCRIPTION OF PARCEL
(State whether Box, Package, Bag, etc.)

Gross Weight (Parcel) ..... lbs. ..... ozs.

Net Weight (Contents) ..... lbs. ..... ozs.

Insured No. .....

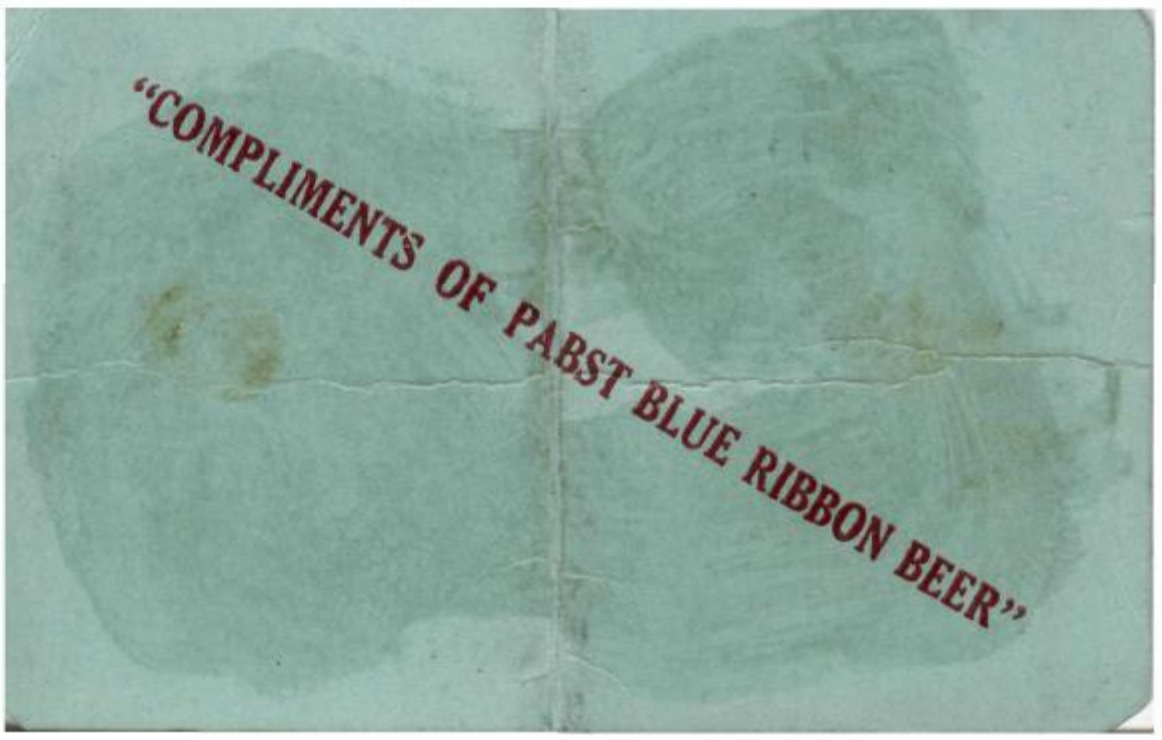
Amount of Insurance .....

UNIVERSITY OF SANTO TOMAS
INTERNMENT CAMP
MANILA, P. I.

This card certifies that

(Name) .....
was an Internee at the University of Santo Tomas
Manila, P. I.
Date in .....
Date out ....

.....
Executive Committee



Information Concerning the Shipment of Relief Supplies
to Americans Detained in the Far East,
Including the Philippines

The American Red Cross is receiving the full cooperation and assistance of the United States Government in its endeavors to arrange for the continuing transmission of relief to American prisoners of war and civilian internees held by the Japanese. Various relief supplies for these Americans which have already been dispatched by the American Red Cross were shipped on the motorship Gripsholm on its first voyage from the United States under the terms of the American-Japanese exchange agreement. These supplies were sent by way of Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa, for eventual distribution in Japan and Japanese-occupied territory under the supervision of the International Red Cross Committee. The American Red Cross requested that the cargo be distributed to Americans detained in Manila, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Japan.

The supplies carried on the first exchange voyage of the Gripsholm included 20,000 American Red Cross standard food parcels containing evaporated milk, biscuits, cocoa, sardines, oleomargarine, beef, sugar, chocolate bars, powdered orange concentrate, prunes, cheese, dehydrated vegetable soup, coffee, cigarettes and tobacco. The vessel also took American Red Cross medical supplies valued at $50,000, as well as 1,000,000 cigarettes and 10,000 tins of smoking tobacco for Americans in Japanese prisoner of war camps. Under arrangements negotiated through the International Red Cross Committee, the American Red Cross shipped for the War and Navy Departments at the same time a supply of clothing and other necessities for members of the United States armed forces who are prisoners of the Japanese.

Word has since been received from the International Red Cross Committee that distribution of these supplies was begun late last autumn and that a portion of the supplies has been shipped to the Philippine Islands. It is expected that on any future voyages of the American exchange vessel additional large quantities of relief supplies will be similarly dispatched for transshipment at Lourenço Marques on board the Japanese exchange vessels. The Japanese Government has not yet consented to the transportation of additional supplies by any other means.

Department of State,

Washington, February 1, 1943.

[redacted]

Civilian Internment Conditions at Manila, Philippine Islands

On January 4, 1942 approximately 3500 men, women, and children were interned by the Japanese at the Santo Tomas Internment Camp at Manila. Of these, over 2500 were American citizens and most of the remainder were of British and Dutch nationality. In addition to the Americans held at Santo Tomas, it is understood that a number of Americans are living at Manila outside the camp and that a number of women with small babies are staying in the Holy Ghost Convent. Some of the sick and aged have been permitted to remain in their own homes under strict surveillance. Internees are sometimes permitted leave to visit families living outside the camp. The names of many of the American civilians interned at Santo Tomas have now been officially reported to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau, Office of the Provost Marshal General, War Department, Washington, D.C., through channels provided by the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929. This Bureau contains a section for information concerning civilian internees. It is not expected that the names of Americans living outside the internment camp will be reported.

Most of the internees are lodged in the main building of Santo Tomas University. This building, opened in 1927, is in the center of a campus of about 150 acres. The campus buildings were never intended to house 3500 persons, however, and the internees are living under crowded conditions. Despite this fact and the consequent inadequate sanitary facilities, the internee administration has made the best of the situation and few complaints have been made on the score of overcrowding. School classes have been organized for the children; lectures and entertainments have been arranged for the adults, and in general a cohesive and well-ordered American community has been organized. Recreational areas for organized sports are available and an area has been set aside for a vegetable garden.

As is to be expected, the greatest difficulty is encountered in supplying the internees with food and medicine. Food has been purchased for the internees from funds made available by the Philippine Chapter of the American Red Cross and in some instances internees have used their own funds to supplement their diet. The diet, planned by doctors of the Rockefeller Foundation, is reported to be monotonous but adequate.

The foregoing unofficial information is based on statements made by the few private individuals who were able to return from Manila on the M.S. Gripsholm and on reports which have been received since then from unofficial sources.

The funds of the Philippine Chapter are by no means inexhaustible and the American Red Cross with the support of this Government is making every effort to arrange for the transmission of additional funds to the Philippine Chapter. Thus far the Japanese Government has not given its consent to the transmission of these funds.

Department of State

February 1, 1943

OUR FRIENDS IN SANTO TOMAS CAMP IN MANILA, P.I.

About noon on Saturday, December 4, I received a long distance telephone call from New York. A gentleman, George J. McCarthy, unknown to me, identified himself as a friend of Sunset Parkinson from whom he had a special message for Margaret Schifflin. Sunset sent her love and wanted us all to know that she and Vol were comfortable and well. My inquiry about Roger Schade and Family, Harold Wilson and George Milne disclosed they were all well too, though Mr. McCarthy seems not to have met Schade's son, Dentler. Mr. Chiddick is also in Camp. Carl ("Slim") Brown and wife Alice are there also. Alice had a bad fall from which she slowly recovered.

Mr. McCarthy is Passenger Traffic Manager, American President Lines Ltd. (formerly "Dollar Line"). About a year before Pearl Harbor he moved from Shanghai to Manila. For nearly twenty years he has lived and traveled over the Orient in his work for Dollar Line and has a wide knowledge and acquaintance in all parts of the Far East. His home in the United States is in Los Angeles and he promised to 'phone me again from Chicago on his way West. As a result I spent about six hours with him in Chicago Friday, December 10. My heart-felt thanks are due him for the account which follows of how our Friends in Santo Tomas live their daily lives.

On the spacious Campus of the Santo Tomas University the internees have built, in several separated areas, a total of 700 "Shacks" or "Shanties", rectangular in form, varying in size from 10' x 10' to 12' x 18'. These are of bamboo construction, and have mostly corrugated iron roofs, and sometimes siding of the same material. As it never is very cold, they are essentially sheltered against wind and rain, and sun in the daytime. They have from three to seven occupants, according to size and individual requirements, but average three to four per shack.

Parkinson's shack, about 12' x 12', adjoints that of my informant, McCarthy, and thus there sprang up a very close friendship. Sleeping quarters are in the Main Building. Men and women, regardless of marital status, are domiciled in separate buildings, sometimes as many as seven or eight in a room. Until recently this rule was inflexible. Recently G.V.P. was permitted to build a lean to on his shack in which he alone may sleep.

More recently about 180 men have been given cots in the Gymnasium where they sleep in one large space. The shacks provide at least some isolation and privacy in the daytime and are reasonably comfortable. To them the internees bring the food which is issued from a general and well equipped kitchen located in the Main Building. The food supplied by the Japanese General Administrator is cooked by white cooks (internees) in this kitchen. More elsewhere about food.

The entire camp is kept scrupulously clean under a Sanitation and Health Bureau, headed by a Chairman under whose general direction the work is done by the internees. Mr. McCarthy, for instance, was in charge of Gutters and Drains. He told me that cooperation from nearly everybody in the Camp helped keep it clean and healthy and a place in which the internees took pride. The Japanese cannot understand it at all.

The internees as individuals have no contacts with the Japanese Commandant responsible to the Jap Government for the Camp. The necessary contacts and dealings with him are through Chairman of Executive Committee, at this time Carrol Grinnell, formerly Manager, General Electric Company in Manila. Mr. McCarthy tells me he is very good. Then there is an Advisory Committee and the Philippine Red Cross. The organization chart of the Camp, reproduced in Internews, indicates that the Camp is exceptionally well organized and entirely self-governed, and it is fortunate for all concerned that the many able executives interned have so nobly dedicated themselves to serve. Another riddle for the Japs.

On the subject of food, it seems to me the picture is somewhat less satisfactory. There are two meals per day provided by the Jap Government. These meals will suffice for adequate nourishment but nothing more, and moreover become monotonous. Coconut milk is served with a cereal consisting of rice and cornmeal for breakfast; a tablespoon of brown sugar, every second morning a cup of coffee, which will be drunk black unless one-half of the coconut milk served with the cereal is reserved for coffee; fruit, generally cooked dried apples or apricots; there were prunes once but these are no more; occasionally a banana or other tropical fruit. The line opens at 7:00 A.M. and they take their food away to the shacks for eating. The evening meal which commences at 4:30 P.M. is, of course, more substantial; soup, scrambled duck eggs, meat balls, meat loaf, cooked green vegetables, pudding for dessert, and tea. Those over sixty years old are served a light luncheon at noon.

The above is what the internee, who has no money, gets for food. Those who are still supplied with money, and I am very happy that all our friends are reported still in this class, have available to them supplementary supplies which are brought in and sold at 10% above cost. The profit goes into a fund for the benefit of indigent internees. Green vegetables are grown in the Camp in considerable quantity.

There is a meat commissary, another for vegetables, one for fresh fruits and one for miscellaneous canned and dried foods. In addition, there are several pushcart vendors with vegetables and fresh fruits. A year ago these extra supplies were quite liberal, but now foods of all kinds are scarce and very expensive.

Very little fresh milk gets to Santo Tomas. The Japs cleaned out all the supply of canned milk in Manila for with them the army comes first. Eggs occasionally are available at twenty-five cents each. Small broiler chickens, which were once plentiful and cheap in Manila, go at $2.00 per pound, and my informant paid $10.00 for a one pound can of Maxwell House Coffee. Excellent bananas are nearly always available; avocados, papayas, mangoes and other tropical fruit. On the whole, those with money have kept well nourished and healthy. McCarthy says neither Sunset nor Vol have been ill since interned January 4, 1942.

In the way of entertainment, they have in the evening radio concerts from 7:15 P.M. to 8:45 P.M. broadcast from the Main Building from recorded music. The Camp has collected over 1,000 choice records of popular and classical music. The concerts end with the theme song to prepare for roll call at 9:00 P.M.; at 10:45 P.M. all lights are out. There are classes during the day in various languages, Music Appreciation, Astronomy, etc., etc. There are several Male Choruses which give concerts; Soft Ball League with about six competing teams, Soccer Foot Ball and Basket Ball.

Thus it appears that the internees have done a good job of keeping up morale and impressing their Jap Captors tremendously with their accomplishment. Mr. McCarthy stresses the need of more action in U. S. A. by the friends of Philippine Civilian Internees to urge our Government to arrange another exchange immediately, writing Senators and Congressmen, State Department, urging prompt action.

Mr. McCarthy says practically no mail or cables have been received in Santo Tomas. Of at least three cables sent by his wife he received only one which was filed in the States in April 1943 and delivered to him late in July 1943. The only message received by the Parkinsons came from Vol's Shrine. If any of you know the name and location of Vol's Shrine Temple, please send it to George J. McCarthy, 514 W. 6th Street, Los Angeles, California.

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December 15, 1943

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(GROUP) MESSAGES FOR TRANSMISSION

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TO: MARCIA L. GATES ROOM: 40

FROM: YOUR LOVED ONES

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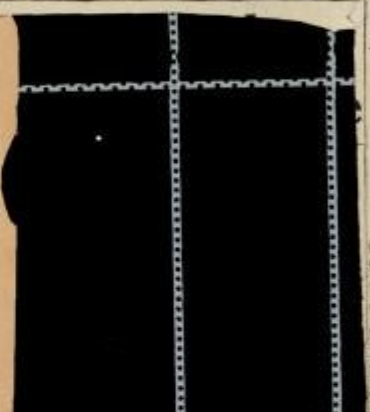
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U. S. FORCES MAY LEAVE MANILA; MORE JAPS LAND

Plan Considered as Move To Halt Foe Air Raids



At Least 100 Transports in Luzon Waters

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—(AP)—The war department said today Gen. Douglas MacArthur had reported Japanese troops had landed in two additional areas on the island of Luzon and consideration was being given to the withdrawal of the commonwealth government and military forces from Manila.

General MacArthur, with his staff, personally took to the field to lead his forces.

One landing, the Christmas eve communique said, was near Nasugbu, about 15 miles south of the entrance to Manila Bay and 50 miles southwest of the city itself.

The other was near Mauban, 30 miles north of Atimonan, on Lamon bay, where landings were reported last night. Mauban is 55 miles southeast of Manila.

100 ENEMY TRANSPORTS

"The size of these forces has not yet been determined," the communique said, but it added:

"It is estimated that at least 100 enemy transports, in several convoys, are now in waters around the Philippine islands.

"Each of these fleets of troopships is accompanied by strong naval and air escort."

The war department said the withdrawal of the island government and military forces from the capital city of the Philippines would make it possible to declare Manila an open city and thus spare the civilian residents from aerial bombardment.

The communique said:

"Beach heads previously seized by the invaders are being rapidly enlarged as landing forces are augmented.

HEAVY FIGHTING CITED

"Heavy fighting continues near the Lingayen gulf where the main invasion effort is being made. Though American and Philippine troops are greatly outnumbered, they are offering stiff resistance to the Japanese forces in a series of delaying actions.

"Intense enemy air activity continues in the Manila area. Consideration is being given to the withdrawal of the commonwealth government and military forces from Manila. This would make it possible to declare Manila an open city and spare the civilian residents unnecessary casualties from aerial bombardment."

DEFENDERS HARD BESET

In two communiques during the day, General MacArthur's headquarters made it plain the defenders were hard beset.

"Forty transports are off the coast at Atimonan," said one. "Fighting is very heavy. Troops of the U. S. armed forces of the Far East are behaving very well but are greatly outnumbered.

"There is very heavy fighting in the North. Our troops

Readers

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HONGKONG FATE SEALED BY JAP ATTACK: TOKIO

Put U.S.-British Sea Loss at 140,000 Tons.

TOKIO, Dec. 13 (Official Radio Received by Associated Press).—The Japanese claimed tonight that a land drive in their week-old Pacific-Asiatic offensive had "sealed the fate" of

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Chicago Sunday Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FINAL

VOLUME C.—NO. 50 | DECEMBER 14, 1941. | PRICE TEN CENTS

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NEW RAID ON MANILA; 75 DIE

300 WOUNDED, 100 HOMES AND STORES FIRED

Four Enemy Planes Are Shot Down.

(Map on page 3.)

MANILA, Dec. 14 [Sunday] (AP).—American flyers smashed hard at a Japanese bombing attack on Manila yesterday—the war's worst on the Philippine capital—in which at least 75 persons were killed and 300 wounded.

A checkup today showed that a three mile residential area near Nichols airfield was wrecked, while the American air fighters and strong anti-aircraft defenses forced the Japanese attackers, flying in tight formation, to undershoot and overshoot their target.

An army spokesman said at 7:35 a. m. today [5:35 p. m. Saturday, Chicago time] that operations were proceeding against the Japanese at three Luzon landing points—in the region of Aparri, in the north, Vigan, in the northwest, and Legaspi, in the southeast.

"There is no change in the situation," he added.

The night passed without incident through the Archipelago, he said, except for a bombless air raid alarm here from 7:20 a. m. to 6:15 a. m.

Yesterday's casualties brought the city's death toll so far to more than 200, but final figures may exceed this.

Four Planes Reported Downed.

At least four planes were reported shot down from the 43 planes which bombed Manila objectives and the other planes which attacked Clark field to the north and another field in Nueva Ecija province, which also is in the north central part of Luzon Island.

Three planes were reported shot down by anti-aircraft fire in the north, and one by the Manila harbor defenses.

The Japanese planes wheeled over Manila in their first attack since Wednesday and left a trail of small fires among flimsy shacks which still glowed early this morning. One small blaze was still visible at a remote end of Nichols field.

Eight Foot Crater Formed.

The area of ruins was deserted and the flames grotesquely outlined the gutted framework of stores, beer halls, small starro dwellings, and abandoned horse drawn carriages. Among the victims were many horses, still in harness.

Pieces of sheet iron, used to roof the shacks, dangled atop light wires where they had been blown by bombs. One bomb tore a hole in a stone fence and left a crater eight feet in diameter, but most of the bombs were light weight, as shown by four foot craters.

Nearly Every Home Hit.

The ruins began some distance from Nichols field. A space was spared, and then for several blocks virtually every house on both sides of the road was burned, smashed or ripped apart.

A Chinese, who had watched Japanese bombing for several years in China, attributed the inaccuracy to the intense anti-aircraft fire.

The Philippine constabulary said three time bombs had been found in Caloocan, a Manila suburb, presumably dropped by the raiders.

Landing Force Wiped Out.

The Philippine army wiped out Japanese forces which had gained a foothold on western Luzon Island yesterday, and patrols of fighter planes teamed with interceptors to take a heavy toll from attacking Japanese bombers.

Ground troops were credited officially with having disposed of the Japanese forces which landed in the Lingayen area, some 120 miles north of Manila, within striking distance of the capital. Lingayen is a port at the head of Lingayen gulf, the most sheltered spot on the west side of Luzon with the exception of Manila bay itself.

"Several air fields were attacked by enemy aircraft today," said Gen. MacArthur's Saturday afternoon communique.

U. S. Losses Slight.

"Reports so far are meager, but it is believed our losses were slight. Some Japanese planes were destroyed, including one shot down by anti-aircraft battery of the harbor defenses, but the number so far is undetermined. The situation on the ground has not changed. Mopping up of the Lingayen area has been concluded."

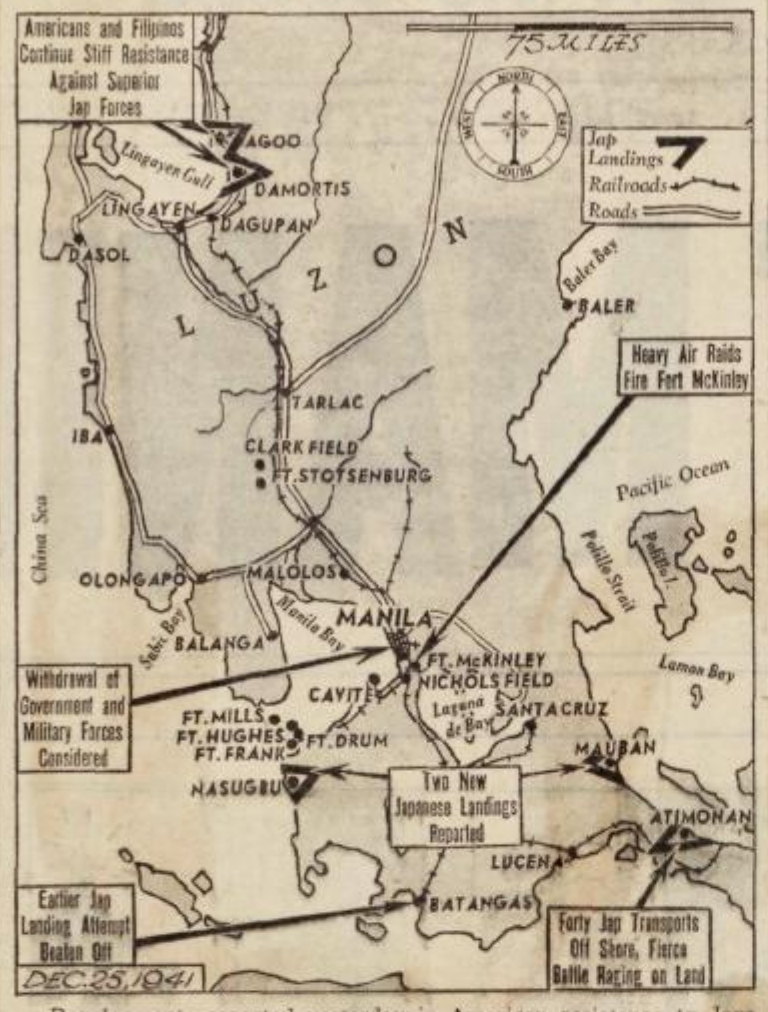
An official statement Thursday had said that the situation at Lingayen

[Continued on page 5, column 5.]



Developments in Philippines

(Story on page 1.)



Developments reported yesterday in American resistance to Japanese invasion of Luzon Island in the Philippines are told in captions.

MANILA NEUTRAL IF CALLED OPEN; GOES TO WINNER

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

If Manila is declared an open city as expected, that capital would be neutralized under international law, with the occupants refraining from military operations and the enemy enjoined from attacking it.

The main guarantee behind the declaration is that the open city contains no legitimate military objectives. The general rule as enacted by The Hague convention declares: "Aerial [and other] bombardment is legitimate only when directed at a military objective, that is to say, an object which the destruction or injury would constitute a distinct military advantage to the belligerent."

The purpose of the open city declaration is to avoid destruction and civilian causualties. The open city thus goes intact to the winner of the battle for it, which must be waged outside the city itself. Paris was saved by this means after the Germans bombed it systemically once, and other cities in Europe fell to the Nazis more or less intact. Rotterdam and Belgrade were declared open before the Germans destroyed a great part of them in mass bombings.



—From the New York Herald Tribune

Here on the Kra isthmus of the Malay peninsula the Axis would like to see Japan construct a canal which would circumvent Singapore and provide a direct route between the China sea and Indian ocean. The inset shows how two rivers would reduce actual digging necessary for the canal.

M'ARTHUR MAY HEAD U. S. ARMY; MADE GENERAL

Capital Sees Choice to Lead All Forces Against Axis

Special to the Sentinel

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—President Roosevelt today elevated Lt. Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur, U. S. commander-in-chief in the Far East, to the rank of full general, as reports grew of an imminent Washington conference of the democratic powers to unify plans for worldwide prosecution of the war against the Axis.

Officials maintained a tight lipped silence on reports Prime Minister Winston Churchill might even come to Washington to represent Great Britain at the momentous meeting.

MAY BE FIELD CHIEF

Elevation of MacArthur to the rank of full general was regarded as a preliminary move to his possible appointment by President Roosevelt as commanding general of U. S. armies in the field—the position held by Gen. John J. Pershing in World war 1.

Acting with speed and complete unanimity, the senate this afternoon confirmed President Roosevelt's elevation of MacArthur.

President Roosevelt told his press conference this morning conversations have been underway for several weeks between the major powers aligned in the common effort to smash Japan, Germany and Italy.

He declined comment, however, on the prospect of a Washington inter-Allied war council.



—Gazette staff photo.

A HAPPY DAY AT SCHOOL—Children at the nursery school operated by Mrs. Marcia Porter Mills, 211 S. East street, are beginning to understand the reason Mrs. Mills is so overjoyed today for she has told them that her daughter, Lt. Marcia Gates, an army nurse, has been freed from a Jap prison camp in Manila.

It was business as usual today for Mrs. Mills, though the telephone rang constantly as friends from all over the state called to express their delight at the good news. The flowers which form a background for the picture of Lt. Gates which she is showing to the children were brought to school this morning by Priscilla and John Freitag whose father, Major Sam Freitag, is serving in a general army hospital in France.

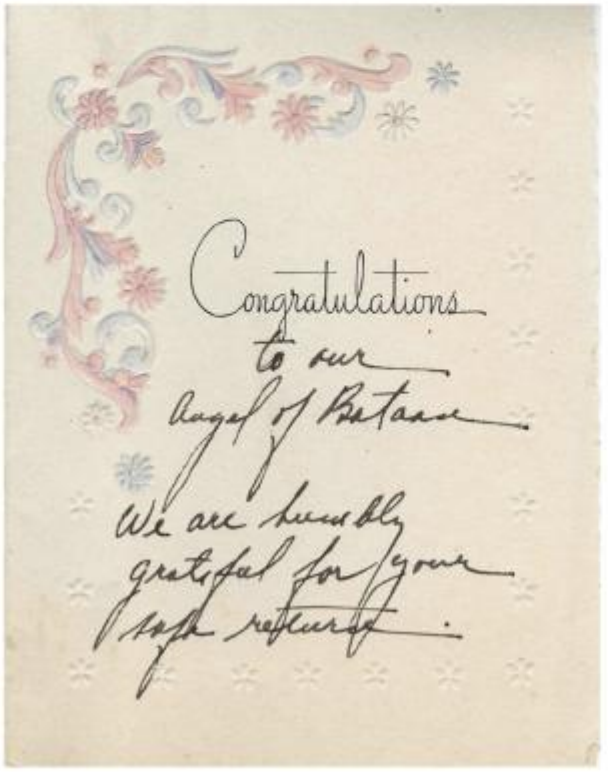
Many of the children who attended the nursery school have fathers in service, both in the United States and overseas. Front row, from left, are Janet Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Morris, 320 S. Wisconsin avenue; Wendy Weiss, whose father, Ensign Howard Weiss, is on an LST in the Pacific; Judy Bloomfield, daughter of Lt. Kenneth Bloomfield who has been reported missing in action in the Philippines; Richard Haney, son of Pvt. J. C. Haney who was wounded in action in Belgium recently; Sarah Lee Michael, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Michael, 628 Milton avenue; Bobby Allen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Pat-Alan of the WCLO staff, 316 Dodge street. Top row, from left, George Grimm, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Grimm, 119 S. Bluff street; Dorothy Carr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Carr, 315 S. Wisconsin avenue; Mollie Ehrlinger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ehrlinger, 218 Jackman street; Priscilla Freitag; John Freitag; Donald Bliss, son of Capt. Donald Tiffany Bliss, whose father is in service in Italy; and John Rothe Jr., whose father is a navy athletic director in Minneapolis, Minn.

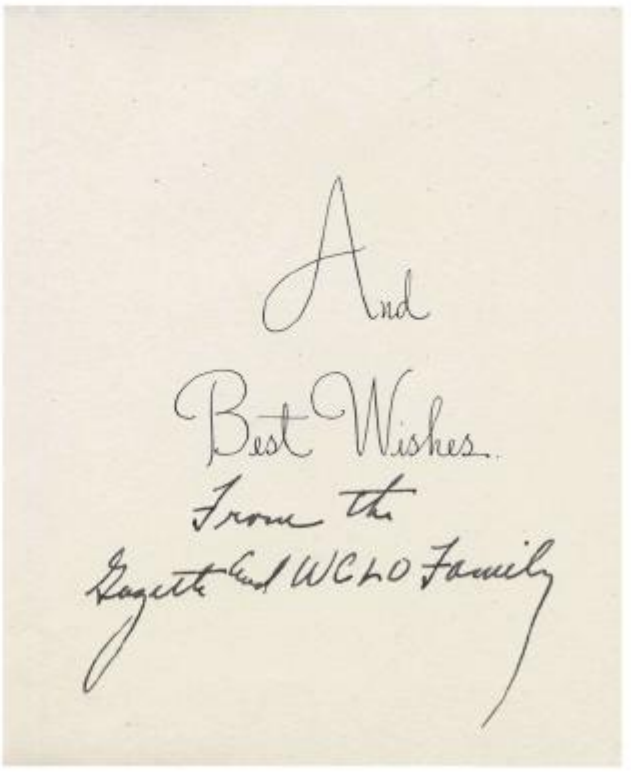


We will surely expect you
in here to stay with us
next Monday – so if your
train of arrival stopped be
uncertain – please take a
taxi out here.
Shall fix up the belated birthday gift
next week.
We're all so proud of
you – Mar dear!
– Pop

This special greeting's prompted
By many thoughts of you,
And thoughts, too, of the splendid work
That you've been called to do.
In the cheer you give to others,
In your service day by day,
May you keep that faith and courage
That will brighten all your way.

The Happiest Birthday, dear
you've ever had. & loads of
love – Always Dad





Nurses Are Happy at Reunion

(Story in adjoining column.)



[Associated Press Wirephoto.]

Lt. Col. Jane Clement (left), who spent 42 months on New Guinea, greeting Lt. Ruby Motley (center) and 2d Lt. Ruby C. Bradley, army nurses just returned from Bataan and Corregidor.

68 HEROINES OF BATAAN ARRIVE IN TEARS OF JOY

Hamilton Field, Cal., Feb. 24 (AP).—Heroines of Corregidor and Bataan came home today. Sixty-seven army nurses and specialists and one Red Cross worker arrived on four planes.

"Back home! O, it's so good! It's so good! You just can't know."

Such was the refrain repeated again and again by the women who nursed the wounded and the dying in the desperate days of America's defeat and who then suffered thru nearly three years of Japanese captivity.

The nurses and specialists were the first group of liberated Americans to be brought home. They were rescued from Santo Tomas internment camp in Manila Feb. 2.

They were taken from here to Letterman hospital, San Francisco, for a physical check-up and treatment until they are released to visit relatives and friends.

One Chicago Nurse.

The roster of repatriated nurses, with next of kin or friend includes these from Chicagoland:

Lt. Eleanor R. Garen, Mrs. Lulu Garen, South Bend, Ind.

Lt. Marcia L. Gates, Mrs. Marcia Gates Mills, Janesville, Wis.

Lt. Brunetta Kuehlthau, Mrs. George Kuehlthau, West Bend, Wis.

Lt. Alice J. Hahn, Mrs. Cornelius Moynihan, 2463 Ainslie st., Chicago.

Lt. Winifred P. Madden, Mrs. Frank Madden, Montello, Wis.

Lt. Earleen Allen Francis, Mrs. Ruth Allen, Jacksonville, Ill.

Lt. Kuelthau of West Bend, Wis., a physiotherapist, volunteered and was sent to the Sternberg general hospital at Manila to Corregidor; then to Bataan, back to Corregidor and finally, as a prisoner of war, to Santo Tomas.

Lt. Garen of South Bend is going home as soon as she can. "Some baby nephews and nieces have grown up. I want to see them," she said.

Couldn't Believe It.

Lt. Minnie Breese, whose mother lives at Richmond Heights, Mo., and who was born at Arlington Heights, Ill., couldn't believe the American troops had entered Santo Tomas.

"I had to go and touch one of them," she said. "I cried like a baby, everybody cried, even the man in the camp—and some of the soldiers, too. O, they were so tall! It was so good to see them!"

As the three transport planes and one hospital plane swung over San Francisco in formation, the nurses sat in complete silence. Tears started coming to eyes. When the planes landed at Hamilton field and the nurses stepped out, some openly crying with joy, they were almost mobbed by old army friends and other well-wishers.

The repatriates could hardly get used to the experience of being free Americans homeward bound again. They exclaimed with wonder and glee over such ordinary things as a copper cent—"a good old penny." Some appeared to have recovered normal vitality, but they were all underweight.

5 Feet but Still Tough.

Maj. Maude Davidson, 59 year old senior chief nurse, was alert and eager despite long, progressive malnutrition.

"I can still be pretty tough," she said.

Maj. Davidson, 5 feet tall, weighed 156 pounds when she was captured on Corregidor May 6, 1942. She weighed 80 pounds when liberated.

The younger nurses [average age about 30] were anxious to pick up the threads of life.

"Where is Mrs. Roosevelt now?" asked Lt. Eunice F. Young of Arkport, N. Y.

She explained that the news of Mrs. Roosevelt's Australia visit in September, 1943, had reached internees by way of the grapevine.

Hear Old Songs First Time.

The song, "Remember Pearl Harbor," was brand new to these Americans. They were just hearing for the first time the lines of that and other popular songs of the last three years.

They spoke with reverent pride of Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, American commander who was captured with them on Corregidor.

"The food was the worst part," said Lt. Winifred Madden of Montello, Wis.

Page Four

Cable Arrives from Lt. Gates

"Happy news, Mom. Anticipation. Marcia Gates." That's all it said, but that cablegram was enough to make Mrs. Marcia Porter Mills, 211 S. East street, one of Janesville's happiest residents Thursday afternoon. It was the second big moment of the week for this mother, who only Monday evening learned that her daughter, Lt. Marcia Gates, an army nurse, was one of three from Wisconsin freed when the American army opened the gates of Santo Tomas internment camp in Manila.

The cable came through the inquiry unit home service, National Headquarters of the American Red Cross. The mother's interpretation of the message on the cablegram would follow in sequence a letter which Mrs. Mills wrote last November when Janesville residents were advised to send letters through the local Red Cross chapter, which would be delivered to the prisoners upon their release from internment.

In her letter at that time, Mrs. Mills wrote of her marriage to "Uncle Charlie," as Mr. Mills was always called by Lt. Gates, and told her daughter that she had purchased a cottage for her to come and rest in upon her release. She also mentioned many other things in the letter that she knew would please her daughter. So, Mrs. Mills believes Lt. Gates was expressing her pleasure over all the "good news" and the anticipation of coming home to rest at the cottage and meet all her former apquaintances. Lt. Gates served on Bataan and Corregidor.

The two other Wisconsin army nurses who with Lt. Gates, were announced as liberated Monday night, are Brunetta Kuelthau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Kuelthau, West Bend; and Winnie Madden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Madden, town of Buffalo, Marquette county. Lt. Madden served on Corregidor and Lt. Kuelthau with the army on Bataan.

These three nurses are the only Wisconsin prisoners at Santo Tomas whose names have been released as far as the Gazette has been able to learn.



—AP Wirephoto

A romance which began when both were Japanese prisoners of war in the Santo Tomas camp in the Philippines ended in marriage at West Palm Beach, Fla., Wednesday, for Capt. Alice Zwicker, Brownville, Me., and Robert B. Dameron, Los Angeles.

Release Of Nurses From Jap Prison Brings Joy



LT. ALICE HAHN



LT. MARCIA GATES

Release of army nurses by the American forces which recaptured Santo Tomas university in Manila Sunday brought joyful tidings to several Rockford households last night—for among the more than 50 nurses freed after almost three years of Japanese captivity were two who have relatives living here.

Released from captivity were Second Lts. Alice Hahn, Cleveland, Wis., niece of Mrs. L. M. Caldwell, 1830 Camp avenue, and Marcia Lou Gates, daughter of Mrs. Marcia P. Mills, 211 South East avenue, Janesville, and sister of Mrs. Eugene Lee, Rockford hospital nurse, 1420 North Day avenue, and Mrs. Denton Fry, employed by the Woodward Governor company, 406 South Greenview avenue. Lt. Gates' third sister, Mrs. Howard Munns, is a teacher in the Belvidere high school.

Lt. Hahn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Val Hahn of Cleveland, and Lt. Gates took nurses training together in a Chicago hospital, entered the army nurse corps at the same time, and were sent to the Philippines in October of 1941.

Lt. Hahn's parents had been without direct word from her since Dec. 7, 1941, but Mrs. Mills was informed by the war department Dec. 19, 1942, that Lt. Gates was a prisoner. Previously, Lt. Sue Gallagher, also an army nurse, had written her that when she left Corregidor on April 29, a week before that island fortress fell to the Japanese, Lt. Gates was serving there. Several prisoner of war postcards were received later by Mrs. Mills.

When the Gripsholm arrived in this country 18 months ago with exchange prisoners from the Philippines, the Hahns heard indirectly from some of the rescued Americans that their daughter was in the Santo Tomas camp.

The indirect reports said that Lt. Hahn was well, and when not actively nursing prisoners was continuing her studies at the university.

News of her daughter's release left Mrs. Mills visibly affected. "I'd never given up hope," she declared, "and can only thank God that Marcia is free again. I have not heard from her directly — only through the newspapers and radio."

Her daughter she said, first was assigned to an army hospital at Fort McKinley, near Manila. Later she served on Bataan and then was transferred to Corregidor, where she apparently was taken prisoner.

68 nurses home from Jap prison

Hamilton Field, Calif., Feb. 24 (AP).—Heroines of Corregidor and Bataan came home today. There were 68 of them, arriving at 1:45 PM on three big transports and one hospital plane—67 Army nurses and specialists and one Red Cross worker.

Back home! Away from the blood and dirt of war. Away from the body and soul hunger of a prison camp.

"Back home! Oh, it's so good! It's so good You just can't know!"

3 YEARS AS PRISONERS

Such was the refrain repeated again and again by the women who nursed the wounded and the dying in the bitter, desperate days of America's defeat, and then suffered through nearly three years of Japanese captivity.

The nurses and specialists were the first group of the many thousands of liberated Americans in the Philippines to be brought home. They were rescued from Santo Tomas internment camp in Manila Feb. 2.

From here they were taken to Letterman hospital, San Francisco, for a physical checkup and treatment until they are released to visit relatives and friends in various parts of the United States.

UNASHAMED TEARS

As the four planes swung over San Francisco in formation, the nurses sat in complete silence. Tears came to some eyes.

When the planes landed and the nurses stepped out, some openly crying with joy, they were almost mobbed by old Army friends and other well-wishers. They could hardly get used to being free Americans homeward bound again.

They exclaimed with wonder and glee over such ordinary things as a copper penny. They stared with wide, weary eyes. Some appeared to have recovered normal vitality, but they were all underweight.

Maj. Maude Davidson, 59-year-old senior chief nurse, was alert and eager despite long, progressive malnutrition.



Portrays heroine's life

Last Army Nurse to leave Manila prior to it's capture by the Japs in December 1941, Major Flora Fellmeth, 2322 N. Commonwealth, will have her experiences portrayed today over the radio, in the first of a 26-week series designed to spur recruiting of nurses for the armed forces.



Lts. Rosemary Hogan (left), Chattanooga, Okla., and Rita Palmer, Boston, Mass., display Purple Heart medals awarded them in San Francisco. They were Jap captives. Lt. Palmer was Corregidor's "black nightgown girl" because of the sleeping garment she had. —*AP Wirephoto*

1941.

Downs First Jap



Randall D. Keator (above), 24, of Camoti, La., is credited with being the first American pilot to shoot down a Japanese plane over the Philippines. After his initial bag he engaged in fighting in which three more Japanese planes crashed.

Daring Luzon rescue—

Smith leaps with chutists freeing 2,146

EXCLUSIVE

By FRANK SMITH

(TIMES Staff Correspondent)

(Copyright, 1945, by The Chicago TIMES, Inc.)

Los Banos Internment Camp, Luzon, P. I., Feb. 23 (Special Radio, Delayed).—In another of their daring, slashing surprise raids, American paratroopers and Filipino guerrillas at dawn today brought freedom to 2,146 civilian internees held in this Japanese internment camp 30 miles south of Manila, behind enemy lines.

The daring raid—the fourth such heroic liberation in the Philippines—was carried out by troops of the 11th Airborne Division of the 14th Corps under Maj. Gen. Joe Swing.

I dropped at Los Banos Internment camp today with 123 men of the 511th Parachute regiment under command of Lt. John M. Ringler of Tonawanda, N. Y.

We burst into the camp through a batch of machine-gun fire by Jap guards, who did not flee in spite of the American paratroopers bailing out all around them. All Jap guards were liquidated.



Frank Smith

(The Associated Press reports from Manila that the Japanese commander, his staff and 243 guards were killed by the raiders. The 2,146 Allied and co-belligerent captives freed and carried to safety include 1,589 Americans, 325 Britons, 56 Canadians, 33 Australians.

(The raid was made by 1,500 men. Only two of the captives were wounded in the brief battle at the camp, and two of the rescuing force were killed and two wounded.

(The A. P. said the attack was opened by paratroopers under command of Col. Robert H. Soule, who surprised the Jap garrison at its morning calisthenics. At the same time, the guerrilla forces which had quietly infiltrated the area surrounding the camp for several days, attacked by land.)



YANKS and Filipino guerrillas free 2,146 prisoners from Jap camp at Los Banos, 30 miles south of Manila.

We were met by milling crowds

(OVER)

Japs in Philippines Are Well Equipped

Light Guns, Five Day Rations Increase Mobility

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—(AP)—The Japanese invading troops were pictured today in military advices from the Philippines as being especially equipped with light weapons and emergency rations to fight for days without support from their supply ships.

The invaders pouring ashore in the Lingayen gulf area north of Manila and at other points on the key island of Luzon are armed with .25 caliber rifles and machine guns as standard equipment, official reports said.

These are considerably lighter than the harder hitting weapons of the American-Filipino defenders and dispatches have said they often inflict only slight wounds, but the lighter weight gives the compensating advantage of mobility. The weapons are credited with ample accuracy up to 1,000 yards.

CARRY FIVE DAYS RATIONS

The Japanese trooper is able to carry upwards of 400 rounds of ammunition, possibly twice the burden of .30 caliber bullets the individual American or Filipino soldier can lug in cartridge belts, even though the enemy on the average is smaller in stature than an American.

The invaders were said also to be equipped with rations sufficient for five days, consisting of rice and concentrated meat. The standard American army ration for use when field kitchens cannot be brought within reach of the firing line sufficies for only one day.

Although reports from the islands said some of the Japanese were ill trained, poorly armed youths, officials here said they had military dispatches stating that the bulk of the invading army was composed of veteran shock troops with a background of fighting experience in China.

RELIES ON GREEN TROOPS

General MacArthur, fighting against odds, has to rely himself heavily on incompletely trained Filipino troops, who nevertheless have been commended repeatedly for behaving well under fire.

Recently mobilized troops of the Philippine commonwealth make up the bulk of the defense forces, although General MacArthur has a substantial stiffening of American units and such native professional soldiers as the Philippine Scouts, who are an integral part of the United States army.

Summary Of War

MANILA — Philippine battles grow in intensity but Americans hold own; great air activity; Manila spared bombs.

JAPS 50 MILES AWAY; 100 SHIPS BRING NEW ARMY

Two More Landings on Luzon Coast.

(Map on page 2.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 24 (AP).—The war department said today Gen. Douglas MacArthur had reported Japanese troops had landed in two additional areas on the Island of Luzon, and consideration was being given to the withdrawal of the commonwealth government and military forces from Manila.

The war department said the withdrawal of the island government and military forces from the capital would make it possible to declare Manila an open city and thus spare the civilian residents from aerial bombardment.

Two More Landings.

The text of the evening communique follows:

"1. Philippine theater: The commanding general, United States forces in the far east, reports that Japanese troops today landed in two additional areas on the Island of Luzon. One landing was accomplished near Mauban, about 30 miles north of Atimonan, where troops landed last night. The other landing was effected near Nasugbu in Batangas province, on the west side of Luzon, 50 miles southwest of Manila.

"Beach heads previously seized by the invaders are being rapidly enlarged as landing forces are augmented.

Great Armada Sighted.

"Heavy fighting continues near the Lingayen gulf where the main invasion effort is being made. The American and Philippine troops are greatly outnumbered, they are offering stiff resistance to the Japanese forces in a series of delaying actions.

"It is estimated that at least 100 enemy transports, in several convoys, are now in waters around the Philippine Islands. Each of these fleets of troopships is accompanied by strong naval and air escort.

May Declare Open City.

"Intense enemy air activity continues in the Manila area. Consideration is being given to the withdrawal of the commonwealth government and military forces from Manila. This would make it possible to declare Manila an open city and spare the civilian residents unnecessary casualties from aerial bombardment.

"2. There is nothing to report from other areas."

In an earlier communique today the war department told of the appearance of enemy troop ships off Batangas and Japanese landings near Atimonan.

Military observers saw in the several Japanese landings an effort to press upon Manila from two or more directions in a pincers movement, thereby compelling McArthur to divide his meager forces and meet the enemy on several fronts simultaneously.

There remained complete silence about the situation at Davao, port on the Island of Mindanao where the Japanese landed in force last week.

Lt. Gates---

(Continued from Page 1)

the Americans finally came in the Yanks would have no truck with what the nurses thought was nice thick rice mush. They celebrated Christmas with a tree and crude toys made by the prisoners.

"The place was lousy with rumors," the nurse declared, "and every rumor was the real McCoy but when traced it faded into thin air." Radios were forbidden but after the release a radio was found hidden in the wall of a hut. In September they heard the B-29s coming over but were forbidden to look up.

Men prisoners who disobeyed and looked up were forced to stand in the sun and look up for half a day at a time. Filipinos often threw messages tied to rocks over the wall but most of them were picked up by Jap guards. There were Americans who curried favor with the Japs for better food. They were despised by the other prisoners for their spying and telling.

Get Tip on Leyte

Then one day the announcement came over the loud speaker: "All who have not had typhoid shots are to report to the hygiene department, better later than never, better Leyte than never." Then they knew that something pretty wonderful had happened on Leyte.

They sensed something because the Japs began burning money and killing their pigs, and they could hear the tanks and guns in the distance. They tried to picture what it would be like and what they would do when the Yanks came. Afterwards they learned that the American troops came a day ahead of schedule because Filipino guerrillas troops had stolen Japanese papers that included the plan to transport the prisoners to Japan.

It was 7:30 in the evening when the Yanks came, lighting up the court yard with flares from tanks. "Are you Americans?" the prisoners kept yelling, suspecting that this might be a trap. They didn't know for sure that they were being delivered until Lt. Gates said they heard the glorious strong voice of a Yank yelling: "God dammit, get that jeep out of the way."

"Battlin' Basic" was the first tank to roll into the camp and on it was a Filipino guerilla whom Lt. Gates had nursed on Bataan. He had been in the Death March, and had escaped from Fort O'Donnell. Marcia jumped onto the tank and literally hugged its angular frame.

No one slept that night. The wounded from the Manila battle were brought in and took over civilian beds. They slept on the Beauty Rest mattresses brought in by the elite of Manila. The Yanks wore fine silk pajamas and were washed and re-washed by eager civilian hands. One wounded Yank sat up in bed and yelled "Oh boy, if my mother could only see me now."

Lt. Gates kept running to the window, trying to see how a free world looked. On the third day after they were freed, she was working in the laboratory after coming off the night shift when Lt. Norman McCarthy, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. McCarthy, Janesville, came to see her.

Drive Past Snipers

He wanted her to come with him to have breakfast at his headquarters. Marcia, in blue denim shorts, a Filipino skirt and wooden shoes, and a blanket over her shoulders, made her entrance to freedom on the arm of Lt. McCarthy, who took her across the city in a jeep. Snipers were on all sides of them, the city was burning and there was mad confusion which they never noticed so eager were they to get to the Spanish home where the military affairs unit was quartered.

And that breakfast: Marcia blushes as she think how she ate six hot cakes with syrup and gravy on the side, while Lt. McCarthy sat by mincing on one cake. She had real coffee too.

Then she realized that she was "so tired, so dirty and so stuffed."

Norman's commanding officer suggested that she go and lie down on his cot and Norman gave her his helmet to fill with water so she could take a bath. They gave her toothpaste, which she had forgotten the taste of, and, oh yes, soap. She slept for a few hours and she smelled the dinner cooking on a spick and span army stove. She tasted from all the kettles and then she was taken back to the camp.

Lt. McCarthy carried a small can of crackers, which she had selected from the army supplies, and when they came into the camp yard they were surrounded by hungry, bewildered children, who didn't tease but just looked longingly at the box. It was too much for the Janesville lieutenant. He handed the box to Marcia saying he couldn't carry it and see those children pleading silently for its contents.

Sees Name on Honor Roll

He came again the next day with magazines so Marcia could see what "the styles were like in the states," and gave her two Victory bills, each amounting to $2.50, which he told her to use at the canteen that was being set up. This was her first currency since she was imprisoned. Marcia thinks she's going to give one of the Victory bills to Norman's mother.

Then before she left, Milo Frey and Earl Anderson, whom she had known as Cambridge high school students, came in with a headquarters company. They brought her the Cambridge newspaper and a picture of the honor roll with her name on it. And then Lt. Gates thought of Bataan, where "they never dreamed of getting out alive and didn't take any souvenirs"—well one just doesn't think of souvenirs when you're about to go out for the last time.

(To be continued.)



IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY

1. I am interned at Philippine Internment Camp No. 1

2. My health is — excellent; good; fair; poor.

3. Message. (Limited to 25 words.)

Anxious to know that everyone is well and how to picture all. Am keeping busy and well. Please send love to Elva and Phil. Love.

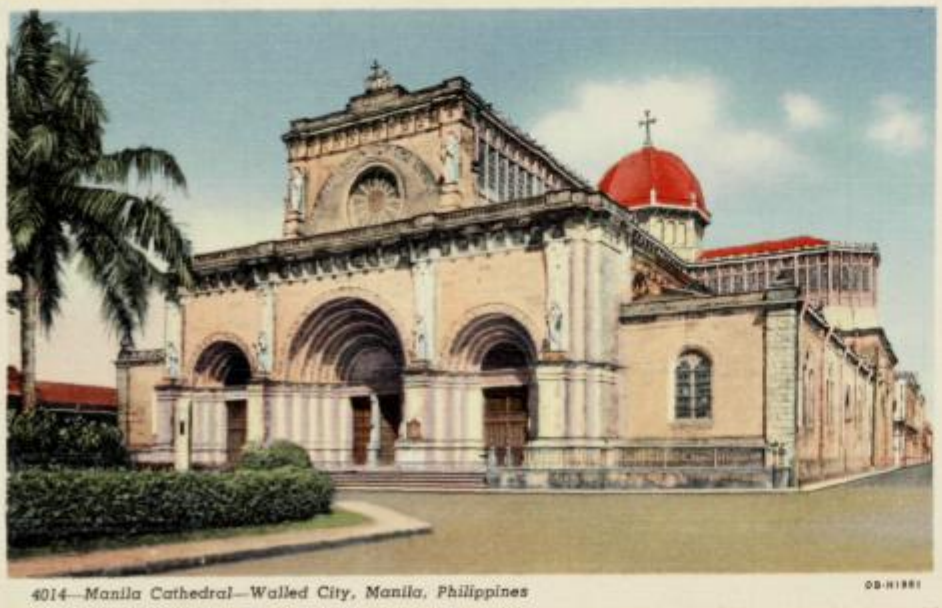
Marcia Lou Gates
Signature



The LINK

September, 1949





4014—Manila Cathedral—Walled City, Manila, Philippines

OB-H1981

WELCOME HOME IS KEYNOTE OF WEEK AT LETTERMAN HOSPITAL



Decorated for Valor



Crowd at Civic ceremonies



Three little maids

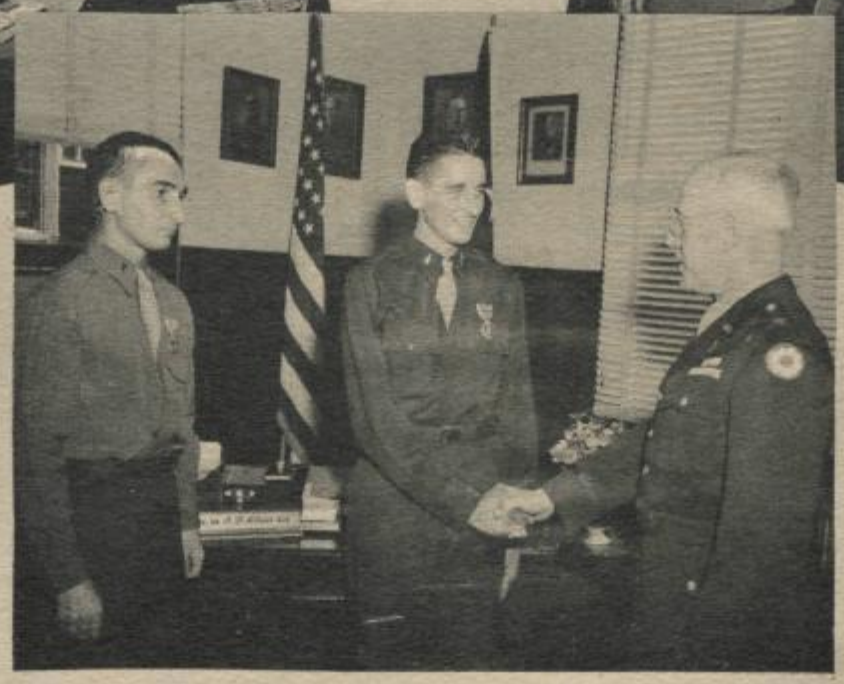


The making of a movie with Letha

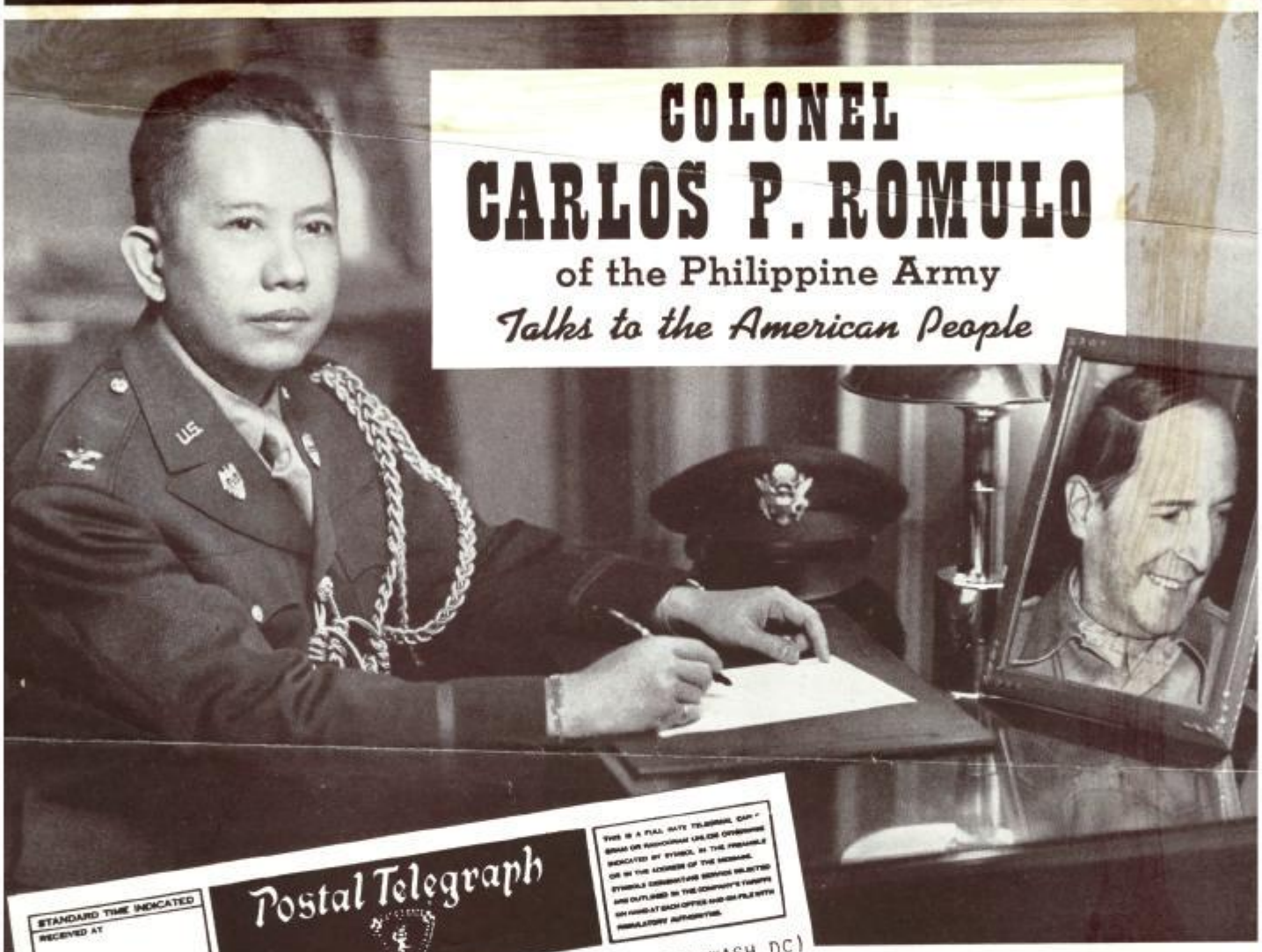
The Commanding General awards the Purple Heart



A personal letter from the President



An unforgettable message for every man, woman and child in America



COLONEL CARLOS P. ROMULO

of the Philippine Army

Talks to the American People

Postal Telegraph

STANDARD TIME INDICATED
RECEIVED AT

TELEPHONE TO POST (1-2) TELEGRAPH TELEGRAPH

Form 16 L

LA264W 97 5EX CABLE IMP= N AUSTRALIA NIL (PER SM 7TH WASH DC)
= CARLOS P ROMULO
WALDORF ASTORIA #2222(NEW YORK NY)=

ROUTINE GROUPS 78 FROM G H Q AUSTRALIA AM DELIGHTED AT YOUR SUGGESTED NATIONAL LECTURE TOUR TO ACQUAINT AMERICA WITH THE PHILIPPINE AND PACIFIC SITUATION STOP I KNOW OF NO ONE SO WELL QUALIFIED TO DO SO AND KNOW OF NO PRESENT DUTY ON WHICH YOU COULD RENDER SUCH VALUABLE SERVICE

(.) (XC191)=
:MCARTHUR

78 G H Q (.) (XC191)

Last Man off Bataan

Pulitzer Prize Winner

Past Vice-President of Rotary International

COLONEL CARLOS P. ROMULO

OF THE PHILIPPINE ARMY

THROUGHOUT the Battle for the Philippines, Colonel Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippine Army fought side by side with General MacArthur as his aide-de-camp and friend. He describes that heroic struggle from the inside, with an accuracy possible only to a member of General MacArthur's staff and a vividness possible only to a brilliant journalist trained in observing the human as well as the military factors. He relates how the courageous leader of the Filipino people, President Manuel L. Quezon lived in the tunnel in Corregidor and then when weakened and ill, left for one of the unoccupied provinces in the Visayas, and later for Australia and America.

Colonel Romulo's escape from Bataan — the last man to leave that fateful spot before the surrender of the Filipino and American forces — in a decrepit old plane that had literally been fished from the bay and an obvious target for anti-aircraft guns and his dramatic flight to Mindanao and from there to Australia to join MacArthur, are among the most exciting stories to come out of the War in the Pacific. But, it is not his own experiences, but those of the American and Filipino soldiers who died on Bataan and on Corregidor that he wants to tell, to impress upon the hearts and minds of Americans here at home, so that we will come to understand the full significance of their dying.

As their comrade in arms, as a Filipino officer exposed to the same dangers and privations, Colonel Romulo tells how those men fought and died. He describes in unforgettable terms their courage and heroism against insuperable odds. No one can ever fully appreciate just how tragic and how inglorious was this first defeat in American history until he has heard the inside story of Bataan and Corregidor from the lips of this distinguished and trusted aide to General MacArthur.



President Quezon calls on General MacArthur in the latter's headquarters in Manila the day before they took the field. L to R: President Quezon, General MacArthur, Colonel Romulo.

Colonel Carlos Romulo was born in the Philippines, educated at the University of the Philippines (A.B., 1918) and Columbia University (M.A., 1921). He also holds an honorary LL.D. degree from Notre Dame (1935). Until the Japs came, he was the Editor and Publisher of the D-M- H-M newspapers and was the Managing Director of two radio stations in the Philippines. A series of articles reporting his observations on a tour through China, Burma, Thailand, French Indo-China, British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies on the eve of Pearl Harbor, in which he predicted the imminent outbreak of war in the Pacific and exposed the fifth column activities in these countries won him the Pulitzer Prize for the best interpretive correspondence of 1941 — the first time this coveted journalistic award has ever gone to outside continental America. These articles were published in his own newspapers in the Philippines and in leading American newspapers.

As a speaker Colonel Romulo is perhaps even better known to Americans than as a writer. He was Vice-President of Rotary International and has visited America often. In 1940, at the Rotary International Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, an audience of 14,000 stood up and cheered him in what was one of the greatest ovations ever given a speaker there. When he addressed the National Press Club in Washington, D. C. in July, he was accorded a standing ovation. Since his return to America on his present trip, he has spoken before every kind of audience and has everywhere made a profound impression.

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Lt. Gates Back in U. S. With "Angels of Bataan"; Magee Family Reported Liberated

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At the same time, the government announced the rescue of the Carl Rex Bassler family, of Darien, Millicent Doner, Monroe, and Earlys McDonald, of Manila, daughter of a former Evansville resident. Mr. and Mrs. Bassler and their two children and Miss McDonald were held at Manila, where they resided prior to the war.

Mr. and Mrs. George Magee, residents of Manila for about 27 years, and three children, Mrs. Barbara Jane Fairweather, Mary and Philip Magee, were first held prisoners in the Santo Tomas civilian prison camp and then transferred to Los Banos. The Magees' other son, George Jr., is serving in the navy and his wife and three children are living at Eden, O.
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Jane Fairweather's husband, James Fairweather, a British subject working for a mining company, was interned at Los Banos at the time that the Magees were interned at Santa Tomas.

In a message to his mother, Mrs. P. F. Magee, route 4, Janesville, cabled here Sunday, Mr. Magee said: "Rescued, safe and well. Writing details via air mail." Mr. Magee, a 1910 graduate of Beloit college, was Janesville Gazette city editor for several years, until sailing for Manila with his family in 1918.

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Carl Rex Bassler Sr. was born in Darien and spent his childhood there, enlisting in the marines when 17. He never returned here. His wife, a native of Portugal, resided in the Philippines, and after his enlistment expired he remained there as a civil service employe. They had been prisoners for three years. They are expected to return to the United States as soon as they are able to travel and can arrange transportation.

Millicent B. Doner, another of the civilians rescued, is a sister of Mrs. Wayne A. Blackburn of Monroe.

Others from Wisconsin announced by the war department as liberated included Harrison M. Gage, Wauwatosa; Joseph Myron and Harriet E. Flanagan, Hurley; Lonnie, Julia and Robert J. Hinds, Green Bay; Frank, Juanita and Frank R. LaSage, Menasha; and Edward M. Gross, Kenosha.

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Before the fall of the Philippines Mr. McDonald was with the planning department of the navy yards at Cavite and Mrs. McDonald was associated with the Red Cross. Miss McDonald is a former student of Holy Cross college, in Manila.

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Others from Wisconsin who came with Miss Madden were Lt. Marcia L. Gates, Janesville, Lt. Brunetta Kuelthau, of West Bend, and Lt. Alice J. Hahn, of Cleveland.

Lt. Hahn (now Mrs. Edward J. Powers), one of the two brides among the repatriates, said, "This is my honeymoon and I'm enjoying it," adding, however, she hoped her husband would soon be repatriated, too, and that her happiness would not be complete until he was.

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WAR V WCDA243 40/39 MILWAUKEE WIS FEB 6 451P

AGO ATTN CASUALTY BRANCH

ROOM 3050 MUNTITIONS BLDG WASHDC

PLEASE SEND TO LT MARCIA LOU GATES ANC 730-145-N LIBERATED WAR PRISONER SANTA TOMAS MANILA. "EXCEEDINGLY OVERJOYED WONDERFUL NEWS YOUR RELEASE. AM READING ALL ACCOUNTS. PRAYING FOR YOU HEALTH AND CONDITION. FAMILY WELL AIR MAIL FOLLOWS. PLEASE CABLE. DAD"

H M GATES

650PM

Nurse

CFM ANC 730-145-N.

Gates, Marcia L 2nd Lt
N 730145

Lt. Gates' Story Spurs Red Cross Workers to Greater Efforts in War Fund Drive

Workers in the Red Cross War Fund campaign here were given an impressive insight into the importance of their fund-raising efforts when they heard First Lt. Marcia Gates tell the story of her three years in the Philippines—from Pearl Harbor to liberation—at their report meeting Wednesday afternoon at First Baptist church. Lt. Gates mentioned the great need of plasma when the fighting was so terrific on Bataan, plasma that the Red Cross has since provided to the armed forces in huge quantities; the joy the prisoners knew when the Red Cross food packages arrived; and the importance of recruitment of nurses which the Red Cross carries on.

Though plasma was not available on Bataan, as were many other supplies now sent to all war fronts, the soldiers themselves made up for that lack, Lt. Gates stated. "Every day dozens of them came into the hospital to volunteer their blood. We would take it gratefully and then watch them head back into battle."

After the terrible days on Bataan, nurses were taken to Corregidor, where they went to work in the tunnel caring for the wounded. A hospital had been set up under ground where it was safe from the shelling and bombing. It was there that Lt. Gates was working when General Wainwright surrendered and Jap officers and men took over the Rock.

In Tunnel Four Months

"One interesting thing about the Japanese regulations was the fact that if any Jap soldier molested one of the girls or did anything he wasn't supposed to and we reported it, he was immediately shot," she commented. "But they also shot the person who reported it. As a result, you can be sure we did very little reporting."

Nurses stayed in the tunnel until July, 1942, when they were transferred to Santo Tomas where there was an improvised hospital where their services were needed badly. "The whole camp was under the supervision of Japanese civilians, many of them educated in the United States, and the treatment wasn't bad," said the army nurse.

Filipinos were permitted to sell them food and they managed to contrive a "pretty fair" diet, though there were some things the Japanese would not permit them to have. For example, a certain popular brand of cigarettes had a victory message on the package. Another thing was one brand of cheese. They were allowed to have the cheese, but the red, white and blue wrapping was removed by the Japanese before they gave it to them. "They didn't want us to see anything that would raise our spirits," Lt. Gates commented.

Four News Sources

Lt. Gates told the manner in which the prisoners got the news while in Santo Tomas. There were actually four ways, she said. One was the Japanese printed newspaper which was sent to the camp each day. "This, of course, was a propaganda paper, always reporting great successes," she said, "but we could read between the lines enough to know that things weren't going too well for the Rising Sun." The second news source was notes thrown over the wall by Filipinos from the outside. And the third came from daring internees who went over the wall at night to see what was going on and then came back to report. "It took a lot of nerve to do this because four boys were where it wouldn't be found and each night he listened to news reports from San Francisco. Of course he didn't dare give the news reports to the internees—there were too many Japanese spies among us. But he was kind enough to tell me and a few of the others he trusted. So we did manage to keep up with the news pretty well. We heard about advances in the Solomons, D-day in Europe and some of the other good news that you people at home were getting. That helped a lot to keep our spirits up."

Military Takes Over

After about two years, when the tide of battle began to turn for the Japanese, the Jap military took over the camp and conditions were much worse—nurses were forced to bow to the Japanese and the food consisted almost entirely of thin, watery mush made with rice, with occasional greens and once in a while a few tiny dried-up fish. "Yes, and I have tasted dog and cat, too," the lieutenant said.

"You may not believe it but I was so hungry that I can remember crawling around on the floor searching for one grain of rice that I had dropped. Once in a while, to celebrate some special occasion, we would buy some delicacy from the Japanese guards. I remember one time we paid $20 for a little jar of jam not more than a couple of inches high, and another time $40 for a can of peaches."

Cigarets were almost unknown, according to Lt. Gates. If it was learned that someone had a cigaret, others would take the fortunate person aside and whisper, "Where are you going to smoke it? At what time? And how many have you invited?" Six was considered to be the maximum number that could enjoy a cigaret.

Lt. Gates described the joy with which the prisoners received news of their liberation but stated she hopes to go back to foreign duty again.

"You all know how badly nurses are needed on the battle-fronts," she said, "but nothing that anyone could tell you would picture the real urgency of that need. All I can say is that I'm going back and that I hope—in fact, I'd like to ask very sincerely, in the name of our fighting men, that you registered nurses of Wisconsin join the army nurse corps and come along. Nothing else you will do in your lives will mean so much to as many."



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"You all know how badly nurses



P.S.
A Merry Christmas
To you, Marcia Dear.
and much love
Louise and Dad.
11/6/43.

This greeting holds
a world of pride.
A world of love, as well.
And countless more good wishes, too,
Than words could ever tell;
Because you're such a dear,
sweet girl
And are in every way
A credit to our country
Which you proudly serve today.

WAR DEPARTMENT
SERVICES OF SUPPLY
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

WASHINGTON, D.C. MAR 27 5-PM 1945

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

1st Lt. Marcia L. Gates, ANC
211 South East St.
Janesville, Wisconsin

Loan Claim to Govt.

IN REPLY REFER TO SPMQ 201 Gates, Marcia L. (N)

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
~~WAR DEPARTMENT~~
~~SERVICES OF SUPPLY~~
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
WASHINGTON

21 May 1945.

1st Lieut. Marcia L. Gates,
211 S. East St.,
Jonesville, Wisconsin.

Dear Lieut. Gates:

This office is writing you as one of the Army Nurses, Army Dietitians and Army Physical Therapists who in February 1945 were liberated from Japanese prison camps in the Philippines. This office has been informed that it was found necessary during the period of imprisonment to supplement the inadequate diet furnished by the Japanese with additional native food obtained surreptitiously. Money with which to purchase this additional food was, it is understood, generally obtained by borrowing from someone in the prison camps, in some instances at a high rate of interest. Sometimes the nurses' own personal money may have been used.

In addition to the expenditures for food, there may have been expenditures for other necessaries such as medicine required during the period of imprisonment.

This office, in cooperation with the Office of The Judge Advocate General, is collecting information as to these extraordinary expenditures for possible use in recommending reimbursement from special funds or as a basis for special legislative relief. The processing of claims against the War Department and the Army is a function of the Office of The Judge Advocate General. That office has stated that there is no statute or appropriation available to the War Department for the administrative settlement of claims of this nature. Therefore, it should be pointed out that there can be no assurance that reimbursement for your expenditures can be made from Government funds.

Inclosed are four copies of forms prepared by the Office of The Judge Advocate General which call for information with respect to these extraordinary expenditures. Kindly fill out three copies and return them to this office as promptly as possible, addressed to the attention of the Director, Legal Division, Office of The Surgeon General. The fourth copy is for your personal file. If there is not enough space on the forms to describe adequately all the circumstances concerning the extraordinary expenditures made by you during the period of your imprisonment by the Japanese, please attach additional sheets in triplicate.



It is urged that you return the three copies of these forms as soon as possible inasmuch as proper attention cannot be given to the entire matter until replies have been received from all concerned.

Very truly yours,

Mason Ladd

MASON LADD,
Lieut. Colonel, J.A.G.D.,
Director, Legal Division.

1 Incl.
Form (in quad.)

In Memory of
LT. HOWARD H. IRISH, JR.

Born
MAY 10, 1918

Date of Death
SEPTEMBER 7, 1944
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Memorial Services
METHODIST CHURCH
COOPERSVILLE, MICHIGAN
MARCH 20, 1945, 7:45 P. M.

Clergymen Officiating
REV. N. A. McCUNE
EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN
REV. V. B. NILES, ASSISTING

Music
MR. AND MRS. WESSEL SHEARS



In Remembrance

The Twenty-Third Psalm

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.
He maketh me to lie down in green pastures:
He leadeth me beside the still waters.
He restoreth my soul: He leadeth me in the
paths of righteousness for His name's sake.
Yea, though I walk through the valley of the
shadow of death, I will fear no evil:
for thou art with me; thy rod and
thy staff they comfort me.
Thou preparest a table before me in the
presence of mine enemies:
thou anointest my head with oil;
my cup runneth over.
Surely goodness and mercy shall follow
me all the days of my life:
and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.



LT. HOWARD H. IRISH, JR.

AUGUST

1944 MANILA INTERNMENT CAMP

MEAL TICKET NO: 1495

NAME: Gates, Marcia

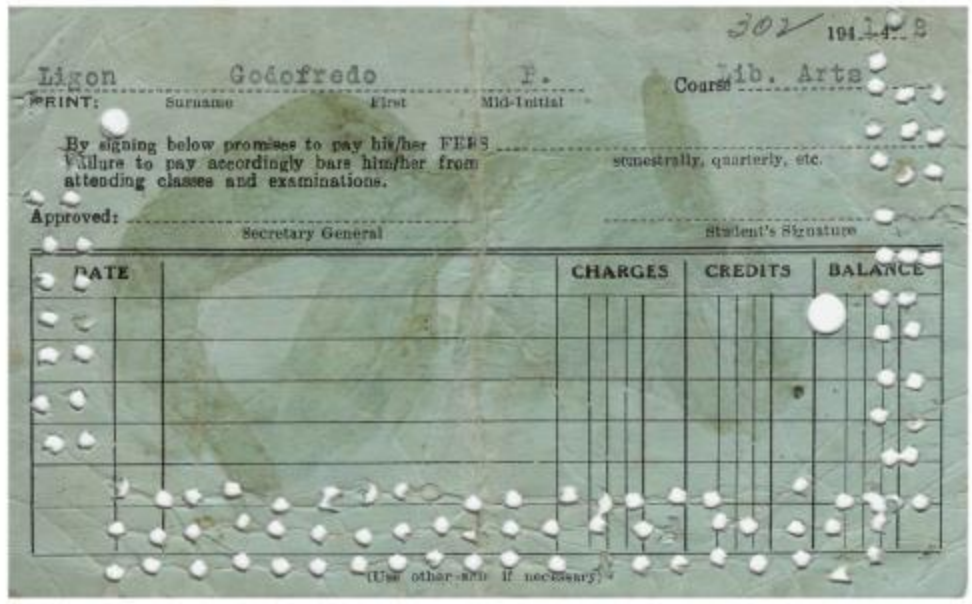
ROOM NO: 40

Signature: M Gates

SEPTEMBER

SEPTEMBER

AUGUST



202 1941-42

Ligon Godofredo F. Course Lib. Arts

PRINT: Surname First Mid-Initial

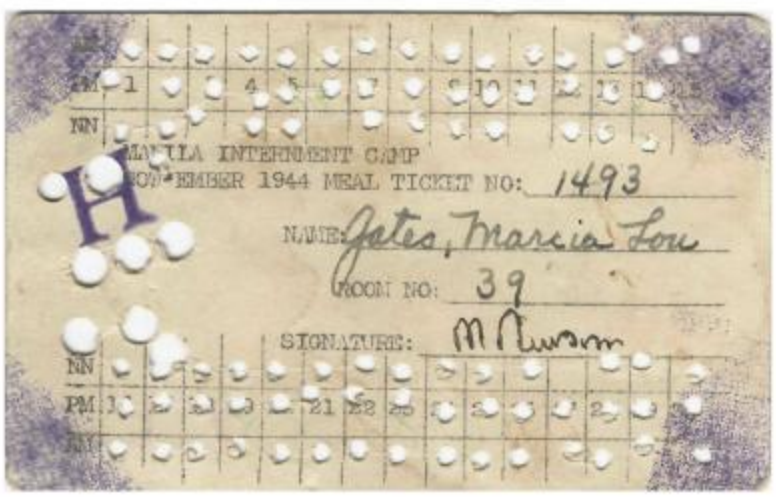
By signing below promises to pay his/her FEES ..... semestrally, quarterly, etc.
Failure to pay accordingly bars him/her from attending classes and examinations.

Approved: ..... Secretary General

..... Student's Signature

DATE	CHARGES	CREDITS	BALANCE

(Use other side if necessary)



MANILA INTERNMENT CAMP
NOVEMBER 1944 MEAL TICKET NO: 1493

NAME: Gates, Marcia Lou

ROOM NO: 39

SIGNATURE: M Gates

H



Otis, Fargo A.
Civil Engineering
1509-40

Name Gates, Marcia Lu Rank 2nd Lt. ANC Ward Prison

Hosp. W.I. In the Field Lab. Bataan, P.I.

Kahn ..... Wassermann .....

Quantitative Kahn .....

Widal ..... Gonococcus .....

Para A ..... Tularemia .....

Para B ..... Undulant fever .....

Remarks Cholera Vaccine 11-2

Jack D'Gordon 1st Lt. M. C.

Form 55 L-3
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, U. S. ARMY
(Revised May 31, 1939)

SEROLOGY Date March 4, 1942

16—16981

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

201

(52)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WUP32 NL PD=BELVIDERE ILL FEB 25 1945

LT MARCIA L GATES ANC=

LIBERATED WAR PRISONER LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL SFRAN=

:WELCOME HOME. CAN HARDLY WAIT TO SEE YOU MOM SAID YOUR VOICE SOUNDED WONDERFUL. TO SAY WERE PROUD OF YOU IS PUTTING IT MILD. HOWARD NOW STATIONED NEAR HERE. HIS COMPANY HELPED IN YOUR RESCUE. WELL HAVE OUR BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION TOGETHER. WE HAVE SOME CLOTHER FOR YOU LOVE FROM ALL=

VIRGINIA.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

MARVIN A. LEMKUHL
Advertising
229 EAST WISCONSIN AVENUE • MILWAUKEE 2 • WISCONSIN

March 19, 1945

Lt. Marcia Gates
% Mrs. Marcia Mills
211 South East Street
Janesville, Wisconsin

Dear Lt. Gates:

Speaking for the First Wisconsin National Bank as well as the Milwaukee Journal radio stations and myself, I want to thank you again most sincerely for taking part in the First Wisconsin program "Those Who Serve" on Tuesday, March 13th.

We have had countless comments on the very effective way in which you told the story of your internment at Santo Tomas; and although it must have been a strain for you to come to Milwaukee and take part in the broadcast, I am sure that you can feel that you contributed a vital lift to the cause of Army Nurse recruitment as well as intensified home front support of the war effort.

As you know, the First Wisconsin arranged to have a recording of the broadcast made and records suitable for phonograph use will be sent to you in a few days.

Mr. Mead and I thoroughly enjoyed our very pleasant visit with you, your mother and the other members of your family in Janesville. It was grand meeting you and we wish you the very best of good luck in your future assignments.

Cordially,

M A Lemkuhl

MAL:T

Married



News has been received in Cambridge of the recent marriage at Jefferson of Lt. Marcia Lou Gates, a graduate of Cambridge high school who served on Bataan and was captured—to Capt. Philip E. Hartman, Battle Creek, Mich.

The news came as a surprise to Lt. Gates' many friends here where she spent the summer at her Lake Ripley home and where she has visited frequently since the close of the summer season at the lake.

The marriage occurred Oct. 17 at St. Mark's Lutheran church, Rev. C. H. Schneider officiating. Both wore their army uniforms and were unattended.

Mrs. Hartman was taken prisoner following the fall of Corrigidor in 1942 and was liberated from Santo Tomas prison, Manila, Feb. 5, 1945.

She is the daughter of Mrs. Marcia Porter Mills, Janesville. Capt. Hartman served in Iceland, England, France and Germany. In January he expects to re-enter college to complete study for his degree.

Mrs. Hartman, as Lt. Gates, was the first woman to join the James Munro post of the American Legion here.

SOCIETY

Peg O'Brien, Society Editor
Telephone all news for this page to 2500.
Ask for the Society Editor's desk.
The page closes at 12 o'clock noon daily.

SOCIAL CALENDAR

Wednesday evening—
Zion Shrine ceremonial—Masonic temple.
Wesleyan Service guild—Mrs. Ira Schlagenhauf.
D. Y. B. society supper — Presbyterian church.

Thursday afternoon—
MacDowell club opening program and tea—Woman's club.
Wilson P.T.A.—Wilson school.
Girl Scout council—Scout House.

Thursday evening—
Harvest dinner-dance—Country club.
Washington P.T.A.—Washington school.
Newcomers club supper—Y.W.C.A.
C.W.C. board—Public library.
Rebekah Halloween party — West Side hall.

* * *

Lt. Marcia Gates to Wed—Mrs. Marcia Porter Mills, 211 S. East street, announces the betrothal of her daughter, Lt. Marcia Lou Gates, U.S. army nurse corps, to Capt. Philip E. Hartman, Battle Creek, Mich. The wedding will be an event of the near future. Lt. Gates, her sister, Mrs. Eugene Lee, Rockford, and Capt. Hartman are returning to Janesville Thursday after a few days' stay at Lt. Gates' cottage on Lake Ripley.

The romance of the two officers, who saw action in opposite theatres, began at Fort Sheridan before war was declared. Capt. Hartman arrived from England on the Queen Mary last week after having served in Iceland and Germany.

Lt. Gates, one of the "Angels of Bataan," went to the Philippines in October, 1941, and served on Bataan as a nurse until the surrender in April, 1942. She was interned at Santo Tomas university civilian camp, Manila, where she continued her duties nursing the prisoners. Lt. Gates was liberated in February, 1945, and returned to Janesville in March. For the past several weeks she has been hospitalized at Mayo General hospital in Galesburg, Ill., and is now on 30-day leave awaiting retirement. Capt. Hartman expects to be discharged from service in the near future.

* * *



BATAAN ANGEL TO WED—Lt. Marcia Lou Gates, army nurse on Bataan, and Capt. Philip E. Hartman, Battle Creek, Mich., veteran of the European theatre of war, will be married in the near future. The romance of the two officers began at Fort Sheridan in 1941.



Army officers, Lt. Marcia Lou Gates, one of the "Angels of Bataan," and Capt. Philip Edward Hartman, Jr., Battle Creek, Mich., veteran of the European theatre, were married Oct. 17 in St. Mark's Lutheran church at Jefferson. The bride, daughter of Mrs. Charles Frederick Mills, Janesville, was liberated from Santa Tomas prison camp in Manila Feb. 5, 1945. (Hauser Studio.)

Marriage of Lt. Marcia Gates to Capt. Hartman is Disclosed

THE secret marriage on Oct. 17 of Lt. Marcia Lou Gates and Capt. Philip E. Hartman, jr., is being disclosed by the former's mother, Mrs. Charles Frederick Mills, Janesville, Wis. After a quiet ceremony at St. Mark's Lutheran church in Jefferson, Wis., the couple went to the bride's summer home on Lake Ripley, where they will remain until the latter part of the week. At that time they will leave for Lansing, Mich., where the captain will enter college.

Lt. Gates, daughter of Harrison Gates, Milwaukee, is awaiting relief from her duties as an army nurse. A graduate of the Milwaukee hospital school of nursing, she served on Bataan, and became a Japanese prisoner of war when Corregidor surrendered on May 6, 1942. She was released from the Santo Tomas internment camp on Feb. 12 of this year.

Capt. Hartman, son of Mrs. Genevieve Pettit, Battle Creek, Mich., and Philip E. Hartman, Saginaw, Mich., met his bride at Fort Sheridan before they were assigned to overseas duty. He recently returned to the States after three and one-half years in the European theater.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Mills

announce the marriage of their daughter

Lieutenant Marcia Louise Gates

United States Army

to

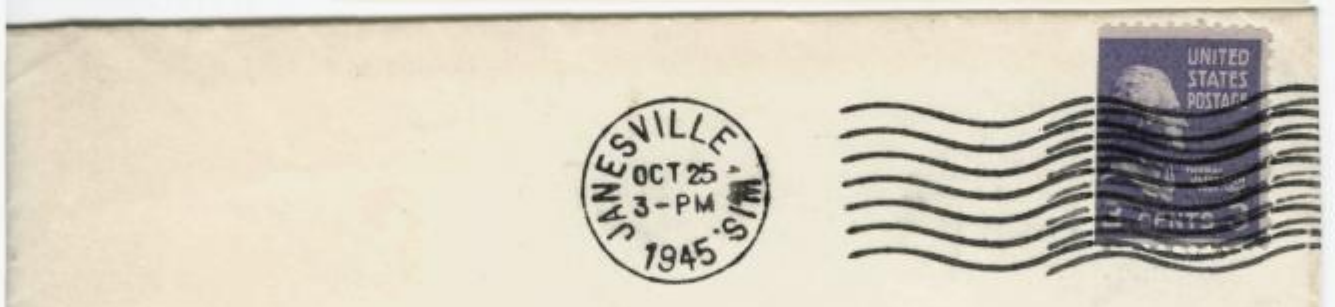
Captain Philip Edward Hartman, Jr.

United States Army

on Wednesday, October the seventeenth

Nineteen hundred and forty-five

Jefferson, Wisconsin



Capt. & Mrs. Philip E. Hartman

Cambridge

R. F. D. Wis.

Sylvan Mounds.

IMMUNIZATION REGISTER[1]

SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	ARMY SERIAL NO.
Gates	Marcia	N-730, 145

RANK	COMPANY	REG'T OR STAFF CORPS
2d Lt	ANC	

Entered service 2/24/41, 19__
At Fort Sheridan, Illinois.
Date of birth March 15, 1915, 19__

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

DATE	RESULT[5]	INITIALS OF MED. OFFICER
1/31/41	Immune.	
10/25/41	Immune	
5 JUN 1945	Immune	

TYPHOID VACCINATION

DATES OF ADMINISTRATION (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR)			INITIALS OF MED. OFFICER
First	Second	Third	
1/31/41	2/8/41	2/15/41	

OTHER VACCINATIONS

KIND	DATES OF ADMINISTRATION (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR)			INITIALS OF MED. OFFICER
	First	Second	Third	
Tetanus Toxoid	9-12-41		5 JUN 1945 (Stim)	
	10/3/41			
	11/4/41			

DIPHTHERIA SUSCEPTIBILITY TEST (SCHICK)

DATE	RESULT[5]	INITIALS OF MED. OFFICER

CARRIER EXAMINATIONS

DATE	PARASITE EXAMINED FOR	KIND OF[10] SPECIMEN	POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE
Cholera	10/25/41		
"	11/1/41		

REMARKS

Blood Type - O - 9-12-41

Capt. A. Winship, MC

STATION OR COMMAND Fort McKinley, P. I.

3—8711

IMMUNIZATION REGISTER[1]

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ARMY SERIAL NO.
Gates,	Marcia	N-730, 145

GRADE	COMPANY	REGT. OR STAFF CORPS	AGE	RACE
2nd. Lt.		Nurse ANC		

SMALLPOX VACCINE

DATE	TYPE OF REACTION[4]	MED. OFFICER[3]
5 JUN 1945	Immune	

TRIPLE TYPHOID VACCINE

SERIES	DATES OF ADMINISTRATION 1ST DOSE	2D DOSE	3D DOSE	MED. OFFICER[3]
1st				
2d				
3d				

TETANUS TOXOID

	INITIAL VACCINATION DATE	MED. OFF.[3]	STIMULATING DOSES DATE	MED. OFF.[3]
1st dose	9-12-41		Blood Type 9-12-41	
2d dose				
3d dose	5 JUN 1945		Stim.	

YELLOW FEVER VACCINE

DATE	LOT NO.	AMOUNT	MED. OFF.[3]
10/4/41	Z24	1 cc	

OTHER VACCINES

DISEASE	DATE	TYPE OF VACCINE	DOSES	MED. OFF.[3]

_____, M. C.,
U. S. Army.

16—20202

IMMUNIZATION REGISTER[1]

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ARMY SERIAL NO.
Gates	Marcia	N-730, 145

GRADE	COMPANY	REGT. OR STAFF CORPS	AGE	RACE
2nd. Lt.		A.N.C.	26	W

SMALLPOX VACCINE

DATE	TYPE OF REACTION[4]	MED. OFFICER[3]
Sept. 20, '41	IMMUNE	
5 JUN 1945	Immune	

TRIPLE TYPHOID VACCINE

SERIES	DATES OF ADMINISTRATION 1ST DOSE	2D DOSE	3D DOSE	MED. OFFICER[3]
1st				
2d				
3d				

TETANUS TOXOID

	INITIAL VACCINATION DATE	MED. OFF.[3]	STIMULATING DOSES DATE	MED. OFF.[3]
1st dose			5 JUN 1945	
2d dose				
3d dose				

YELLOW FEVER VACCINE

DATE	LOT NO.	AMOUNT	MED. OFF.[3]

OTHER VACCINES

DISEASE	DATE	TYPE OF VACCINE	DOSES	MED. OFF.[3]

Hugh R. Mahoney Major, M. C.,
U. S. Army.

16—20202

Army of the United States of America

With the approval of the Secretary of War

MARCIA L. GATES N-730,145

of Nurses' Quarters, Wood, Wisconsin, *is hereby assigned to active service as Reserve Nurse, Army Nurse Corps, with the relative rank of* Second Lieutenant, *in conformity with Section 10, the National Defense Act as amended June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 767), and will enter upon her duties on* February 24, 1941, *after taking the oath prescribed by Section 1757 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.*

J. E. Bastion

J. E. BASTION
Colonel, Medical Corps

For The Surgeon General.

GPO 16—18043

Form 176
W. D., S. G. O.
(Revised Sept. 19, 1940)

MAKE OUT IN DUPLICATE

(Write nothing above this line)

Date March 8 1941

Name Marcia L. Gates

Age 25 Religion Prot.

GENERAL EDUCATION

Grammar School:
Where? Cambridge, Wisconsin
Did you graduate? Yes What year? 1930

High School:
Where? Cambridge, Wisconsin
Did you graduate? Yes What year? 1934

Normal School:
Where? —
Did you graduate? ..... What year? .....

College:
Where? —
Did you graduate? ..... What year? .....

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Training School:
Milwaukee Hospital
Date of graduation Sept. 2, 1938

Postgraduate Course:
No

Registered:
State Wisconsin Year 1939

Form 174-A
WAR DEPARTMENT, S. G. O.
(Revised Feb. 11, 1941)

Station Hospital, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Marcia L. Gates, Nurse ANC, Reserve, reported for duty at this station, Feb. 24, 1941 from Wood, Wisconsin, per W.D. Letter AG 322.31 R-A, dated Sept. 24, 1940, and Letter fr. Hq. 6th C. Area, dated 2/19/41.

Fingerprints taken. 2/17/41.

Smallpox vaccination 1/31/41.

Typhoid-paratyphoid vaccination, 1/31/41, 2/8/41, 2/15/41.

Designation of beneficiary card to A.G.O. 3/30/41, beneficiary: Father:
Mr H.M. Gates,
1034 South Ninth Street,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Issued the following articles 3/13/41.

Cape, wool, Navy blue,	Ea.	1
Cap, field, Wl. Navy Blue	"	1
Uniforms, white,	"	6
Caps, White, duty	"	4
Insignia, A.N.C.	"	4
Insignia U.S.	"	2

Tetanus toxoid, 3/12/41,

Blood type, "O".

Smallpox vaccination 3/20/41.

Gates, Marcia L. N-730,145

Station Hospital, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Smallpox vaccination, 3/20/41, Immune.

Left this hospital September 27, 1941, to proceed to San Francisco, California, and leave upon Transport sailing on or about September 30, 1941 for Manila, P.I. reporting upon arrival thereat to the Commanding General, P.I. Dept., for duty and assignment per Authority Radio from W.D. Washington, D.C. dated 9/26/41 and Orders from Hq., Fort Sheridan, Illinois, dated 9/27/41.

Kathleen Mitchell
Kathleen Mitchell,
Chief Nurse, A.N.C.

STERNBERG GENERAL HOSPITAL, MANILA, PI
October 23, 1941.

2nd. Lt Marcia L. Gates reported this hospital this date from Fort Sheridan, Ill. via USAT "Bliss" per Authority, Radio, WD, Washington, D.C., dated Sept. 26, 1941.

Smallpox immunization - Oct. 25, 1941. Reaction: Immune.

Cholera vaccine (1st. dose) Oct. 25/41

Left this hospital Oct. 30, 1941, to proceed to Fort Wm. McKinley for duty, per par. 66, SO 248, HPD, Manila, P.I., dated Oct. 23, 1941.

Maude C. Davison
MAUDE C. DAVISON,
Capt. Asst. Supt.,
Army Nurse Corps.

GATES, MARCIA L. N-730,145
ANC-Res.

STATION HOSPITAL, FT. WM. McKINLEY, P.I.
Oct. 30, 1941.

Reported for duty this date per auth. S.O. 248, par. 66, HPD, Manila P. I., dated Oct. 23, 1941

Cholera immunization (2nd dose) Nov. 1st, 1941.

Eleanor E. O'Neill
ELEANOR E. O'NEILL,
1st Lt. A.N.C.
Chief Nurse

Yellow Fever vaccine 10-4-41
(on USAT Bliss)
Gas mask & helmet issued Dec. 8, 1941

Evacuated from Station Hospital, Ft. Wm. McKinley, P.I. to Sternberg Gen'l Hosp., Manila, P.I. for duty Dec. 13, 1941.

ELEANOR E. O'NEILL
Chief Nurse

STERNBERG GENERAL HOSPITAL, Manila, P.I.
December 26, 1941.

Transferred this date to Station Hospital Bataan, P.I. for duty.

Florence MacDonald
FLORENCE MACDONALD
Chief Nurse

STATION HOSPITAL, FORT MILLS, P.I.
April 9, 1942.

2nd. Lt., Marcia L. Gates, Nurse, A.N.C. reported for duty this station from Gen. Hosp. No-1, Bataan. P.I. (In the Field), per AG-1, Letter Order, No-18, HQ. "USFIP", Fort Mills, P.I., dated April 9, 1942

Maude C. Davison
MAUDE C. DAVISON,
Capt., Asst. Supt.,
Army Nurse Corps.

HEADQUARTERS
United States Forces in the Philippines
Fort Mills, P. I.

211.
PER-AG-1.

April 9, 1942.

Subject: Letter Order No. 18.

To: Surgeon, United States Forces in the Philippines, Fort Mills, P.I.

Each of the following named nurses is relieved from assignment and duty at stations as indicated, is then assigned to Station Hospital, Fort Mills, P.I., and will report to the commanding officer for duty:

GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. I

1st Lieut. Edith E. Schacklette, (N-702837), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Agnes D. Barre, (N-702944), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Hattie R. Brantley, (N-703133), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Helen M. Cassiani, (N-720064), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Forcas L. Easterling, (N-734007), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Marcia L. Gates, (N-730145), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Verna V. Henson, (N-734031), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Rosemary Hogan, (N-702877), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Willa L. Hook, (N-703175), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Mary G. Lohr, (N-702907), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Inez V. McDonald, (N-702933), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Adolpha M. Meyer, (N-732164), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Frances L. Nash, (N-702827), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Rita G. Palmer, (N-720162), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Juanita Redmond, (N-702902), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Edith M. Wimberly, (N-703169), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Alice M. Zwicker, (N-720222), nurse, ANC.

GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. 2.

1st Lieut. Josephine M. Nesbit, (N-700665), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Catherine M. Acorn, (N-720281), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Earleen Allen, (N-703089), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Louise M. Anschicks, (N-701940), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Phyllis Arnold, (N-732013), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Clara M. Bickford, (N-703134), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Ethel L. Blaine, (N-703676), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Minnie L. Breese, (N-702914), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Myra V. Burris, (N-730425), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Edith M. Corns, (N-736011), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Dorothea M. Daley, (N-703056), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Mildred Dalton, (N-703170), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Kathryn L. Dollason, (N-702897), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Susan K. Downing, (N-703001), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Sallie P. Durrett, (N-702939), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Bertha N. Dworsky, (N-734006), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Adele F. Foreman, (N-703172), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Eleanor M. Garen, (N-728026), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Leona Gastinger, (N-703010), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Nancy G. Gillahan, (N-703452), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Beulah M. Greenwalt, (N-702967), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Alice J. Hahn, (N-730426), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Grace D. Hallman, (N-703186), nurse, ANC.

GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. 2 CONT'D

2d Lieut. Eunice C. Hatchitt, (N-702858), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Helen M. Hennessey, (N-703674), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Gwendolyn L. Henshaw, (N-702850), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Geneva Jenkins, (N-736283), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Ressa Jenkins, (N-736170), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Doris A. Kehoe, (N-702816), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Imogene Kennedy, (N-726162), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Blanche Kimball, (N-702255), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Elanor O. Lee, (N-703072), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Harriett G. Lee, (N-703313), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Frankie T. Lewey, (N-703470), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Dorothy L. Ludlow, (N-703158), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Hortense McKay, (N-702838), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Mary Moultrie, (N-732266), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Clara L. Mueller, (N-702048), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Mary J. Oberst, (N-702985), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Mollie A. Petersen, (N-703806), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Buelah M. Putman, (N-702707), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Mary J. Reppak, (N-703227), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Rose E. Rieper, (N-732163), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Dorothy B. Scholl, (N-703442), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Mabel V. Stevens, (N-703307), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Ruth M. Straub, (N-702908), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Helen L. Summers, (N-703190), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Ethel M. Thor, (N-703015), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Beth A. Veley, (N-736028), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Evelyn B. Whitlow, (N-703474), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Anna B. Williams, (N-703407), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Lucy L. Wilson, (N-734030), nurse, ANC.
2d Lieut. Anne B. Wurtz, (N-720226), nurse, ANC.

By command of Lieutenant General WAINWRIGHT:

Carl H. Seals.
CARL H. SEALS,
Brigadier General, U. S. A
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:
TAG (5)
Each Nurse (2)
Staff (4)
Surgeon USFIP (73)
HD Surgeon (5)
HDM&S Bays (5)
FO USA (5)
HD FO (5)
PER-Div (4)
File (75)

Gates, Marcia L. N 730 145

Letterman General Hospital
San Francisco, California

Admitted to this hospital 24 February 1945 from a station outside the continental limits of the United States for obs. and treatment, per Orders FEXO 210.31, Hdqrs. U.S. Army Forces in The Far East, APO 501, dtd 19 Feb 1945.

Temporary promotion to grade of 1st Lt. AUS with rank from 18 February 1945, per par. 4, S.O. #49, Hdqrs. U.S. Army Forces in The Far East, APO 501, dtd 18 February 1945.

Left this hospital 3 March 1945 to proceed to 211 So. East St, Janesville, Wisc., for sixty (60) days. At expiration of such TDY WP to AG & SF Redistribution Station, Lake Placid, N.Y. - p 3, S.O. #54, ASF, NSC, Letterman Gen. Hosp. San Francisco, Calif., dtd 1 March 1945.

Josephine Motl

JOSEPHINE MOTL,
Major, Army Nurse Corps.

Above TDY is hereby extended thirty (30) days, pp-8, SO-95, Letterman GH, San Francisco, Calif dated 13 April 1945.

To proceed to AG & SF Redistribution Station Santa Barbara, Calif instead of Ashville, N.C. for processing and assignment, in compliance with existing orders, per wire TAG dated 15 May 1945.

GATES, Marcia L. N 730 145 - 1st Lt.

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
HOFF GENERAL HOSPITAL
Santa Barbara, California

7 July 1945

Reld fr further obs and trmt and fr 1970 SCU Det Pnts Hoff GH and asgd to Mayo GH, Galesburg, Illinois o/a 10 July 1945 for further obs and trmt. per SO 165, Par. 6, ASF, Hoff GH, Santa Barbara, California dtd 7 July 1945.

Anne Hynds

ANNE HYNDS
Lt. Colonel, ANC
Ass't. Superintendent

LEAVE RECORD

GATES, MARCIA L. N-730,14[illegible]
2nd Lt. A.N.C. Res.

Gates, Marcia L. N 730 145

AG & SF Redistribution Station,
Santa Barbara, California.
1 June 1945.

Reported this station this date per above orders.

5 June 1945.

Smallpox Vaccination- **Immune Reaction**
Tetanus Toxoid-1cc. Stimulating Dose

6 June 1945.

Transferred to Hoff General Hospital, Santa Barbara, Calif for further observation and treatment.

28 June 1945.

Rlvd fr atchd unasgd Ret Det #1 this sta and is trfd atchd unasgd to Det of Pts Hoff GH, Santa Barbara, Calif pp-8, SO-173, Hq 1916 SCU dated 27 June 1945.

Dorothy E. Lopnow
Captain, ANC
Chief Nurse

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
HOFF GENERAL HOSPITAL
Santa Barbara, California

28 June 1945

Admitted this hospital this date for further observation and treatment per above order.

ANNE HYNDS
Lt. Colonel, A.N.C.
Ass't. Superintendent

When applicable to Class E allotments, send original direct to the Disbursing Officer, Office of Dependency Benefits, 213 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

NOTIFICATION OF DISCONTINUANCE OF ALLOTMENT

(See AR 35-5520)

Gates (Last name) Marcia (First name) L. (Middle initial) N 730 145 (Army serial number) 1st Lt (Grade) Army Nurse Corps (Company, regiment, or arm or service)

The Class E (Type of allotment) allotment of the {officer / ~~enlisted man~~}[1] named above in the amount of $ 80.00 per month commencing ____, 19__, to Mrs. Marcia P. Gates, 211 Southeast St., Janesville, Wisconsin (Now Mrs. M. P. Mills) (Name of allottee)

entered on pay rolls of ____ (Company or detachment) is hereby discontinued, effective 28 February, 1945

because of officer's request Date of separation - - , 19__

Address for future reference 211 Southeast Street (Number and street or rural route) Janesville (City, town, or post office) Wisconsin (State)

Place Letterman General Hospital San Francisco, Calif. [2] Marcia L. Gates (Signature of allottee)

The {officer / ~~enlisted man~~}[1] was last paid to include 31 January, 1945, and allotment deducted to include 31 January, 1945

Deductions for allotment will be continued on pay {vouchers / rolls}[1] until acknowledgment is received of this notification, as required by AR 35-5520.

[3] ____ (Date), 19__

____ (Signature of company commander, with grade and organization)

[1] Strike out words not applicable.
[2] When discontinuance is due to cause other than death or desertion, the allottee's signature will be affixed, or reason given why he did not sign.
[3] Strike out if discontinuance is due to discharge, retirement, death, or desertion.

WHEN APPLICABLE TO CLASS D OR CLASS N INSURANCE, THE ORIGINAL COPY OF THIS FORM WILL BE SENT TO THE EXAMINATION DIVISION, BUILDING X, 19TH AND B STREETS NE., WASHINGTON, D. C. NO COPIES WILL BE SENT TO THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. D., A. G. O. Form No. 30
November 4, 1942

16—30200-3 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

RESTRICTED

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
Ninth Service Command 1916 SCU
Army Ground and Service Forces
Redistribution Station
Santa Barbara California

SPECIAL ORDERS
NUMBER 173

27 June 1945

EXTRACT

SYMBOLS:
RUAT - Reporting upon arr thereat to CO for duty.
AUTHGR - Auth gr nted to carry EM excess in gr until absorbed.
TCT - Transportation Corps will furnish transportation.
TOWFM - In accordance with AR 30-2215 TO will determine and issue number of meal tickets nec for journey.

1. Fol EM are reld fr atchd unasgd this sta and trfd and asgd in gr to orgn indicated and WP proper sta RUAT. EDCMR: 4 July 45. AUTHGR:

NAME	ASN	BR	PROF	MOS	DET
782 CML MORTAR BN CP BOWIE TEXAS					
Pfc Arguello, Louis L Jr	39019810	CAC(AA)	A	601	3
Pfc Chavez, Lorenzo L	39020099	CA(AA)	A	2601	4
Pfc Glatze, William A	39343359	CA(AA)	A	2601	4

TCT. TOWFM. PCS. TDN 501-31 P 431-02 212/50425. AUTH: TWX CG AGF AWC GNACR 6-1264 dtd 26 June 45.

2. Fol EM is reld fr atchd unasgd this sta and trfd and asgd in gr to orgn indicated for Cadre Personnel and WP proper sta RUAT. EDCMR: 4 July 45. AUTHGR:

CRTC FT RILEY KANS						
Tec 4 Corona, Jesus	6232831	CAV(MECZ)	C	432	3	REC

TCT. TOWFM. PCS. TDN 501-31 P 431-02 212/50425. AUTH: TWX CG AGF AWC GNACR 6-1264 dtd 26 June 45.

3. Fol EM is reld fr atchd unasgd this sta and trfd and asgd in gr to orgn indicated for Cadre Personnel and WP proper sta RUAT. EDCMR: 4 July 45. AUTHGR:

AARTC FT BLISS TEXAS					
Sgt Foulk, Elmer B	39088156	CAC(AA)	C	2601	3

TCT. TOWFM. PCS. TDN 501-31 P 431-02 212/50425. AUTH: TWX CG AGF AWC GNACR 6-1264 dtd 26 June 45.

RESTRICTED

Par 4 SO 173 HQ 1916 SCU 27 June 1945.

4. Fol EM are reld fr atchd unasgd this sta and trfd and asgd in gr to orgn indicated for Cadre Pers and WP proper sta RUAT. EDCMR: 1 July 45. AUTHGR:

NAME	ASN	BR	PROF	MOS	DET	
IRTC CP ROBERTS CALIF						
S Sgt Baldos, Florencio A	39176535	INF	A	761	4	***
S Sgt Steward, John L	39090438	CA(AA)	A	824	3	
Tec 5 Hostetter, Jack D	17122049	ARMD(TC)	B	345	3	REC
Pfc Garcia, Andres	38013965	INF	A	745	3	

TCT. TOWFM. ***Private T auth to S Sgt Baldos. In accordance with AR 35-4810 FD will pay in advance the prescribed monetary alws in lieu of rat a/r $1.00 per meal for one (1) meal to one (1) EM. PCS. TDN 501-31 P 431-02 212/50425. AUTH: TWX CG AGF AWC GNACR 6-1264 dtd 26 June 45.

5. Tour of TDY at Newport Beach Calif auth MAJOR PAUL L ASHTON 0397788 MC atchd unasgd this sta per Par 7 SO 102 DIBBLE GH MENLO PARK CALIF is hereby extended 30 days eff 30 June 45. Off will rpt this sta not later than 29 July 45.

6. Tour of TDY at Cedaredge Colo auth Tec 5 Kenneth L Brooks 38141704 atchd unasgd Prov Det this sta per Par 11 SO 88 cs 1770 SCU WDPC FT LOGAN COLO is hereby extended five (5) days eff 26 June 45. EM will rpt this sta not later than 30 June 45.

7. Tour of TDY auth Tec 5 Earl W Robinson 39384840 TD atchd unasgd Prov Det this sta per Par 8 SO 127 cs HQ 1902 SCU PERS CTR FT DOUGLAS UTAH is hereby extended for an additional period of ten (10) days eff 24 June 45. EM will report this sta not later than 3 July 45.

8. 1ST LT MARCIA L GATES N730145 ANC is reld fr atchd unasgd Ret Det #1 this sta and is trfd atchd unasgd to DET OF PNTS HOFF GH SANTA BARBARA CALIF. EDCMR: 28 June 45. No tvl involved. PCS. TPA. TDN 501-31 P 431-01-02-03-07-08 212/50425. AUTH: WD Cir 280 1944.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL BERTSCHEY:

OFFICIAL:

R. L. RICHARDSON
Major AGD
Adjutant

C. G. Han
C. G. HAN
Capt AGD
Asst Adj

DISTRIBUTION: "C"

RESTRICTED

R E S T R I C T E D

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
HOFF GENERAL HOSPITAL
Santa Barbara, California

SPECIAL ORDERS)
:
NUMBER 165)

7 July 1945

Symbols: WP - Will proceed to
TDN - Travel directed is necessary
TPA - Travel by privately owned conveyance authorized
PCS - Permanent change of station
EDCMR - Effective date of change on morning report

1. Following officers are granted lv of abs as indicated. On completion of lv officers will return this sta.

	Name			No days	Eff o/a
LT COL	ROSENBERGER, ANDREW I.	0166603	MC	15	9 Jul 45
CAPT	HUTCHINSON, DUANE W.	0490304	MAC	3	10 Jul 45
2D LT	HUFF, EMILY V.	N784583	ANC	2	9 Jul 45

2. MAJFOR MEEK, HERBERT A., 0476185, TC, is granted 7 days lv of abs o/a 7 Jul 45 under exceptional circumstances. On completion of this lv officer will return this sta.

3. Following officers are granted 10 days lv of abs plus 2 days travel time eff as indicated. On completion of lv officers will return this sta.

	Name			Eff o/a
2D LT	BELKNAP, EDITH A.	N786548	ANC	9 Jul 45
2D LT	SAXTON, JEAN E.	N786543	ANC	8 Jul 45

Auth: NSC Ltr 210.31 30 Apr 45 Subj: POM Lv for Nurses ANC

4. 2D LT ROSSI, ALEXANDER 0720574, AAF Pilot Pool Sq L Maxwell Fld Alabama WP Dibble GH Menlo Park, California o/a 7 Jul 45 rptg on arrival to the CO for further obs and trmt. The TO will furnish the necessary T.
TDN 601-1 P 432-02 A 212/60425 S 99-999
Auth: Radio Dibble GH Menlo Park, Calif 6 Jul 45.

5. 2D LT BRADLEY, ROY M., 02000484, Inf is granted 1 mo sk lv o/a 7 Jul 45. On completion of sk lv officer will return this sta.

6. 1ST LT GATES, MARCIA L., N730145, ANC Unasgd, is reld fr further obs and trmt and fr 1970 SCU Det Pnts Hoff GH is asgd and WP Mayo GH Galesburg, Illinois o/a 10 Jul 45 rptg on arrival to the CO for further obs and trmt. The TO will furnish the necessary T. EDCMR 14 Jul 45.
PCS TDN 601-31 P 431-02, 03, 04, 05, 07 A 212/60425 S 99-999
Auth: Par 6b Cir 280 WD 44

7. Following EW asgnd 1970 SCU are placed on TD o/a 7 Jul 45 with the 27th WAC Hosp Co, Santa Barbara, California, for administration and control. No T is involved.

Pvt	Katz, Fay A.	A-320113	MOS 060	MCO 373
Pvt	Rowland, Mary E.	A-814644	MOS 060	MCO 010
Pvt	Schwartz, Julia A.	A-320294	MOS 060	MCO 363
Pvt	Webley, Flora E.	A-135398	MOS 060	MCO 398

Auth: 1st Ind Ltr NSC Ft Douglas, Utah file 220.3 SPRPL 4 Jul 45

R E S T R I C T E D

(ASF, HGH, SO 165, 7 July 1945)

8. Pvt Smith, James B., 15054221, AAF Unasgd, is reld fr further obs and trmt and fr 1970 SCU Det Pnts Hoff GH is asgd and WP AAF Conv Hosp Pawling, New York o/a 10 Jul 45 rptg on arrival to the CO for convalescence. The TO will furnish the necessary T and meal tickets. EDCMR 15 Jul 45.
PCS TDN 601-31 P 431-02, 03 A 212/60425 S 99-999
Auth: Par 6b Cir 280 WD 44

By order of Colonel BERRY:

GEORGE W. SOUVALL
2d Lt, MAC
Adjutant

OFFICIAL:

GEORGE W. SOUVALL
2d Lt, MAC
Adjutant



Distribution:
45 - Basic
20 - UPO
40 - 5 ea Off
7 - EM
3 - 1 ea sta
3 - NSC
3 - SGO

CLAIM FOR REIMBURSEMENT FOR EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES WHILE IN JAPANESE CUSTODY IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS | Submit in Triplicate
Date:

SUBJECT: Claim of

TO: The Judge Advocate General, War Department, Washington 25, D. C.

1. Claim is hereby made for reimbursement for extraordinary expenditures made by me while imprisoned in the Philippine Islands by the Japanese Army in the amount of $1609—.

2. The circumstances in connection with my imprisonment which required such expenditures are as follows:

a. Military organization at time of imprisonment: —
b. Date claimant came under Japanese control: May 6, 1942
c. Amount of personal funds in claimant's possession when claimant came under control of the Japanese: None
d. Date claimant was released from Japanese military control: Feb. 1, 1945
e. Amount of personal funds in claimant's possession when claimant left Japanese military control: P 47
f. The necessity for the extrordinary expenditures for which claim is made arose from the following facts (set forth facts in detail):

No money on hand at time of imprisonment. It became necessary to borrow funds for food, medicine and clothing especially while hospitalized for surgery as a charity patient.

The diet given me by the Japanese was not sufficient in amount & type of food to ward off disease and malnutrition.

3. A detailed list of the source of funds expended and the amounts and nature of the expenditures is set forth on the reverse side hereof and made a part of this sworn statement. No Government funds are included in the clain.

4. The expenditures listed on the reverse side hereof were made by the claimant under conditions of urgent and unforeseen public necessity.

5. Reimbursement for such expenditures has not been obtained from any other source and no other claim for reimbursement has been made.

6. Amount received from U. S. Army for subsistence for period in Japanese control $ None.

Home address:

211 South East Street
(Street)

Janesville, Wisconsin
(City and State)

(Signature of Claimant)

N-738-142 1st Lt. D.N.C.
(Serial number Grade Branch)

(Present military address)

Subscribed and sworn to before me at _____ this __ day of ___, 19

(Notary Public or officer or official authorized to administer oath)

Name and Title

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES

Source of Expended Funds						Nature of Expenditures	
Names and addresses of persons from whom funds were obtained	Date obtained	Amount obtained	Loan or gift	Rate of Interest (if loan)	Amount repaid (if loan)	Amounts Expended	Nature of expenditures (food, medicine, etc). If lent to or expended for the benefit of other persons, give names, amounts, and amounts repaid to you.
C.C. Grinnell International Harv. Christie G. Inc. 570 Lexington Ave. New York, N.Y.	Aug. 12, 1943	$ 100.	Loan	No interest	None	100.	food
	Sept. 30, 1943	500.	Loan	no interest	none	500.	food
Capt. Maude C. Davison, A.N.C. chief nurse in P.I.	Aug. 5 1944	84.	Loan	no interest	none	37.	material for underwear
	Nov. '43	340.	"	"	"	340.	food
	Jan. 30, 1944	150.	"	"	"	150.	soap + toilet paper
	Sept. 29, 1943	500.	"	"	"	500.	food + medicine
	June 9, 1943	45.	"	"	"	45.	food
	June 26, 1944	48.	"	"	"	48.	transportation to Philippine Gen. Hosp.
	Aug. 30, 1943	200.	"	"	"	200.	food
Richard V. McGrath, Jr. Mess Clothing Ship. Manila, P.I.	July 31, 1942	100.	"	"	"	100.	shoes
		18.	"	"	"	18.	slacks
Julian Wolfson Nat. City Bank of N.Y. 55 Wall St. in Manila, P.I.	Sept. 1942	530.	"	"	"	530.	supplementary diet while hospitalized - food + medicine
A.K. Mac Lish ?	Nov. 16, 1943	250.	"	"	"	250.	food
	Sept. 8, 1943	100.	"	"	"	100.	soap + medicine
	Nov. 28, 1943	300.	"	"	"	300.	food

3264 2218

GATES, Marcia L. N 73-145, 2d Lt. ANC

WAR DEPARTMENT

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Letter of Appointment

1st. Lt. Marcia L Gates

N 730 145






1503RD
THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND
U.S. ARMY


49040

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

Telegraph "The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.," stating:

1. Name, grade, and serial number of officer as shown herein.
2. Brief details of emergency.
3. Where this officer can be located.

WARNING

This card is issued by the War Department for official use of the authorized holder designated herein. Its use by any other person is unlawful and will make the finder liable to heavy penalty.

The finder of a lost card should promptly place it in the nearest post office or mail box. No envelope or stamp is required.

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Officer's Identification Card

No. 95945

55—32011

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
UNITED STATES ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON

This is to identify Marcia L. Gates (Name)

2nd Lieut (Grade) A.N.C. (Arm or service) N-730145 (Serial Number)

whose signature, photograph, and fingerprints, appear hereon,

in the ARMY of the UNITED STATES

(Signature of officer)

Loss of this card will be reported to The Adjutant General without delay by the officer named hereon, with the circumstances.

W. D., A. G. O. Form No. 65-1—March 1, 1941.

Date of birth March 15, 1915

Color eyes Hazel Color hair Brown

Weight 122 lbs. Height 5 ft. 4½ in.

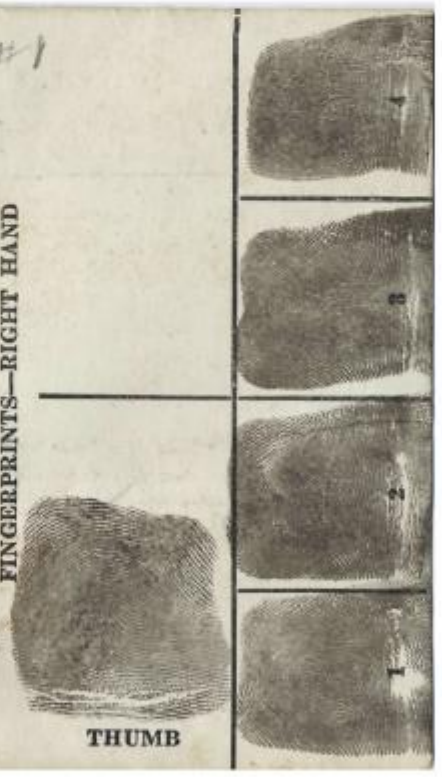


Date issued Nov 12, 1941

GPO 16—20392

#1

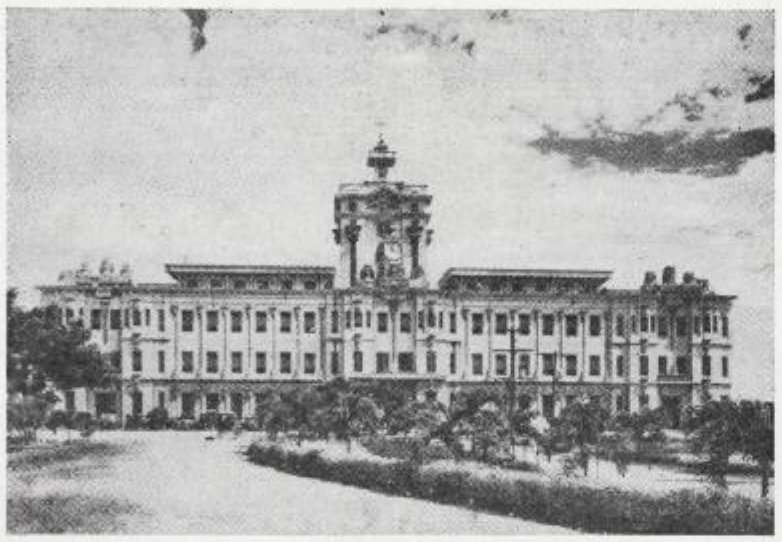
FINGERPRINTS—RIGHT HAND



THUMB







University of Santo Tomas—Manila Civilian internment camp where 3200 Americans are interned since the fall of Manila early last year.

American Prisoners In Manila

Democracy goes to work in the civilian internment camp at the University of Santo Tomas, Manila. Yankee ingenuity proves successful in building morale of all the internees.

From out of a Manila civilian internment camp at the famous Catholic institution, the University of Santo Tomas, comes a poignant message—"It takes all kinds of people to make the world—but the world is still what people make it." The line heads an editorial in "Internews," an heroic little news-sheet, printed three times a week by the 3200 American citizens interned by the Japanese at Santo Tomas University in Manila.

Compiled in booklet form and printed by the Relief for the Philippines, Inc., in New York, the copies of "Internews" cover a period from January 24 to June 14, 1942.

Relief for Americans in Philippines is a private committee in New York City with branches in California and in Washington, D. C. Its objective is to render all possible assistance to the many thousands of Americans interned or detained by the Japanese in the Philippines, maintaining close relations with the International Red Cross and the United States Government. A second purpose is to serve as a clearing house and point of dissemination of information about American residents in the Philippines.

In single sheets, the mimeographed bulletins were brought to this country by Jenifer White, wife of a newspaper correspondent. Caught in the Philippines at the time war broke out, she was enroute home from China, where her husband had remained. Repatriated in June, she was permitted to bring out with her the material that makes this booklet one of the most thrilling documents of World War II.

It tells a story of Yankee ingenuity; in it, the internees reveal how, herded suddenly and dramatically into the camp, they set about systematically to organize themselves into a tight, law-abiding community; of how they lived, worked, hoped and prayed for each other, because they knew that by such a program alone could they survive. The failure of one meant the collapse of their precarious system of livelihood; uncleanliness or dishonesty on the part of one group could bring disaster to the whole. But Internews does not present the story in any such somber tones. It is replete with the humor of Americans who find themselves in a situation so sorry as to be funny, and who fortunately are still able to laugh at themselves.

Two matters, that by reason of repeated mention, appear to have been of primary importance, are garbage collection and fly-swatting. To quote: "The internee garbage situation has reached a point where the flies no longer have control of it. They have been reduced to an inarticulate majority. On the other hand, there are a lot of men in dumps . . . incumbent garbage collectors are loath to quit their jobs, despite the formation of labor pools, creeks and streams. One man explained that the job grows on you, like the smell of the sea."

All manner of campaigns were afoot last winter to lick the fly menace and promote adequate disposal. Prizes were offered; parties planned for the benefit of the fly-swatter fund and behind the humorous little news notices can be read the dread that disease might spread, bringing complete disaster to the community.

Recreational Activities

No small recreational project was overlooked. Every conceivable club was organized, from a Junior League to a garden club; from a softball league to a Little Theater. Interned theatrical people aided in putting on a weekly floor show. Barn dances, bridge tournaments, boxing events, all these diversions and many others are told about as every effort was made to keep up morale and hope.

According to Internews, there are only three seasons at Santo Tomas—yesterday, today and tomorrw. Food and medical supplies for the community were, until the time of Mrs. White's departure, provided by the Philippine Red Cross. In a foreword she points out that these supplies were expected to give out during the late summer, after which the Japanese would probably have to feed the camp. Conditions at Santo Tomas may well be much worse by this time than they were last winter and spring when these particular accounts were written. The hope for the health of these interned thousands at the moment rests almost entirely with the Red Cross.

Nurse Dies; Was Prisoner of Japanese

Miss Marcia Gates, 55, of 510 E. Court St., former Army nurse who was a prisoner of the Japanese for three years during World War II, died in University Hospitals, Madison, this morning after a long illness.



Miss Gates

She was born March 15, 1915, in Milwaukee, and had been a Janesville resident for more than 10 years. She was interned at Santos Tomas concentration camp in Manila through the war, having been taken captive while serving as an Army nurse with the 192nd Tank Battalion in the Philippines at the outbreak of the war.

At the time of her death, she was a nurse for the Beloit Visiting Nurses Association and prior to that was a laboratory technician for the city health department. She was a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Survivors are her father, Harrison Gates, Willomatic, Conn., and her mother, Mrs. Lanson Higgins, Rock Haven; and three sisters, Mrs. Eugene Lee, Beloit, Mrs. Benton Fry, Fort Atkinson, and Mrs. Howard Munns, Studio City, Calif.

Services will be at 9 a.m. Saturday in the Nelson-Schneider Funeral Home, 9:30 in St. Mary's Catholic Church. Friends may call at the funeral home tomorrow afternoon and evening and the Rosary will be recited at 8 p.m. tomorrow.