



# The QUAN



VOLUME 43

PITTSBURGH, PA — FEBRUARY, 1989

Number 4

## EDWARD JOSEPH DERWINSKI SECRETARY OF VETERAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON — Edward J. Derwinski, the man chosen by President Bush to head the new Department of Veterans Affairs, moved from the right wing toward the political center of the Republican party in the course of a 24-year career in Congress representing a suburban Chicago district.

He was not deeply involved in legislation affecting veterans, although he is a World War II veteran, having served as an Army infantryman in the Pacific theater.

When he arrived in Congress in 1959, at the age of 32, he was an aggressive anti-Communist, denouncing State Department officials as "a gang of fuzzy-headed idiots." But he has worked at the State Department for almost six years. First, as counselor, he was a general troubleshooter and adviser to Secretary of State George P. Schultz.

### Push for Arms Sales

Since March 1987, he has been the Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance, Science and Technology. In that position, he has used his contacts on Capitol Hill to win support for arms sales to friendly countries. He has supervised efforts to restrict the export of advanced technology to Soviet bloc countries and was in charge of Operation Staunch, the American program to prevent arms sales to Iran.

He has also coordinated United States Government activities related to international sports events like the Olympics in Seoul, South Korea, this year.

Representative G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery, the Mississippi Democrat, who heads the Committee on Veterans Affairs, said Mr. Derwinski had not been prominent in House debates on legislation affecting veterans. But he said Mr. Derwinski was "a good choice" to run the veterans agency, which has an annual budget of \$28 billion and 245,000 employees.

The new department will inherit the work of the Veterans Administration, which manages 172 hospitals and 112 cemeteries around the country. By giving the department Cabinet status, Mr. Montgomery said, "We hoped to improve care for veterans." The Secretary should be "a strong spokesman for veterans," and one of his first jobs will be to defend veterans programs from the knife of the White House budget cutters, Mr. Montgomery said.

## COMMANDERS REPORT

While we haven't had an executive board meeting since the last Quan there continues to be activity with some of the committees. I am pleased to report the membership is subscribing to the "Gold Card" with enthusiasm. Secretary Elmer Long and Treasurer John Kost deserve a lot of credit for their work in getting the "Gold Cards" out.

Of course the Convention Committee is preparing their final report for the next board meeting in New Orleans. At this meeting, final plans will be approved by the Executive Board. All members are invited to attend especially those in the New Orleans area.

Our National Service Director John Emerick has been preparing his VA section and the wives program for the convention. John and Ken Colley are working on a plan to try to aid the widows, especially those whose income has them below the poverty level.

With the changes in Washington both at the national level and within the Veterans Administration, there will be a lot for our Washington Rep. Paul Rutter to report.

John Crago, the publicity chairman has performed his task well. He has got the message to anyone who could have an influence on our convention.

My hat's off to all who are making A.D.B.C. the respected organization it is and will continue in the future.

When he left Congress, squeezed out by redistricting in Illinois, Mr. Derwinski was the ranking Republican on the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. He played a large role in passing legislation to overhaul the Civil Service in 1978. He resisted the Carter Administration's effort to curtail the advantages in hiring and promotion given to Federal employees who had served in the armed forces.

### An Upset Victory

Edward Joseph Derwinski was born in Chicago on Sept. 15, 1926, the son of Casimir Ignatius and Sophia Derwinski. He received a bachelor's degree in history from Loyola University in Chicago and was on his way to a career as a savings and loan executive when he ran for the Illinois State House of Representatives and won an upset victory. He served there in 1957 and 1958, when he ran for Congress. In 1964, he was the Illinois state chairman in Barry Goldwater's unsuccessful campaign for the Presidency.

## NORFOLK

Seems like yesterday we were packing in Louisville to go home. Now we are ordering our plane tickets to Norfolk. Sorry to say time is passing us by so lets hang on.

Besides our regular business meetings, VA and wives seminars, we are planning several sightseeing tours. We will tour the Navy base and of course we will have busses stop at Waterside and the MacArthur Memorial.

Because we are so close to other nationally and historically known areas we have arranged to have a tour operator offer to our members several worthwhile trips we think you might enjoy.

Of course the evenings in addition to the banquet, Quan nite will be planning get togethers, everyone is welcome; as usual we will do our best to see that you have a good time.

A few of the organizations are planning a lunch or dinner for their private meetings. If any other group wants to do the same contact Austin Patrizio, he will give you further details.

We hope to see you in Norfolk.

## TABLE TOP SALES

The executive has approved a method to permit our members and friends to make available their books, handy works, and products, etc. to the convention members. The Convention Committee will set aside an exhibit room in which tables will be set up for display of your items.

The room will be open from the 2nd day of convention and will be open daily while the convention continues. The cost of one table space will be \$25.00 for the convention.

The A.D.B.C., its officers and executive board will not be responsible for the products sold at the convention. Our best advice, buyer beware.

Because of a conflict of events the Northwestern States Chapter has been forced to change the dates of their meeting to the second weekend of June. The new dates are June 9th, 10th, and 11th of June 1989. Members will receive a detailed letter of the time, place, and schedule of events in April.

Hugh E. Branch  
Secretary



# The QUAN



Dedicated to those persons both living and dead who fought against overwhelming odds against the enemy at the outbreak of World War II.  
Official Publication of the

**AMERICAN DEFENDERS OF BATAAN & CORREGIDOR, INC.**  
(INCLUDING ANY UNIT OF FORCE OF THE ASIATIC FLEET, PHILIPPINE ARCHipelAGO, WAKE ISLAND, MARIANNA ISLAND, AND DUTCH EAST INDIES)

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## "SNOW BIRDS"

We thank those who send their winter and summer addresses to the Quan. The problem is there are some members we only have one or the other. Please cooperate so we can be sure to keep you on our active mailing list.

For those who may have missed reading in the August issue, we have made a separate mailing list for summer and winter addresses for those who move around. Again if you have a friend who moves back and forth, have them send me their addresses.

Let's cut down on the Quan returns, we are receiving over 100 every issue. If you plan to change either address, please send the changes as soon as you know.

## INFO

The December issue was mailed to 5358 persons at a cost of .084 each or \$450.07 postage.  
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## 3rd EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

FEBRUARY 24, 25, 26, 1989

The 3rd EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING IS SCHEDULED AT 9 AM-3 PM,  
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1989

PLACE: FAIRMONT HOTEL  
UNIVERSITY PLACE  
NEW ORLEANS,  
LOUISIANA 70140  
TEL: (504) 229-7111  
RESERVATIONS:  
1-800-527-4727

RATE: \$64.00 Single/Double  
+ \$1.00 occupancy tax &  
11% State Tax

AGENDA: ALL OFFICIAL  
BUSINESS OF ADBC  
NOTE: ROOM RATE EXTEND-  
ED THREE DAYS PRIOR  
AND AFTER MEETING  
DATES.

Elmer E. Long, Jr.  
National Secretary

**MAKE YOUR PLANS FOR  
NORFOLK APRIL 30 TO  
MAY 7, 1989. RESERVATION  
CARD ON PAGE 15**

## REUNION NOTICE

5th Air Base Group Assn. (WWII) and shinyo Maru (Hell Ship) escapees, Reunion Sept. 7-10, 1989 at Twin Falls, ID. For Newsletter, write: WALT REGEHR, 5137 Elbert Way, Sacramento, CA 95842, telephone (916) 332-3671.

## GOLD CARD

With this issue of the Quan we are 25% of our stated goal when this program started about seven months ago. We think this is great and we feel sure other members will come aboard. As time goes on, it is probably easier now to part with \$100.00 than it might be five or 10 years from now.

One only needs to look at the death notices in the Quan to realize how the health of the members is failing, yet I think even though we may pass on yet we would want to see A.D.B.C. be a viable organization, able to stay independent and function as we do today. The odd part the expenses for 300 members 20 years from now will cost as much or more than today's expenses. As to worry what happens to the money that's left we have faith the last man closing the door will have enough good sense to dispose of it to a worthy cause. And will say "we did our part."

## GOLD CARD CLUB OF A.D.B.C.

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Peter Retterath  
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Leon Lesner  
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Col. Doris A. Kehoe  
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Walter C. Lamm  
Robert R. Craig  
Dr. Ward B. Meek (MD)  
Imogene K. Schmidt ANC  
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Joseph DiLella  
Valdemar O. Zialcita  
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Spero Dadaris  
Dr. Mark G. Herbst (MD)  
Stanley G. Sommers  
Donald M. Crago  
Charles E. Hunnings  
Charles A. Francis  
Capt. Francis J. Bridget  
Michael Maslak  
Luther F. Mayhue  
David A. Topping  
Walter Pankratz  
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## Japanese-American Pay Delay Feared

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sponsors of a law to compensate Japanese-Americans who were forced to live in internment camps during World War II say it would take 60 years to make reparations under the spending plan proposed by President Reagan.

"Unless Congress appropriates the authorized maximum amount . . . many of the eligible recipients may die before receiving their token compensation," Sen. Spark Matsunaga, D-Hawaii, said.

Matsunaga and the other lawmakers who sponsored the 1988 law said they would press the House and Senate budget committees to vastly increase the \$20 million in the president's 1990 budget for the reparations.

Up to \$500 million can be appropriated in any single year until \$1.2 billion has been paid out.

No payments have been made under the law, which promises \$20,000 each to an estimated 60,000 survivors of internment camps, where Americans of Japanese ancestry were forced to live from 1942 to 1946.

Matsunaga called the Reagan proposal "woefully inadequate" and expressed hope the new Congress "will be sympathetic to our request."

The senator said some of the survivors "are in their 80s and 90s and have been waiting more than 40 years for the apology and token compensation provided by the 1988 act." The law requires the oldest survivors be paid first.

Officials at the Office of Management and Budget had no comment.

**Editorial Comment:** Those of you who feel as I do should get busy and deluge your congressmen and senators especially if they serve on the Appropriations Committee, with letters however short telling them your feelings. It appears the way to slow the "rape" of the treasury is by not budgeting enough money to fund the program.

We have a duty to the war veterans, the aged and the handicapped which must be provided first before we help those who don't deserve it. Enough has been written on the treatment and advantages these people had over the brutal treatment handed out by their relatives in the Philippines and Japan.

Write to the following Members of the Senate Appropriations Committee: Senator Robert C. Byrd, Chairman; Senators Inouye; Hollings; J. Bennett Johnston; Burdick; Leahy; Sasser; DeConcini; Bumpers; Lautenberg; Harkin; Mikulski; Reid; Adams; Fowler; Kerrey; Hatfield; Stevens; McClure; Garn; Cochran; Kasten; D'Amato; Rudman; Specter; Domenici; Grassley; Nickles and Gramm; U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee, U.S. Senate, S-145 — Capitol, Washington, D.C. 20510-6025 and of course President Bush at the White House.

FEBRUARY, 1989 — 3



NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
UNIT IN PHILIPPINES \_\_\_\_\_  
YOUR PREFERRED NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_  
(P.O.W. Number, Life Membership, etc.)  
SERVICE NUMBER (Army, Navy, Marines) \_\_\_\_\_  
C-NUMBER (VA) \_\_\_\_\_  
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

Mail to: Elmer E. Long, Box 2052, New Bern, N.C. 28561-2052.

## War, Remembrance

### Survivors Recall Palawan Atrocities

WASHINGTON (AP) — It was 44 years ago, but to those who were there the horrible but largely unknown atrocity at Palawan in the Philippines remains a vivid memory.

"Today we speak for those who endured the unendurable," said Dan Crowley, 67, of Simsbury, Conn., who organized a memorial service in honor of 140 American prisoners of war massacred by Japanese forces on Dec. 14, 1944. "It's a cleansing process, that these men possibly will be remembered by their fellow Americans."

Glenn McDole, 67, a deputy sheriff in Polk County, Iowa, was one of 11 men to escape the Palawan massacre, during which Japanese troops lured the Americans into air raid holes, doused them with gasoline and burned them to death.

McDole was among the first of the POWs to arrive at the island. Japanese forces used the prisoners to carve an air strip out of the jungle.

Prisoners were beaten daily. Captured fugitives were beheaded. Tiny rations of rice left them emaciated, many weighing less than 100 pounds. Their beards grew down to their exposed ribs.

"I remember every bit of it," said McDole, who underwent an appendectomy without any anesthesia during his captivity.

The morning of the 14th, McDole remembers overhearing Japanese soldiers talking. He said the Japanese believed an American convoy was headed toward Palawan. After two years of hell, the POWs spirits were finally lifted.

"Get to your air raid trenches, the Americans are coming," McDole recalled his captors ordering. "Without a doubt, we thought we were going to be liberated," he said.

The air raid siren was sounded. The men crammed into the trenches.

The next thing McDole recalled seeing was a platoon of Japanese troops entering the camp compound, some carrying buckets, others torches.

"I couldn't believe what was going to happen. They threw gasoline in the trenches, then the torches came in and it was just an explosion," he said.

"My God, they're killing everybody!" the prisoners shouted as McDole watched some of his comrades, knowing they were about to die, run out of the trenches and grab on to Japanese soldiers to take them to death.

Some of the Americans had dug a tunnel, thinking they could escape if U.S. troops bombed the island.

McDole and about a handful of others made it out of the trenches, rolled down a 60-foot bank and tried to run to the channel to swim away. Many were shot down. McDole, pinned down by machine gun fire, crawled under a garbage pile and stayed there through the night.

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### INFORMATION PLEASE

Dear Sirs:

I lost a brother in World War II that was in the same area of operations that your group appears to have been. He was at Clark Air Force Base when war broke out, was in the Bataan Death March, and died in Japanese Prison Camp O'Donnell of dysentery.

I am enclosing a picture of T-3 Walter Thomas Olinger, born in Glasgow, Montana, August 18, 1922, deceased June 8, 1942, at Camp O'Donnell.

If any of you served with him, I would be very grateful if you would drop me a note with any information you might be able to supply about his service.

Most sincerely,  
Emma Olinger Boyd  
2510 Terrace Drive  
Billings, MT 59102

### THANKS

We wish to thank Tony Bilek, 508½ W. Grove Ave., Rantoul, IL 61866 for his generous contribution to honor two of his deceased buddies: Charles Schmidt of the 27th Material Sqdn. who died Nov. 26, 1988 and Russell Gerleman of the 20th Pursuit who died Dec. 7, 1984. This is a good gesture to honor your deceased buddies and it helps to keep the ADBC solvent.

The next day, he made it to a nearby cave and stayed there until nightfall, when he swam five miles to another island. The next day, trying to swim across an inlet, he became entangled in a fish trap, eventually saved by a passing boat.

Crowley, McDole and others lament the fact that the massacre of Palawan is known by few Americans, but they said the simple memorial service will help heal the wounds of the living and remember the victims.

"We didn't come here with hatred in our hearts," Crowley told about 40 people who attended the service in the shadow of the Washington Monument. "We want to remember those who paid the ultimate price."

## VA ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR SMOKE-FREE HOSPITALS

As part of the national effort to achieve a smoke-free society by the year 2000, the Veterans Administration is announcing its intent to establish a smoke-free environment in acute-care sections of all VA hospitals and outpatient clinics. The policy is expected to be implemented by mid-1989.

In announcing the proposed policy, VA's Chief Medical Director John A. Gronvall, M.D., said, "As the largest single health care provider in the nation, VA's Department of Medicine and Surgery should make every effort to create an environment that will promote the health and well-being of patients, visitors and employees."

Patients in long-term care wards or facilities, such as nursing homes, domiciliaries, spinal-cord injury units and psychiatric units, will be exempt. The policy, however, will apply to all Department of Medicine and Surgery employees, as well as other VA employees located at medical center sites.

Surgeon General C. Everett Koop, expressing his strong support for the proposal, said that all VA hospital employees, patients and visitors will benefit from the policy. In a letter to the agency, Koop said, "Your action to eliminate smoking in the VA hospitals is an invaluable contribution to reducing smoking prevalence in this country."

## VA INSURANCE DIVIDEND PAYOUT TO TOP BILLION MARK

The Veterans Administration will pay more than \$1 billion worth of dividends in 1989 to veterans holding active VA life insurance policies — the largest amount in the 70-year history of the program.

The record payout will be sent automatically to some 2.9 million policyholders on the anniversary date of their policies in the form of dividend checks or one of five other payment options they selected.

VA Administrator Thomas K. Turnage said the dividend — which exceeds the 1988 payment by \$44.6 million — reflects both favorable claims experience and high yields on trust funds invested in U.S. Government securities.

Government life insurance policies were issued to veterans of World Wars I and II and the Korean Conflict from 1919 to 1966. Only those policies that have been kept in force receive annual dividend distributions. No application from individual policyholders is necessary.

The largest group receiving 1989 payments will be almost 2.5 million veterans of World War II with National Service Life Insurance (prefix "V") who will each receive an average of \$350.

**ARE YOUR  
DUES PAID?**

## Third Star For Bulkeley

John D. Bulkeley became a Vice Admiral on August 25, 1988. The "frocking" ceremony was held in the Chief of Naval Operations Carlisle Trost's office at the Pentagon.

The promotion, at Bulkeley's insistence, was awarded in a simple but dignified manner with only a few guests present. The CNO placed a new epaulet with three stars on one should and Mrs. Alice Bulkeley attached the other.

A second ceremony followed VADM Bulkeley received his third Distinguished Service Medal, the highest decoration for noncombat achievement. Excerpts from the citation read:

Vice Admiral Bulkeley's operational experience, courage, and initiative brought honors to the Navy and victories to his Nation. . . he performed the greatest service as the President, Board of Inspection and Survey for the past 21 years. With an unequalled appreciation for the challenges faced by sailors serving in our men-of-war, he devoted his life to ensuring that they are supported by the best, safest, and most survivable ships. Vice Admiral Bulkeley's selfless efforts guaranteed the Navy's capacity to conduct prompt sustained combat operations at sea and significantly upgraded warfighting readiness.

By his distinctive performance, meticulous attention to detail, and inspiring devotion to duty, Vice Admiral Bulkeley reflected great credit upon himself and upheld the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

In August 1941 Bulkeley took command of Motor Torpedo Boat Squadron Three. Prior to this command he served as Commander of Submarine Chaser Squadron One.

Bulkeley's role in the safe transport of General Douglas MacArthur and his staff from Corregidor and Bataan, Philippine Islands is well known. He is identified with the breakthrough of Japanese lines leading to MacArthur's subsequent command of Southwest Pacific Armed Forces.

The Admiral holds these awards and citations for service in defense of the Philippines: The Medal of Honor, the Navy Cross, the Army Distinguished Service Cross with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Army Silver Star Medal, the Army Distinguished Unit Badge, the Republic of the Philippines Distinguished Conduct Star, the Purple Heart Medal.

He was awarded the Combat Legion of Merit as well as the Croix de Guerre with Star for service with PT squadrons and mine sweepers in the spearhead invasion of the Cherbourg Side to turn back German Forces. The Croix de Guerre was personally presented by General de Gaulle.

Other awards and recognition have followed Bulkeley throughout his 60-year naval career. He has held many commands in wartime and peacetime. The February 1964 confrontation with Castro and the government of Cuba made headlines when Bulkeley cut the water pipes to our Navy base at Guantanamo Bay.



Dear Mr. Vater,

I am writing in reference to a phone call I made to you last week about a photo I have of my father, General Wainwright and 3 other men, unknown. According to my mother this photo was published in the *Chit-Chat* or *Quan*, sometime in late 1946 or 1947; that it was "something about EX POWs". General Wainwright is front left seated and my father is pictured center rear. My parents were stationed in San Antonio, Lackland Airforce Base at this time.

This is all the information I have about my father.

M/S Alfred A. Taylor  
454 ORD (AVN) Co. B  
27th Bomb Group  
Serial #AF6390218  
SS #565-52-1592  
Prisoner #1338

He was a part of the Bataan Death March and spent 42 months as a POW ending at Mukden, Manchuria.

Mr. Vater would you put this photo in the next issue of *Quan*? I would really like to

In 1967 he became President of INSURV serving in that capacity until September retirement. His immediate recall as an advisor to the CNO and Sec-Nav is but one indication of the contributions he has made to his country.

The following paragraph from William B. Breuer's forthcoming biography of the Admiral clearly contrasts Bulkeley's humility against a renowned and much decorated career. "John Bulkeley, American History's most decorated warrior, took his elevation to three-star rank philosophically. 'Promotions and medals are nice,' he declared. "But what really counts is the inner satisfaction of knowing that I have contributed toward preserving the peace by helping to keep America militarily strong in a volatile and dangerous world. That, to me, is the real payoff."

know who, what, why, anything. It would add one more little bit about a man that I loved and thought was wonderful. My father died just over eleven years ago.

Anyone that would like to contact me can write or call:

Sandra Taylor Jefferies  
5106 Mauritz  
Houston, Texas 77032  
713-442-2368

You promised to send a form so I could subscribe to *Quan*.

Thank you so much,  
Sandra Taylor Jefferies

Lt. Col. Donald E. Evett, USAF, Ret.  
3106 South 975 East  
Bountiful, Utah 84010

I read in the current issue of the Air Force magazine that you will be holding a reunion for those who fought on Bataan and Corregidor.

It is for this reason that I write to you with hopes that you can help me contact a very special friend that I met many years ago while in Japan. I don't remember the friend's first name, but I can tell you this much about him. To me he was: SSgt. Knapp, and he served on Bataan. I believe he was a search light operator with an Army unit. He managed to live through the hell, and he ended up being a prisoner at Sendai, Japan. When I was a very young Sergeant with the 9th Corp Headquarters, I met SSgt. Knapp. He had been a prisoner not from the IX Corp headquarters. When he arrived at our unit, I was assigned as his sponsor, and I shall never forget the many experiences he told me of Bataan and later being a prisoner.

**ARE YOU INTERESTED IN  
A MEMORIAL BOOK?  
SEND IN YOUR  
BIOGRAPHY TODAY.**

## Carbondale Widow Shares Account of Husband's World War II Survival

By Brenda Sprague  
Southern Illinoisan Correspondent

Lt. Col. Willard L. Money was a hero, but his heroism went unnoticed more often than not. He chose not to talk about it much, but Money was on the first plane shot down in World War II shortly after Pearl Harbor was bombed on Dec. 7, 1941.

He recorded his wartime actions in his diary, now kept by his widow, Elizabeth Money of Carbondale.

Money was a 20-year-old U.S. Air Corps PFC assigned to Clark Field, Philippines, when he boarded a B-17 as a gunner on a routine training flight with Capt. Colin Kelly. After hearing about the attack on Pearl Harbor, the crew was able to find and sink a heavy cruiser, the Ashigara.

This action was completed with a total of three bombs on board the B-17. One bomb scored a direct hit down the smokestack. The plane was chased and hit by Japanese fighters following its bombing raid.

One of the men on board the plane was killed by the gunfire. The B-17 did not have tail guns and could not return fire or shake the enemy planes. Kelly gave the order to bail out. After the plane crashed, Kelly's body was found nearby.

Kelly was awarded the Medal of Honor for his action. Money and four others survived the crash, landing on an island. Money remained on that island for four years during the war and consistently reported the actions of the Japanese who also occupied the island.

For these activities Money was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star Medal with two oak leaf clusters, Air Force Commendation Medal with one oak leaf cluster, Presidential Unit Citation with one oak leaf cluster, and a Presidential Unit Citation from the Philippines.

He was also awarded the American Defense Service Medal with one star, Asiatic-Pacific Theatre Ribbon with one star, Philippine Island Defense Ribbon with one star, Philippine Island Liberation Ribbon with one star, Philippines Independence ribbon, World War II victory medal, Air Force Reserve medal, and the Air Force Longevity Service award with four oak leaf clusters.

Survival had not been easy. "He had eaten monkey and grasshoppers . . . everything he could to stay alive," Elizabeth Money said, reading from her husband's diary.

"He had so many parasites when he came home he was in the Leatherman Hospital in San Francisco for a long time," Mrs. Money said. "He came back in 1945, just before Christmas. I met him when he arrived and we were married then."

Willard and Elizabeth Money have two children, five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

The family had visited Carbondale to fish while Money was stationed at Scott Air Force Base near Belleville. They found a 77-

acre farm south of Carbondale and decided it would make a good retirement home. Money retired from the service in 1962. He died July 22, 1986.

Many of the entries in Money's diary are only a paragraph hurriedly written. Often the entries lack detail; this was done in case the diary fell into enemy hands.

"Oh, they had a reward out for him," Mrs. Money said. "They would have loved to get their hands on him. If they had, they would have cut him into little pieces."

Money continued to work with the Philippine underground until the islands were freed in 1945. He served under the command of Col. Wendell W. Fertig, the famous guerilla leader of World War II. After leaving the island he was nurtured back to health in the U.S. and returned to active duty in Japan and later the Philippines.

During his last 10 years of service, Money held various command and staff positions in Air Force communications and electronics. "He had designed some parts for the radio he used on the island," Mrs. Money said. "He was good at electronics." And, as his diary discloses, he also was good at the art of survival.

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### FLORIDA CHAPTER

The Florida Chapter had a very successful meeting at the Pagoda Motel, Ormond Beach, FL on the 14th, 15th and 16th of October. We had our Quan party on Friday night, lots to eat and drink, a good time was had by all. Over seventy persons attended, lots of war stories. Our banquet was perfect for our speaker was a Philippine doctor, although she was only three when the war started, she remembers the horror in Cebu City where she lived, she had to leave to escape death. After she completed her training, she was assigned to VA Hospitals in Florida. She always tried to take care of ADBC personnel, whom she treated like VIP's. Her speech was very emotional, there wasn't a dry eye in the group. The Doctor presently is at the VA Outpatients clinic at New Port Richie, FL, where she takes care of our guys. The banquet was a great success. Gerald (polock) Okonski made lots of door prizes, with those that the defenders donated, almost everyone won a prize. Although there was a northeaster blowing in off the ocean, the temperature was up in the eighties. Should I say more.

The Florida Chapter has changed their meeting from twice a year to once a year. The meeting will be held in the second week in October. Our meeting for 1989 will be held at the Pagoda Motel, Ormond Beach, FL. A chapter newsletter will be sent out to all ADBC personnel that reside in Florida in July 1989. Anyone having questions, please write Secretary Florida Chapter, John Aldrich, 4430 Pompano Drive, Tampa, FL.

### COMPENSATION FOR DISABLED VETERANS INCREASED

Veterans Administration compensation payments for disabled veterans will be increased by 4.1 percent effective with checks issued Jan. 1, 1989, the VA has announced.

VA Administrator Thomas K. Turnage said that the cost-of-living increase will benefit some 2.2 million veterans and their families, plus some 345,000 survivors of service members or veterans who died from service-connected causes.

The increase is part of the Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act of 1988, signed by President Reagan on November 18.

The law also calls for establishment of a new Court of Veterans Appeals, revises procedures of the VA's Board of Veterans Appeals and assists Agent Orange claimants.

In other provisions of the law:

The newly established Court of Veterans Appeals, whose principal office will be located in Washington, D.C., will hear appeals of decisions of the Board of Veterans Appeals. The court will review cases in which a notice of disagreement to Board of Veterans Appeals decisions is filed with the VA after Nov. 18, 1989.

The Court will consist of a chief judge and two to six associate judges appointed to 15-year terms by the President. The VA will be represented before the Court by the VA General Counsel.

The law authorizes reasonable attorney fees for representation after a Board of Veterans Appeals decision. In certain contingency-fee cases, fees are limited to 20 percent of the value of awards of past-due monetary benefits. Provision is made for challenging legal fees found to be excessive or unreasonable.

Concerning the Board of Veterans Appeals, both the findings and the reasons and bases for the findings must be mailed by the Board to the claimant under the new law.

Free basic health care services to veterans exposed to Agent Orange or radiation also are extended by the law, from Sept. 30, 1989 to Dec. 31, 1990. Eligible for this care are veterans who during active duty may have been exposed to a herbicide or defoliant while serving in Vietnam, or to ionizing radiation from the testing of a nuclear device or the occupation of Hiroshima or Nagasaki following World War II. Since 1981, when the original law was enacted, the VA has provided veterans with 2.5 million free outpatient visits and admitted 23,000 to free inpatient hospital care.

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### REUNION

Western State's Chapter: Annual Reunion — Reno, Nev. April 9-12, 1989. Peppermill Hotel & Casino. Call 1-800-6992 for reservations. Please mention American Defenders of Bataan & Corregidor in order to receive reduced rates. Reserve early!

## OBITUARIES

### THOMAS L. AITKEN

Aitken: Thomas Lyall, age 66, of Phoenix, AZ. Died Dec. 4, 1988.

He was with 724th Aviation Ord. A private when captured and retired as T/Sgt. He was captured on ?Nichols Field? was in Cabanatuan, but not liberated by 6th U.S. Rangers, probably was in Bilibid, wife did not know.

He worked for the City of Phoenix, Maint. Dept. He was born in Scotland, lived in Arizona for 36 yrs.

Survivors include wife, Barbara; three sons, Ralph, James and Richard; two sisters, and a grandchild.

ADBC was represented by a floral arrangement, and member Bill Galos and Naomi.

### SALVATORE J. BARONE

Salvatore J. Barone, M/Sgt. U.S. Army Retired passed away October 17, 1988 at his home after a long and gallant fight with cancer. Salvatore had been a resident of El Paso for thirty years and will be missed by his many friends of the community. He was a veteran of World War II and the Korean Conflict. He was captured by the Japanese in the Philippines and was a prisoner of war for some three and a half years in POW Camp Cabanatuan and Mukden Manchuria. Salvatore was buried with full military honors at the Fort Bliss National Cemetery. He was a member of American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor. Our condolences to his wife, Mary Louise, and children, Christopher, Carleene, Paula, and Patrice.

### THOMAS JOHN BRECHT

Thomas John Brecht, 70, of 108 Seashore Manor, Biloxi, Miss., formerly of Winchester, husband of Margery Mead Brecht, died Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1988 at the Biloxi Regional Veterans Hospital following a long illness.

A native of Tracy, Minn., he was the son of the late Louis and Margaret O'Hearn Brecht. He was a retired United States Army master sergeant, a veteran of World War II and the Korean Conflict. He was a member of American Legion Post 119, Gulfport, Miss., a member of the Atomic Veterans Association, a veteran of the Bataan Death March during World War II and a members of the Disabled American Veterans of Gulfport, Miss. He was awarded the Silver Star and two purple hearts and was a member of the Nativity B.V.M. Catholic Church, Biloxi.

In addition to his wife, survivors include a son, Thomas C. Brecht, three grandchildren, Tatiana Brecht, Vernonia Brecht and Gregory Thomas Brecht; two sisters, Kathryn Carlson and Lucille Brecht.

### RHYNARD BYARS

Rhynard Byars, 76, Fairdale, died Saturday, Sept. 24 in the Veterans Hospital, Fargo.

Services were at 2 p.m. Saturday, Oct. 1, in Our Redeemers Lutheran Church, Fairdale, with Rev. Brian Armen officiating.

Rhynard Byars was born Dec. 1, 1911, in Silvesta Township, Walsh County, the son of William and Jane (Dynes) Byars. He received his education in Silvesta Township School and attended Hanson Auto School in Fargo. He entered the U.S. Army on Feb. 4, 1941, serving in the Philippines. He was captured by the Japanese on Corregidor and held in a prison camp in the Philippines until July when he was taken to Japan where he was held until October 1945. He was discharged from service March 18, 1946. After the service he lived and farmed in Silvesta Township, Walsh County, retiring in the spring of 1988. He was a life member of Fairdale American Legion Post No. 267; life member of American Ex-Prisoners of War; life member of Disabled American Veterans; life member of Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor; Fairdale Fire Department and Fairdale Booster Club.

Survivors include four sisters, Rachel Byars, Caroline Bagley, Mary Skaar and Edith (Mrs. Francis) Kennedy; two brothers, August and George.

### RICHARD H. BUSH

Graveside services for Richard H. Bush, a retired communications technician for the Bureau of Land Management, were held in the Golden Gate National Cemetery in San Bruno.

He died Monday, Nov. 11, 1988 in a local hospital after a month long illness.

Mr. Bush, 69, was a 10-year Army veteran and had served overseas during World War II. After being captured by the Japanese at Corregidor, he as a prisoner of war for 42 months in Japan.

Mr. Bush left military service in 1948 and settled in Sacramento. Much later, he joined the Federal Protective Services in Sacramento and transferred to the desert rangers department in Southern California in the early 1970's. He retired from the BLM's Riverside office in 1979 and returned to Sacramento.

He was a member of American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor, Sons of the American Revolution Sacramento Chapter, Sacramento Commandery No. 2 of Knights Templar, and the American Association of Retired Persons.

Mr. Bush is survived by his wife of 40 years, Marilyn; children Lynda Scotti, Marlee Bush and Richard K. Bush and two grandchildren.

### SAMUEL G. CARR

Services for Samuel G. Carr, 70, of Chardon Village, a U.S. Army veteran who served on the island of Corregidor in the Philippines during WWII and became a Japanese prisoner of war for 3½ years.

Mr. Carr died Thursday, Nov. 24, 1988 at Veterans Hospital in Cleveland following a lengthy illness.

Born July 27, 1918, in Chalmers, Ind., he was a past commander, service officer, and a

former member of the American Legion Post 167, Chardon, a member of the American Legion Post in Burton, life member of the Disabled American Veterans, Chapter 96 in Chardon, life member and service officer of the American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor and member of the Buckeye Barbed-wires in Cleveland.

He received the Bronze Star in 1946 and again in 1986, given to all former POW's. He also received a number of citations from Veterans Administration in Cleveland, Disabled American Veterans, Geauga County commissioners, Geauga County AmVets and former U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

For the last five years he was a volunteer teacher in the industrial arts department at Chardon High School.

From 1946 to 1971, he worked in the automotive industry in the Chardon area. From 1965 to 1971, he was a Soldiers Relief Commissioner for Geauga County. And from 1971 to 1981, he was Veterans Service Officer of Geauga County. He retired in 1981.

Survivors are his wife, Lillian (Meyer) of Chardon Village; daughter, Mrs. Dennis (Edythe) Heinz; sons Gerald (Jerry) Carr; sisters Hazel Howe and Helen Baer; brother, Bernard; and four grandchildren.

Three brothers and a sister are deceased.

### JAMES "HANK" COWAN

Funeral services for James "Hank" Cowan were held in the Lutheran Church of the Resurrection. Burial was at the Mount Vernon Memorial Park.

Mr. Cowan, a Roseville resident for 39 years, died of cancer Nov. 29, 1988, in a local hospital at age 68.

Born in Huntsville, Ark., he served with the Army Air Corps during World War II and was captured by the Japanese in the Philippines. He survived the Bataan Death March and was a prisoner of war for 32 months.

He was awarded the Bronze Star and the Prisoner of War Medal.

Mr. Cowan moved to Roseville and started working as carpenter at McClellan Air Force Base. He retired after 24 years in 1973.

He was a life member of the American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor and the Disabled American Veterans, and a member of the American Legion Alyn Butler Post No. 169 in Roseville.

He also served as a scoutmaster of Troop No. 1 of Roseville for 12 years until 1973.

Mr. Cowan is survived by his wife of 43 years, Virginia; a daughter, Carolyn Mangler; sons Robert and Randall; sisters, Beula Patrick and Maude Pennington.

### RUBEL GONZALES

Gonzales, Rubel, 73 — A life long resident of Santa Fe, N.M. passed away at his home on Friday, August 19, 1988. He was preceded in death by his wife, Beatrice V. Gonzales in 1986. Rubel was a loving husband and father

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who worked for the U.S. Postal Service for 34 years. He was a veteran of World War II and was a recipient of the Bronze Star and Purple Heart for distinguished service. He was a survivor of the Bataan Death March serving in the 111th Calvary and the 200th Coast Artillery.

He was a member of St. Anne Catholic Church, the American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor, the American Legion, the Disabled American Veterans, Knights of Columbus, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Nocturnal Adoration Society, and La Union Protectoriva.

Rubel enjoyed the outdoors, going for daily walks and occasional long hikes. He liked animals, especially his dogs. He was an avid student of history and languages.

Mr. Gonzales is survived by his daughter, Juanita Ortega and husband Joaquin, a son Frank R. Gonzales and wife Diane, brothers Jose Gonzales and Juan Armando Gonzales and wife Cecelia and two grandsons, Gabriel and Santiago Ortega. He was laid to rest at Sant Fe National Cemetery with full military honors.

### **EUGENE STUART "GENE" CORDER**

Eugene Stuart "Gene" Corder, 68, of 309 Seventh St., was dead on arrival at Marietta Memorial Hospital at 8:49 a.m. Monday, Dec. 5, of an apparent heart attack.

He was born at Madill, Okla. to John Felix, Sr. and Maggie Jane Jewel Darter Corder. He retired from Smith and Burrows Heating in 1985. He was a veteran of World War II and the Korean Conflict. He was captured by the Japanese and survived the death march. He was a prisoner of war from May 6, 1942, to Sept. 14, 1945, when he was liberated by American troops. He served with the Army in Korea from Nov. 1, 1950 to Sept. 3, 1952. He was a life member of Disabled American Veterans. He was a member of Veterans of Foreign Wars, Post 5108, and American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor.

On July 7, 1973 he married Anise "Annie" Plaugher, who survives with one stepson, Ralph V. Tryon; two stepdaughters, Alana Jude and Roberta Evans; six grandchildren; one brother, John Felix; and two sisters, Vera Sudderth and Mabel Lancaster.

### **LLOYD M. DIBBLE**

Dibble, Lloyd M., passed away December 31, 1988, at age 70. He is survived by his beloved wife Virginia Dibble of Palmdale, 6 children, James Howard Dibble of Encino, Thomas Lloyd Dibble of Sturgis, Michigan, Glenn Richard Dibble of Canyon Country, Paul Allen Sadd of Lancaster, Linda M. Putnam of Glendale and Lori C. Nard of Lancaster. 1 sister Bess McGee of Arcadia. Also survived by 15 grandchildren and numerous nieces and nephews. Mr. Dibble had been a veteran of World War II in the United States Army and had served in the war in the Philippines and was a survivor of the Bataan Death March and a POW for 3½ years. He 8 — THE QUAN

was also a member of the Disabled American Vets, Golden State Chapter No. 56 and had been a truck driver for 12 years.

### **PAUL C. HARMON**

HAMPTON — Retired U.S. Army Warrant Officer 1 Paul Claxton Harmon, 78, died Wednesday, Dec. 21, in Sentara Hampton General Hospital.

He was a native of Hertford County, N.C., a Peninsula resident for 23 years, and a member of Riverdale Baptist Church.

A veteran and prisoner of war during World War II, he retired from the Army after 22 years of service. He also retired from Fort Monroe after 10 years of civil service.

Harmon organized Virginia chapter of American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor, Inc.

Survivors include his wife, Hazel R. Harmon; one daughter, Paul H. McCord; three sisters, Iola Sustare, Elsie Snipes and Wilma Snipes; one brother, E.J. Harmon; and two grandchildren.

### **ALBERT N. HUGHES**

PORTSMOUTH — Albert Neal Hughes, a retired Navy lieutenant who was a prisoner of war during World War II, died Dec. 19, 1988, in a hospital. He was 74 and lived on Byers Avenue.

A native of Auburn, Ky., Mr. Hughes enlisted in the Navy after graduating from high school. He worked his way through the enlisted ranks and was promoted to lieutenant. He was heavily decorated during World War II combat, and his medals included the Purple Heart. He spent three years as a prisoner of war in the Philippines and Japan.

After the war, he was stationed in Puerto Rico and California before moving to Norfolk, where he was stationed at Little Creek Naval Amphibious Base. He retired from the Navy after 24 years of service.

He later worked at Norshipco as a rigger for 13 years before retiring a second time.

He was a member of the Retired Officers Association and the Honorable Order of Kentucky Colonels. He also was a member of the American Association of Retired Persons and Portsmouth Moose Lodge 898. He was a member of Simonsdale Presbyterian Church.

Survivors include his wife, Marie M. Hughes; a daughter, Gayle Williams; a son, Rodger N. Hughes; two stepsons, Jerry W. Deaton and James H. Deaton; a sister, Geneva K. Hunt; two brothers, Harold Hughes and Harvey Hughes; eight grandchildren; and a great-grandchild.

### **DR. NELSON N. KAUFFMAN**

INDIANAPOLIS — Nelson N. Kauffman, a survivor of the Bataan death march during World War II, has died at age 74.

He died Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1988, at a Veterans Administration medical center in Indianapolis.

Kauffman practiced obstetrics and gynecology in Indianapolis in 1947 until he re-

tired in 1972. He was a graduate of Indiana University and IU Medical School.

Kauffman was a World War II Army veteran. As a prisoner of war in Japan from 1942 to 1946, he risked his life in dealing with the Japanese to obtain food and medical supplies for prisoners of Bataan, the scene of a Japanese victory over American-Filipino forces.

### **ALVIE McDANIEL**

Alvie McDaniel, 69, of Jefferson City, Missouri, died October 24, 1988 at the Harry S. Truman Memorial Veterans Hospital in Columbia, MO. He served with the 4th Marines in China prior to WWII and on Corregidor. He was a POW of the Japanese for 3½ years. He is survived by his wife Orpha, one daughter, Bertie, son-in-law Randy and grandson, Mitchell Parsons.

### **LANA NORRIS**

Mrs. Lana Norris — born Jan. 17, 1894; died Mar. 25, 1988 — 94 yrs. young, passed away in a Mesa, AZ. nursing home; was buried in Marion, ILL.

She had lost two sons: Peter and Carl, in the Philippines. One a 31st inf. was lost on a "hellship" bound for Japan, the other was killed on the "rock".

She is survived by four daughters, Mrs. Martha Durham, of Mesa, AZ, Geneva Rollind, Mary Thompson, Velda Heltslity, Dorothy Powell, and 3 sons, Albert, Clyde and Harold. Mrs. Norris, in anticipation to our banquet at National Convention of the ADBC held in 1987 at Phoenix, AZ whilst having her hair done and (presumably excited about making her appearance) had a stroke from which she never recovered which progressively became worst, till her demise. May the Lord caress you for your loss.

### **E.M. "RED" PITTS**

Funeral services for E.M. "Red" Pitts, of Woodville were scheduled for 3 p.m. Wednesday, Dec. 7 at Edwards Funeral Home Chapel.

He died Monday, Dec. 5, 1988.

A native of Eastland, he was a WWII and Korean War Veteran, with the Air Force. He was a member of VFW Post 2033 in Woodville, The American Defenders of Bataan & Corregidor Inc., charter member of the Golden Triangle Chapter of the American Ex-POW's, a member of the Disabled American Veterans, the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

He was also a Pow for 43 months during WWII.

Survivors include his wife, Evelyn Pitts; his mother, Mildred Freeman and his stepmother, Mabel L. Pitts, all of Woodville.

Other survivors are his daughter, Stephanie Granger; his brothers, Hugh Lynn Pitts and Paul Pitts and one great-grandchild.



## JACK J. ROCHER

SUFFOLK — Jack Jerome Rocher, 69, a retired Navy chief petty officer who was a prisoner of war during World War II, died Oct. 27, 1988, in a Portsmouth hospital. He was 69 and lived in the 6000 block of Scuppernong Drive, Suffolk, VA.

Born in Erie, Pa., Mr. Rocher moved to Portsmouth as a young man when his father accepted a job at Norfolk Naval Shipyard. He graduated from Cradock High School in 1937 and enlisted in the Navy the following year.

He was stationed in the Pacific and was in the Philippines when Pearl Harbor was bombed. Jack was a crew member on the U.S.S. Canopus. As a prisoner of war for three years, he lived on a diet of rice and salt-water in camps in the Philippines and later in Hiroshima, where he was when the United States dropped the first atomic bomb.

After his release and medical treatment, Rocher resumed his military career, serving in the Korean War. He retired from the Navy after 20 years service. He moved to Chicago to work as a sheet-metal craftsman, but later returned to Cradock.

He was a member of Disabled American Veterans.

Survivors include his wife, Nancy Rocher; a daughter, Jacqueline Murray; two sons, Michael J. Rocher and John J. Rocher; and a grandchild.

## SAUL RUBENSTEIN

Longtime Marin resident Saul Rubenstein, a survivor of the Bataan Death March, died unexpectedly Thursday, Nov. 17, 1988, at his home in San Rafael. He was 69.

Mr. Rubenstein was a native of Brooklyn, N.Y. He lived in Marin for 28 years.

During World War II, he endured the Bataan Death March, a 65-mile walk described by many American and Filipino veterans as one of the worst atrocities of the war in the Pacific.

"I still have nightmares about the march," Rubenstein said in an interview years ago with the Marin Independent Journal. "But now I wake up from them. Then, it was a hideous nightmare, awake or asleep."

In 1967, Mr. Rubenstein returned to the Philippines to re-enact part of the walk over the dusty road winding from Mariveles on the southern-most tip of the Bataan Peninsula, north beside Manila Bay.

Mr. Rubenstein was a prisoner of war for four years.

He later was secretary-treasurer of the Western States Chapter of the American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor. He was to be commander of the 500-member group next year.

He also was a member of the Masonic Order.

For 10 years, he was in charge of the philatelic window at the San Rafael post office.

His wife, Shirley Rubenstein of San Rafael, said he had "a great sense of humor, a wonderful disposition — and a strong will to survive."

In addition to his wife, he is survived by a son, Scott Rubenstein; two sisters, Doris Lane and Juliette Kroszer; and two grandchildren.

## MARTIN C. SIBITZKY

At his request, there was no service for Martin Conrad Sibitzky, 82, of Port Angeles. Mr. Sibitzky died Friday, July 22, 1988, in Sequim, WA.

He was born March 29, 1906, in Camden, N.J., to Martin Conrad August and Emily Sibitzky.

He married Zelma Rae Cash in 1932 in Los Angeles. She died June 6, 1984.

Mr. Sibitzky was in the Navy for over 30 years, retiring as a captain. His career took him to Iceland and North Africa, where he skippered ships. His military honors included the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Bronze Star, Purple Heart and the Navy Cross for his assistance in the rescue of the Squalus submarine during peacetime.

Mr. Sibitzky moved to Port Angeles in 1958 after his retirement from the Navy. He had worked on a salmon troller since his retirement.

He was a member of the Masons, Retired Officers Associations, Diver's Association and the Legion of Valor.

Survivors include two sons, Stuart Sibitzky and Donald Sibitzky; five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. A brother, Conrad Sibitzky, and a sister, Betty Sibitzky, preceded him in death.

## MATTHEW STECKEL, JR.

Matthew Steckel Jr., who was held in a Japanese war camp for 41 months during World War II, died Thursday, Oct. 6, 1988, at his home in Charlotte after a lengthy illness. He was 71.

Born in Rochester, Mr. Steckel graduated from Madison High School and entered the Army when he was 17. After serving in China in 1937, then briefly in the United States, he was sent to Manila.

On the night of Dec. 7, 1941, he was working in the code room of a Signal Corps outfit, Mr. Steckel said in a 1952 interview.

"We were expecting a high priority message on the wire," he said. "We knew it would be an all-out alert, although we didn't know exactly why. In fact, I broke down the code which announced the Honolulu disaster."

He was put in an advanced echelon unit which traveled up the main island of Luzon to meet the invading Japanese. But his outfit became scattered and he was herded into one of the many groups that started a 100-mile walk, known as the "Death March."

"More than 15,000 men were captured there," he recalled. He said he was given one bowl of rice and a canteen cup of water — "but only after the first 80 hours."

The marchers were beaten several times during the march. "They'd beat you for the slightest thing, sometimes for fun or just to keep in practice," he said. His front teeth were knocked out when he was struck with the butt of a rifle.

Steckel was beaten for his sense of humor and breaking ranks for getting water from a well along the route. "I was lucky," he said. "Most guys got shot when they tried it."

He eventually became ill and was sent to die in a room under a hospital's bamboo floor. He recovered, but spent nearly two years in work camps on Luzon. He had only his shoes and shorts to wear.

Mrs. Steckel was forced to march in the Japanese "victory march" in Yokohama. "We marched from Yokohama to Tokyo so the people would think we were freshly captured troops," he said. "That was more brutal than the 'Death March' because dogs would bite us, people would spit on us and throw rotten tomatoes. One woman kicked me in the groin and when I doubled over in pain, a guard beat me because I couldn't walk."

Then he was shipped to Manchuria to work in a factory until he was freed 10 days after the war ended. He entered the service weighing 180 pounds and was discharged from the camp weighing about 95 pounds. He said he often ate snakes and monkeys to stay alive.

After the war, Mr. Steckel was hospitalized in the U.S. for 14 months. He decided to leave the military after he recovered and studied to become an architect.

But he re-enlisted in 1947. He was sent back to Japan and Korea, working as a road and bridge engineer, his wife, the former Agnes Erbland, said.

Mr. Steckel returned to New York in 1951 and worked as an Army recruiter in Rochester, Hornell and Ithaca for 1½ years, then continued his work as an Army engineer in Germany, San Francisco and Alaska.

Mr. Steckel retired from the Army as a master sergeant in 1962 and immediately began working for Eastman Kodak Co. as a security officer. He retired from Kodak in 1980.

His wife said Mr. Steckel enjoyed his retirement by working at home in his workshop. He especially enjoyed making wooden butterflies and dominoes.

"He enjoyed woodworking," she said. "He was quite talented with his hands."

Besides his wife, Mr. Steckel is survived by a daughter, Patricia Oster; a son, Matthew T. Steckel; five grandchildren; sisters June McCall and Marion Lanham; several nieces and nephews.

## ALBERT J. TYBUR

Albert J. Tybur, HMC, USN, Ret. died Dec. 10, 1988. He was a Pharmacists Mate First Class, U.S. Navy, attached to the 4th Regiment, USMC. Captured on Corregidor May 6, 1942. Held in Bilibid, Manila, P.I. On 13 December 1944, he boarded the Hellship Oryoku Maru with 1600 other POW's. The ship was hit by planes from the U.S.S. Hornet on the 14th and sunk on the 15th. Survivors were transferred to San Fernando, Pampanga by truck and by boxcar to the Lingayen Gulf where they boarded another ship for Takao, Formosa. At Takao survivors were hit again by planes. Put aboard a third ship

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about 300 survivors arrived in Joji, Kyushu, Japan. Tybur was sent to Camp 17 Omuta, Japan. Repatriated from there at the war's end.

He is survived by his wife, Maerita, two sons and two daughters.

### CHARLES HENRY SOSVIELLE

Charles Henry Sosvielle — Chief Petty Officer, USN, Retired. Born 9/5/1907 — Died 10/25/88 from a heart seizure at Lederman Hospital, San Francisco, CA. Henry was a member of the Cecelia McKie Chapter. Henry joined the U.S. Navy in 1923. He was Port Director in Shanghai until shortly before Pearl Harbor, when he was transferred to the Philippines. After the attack on the Philippines, Henry commandeered a large yacht, recruited a crew, managed to supply it with guns, ammo and other needed supplies, had it commissioned by the U.S. Navy and was fighting the Japs and delivering supplies to other troops on the Islands until ordered by his superiors to surrender when Corregidor fell. Henry completed his first 20 years of service in Japanese prison camp. He remained in the Navy until the mandatory retirement at age 70. Henry was married twice and pre-deceased by both wives. Memorial services were held November 1, 1988 in the Chapel at Moffit Field, San Jose, California.

Lorne B. Cox, age 81 of Ocean Park, WA, passed away 9/26/88. He served with the Medical Corps on Bataan and was a POW for 3½ years. He is survived by a son and a daughter. Wife preceded in death.

Rubel Gonzales, age 73 of Santa Fe, NM, passed away 9/19/88. He served in C Btry. 200 CAC and was a POW for 3½ years. He is survived by wife Beatrice V. Gonzales.

Herbert Harrell of Henderson, Texas, passed away 9/28/88. He served with 34 Pursuit Sqd. and was a POW for 3½ years. He was a Life member of ADBC.

Col. Andrew E. Krieger, Jr. born Oct. 29, 1918 and died Oct. 29, 1988 of cerebrovascular disease. Col. Krieger was a pilot with the 3rd Pursuit. Survived by his wife Edith R. Krieger. No other details.

Floyd R. Beshler, 70, of Mountain View, MO, passed away July 1, 1988. He served in the Army during World War II, and was a prisoner of the Japanese for 42 months. He is survived by his wife, Mildred, two sons and three grandchildren.

Merrell Wendell Best, 70, of Adel, GA, passed away October 22, 1988. He was a life member of AXPOW, charter member and SVC of the Flatlander Chapter. He was a survivor of the Philippines, held in Cabanatuan, Bilibid and Tarlac. He is survived by his wife, Mildred, daughter and son-in-law, two adored grandsons and a brother.

Richard J. Cowen, age 72 of Waterville, N.Y., passed away 10/22/88. He served with 3rd Pursuit Sqd. and was a POW for 3½ years. He is survived by wife: Frances M. Cowen.

10 — THE QUAN

Floyd R. Lamb passed away 8/19/88. He served with D Btry. 131 FA 36 Div. and was a POW for 3½ years. He is survived by wife Fay.

Frank D. Chambers of Oklahoma City, OK, died July 21, 1988. He was stationed in the Philippines, Army, A Co., 31st Regt., then Bataan until captured Feb. 1942 while scouting. He escaped but was recaptured March 5, 1942, and held POW in Bilibid, Cabanatuan, Nielson Field detail, Zablin Field, on a hellship for 40 days, and Sendai Camp 3D, Japan. He is survived by his wife, Mary, a daughter, a son, a grandson, and two brothers.

James Ellis Robinson, 72, of Vallejo, CA, died Jan. 4, 1988. He served with the Marines in China prior to WWII and on Corregidor, P.I. He was a POW in the Philippines from May 1942 to Feb. 1945. He is survived by his wife, Dolores, two stepsons, four daughters, eighteen grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

Aubrey Dunn, U.S. Navy served on the U.S.S. Canopus, died Sept. 11, 1988. He was a POW for 3½ years. Surviving are his wife Nina, two sons, one stepdaughter and five grandchildren.

Milton A. Glasier, 72, died Nov. 4, 1988. A construction worker on Wake Island, he was inducted into the U.S. Navy on Dec. 8, 1941. He was captured Dec. 23, 1941. Survived by wife Lorna and two sons.

Howard D. Miller, Spring House, PA 19477. Born Oct. 14, 1920 and died Oct. 28, 1988. No other details.

William Wallace of Phoenix, AZ, died recently after a long illness. No other details.

Thomas E. Richards died July 16, 1988 at age of 68. Served in U.S. Army surviving 45 months Jap POW camp. Survived by wife Anna Louise, daughter, two sons, and seven grandchildren.

RADM FV. Berley, 18060 Scott Mill Rd., Jacksonville, FL 32217, passed away on 1 January 1989. He was a navy doctor, was stationed with the 4th Marines at Shanghai, and Philippines. He was a POW for 3½ years.

William Grayson, PO Box 323, Georgetown, FL 32039, passed away on 1 January 1989 at the Gainesville VA Hospital, Gainesville, FL. He had been a patient for about six weeks. He was interned in Savannah, GA. Bill was a member of the 19th BG 30th BS. Flowers were sent from National and the Florida Chapter.

Lt. Col. E.B. Gilmore, Ret. Notified by Mrs. Gilmore. No other details.

Theodore Paras died of a heart attack in June 1988. Notified by Mrs. Paras. No other details.

A card from Paul V. Rouse, 1120 McConnell Ave., Erie, Pa. reports his wife of 47 years Betty Rouse died last June 30th of congestive heart failure. Paul made a model of Major Johnson's kitchen in Cabanatuan where they served 1000-1200 men a day. The model was donated to the Erie Museum but has been lost.

### MELVIN MCCOY

I am writing to tell you the sad news of my father, Melvyn McCoy's death, in early December. I knew him as a man of high spirits and active intelligence, who enjoyed life enormously. He loved the Navy and took pride in his military service. His friends and family also meant a lot to him, as he to us. We shall miss him greatly.

Sincerely,  
Anne Soule

RADM McCoy will be remembered as the Leader of the first mass escape from the Davao prisoner of war camp in Mindanao and as the last voice to be heard from the Philippines when Corregidor was surrendered and the radio of the 16th Naval District fell silent.

Clyde C. Childress

### CORRESPONDENCE

Stevin Oudshoorn  
Pinksterblomstr. 44  
1636 XP Schermerhorn  
Holland  
27th December 1988

Dear sir,

I write to you because of a hobby of mine, with which you can help me. Since 1985 I'm corresponding with World War II veterans, all over the world. I'm very interested in those people's war time career. I'm not so much interested in all the arms used in the war, but in what the veterans have to tell me about what happened to them and how it affected them. Of course, I can read books (I do) but personal contacts with veterans means much, much more to me. I'm proud to say that some of the veterans I correspond with are my friends. So I hope you understand what I would like to know from the veterans. They tell me just the things they want me to know, if it is the truth, that is, about their combat experiences. I'm not especially seeking for heroic stories, I just want to know what happened in the war and to each soldier individual. If somebody got heroic stories, that's alright with me, but everybody who saw combat is more than welcome to write and tell me about it. I'm truly interested in what those people have to tell me.

Now, I would like to ask you if you could put a sort of call in your publication for your members who saw combat in WWII and would like to tell me about it. Everybody is welcome to write. If people have problems with writing, maybe they can put things onto tape.

In the hope you can place a call,  
Yours truly,

Stevin Oudshoorn  
P.S.: I'm 18 years old and still in school.

### HELP

Tomas C. Baza, 91 Fairview Ave., E. Essex, Ontario, Canada, N8M3R9 would like to contact anyone who has knowledge of him in Cabanatuan or at the time the 'Rangers' liberated the POW camp Jan. 31, 1945.

## War Crimes Documents Reveal Japanese Government Agreed To Abide by Geneva Convention of 1929 on Prisoners of War

Documents introduced at the War Crimes Trials in Manila by the United States government, reveals its efforts to have the Japanese government abide by the Geneva Prisoner of War Convention of 1929. Although the Japanese government did not sign the treaty, it agreed to the principles of the treaty.

On December 18, 1941, the United States government notified the Japanese government that the United States government would abide by the Geneva Prisoner of War Convention of 1929.

On February 4, 1942, the Japanese government notified the Swiss government that it was "strictly observing" the Geneva Red Cross Convention as a signatory state. Secondly, the Japanese government would apply "mutatis mutandis" (with necessary changes having been made) provisions of that convention to American prisoners of war in its power.

Thereafter, there were 140 communications between the United States government and the Japanese government relative to the treatment of prisoners of war. A summary of these communications and dates thereof is as follows:

- |  |   |
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| <p>Serial No.</p> <p>1. U.S. 18 Dec 41</p> <p>A. U.S. will apply provisions of Geneva POW and Red Cross Conventions to civilian and military personnel.</p> <p>B. Invites Japanese apply provisions both conventions and asks Japanese express intention.</p> <p>2. U.S. 13 Jan 42</p> <p>A. U.S. will follow Red Cross proposal regarding exchange lists of POWs, wounded, and civilian internees, on reciprocal basis.</p> <p>B. What are Japanese intentions on this point?</p> <p>C. U.S. will set up POW and Alien Enemy Information Bureau.</p> <p>D. Reiterates request for Japanese intention regarding POW Convention.</p> <p>3. U.S. 20 Jan 42</p> <p>A. U.S. will permit visits by representatives of protecting powers to civilian internees.</p> <p>B. Will Japanese reciprocate and extend POW Convention to civilian internees?</p> <p>4. U.S. 26 Jan 42</p> <p>A. Reiterates request for Japanese intention regarding civilian internees.</p> <p>5. Japan 4 Feb 42</p> <p>A. Japanese Government informs "first. Japan is strictly observing Geneva Red Cross Convention as a signatory state. Second. Although not bound by the Geneva Convention relative treatment prisoners of war Japan will apply mutatis mutandis provisions of that law to American prisoners of war in its power."</p> <p>6. U.S. 7 Feb 42</p> <p>A. Does preceding communication cover civilian internees by use of "mutatis mutandis"?</p> <p>B. Asks Japanese permission for Swiss visits to POW and civilian internment camps.</p> <p>7. U.S. 14 Feb 42</p> <p>A. Refers to report of abusive treatment of civilian internees in Philippines.</p> <p>B. Asks for report and remedy by Japan or U.S. will reconsider its liberal treatment of Japanese citizen internees.</p> <p>8. Japan 24 Feb 42</p> <p>A. Japan will apply, on condition of reciprocity, Geneva Convention to POWs and civilians insofar as applicable, and "they shall not be forced to perform labor against their will."</p> <p>B. U.S. civilian internees number 134. Food includes bread, butter, eggs, meat. Have oil, coal and fats. Can receive gifts. Are interned in vicinity of residence. Have medi-</p> | <p>cal service, can consult outside doctors and go to hospitals. Permitted read books, papers, listen to radio, and go out with permission.</p> <p>C. No verification of preceding by Swiss, because no Japanese permission to visit internees.</p> <p>9. Spain 24 Feb 42 (Memo by Spanish Embassy to State)</p> <p>A. Japanese view on Geneva "Treaty of 1929": not obligated on POW Convention but will apply "Corresponding similar stipulations of the Treaty" to civil, as well as military prisoners.</p> <p>B. Similar stipulations will be applied as far as possible, on condition of reciprocity, to foreign civilian internees; no labor for latter.</p> <p>10. Japan 9 Mar 42</p> <p>A. Reply to Serial No. 7, quotes letter from Minister Togo which declares U.S. internees receive excellent treatment in Hong Kong and Manila, and that Japan "will continue accord facilities to Swiss Minister for his visits to internment camps".</p> <p>B. Swiss Minister comments authorities hinder and delay visits to internment camps.</p> <p>11. U.S. 19 Mar 42 (Memo State to Spanish Embassy)</p> <p>A. Refers to Serial No. 9. U.S. will not compel civilian internees to work against will.</p> <p>B. U.S. will present to Japan proposals for procedure under POW and Red Cross Conventions extending POW to civilian internees.</p> <p>12. U.S. 19 Mar 42</p> <p>A. Takes note of Japanese agreement to apply POW Convention to civilians.</p> <p>B. U.S. will not compel Japanese civilians to work against will.</p> <p>C. U.S. will present proposals on procedure regarding POWs and civilians.</p> <p>D. Statement of rations given Japanese civilian internees.</p> <p>13. U.S. 3 Apr 42</p> <p>A. Notes Japanese reply in Serial No. 10.</p> <p>B. Complains of Japanese reluctance to permit appointment by Red Cross of neutral observers in Philippines and Hong Kong.</p> <p>C. Asks Red Cross status of its attempt to get Japanese permission to appoint delegate in Hong Kong.</p> <p>14. U.S. 21 May 42</p> <p>A. Japan must insure that all commanders understand Japanese commitments regarding POW Convention with reference to military personnel and civilians.</p> <p>B. Want report of all names of civilians in Shanghai and assurance all will be on first exchange vessel.</p> <p>15. U.S. 7 Aug 42</p> <p>A. Requests Japan cancel sentences imposed on Commander Cunningham and Naval Architect Teeters, prisoners who attempted escape, under POW Convention rules; and for neutral delegate to visit them.</p> <p>16. Japan 8 Aug 42</p> <p>A. Japanese continue refusal to permit Swiss representative visit POW and civilian internee camps.</p> <p>B. Refusal based on "principle not to recognize representation foreign interests in territories occupied by Japanese armed forces."</p> <p>C. Makes exception with respect to Shanghai. Visits permitted on consent of "competent authorities that place."</p> <p>17. U.S. 12 Aug 42</p> <p>A. U.S. notes that Japanese Government alleges treats POWs with humanity according to the principles of international law.</p> <p>B. Visits under Articles 86, 88 of Geneva Convention would be best proof of Japanese compliance.</p> <p>C. Points out U.S. permits Protecting Power and Red Cross to visit Japanese camps in U.S.</p> |
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18. Japan 20 Aug 42  
A. Request information as to U.S. treatment of interned Japanese.
19. U.S. 27 Aug 42  
A. Lists violations by Japanese of provisions of Article 86 of Geneva Convention relating to right to visit.
20. Japan 9 Sep 42  
A. Japanese refuse request of Swiss to visit British POW camp on ground Japan did not sign Convention, hence "not bound strictly observe its provisions," but is "disposed apply provisions Convention insofar applicable without considering itself bound." "In particular case provisional character installation prisoners war camps Indochina do not allow suitable visit."
21. Japan 13 Sep 42  
A. Japan claims it made known to U.S. "as soon as hostilities began that it would apply mutatis mutandis to prisoners of war the Geneva Convention although it had not ratified it and is therefore not bound by this act."  
B. Japan will accept POW packages.  
C. Duly designated exchange vessels will be used to transport Red Cross Relief supplies.
22. U.S. 15 Sep 42  
A. U.S. not satisfied with Japanese compliance with Article 77 of POW Convention and Article 4 of Red Cross Convention, (Information) and requests correction.  
B. Requests information on preparing and posting of "capture" post cards.
23. U.S. 18 Sep 42  
A. Notes Japanese refusal to allow relief supplies to be shipped in other than exchange vessels and states cargo space in same inadequate.  
B. Proposes purchase of product in Philippines through Red Cross delegate for distribution to civilian internees. Asks Japanese reply.
24. Japan 26 Sep 42  
A. States Japanese proposals for pay of officer POWs, allotments to POWs families, reimbursement at conclusion of war.
25. U.S. 29 Sep 42  
A. U.S. informed Lt. Commander Smith and 4 EM in Ward Road Jail with Cunningham and Teeters; reference in Serial No. 15 applies to this case.  
B. Deprivation of rank of Cunningham and Smith contrary Article 49 of Geneva Convention.  
C. Requests information on report 8 prisoners in American aviator uniforms held in jail and, if so, demands release and treatment as POWs.
26. U.S. 23 Oct 42  
A. Requests investigation rumor that American POWs are to be tried by military courts and penalties up to death imposed; and whether neutral representatives have been permitted to visit such prisoners.
27. Japan 5 Nov 42  
(This is not a reply to Serial No. 26, but an informal digest of Japanese General Staff report.)  
A. Enemy airmen who commit "cruel and inhuman acts" shall suffer death or other severe penalty after military trial. Covers any area of Japanese military operations.  
B. Resume of news article proposing, "all enemy aviators who fall into our hands after defacing this blessed land of ours, shall be beheaded without discrimination." Minister Gorge believes this proposal will not be adopted by Japanese Army.
28. U.S. 9 Nov 42  
A. Reply to Serial No. 18, states kind of treatment given Japanese civilian internees, and benevolent associations.
29. U.S. 12 Nov. 42  
A. Request for medical care for civilian internees on reciprocal basis.
30. U.S. 17 Nov 42  
A. Accounts of Japanese atrocities against civilians, prison conditions for information purposes.
31. U.S. 25 Nov 42  
A. Request Japanese compliance with Article 12 of Geneva Convention relative to furnishing proper clothing to POWs and civilians.
32. U.S. 28 Nov 42  
A. Reply to Serial No. 24, proposes changes in procedure relative to pay and food of officer POWs.
33. U.S. 30 Nov 42  
A. Requests information on use of POW labor; nature of work, hours, pay.
34. U.S. 30 Nov 42  
A. Protest on internees not being given full rights relative to visits from third parties.
35. U.S. 1 Dec 42  
A. Requests repatriation of personnel charged with care of sick and wounded under Article 12, Red Cross Convention.  
B. Proposes waiver of right of repatriation on reciprocal basis in discretion of senior officer of captured unit, and for chaplains who volunteer to stay with unit.  
C. Reference is to Cavite Naval Hospital Staff and to Guam sanitary personnel.
36. U.S. 7 Dec 42  
A. Requests Japanese furnish names of aviators captured after Tokyo and Hong Kong raids and permit Swiss to visit, and to intern men as POWs, not confine in prison.
37. Japan 11 Dec 42  
A. Report on undated telegram relative to POWs in China. "Japanese government has informed American government had decided apply mutatis mutandis Geneva Convention July 27, 1929, regarding treatment prisoners war but without any way changing Japanese laws in force." Continues to allege Cunningham escape warrants death under 1915 Japanese law; clemency shown in light sentence. Denies U.S. protest.
38. U.S. 12 Dec 42  
A. Protest in detail against treatment of POWs and civilian internees, alleging violations of Geneva convention.
39. U.S. 17 Dec 42  
A. Refers to Serial No. 37 which says Japanese adhere to Geneva Convention only to extent its provisions do not change the effect of Japanese laws in force.  
B. Requests Japanese statement of intention relevant to limiting application of Convention and provisions of any laws which contravene safeguards of Convention.
40. U.S. 19 Dec 42  
A. Request for Japanese position on distribution of mail and parcels to POWs and civilians, proposing method of forwarding mail.
41. U.S. 4 Jan 43  
A. Report on conditions at Shinagawa POW camp (near Tokyo) protesting mail and food violations.
42. U.S. 11 Jan 43  
A. Reply to Japanese proposal to return ashes of deceased POWs by exchange vessels unless U.S. prefers local burial.  
B. U.S. wants local burial and record kept.
43. Japan 21 Jan 43  
A. Japanese report on care of Negishi, Urawa, and Sumiro POW camps. Continued stall on mail.
44. U.S. 4 Feb 43  
A. Request change in canteen purchase procedure at Zeutsuji POW camp.
45. U.S. 5 Feb 43  
A. Requests Japanese compliance with provisions of Article 12 (canteen), Article 44 (communication with neutral agent) and Article 16 (religious) of Convention.

46. U.S. 15 Feb 43  
A. Repetition of demand to permit Swiss representative to visit internees without witnesses.
47. U.S. 16 Feb 43  
A. Offers to ship medical supplies to convenient place for use by POWs and internees in Japanese hands, even though duty to supply same is Japan's.
48. Japan 23 Feb 43  
(Tokyo Raid — Death Penalty — Tani Note)  
A. Tani note does not answer U.S. request for specific data on Tokyo raid airmen.  
B. Tani note substance: (a) Japan will try by court-martial "and to punish severely as enemies of humanity these members of crews of enemy planes \*\*\*\* who are shown after inquiry, guilty of cruel and inhuman acts. \*\*\*\* This measure \*\*\*\* is based upon the supreme moral, which endeavors to limit to a minimum the horrors of war by respect for humanity."  
(b) Claims Tokyo raid hit non-military installations and purposely killed children. Also claims crew members "declared that their act was natural and represented no discredit on their conduct."  
(c) Continues, "Such persons are unpardonable as enemies of humanity. The Imperial Government cannot treat such guilty persons as prisoners of war."  
(d) States death penalty was pronounced but applied only to a few of crew members.  
(e) Alleges Japanese will treat as POWs crews of planes "who do not commit cruel or inhuman acts."
49. Japan 23 Feb 43  
A. Repeats Tani Note.
50. Japan 23 Feb 43  
A. Refers to Serial No. 26, gives exact text of Japanese Staff message regarding captured airmen, stating that any who are "found to have committed cruel and inhuman acts shall be tried before a military court and suffer death or other severe penalty."
51. Japan 23 Feb 43  
A. Repetition of substance of Tani Note.
52. U.S. 1 Mar 43  
A. U.S. insists that Geneva Convention applies in Thailand.
53. U.S. 11 Mar 43  
A. U.S. requests report on POWs being sent to Thailand.
54. Japan 24 Mar 43  
A. Refuses to give names and sentences of Tokyo raid aviators, on ground "not treated as prisoners of war. Consequently Japanese Government does not intend to divulge names or state sentences imposed or permit visits to them."
55. Japan 3 Apr 43  
A. Refers Serial No. 39, quotes basic provisions law March 9, 1943 modifying law March 1, 1905: "In group escape leader subject death penalty solitary confinement minimum 10 yrs. or imprisonment." Full text requested.
56. U.S. 5 Apr 43  
A. Complete statement of U.S. position on treatment of Tokyo raid aviators, specifies violations of Convention, intent to hold responsible Japanese Government officials, and to punish them on conclusion of war.
57. Japan 4 June 43  
A. Refers to Serial No. 38. Weasel reply, no specific answers to our categorical charges. Uses "special circumstances prevailing in areas which have until recently been fields of battle" as excuse.  
B. Makes distinction between "persons accused of crime" and "wartime internees." Former will be treated "in accordance with the relevant domestic laws." Will not apply Geneva Convention to "persons accused or suspected of crime and detained according to the Japanese law."
58. U.S. 6 Jul 43  
A. Refers to Serial No. 57. Notes that Japanese will report on each instance of maltreatment of U.S. nationals.
- B. Repeats request for permission to Swiss to visit POW camps, and reminds Japanese that Article 7 of Geneva Convention requires prompt evacuation of POWs from combat zone.
59. Japan 12 Jul 43  
A. Commanders Wooley, Cunningham, Lt. Commander Smith sentenced 10 years, Engineer Teeters 2 year imprisonment. Marines, 9 to 4 years imprisonment. All in Municipal Prison, Shanghai.
60. U.S. 17 Jul 43  
A. Repeats statement regarding various violations of POW Convention.
61. Japan 2 Sep 43  
A. Translation of regulations dated 21 Apr 43, of Japanese Government relative to treatment of POWs. See next Serial No.
62. Japan 27 Nov 43  
A. Translation of regulations dated 14 Feb 1904, still in effect, revised 21 Apr 43, regarding treatment of POWs. Note numerous conflicts with Geneva Convention.
63. U.S. 11 Dec 43  
A. Agreement regarding pay of officer POWs.
64. U.S. 27 Jan 44  
A. Points out no reports yet submitted by Japanese as promised (see Serial No. 57).  
B. Complete statement of mistreatment of U.S. in Japanese custody.
65. U.S. 27 Jan 44  
A. Examples of specific incidents to accompany Serial No. 64.
66. U.S. 9 Feb 44  
A. Asks for Japanese reciprocity in matter of national and racial food and clothing customs.
67. U.S. 11 Feb 44  
A. Mentions Domei report alleging Japanese treatment of POWs had been approved by Vatican and Red Cross.  
B. Lists many telegrams to Japanese on this subject which are unanswered to inadequately answered.  
C. Repeats request for Red Cross visits to all POW camps.
68. Japan 29 Feb 44  
A. Reply to Serial Nos. 64, 65, stalls in usual manner, evading all issues.
69. U.S. 24 Mar 44  
A. Repeats demand for Red Cross visits to POW camps.
70. U.S. 30 Mar 44  
A. Repeats request for attention to our reciprocal proposal for shipment of relief supplies and exchange of nationals.
71. U.S. 15 Apr 44  
A. Statement of violations reported at Kobe internment camp.
72. Japan 10 May 44  
A. Japanese reply to Serial Nos 64, 65 received, full text in next Serial No.
73. Japan 11 May 44 (Memo from Spanish Embassy)  
A. Note from Japanese Government answering Serial Nos 64, 65.  
B. Protests U.S. maltreatment of Japanese internees.  
C. Japanese intend "on purely humanitarian grounds to apply mutatis in present war provision 1929 Convention treatment Prisoners of War to American Prisoners of War within areas under Japanese administration. "As regards civilian internees, no international agreement exists except that expression of desire contained in final protocol to 1929 Convention. In present war Japanese government have seen fit to enumerate certain articles of Convention and to demand their absolute application as if Japanese government by above-mentioned expression of intention has admitted obligation to observe provisions of Convention as party thereto."  
D. Japan will not recognize neutral representation of enemy internees, and will not permit visits to POW or internee camps "in view of need of military operations."

- E. By intent to apply Convention "it is meant provisions of Convention will be applied with modifications necessary in order conform with provisions of existing law and regulations of country and with requirements of actual situations as it develops." Same interpretation applies to civilians. (At this point pp 4, 5 Spanish Memo are missing. These pages apparently continue discussion of Japanese position on POW Convention.)
- F. Japan followed own POW regulations as in Serial No. 62.
- G. Remainder of 27 page answer is denials, evasions, and counter charges.
74. Japan 20 May 44
- A. Facts on imprisonment of Father Kuopke.
75. Japan 23 May 44 (Report by Swiss Minister)
- A. Refers to Serial No. 71, no heat in homes or offices in Japan winter of 43-44.
76. Japan 6 June 44 (Spanish Embassy Memo)
- A. Protest regarding shooting of Soichi Okamoto at Tule Lake.
77. Japan 10 Jun 44
- A. Further protest on Okamoto case requests segregation of Japanese subjects and Nisei.
78. Japan 19 Jun 44
- A. States American, C.D. Greulich, shot attempting escape from Formosa POW Camp, Apr 1, 1943.
79. U.S. 21 Jun 44
- A. Repetition of request for Red Cross visits to POW camps.
80. Japan 27 Jun 44
- A. Concerns execution of American POWs, Bastain, Meringold, Palliotti, for attempted escape.
81. U.S. 7 Jul 44
- A. Request for proper treatment of aged internees at Shanghai.
82. Japan 16 Aug 44
- A. Alleges POW rations now contain unhusked rice and concentrated vitamins.
83. U.S. 25 Aug 44
- A. Protest on treatment of internees in China.
84. Japan 30 Aug 44
- A. Japanese break promise to Minister Gorge to permit him to visit POW camps.
85. U.S. 31 Aug 44
- A. Japanese will be held responsible for torture and decapitation of American aviator at Aitape, New Guinea, 23 Mar 44.
86. U.S. 11 Sep 44
- A. Requests removal of internees from region of Ft. McKinley ammunition dump.
87. U.S. 14 Sep 44 (To Japan via Spain)
- A. Request for Red Cross visits to camps.
88. U.S. 15 Sep 44
- A. Protest against failure to treat U.S. airmen captured in Siam as POWs under order of Japanese unit in area.
89. Japan 19 Oct 44
- A. States C.D. Greulich shot at Taiwan camp 1 Apr 43.
90. U.S. 1 Nov 44
- A. Protest on treatment of POWs at Saigon Hospital.
91. U.S. 1 Nov 44
- A. Points out shooting of C.D. Greulich violates Article 77 of POW Convention.
92. Japan 1 Nov 44
- A. Alleged facts on Bastain, Meringold and Palliotti cases.
93. U.S. 4 Dec 44
- A. Protest on conditions at Urawa, Futatabi, Kanagawa, Koibikawakii.
94. U.S. 5 Dec 44
- A. Reply to Japanese memo on Marine recruiting poster, relating to failure to treat remains of Japanese soldiers with proper respect.
95. Japan 11 Dec 44
- A. Protest against alleged labor of Japanese civilians interned on Saipan.
96. Japan 19 Dec 44
- A. Denies allegations in Serial No. 88.
- B. States that aviators who commit "violations of recognized customs will be held responsible for acts in accordance with international law in same manner as enemy soldiers of other categories who commit similar acts."
97. U.S. Undated
- A. Detailed specific reply to Japanese complaints on handling of internees, in Serial No. 73.
98. U.S. 5 Jan 45
- A. Protest against use of American internees as laborers.
99. Japan 6 Jan 45
- A. Refusal to allow Red Cross visit to Houghton, Stuart, Bowen.
100. U.S. 29 Jan 45
- A. Protest on conditions at Kawasaki camp.
101. U.S. 29 Jan 45
- A. Protest on failure to deliver or to send mail written by Stuart, Houghton and Bowen at Peking.
102. Japan 1 Feb 45
- A. Denies allegations regarding killing of aviator at Aitape, see Serial No. 85.
103. U.S. 20 Feb 45
- A. Refuses to accept Japanese reply to our Serial No. 38 (Reference to Japanese reply not clear, presumably is to Serial No. 73.)
104. U.S. Undated
- A. Refuses to accept Japanese reply to our Serial No. 85 regarding killing at Aitape.
105. U.S. 9 Mar 45
- A. Protest against POWs being located near military installations.
106. U.S. 9 Mar 45
- A. Same as Serial No. 105.
107. U.S. 10 Mar 45
- A. Protest against conditions on prison ship sunk off Lilo, Philippines, on 7 Sep 44, and against massacre of POWs after ship was torpedoed.
108. U.S. 10 Mar 45
- A. Further protest on treatment of POWs involved in sinking referred to in Serial No. 107.
- B. Covers conditions at Lasang Air Field POW camp.
109. U.S. 17 Mar 45
- A. Protest against cremation of deceased POWs.
110. U.S. 31 Mar 45
- A. Further details on Aitape beheading.
111. U.S. 6 Apr 45
- A. Protest regarding murder of U.S. citizens Grinnell, Dugleby, Johnson, Larsen, at Santo Tomas Camp, or or about 15 Jan 45.
112. U.S. 30 Apr 45
- A. Protest regarding Japanese failure to reveal location of certain POW camps.
113. U.S. 4 May 45
- A. Protest against failure to move internment camps near Tokyo military installation.
114. U.S. 7 May 45
- A. Protest regarding transfers of POWs without proper notice and failure to disclose camp locations.
115. U.S. 7 May 45
- A. Protest against food supplied at Hyogo Camp.
116. U.S. 12 May 45
- A. Protest against orders of Japanese 14th Army in Philippines for murder of all persons surrendering to or captured by Japanese forces, with details regarding secrecy of murders.
117. U.S. 19 May 45
- A. Charge of murder of George J. Louis at Los Banos Camp.
118. U.S. 19 May 45
- A. Charge of murder of 150 American POWs at Puerto Princesa, by burning and machine-gunning.

Please Reserve \_\_\_\_\_ Room(s) for \_\_\_\_\_ person(s)  
 Name \_\_\_\_\_ Sharing With \_\_\_\_\_  
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AMERICAN DEFENDERS OF  
 BATAAN & CORREGIDOR, INC.  
 April 30 - May 7, 1989

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- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 119. U.S. 21 May 45<br>A. Protest against Japanese failure to report names of POWs.                         | 131. U.S. 17 Jul 45<br>A. Asks report on Japanese broadcast to effect U.S. airmen in recent Kyushu raid have been executed.  |
| 120. U.S. 22 May 45<br>A. Protest against locating POW camp near military installations at Pentagi.         | 132. U.S. 21 Jul 45<br>A. Protest against failure to provide POW death certificates.   |
| 121. U.S. 22 May 45<br>A. Protest against movement of POW camp at Shanghai to Sacred Heart Hospital.        | 133. Japan 26 Jul 45<br>A. Alleges no POW camps near military installations.   |
| 122. U.S. 24 May 45<br>A. Protest against torture and massacre of POWs at Puerto Princesa Camp.             | 134. U.S. 31 Jul 45<br>A. Protest against POW food supply.   |
| 123. U.S. 24 May 45<br>A. Protest against treatment of internees at Hyogo Camp.                             | 135. U.S. 6 Aug 45<br>A. Protest against treatment of POWs and internees.  |
| 124. U.S. 29 May 45<br>A. Correction to Serial No. 119.   | 136. U.S. 6 Aug 45<br>A. Additional facts on Commander Cunningham and four U.S. Marines.   |
| 125. U.S. 29 May 45<br>A. Protest against use of POWs on military related labor at Shinagawa and elsewhere. | 137. U.S. 7 Aug 45<br>A. Note accompanying Serial No. 138.   |
| 126. U.S. 8 Jun 45<br>A. Protest against conditions at Shanghai internee camps.                             | 138. U.S. 7 Aug 45<br>A. Reply to Serial No. 73.<br>B. Reference to Domei dispatch of Feb 12, 1942, "Harubiko Nishi vice Foreign Minister revealed before the session of the lower house that Japan and the United States agreed mutually through a third nation to treat their respective nationals placed in concentration camps in accordance with the international treaty governing war prisoners." Substance repeated in Domei dispatch dated Geneva Feb 14, 1942. |
| 127. U.S. Undated<br>A. Protest against failure to keep proper record of POW deaths.                        | 139. Japan 23 Aug 45<br>A. Reply denying POWs do work on military installations.   |
| 128. U.S. 23 Jun 45<br>A. Protest against location of POW camps near military installations at Bangkok.     | 140. Japan 24 Aug 45<br>A. Reply to Serial No. 120, denying allegations.   |
| 129. U.S. 26 Jun 45<br>A. Protest against moving internees in Shanghai area.                                |  |
| 130. U.S. 9 Jul 45<br>A. Protest against location of Futatabi Camp near military installations.             |  |

## REUNION

Please list in your publication the 1st reunion Virginia Beach, VA. 4/28-30/89 USS Providence (CL 82) & staff of COMCRVDIV (10).

Contact BMC O.C. Ayers USN (ret.), 424 Ridgeland Ave., Elmhurst, IL 60126 (312) 832-2387.

## INFORMATION

Joe L. Romero, 59th C.A. Fort Drum would like to locate any officer who could verify that Colonel Lewis Kilkpatrick awarded the Silver Star to Joe L. Romero, Blount Cotrice, Captain Samuel E. Madison, and others. Write Joe, 151 Greenhill Drive, Roseburg, OR 97470.

## REUNION

U.S.S. Otus (AS-20) (ARG-20)  
 Date Sept. 14-15-16 & 17, 1989  
 Denver, Colo.

Contact: Robert G. Berkey  
 1428 So. Quitman St.  
 Denver, Colo. 80218  
 Phone (309) 934-0406

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Editor, the Quan  
18 Warbler Drive  
McKees Rocks, Pa. 15136

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### CAN YOU HELP

Dear Mr. Vater,

I have always wanted to find out about a neighbor of mine who was sent to the Philippines when WWII started. He was in the National Guard. He also was supposed to have been in the Bataan Death March. He went by two names: Leon Elliott or Leon Eliopulus (sp.?). He lived some of the time in Oakland and the rest of the time in Silinas, CA.

I would appreciate any information that you may have on this person.

Sincerely yours,  
Mrs. Olive M. Phillips  
141 Santa Rita Dr.  
Walnut Creek, CA 94596.

### INFORMATION WANTED

My purpose in writing is the off chance that you may have known (or know someone who did) my wife's brother who died on Corregidor about April 1942. His name —

Walter B. Dmohoski  
ASN 33 008 316  
Pvt., 454th Ordnance Company  
Aviation (B)

He sailed on the President Coolidge November 1941 to the Philippines via Hawaii. He had trained in various southern camps and never got home.

His family (mother, four sisters, one younger brother) wrote him from November 1941 to February 1942, but by that time all his mail was returned with the annotation "Service suspended." His family was never told anything until the war ended and his mother received a letter indicating he had died on Corregidor. His mother received a form card from General Marshall expressing condolences. Later his mother decided not to have his remains returned to the US — he is buried at Ft. McKinley, Philippines. This decision was probably based on her health at the time, because in 1944 her younger son was wounded at Salerno while serving with Darby's Rangers.

If you know of any survivors who served on Bataan whom we could write, it would be appreciated. Also, if your organization has a periodic newsletter perhaps this query about Walter could be inserted.

Sincerely,  
Lawrence H. Boteler  
LCol. USAF, Retired  
1709 James Payne Circle  
McLean, VA 22101

### BUS

The Tri-State Chapter has chartered a bus to go to the Norfolk, VA Convention. Anyone in western PA, eastern OH and northern WVA interested, call Joe Vater (412) 771-3956 after 6:00 p.m. for details. Bus will leave from Canfield, OH and Pittsburgh, PA, Sunday to Sunday.