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NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION  
NA Form 1409 (4-85)

RG 407 Records of the Adjutant  
General's Office

PHILIPPINE ARCHIVES COLLECTION

POWS/Civilian Internees

General Records Sakura Camp, Luzon  
Camps in Japan and other locations

Box 47

47

File: 779-1-7

Title: ATIS BULLETINS

Origin: Atis

Dates: <sup>12 May to Jul</sup>  
~~January~~ 1945

Classification:

Authenticity: See source information on bulletins

Source: Liason Branch to procure periodically.

Extracted by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Microfilmed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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C-1117-D-4

AG-KI Form 91 (20 July 1945)

File: 779-1-7  
Title: ATIS Bulletins

*AGRP-59*

Origin: ATIS

Dates: January 1945                      Classification: none

Authenticity: See source information on bulletins

Source: Liason Branch to procure periodically.

Extracted by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Microfilmed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

AG-KI Form 91 (20 July 1945)

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VDS 17 Aug '45*

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ARCHIVES FILE NUMBER    \_\_\_  \_\_\_  \_\_\_  779-1-7

TITLE           Atis bulletins  
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ORIGIN          ATIS  
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DATES           January 1945  
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AUTHENTICITY   See source information on bulletins  
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SOURCE          Liason Branch to procure periodically.  
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FILE

21 May 1945

SOURCE : Three handwritten mimeographed and carbon-copied files of information on prisoners of war and regulations for their handling. Part of document classified "Secret" and "Military-Most Secret", issued by various authorities, held by Manila Harbor Defense Unit, dated 11 Jan 43 - 15 Jan 45. 391 pp.

PUBLICATION: ATIS Bulletin, No. 1959, pp 8, 10, 11

Summary:

Included is information on the following subjects:

1. Proper attention to rations and recreation of prisoners of war in view of the increase in malnutrition among them, and in order better to qualify them for necessary labor.
2. Treatment of medical patients among prisoners of war, and notes on the disposal of the bodies of deceased.
3. Rules for handling prisoner mail and American Red Cross packages.
4. Order prohibiting "personal punishment" of prisoners, and also regulations controlling inappropriate speech and behavior on the part of prisoners of war.
5. Security measures to prevent escape of prisoners of war, including examples of methods of escape used by Australians.
6. List of American prisoners of war returned from CORREGIDOR to MANILA.
7. List of American prisoners and work to which assigned. Also lists of those held in camps on various islands in MANILA Bay.
8. Identification lists of prisoners.
9. Sample death certificates.
10. Payroll lists and regulations for payment of prisoners.

(Bound printed and mimeographed file of data on punitive activities carried out against Filipino guerrillas, belonging to WATARI Group (SHUD JN). Dated from 23 Apr 43 to 31 Nov 43.

Extracts:

The following guerrilla leaders either surrendered to or were captured by ARAKI Group (HEIDAN) during early May 1943:

The American couple, Mr. and Mrs. John Stone were captured by the MONTALBAN Int Sqd of the IKED MP Unit of the OBA Group (HEIDAN) on 23 May.

Four Americans (one woman) - captured in the mountains east of MONTALBAN 22 May.

Lt. Col. NOBLE and Lt. Col. MOSES, American guerrilla leaders in North LUZON, were captured on 2 June by the HIRANO Punitive Unit of the ARAKI Group (HEIDAN).

Capt Frank TODD, an American (TN Guerrilla) was captured by the OBA Group (HEIDAN) in the mountains six km west of CABULASAN on 28 July.

Acting upon the deposition of the mayor of GURU (TN Presumably BULU), which is located five km northesst of KABUGAO in APAYAO Province, 1st Lt. TAKAHASHI and ten men of the ARAKI Group (HEIDAN) captured the American guerrilla leader Capt PRAEGER in the nearby mountains on 30 August.

The ARAKI Group (HEIDAN) captured Maj PRAEGER and his radio station in north LUZON during the early part of September. (TN Praeger is reported earlier in this document as having been captured on 30 August. He is also referred to as Capt. PRAEGER.) During the same period PRAEGER's followers, Capt JONES and Capt NEEDHAM were also captured.

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FILE:

18 May 45

SOURCE: Compilation of RNN Interrogation Reports of Y/196, Y/223 and Y/227 - with extracts from C.O.I.S. P.E.R. Nos. Y/223 and Y/220.

PUBLICATION: Weekly Intelligence Summary "A", No. 118, RNH, S.E.A.

20. INTERMENT:

Medan Area: January 1945

The men were still interned in the former prison at GLOEGOER (near the main Medan-Belawan road). Source heard that most of the prisoners were taken in the Brastagi area. They only wore shorts, they looked depressed and undernourished. They were guarded by Japanese soldiers, armed with rifles. If they refused to work they were kicked and beaten by their guards. They had 3 meals a day, each meal consisted of one ball of rice and a glass of water. Many of them had died from the bad treatment.

Every day about 12 trucks, each with about 8 men, went to DELI TOEA. Here the prisoners (mostly Dutch soldiers) were forced to load the big stones into the trucks, with their bare hands. The trucks took the stones to Medan airfield, where they were unloaded by the prisoners.

Sometimes the prisoners were forced to cut the grass in the government gardens, or they were even made to clean sewers and ditches.

Their working hours were from 0700 hours to 1730 hours (Sumatra time).

Some Chinese who passed them when they were working, threw bananas to the prisoners, but if they were seen by the guards, they were badly beaten.

The women were interned with their children in the prison which is near the former Dutch immigration office in Gloegoer. The surrounding wall was about 5 feet high, on top of which was a barbed wire fence, about 1m. high. There was a Japanese guard with fixed bayonet standing at the entrance to the camp. When source passed by he had to dismount from his cycle, and in doing so, he saw from the entrance, Dutch women and children in the camp, dressed in their own clothes, which were almost worn out.

They received the same food as the men, sometimes, however they were given a little bad salted fish.

No one from outside was allowed to enter the camp.

There were many more women here than in the POELOE BRAYAN camp, where the women and children were given the same treatment as at GLOEGOER.

(RNN - Y.196)

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EXTRACT:

6 June 45

SOURCE: Interrogation of 31 natives of the NEI. Four inf's are former soldiers RNI Army, two of whom entered Japanese service after having been interned. The other two were interned and subsequently forced to join Heiho. 27 inf's are civilians, eighteen of whom were impressed as coolies, seven as Heiho, while two remained at liberty.

PUBLICATION: Compilation of NEFIS Interrogation Reports Nos. 1637-1667,  
p 2

Location of PW Camps: Batavia (West Java) Sep 43: Australian and British Indian PsW were interned in Glodok prison. Inf was unable to give any estimate of the total number but stated that on occasions he had seen approximately 200 prisoners doing light work in the vicinity of the prison. They appeared to be weak and under-nourished and had very little clothing. No contact was allowed with visitors or local residents, nor were they permitted to accept cigarettes or other comforts. Those who were detected in contact with the PsW were beaten and in some cases compelled to stand for an hour looking directly towards the sun. Inf had no knowledge of the conditions within the prison.

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27 Sept 1958

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EXTRACT:

6 June 1945

SOURCE: Interrogation of 31 natives of the NEI. Four inf's are former soldiers RNI Army, two of whom entered Japanese service after having been interned. The other two were interned and subsequently forced to join Heiho. 27 inf's are civilians, eighteen of whom were impressed as coolies, seven as Heiho, while two remained at liberty.

PUBLICATION: Compilation of NEFIS Interrogation Reports Nos. 1637-1667, pp 3-4

#### Internment Camps:

Bendewese (7°55'S, 113°55'E), East Java, Sep 43: According to inf, about 50 Dutch males were interned in the former European school (Item No. 13 on sketch), but he was unable to supply further particulars.

Batavia Centrum (West Java), Nov 43: An area bounded on the north by Panei weg and Lematang weg; on the east by Tjideng weg west; on the west by Verlengde Tjitareem weg; and on the south by Brantas weg and a continuation enclosing the football field was used as an internment camp for Dutch women and children. The enclosure included a former residential area and was surrounded by a barbed wire fence about 3 metres high in which there was only one entrance situated on the east side near Lean Trivelli. A guard of five Japanese Army personnel was maintained, one at the entrance and one at each of the four corners where sentry boxes had been erected.

Inf estimated that the number of internees did not exceed 1,000 Dutch women and children. There appeared to be no organized work apart from domestic necessities. Internees were not permitted to leave the camp but could buy provisions, including meat, fish, eggs, milk, fruit and vegetables, from Indonesian vendors over the fence near the entrance between the hours of 0800 and 1100 daily. Inf was unable to say to what extent the Japanese supplemented these purchases.

The internees were neatly clothed but appeared thin and despondent. Inf had not heard of any marked incidence of sickness nor of an abnormal number of deaths.

Seerabaja (East Java), Jun 43: According to one inf the former civil gaol in Werf Straat, Kalisesek, was used as an internment camp; inmates comprised about 500 Dutch, British and American males, approximately 200 women and children and about 200 Indonesians. The three groups were interned in separate blocks. The camp was administered by a German (name unknown) who was employed at the prison before the war.

The commandant of the Indonesian section was a Javanese named Seelman who was assisted by an overseer named Mentejo. The latter treated the prisoners brutally.

Europeans and Indonesians received the same food which consisted mainly of rice, maize or sago with a small quantity of vegetables and rarely included meat. According to inf this diet was insufficient for the needs of the European internees, who appeared to be suffering from malnutrition.

The only work done by European prisoners was the routine cleaning and tidying of the camp. No prisoners were allowed to leave the prison for recreation or exercise.

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DOD Directive No. 5000  
27 Sept 1950

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EXTRACT:

12 June 1945

SOURCE: Jap document captured at Cebu, date unknown. Handwritten and mimeographed intelligence file. Issued by various authorities, owned by South Central Philippines Branch Depot. Majority of items classified "Most Secret". Dated from 24 Dec 44-16 Mar 45. 141 pp.

PUBLICATION: ATIS Bulletin No. 2057, p 17.

List of guerrilla members captured by Japanese forces at Cebu.

Edward TEBESU\*, member of B Co, 1 Bn, 86 Regt; captured on 27 Dec 44.

Apolonio TORUNO\*, member of commando force; captured on 16 Jan 45

HORIAN\* TORUNO\*, member of commando force; captured on 16 Jan 45

GOODENSHIO\* IRAGAN\*, member of commando force; captured on 16 Jan 45.

Tomas RICO, Warrant Officer, attached to 8 Army Group (GUNDAN) Intelligence Department; captured on 18 Jan 45.

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DOD Directive No. 5200.9  
27 Sept 1958

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*Recovered Broomfield*

EXTRACT:

14 June 1945

FROM: ATIS Bulletin No. 2054, 1 Jun 45, page 16

SOURCE: Item 4, 18658 N. Bound mimeographed and carbon-copied field diary containing interrogation reports on captured survivors of an American submarine. Issued by Palawan MP Section, 14 Army MP Unit. Dated 1 - 31 Aug 44. Classified "Military Most Secret." 108 pp.

AMERICAN PRISONERS

1. On 21 Aug 44, Sgt KUSUMOTO escorted the below named prisoner who was temporarily released on BUSUANGA Island to the 1 Branch Camp, Philippine Army Detention Camp.

Nationality:	American
Name:	Anthony ERUGAMPU
Age:	52
Occupation:	Missionary

*6/10/45*

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DOD Directive No. 5200.9  
27 Sept 1958

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EXTRACT:

16 June 45

SOURCE: Bound Handwritten and mimeographed file containing regulations for military internment camps in the PHILIPPINE Islands for the year 1944, issued by Philippine military internment authorities. Dated 1 Jan - 31 Dec 44. Classified "Military - Most Secret". Seals read KIMURA (1), MORIMOTO (2) 300 pp

PUBLICATION: ATIS SWPA Bulletin No 2063, p 12

Tri-Monthly Report on Internes Transfers and Changes

(TN Names below ~~was~~ written in English in original document.) PI Military Camp

Serial Number	Nationality	Name	Matters to be recorded
PI 13211	American	Berry, Wilbur C.	6 Jan 44-Transferred to 2 Branch Camp
PI 13215	"	Hodgins, John G.	7 Jan 44-Transferred to 1 Branch Camp
PI 13256	"	Omeyia, Patrick M.	7 Jan 44-Interned from X Force
PI 13276	"	Combs, Culien I.	8 Jan 44-Transferred to 1 Branch Camp
PI 11175	"	Beiman, Henry	10 Jan 44 -Died
PI 11185	"	Frisby, James L.	10 Jan 44-Escaped
PI 16543	"	Getewood, Roy A.	10 Jan 44-Hospitalized for malaria
PI 18765	"	Amos, Harold M.	12 Jan 44-Released
PI 16548	"	Miller, Harold I.	12 Jan 44-Placed under custody of Malay Military Internment Camp
PI 18965	"	Mathe, Frank H.	12 Jan 44- Discharged from hospital
PI 19876	"	Nygaard, Elvin W.	12 Jan 44- Hospitalized at X hospital outside camp due to amoebiasis
*****			
PI 17654	"	Mayer, Arthur E.	"
PI 18765	"	Cabreird, Benjamin U.	"
PI 16789	"	Collins, Ples	"

*Entry was*

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27 Sept 1958

EXTRACT:

11 July 1945

SOURCE: Four loose handwritten receipts dated December 1942 to March 1943 for payment of prisoners of war employed by Furukawa Development Company, Timbungko Sawmill. (Partly translated in XCLDT 0078, Batch 908, Item 13)

PUBLICATION: ADVATIS Bulletin No. 701, 6 Jun 45, page 1

Summary:

CO, 2 Branch, Philippine Internment Camp - Maj MAEDA, Kazuo (1).

4 Mar 43 Prisoner of war I E ROSU (TN Presumable E. A. TOSS.) and 49 others paid Y460.15 for labor over the period 1 Feb - 2 Mar 43.

12 Feb 43 Prisoner of war I. E. ROSU and 98 others paid Y2,278.10 for labor over the period 31 Oct 42 - 31 Jan 43.

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EXTRACT:

11 July 1945

FROM: Central and Northern LUZON - date unknown. Bound mimeographed, handwritten and typewritten file of incoming and outgoing documents.

SOURCE: ATIS BULLETIN NO. 2114 dated 8 July 1945. Page 1 and 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Central and Northern LUZON - date unknown. Recd 163 Lang Det, I Corps - date unknown. Recd ATIS SWPA - 9 Jun 45.

ITEM 1  
606150  
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Bound mimeographed, handwritten and typewritten file of incoming and outgoing documents pertaining to court-martial proceedings and disciplinary problems, and general matters pertaining to the judge advocate department. Dated 1944, kept by WATARI Gp (TN 14 Army) Adj Sec. 700 pp.

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## Extracts:

1. (TN The following roster was sent in response to a request emanating from War Ministry Mil Affairs Dept for all units under 14 Army to submit a list of units (or personnel) under their command in the category of "provisionally attached" and therefore subject to Article 26 of the Army Penal Code, under which proviso punishments may be meted out.)

12 Jan 44  
107 Independent Tng  
Flying Brig

Commanding Officer, 107 Independent Tng Flying Brig - Col NITAHARA, Kenjiro (+1)  
Commanding Officer, 102 Tng Flying Regt - Lt Col MIYAKE, Tomoni (+2)  
Commanding Officer, 1 Sq - Capt OKA, Takatomi (+3)  
Commanding Officer, 1 Sq - Capt TOKUMARU, Akira (+4)  
Commanding Officer, 103 Tng Flying Regt - Lt Col MOCHIDA, Masaji (+5)  
Commanding Officer 2 Sq - Capt KAYAMA, Hideo (+6)  
Commanding Officer, 3 Sq - Capt HATAKEYAMA, Kenji (+7)  
Commanding Officer, 112 Tng Flying Regt - Maj AOJI, Nobuo (+8)  
Commanding Officer, 1 Sq - Capt NAGATA, Ryohei (+9)

- 2.a. Notification regarding presence as a judge. (Army 631)

16 Jul 44  
WATARI 1600 Force  
(TN 14 Army)  
Emergency Court  
Martial Board

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ITEM 1, 606150 (Continued)  
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- (3) (TN "Death" written in pencil.)  
CLEVELAND  
Home and street address unknown  
American  
No occupation  
Robert NENKU+  
26 Years of age
- (4) (TN "Death" written in pencil.)  
ROSWELL Town, NEW MEXICO State  
Street address unknown  
American  
No Occupation  
Edgar STEVENS  
29 years of age
- (5) (TN "3 years' imprisonment" written in pencil.)  
BAGUIO City, MOUNTAIN Province, PHILIPPINES  
No 18 QUEZON HILL  
American  
Formerly a mining engineer  
Joseph R. IKARUDO+ Joseph ICARD  
37 years of age

(1) The accused, James R. NERDHAM, was a mining engineer before the war, at the BATONBAHAI+ Gold Mine in KALINGA County, MOUNTAIN Province. In February 1942 the Commanding Officer, Baguio Garrison Unit (SHUBI) of the Fil-American Army, Col HORAN, appointed him company commander of the KALINGA Sector and ordered him to wage guerrilla warfare. He completed the organization of his company by assembling local citizens, using the police unit of RUBAGAN+ Town, KALINGA Province as a nucleus. Up to the time of his capture by our punitive unit on 8 Sept 43, this American, together with Col MOBAN, 1st Lt CAMPO, Maj PRAEGER, and others, was engaged in guerrilla activities which disrupted law and order in an area centered around TUAO, CAGAYAN Province, and embracing RUBAGAN+, KALINGA Province and KABUGAO, APAYAO Province.

(2) The accused, George EDLMAN, was a private serving with 15 PA Regt, USAFFE, in the defense of CORREGIDOR Island. On 4 May 43, the night before the fall of CORREGIDOR, he escaped in a small boat to CAVITE Province, where he was aided and abetted by the local population. In March 1943 he met, and was given supplies by, Catalina LUBIGAN, member of

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boat to a guerrilla bank in the area, and was introduced by him to Patricio ERNI, head of a resistance group, whose subordinate he became. He was given the rank of Captain and, hiding in the caves near KALIBUYO, TANZA Town, spread propaganda of the return of the American Army. In October of this year, when the Imperial Army intensified its punitive operations, he parted from Patricio ERNI and fled into the interior of the province. On 5 Jan 44, at the insistent invitation of Catalina LUBIGAN, he presented himself with his arms to the Cavite MP Unit and surrendered.

- (3) The accused, Robert NENKU+, was attached to the 192d Combat Bn of the Fil-American Army as an aid man. At the end of December 1941 he fought against the Imperial forces in northern PANGASINAN Province. After the Americans were defeated, he escaped to BAGUIO, MOUNTAIN Province, where he resolved to carry out guerrilla warfare. He accepted the offer of Maj PRAEGER, the American Guerrilla chief in ARITAO Town, NUEVA VIZCAYA Province, to join his band. He then became active in disrupting law and order in various areas of MOUNTAIN Province and APAYAO County: CABUGAO Town, APAYAO, MOUNTAIN Province; LUNA Town, PAMPLONA Town and SANCHEZ MIRA Town, CAGAYAN Province. He was captured on 11 Nov 43 by our punitive units.
- (4) The accused, Edgar STEVENS, was a sergeant in the Fil-American Army and was attached to an antiaircraft artillery unit of a fortress artillery regiment. At the end of December 1941 he fought against the Imperial Army at Lingsayen Town, Pangasinan Province. After the Americans were defeated, his unit was scattered, and he fled to BAGUIO where he momentarily remained in hiding, but subsequently decided to become a guerrilla. In April 1942 he was in TUAO, CAGAYAN Province. In August of the same year, Maj PRAEGER, the guerrilla leader in CABUGAO, APAYAO, MOUNTAIN Province, asked him to join his force, which he did. His activities in the town and environs disrupted law and order until 11 Nov 43, when he was captured by our punitive unit at AREGU+ Village, MOUNTAIN Province. The accused was captured with NENKU+.



ITEM 1, 606150 (Continued)  
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- (5) The accused, Joseph R. IKAADO+, was a mining engineer. In February 1942 he was placed in the Baguio Internment Camp. In August of the same year he was provisionally released and returned to his former residence where he opened a bar. In November 1943, he was urged by Lt Col Manuel ENRIQUEZ to join the new guerrilla unit which the latter was then organizing in Northern LUZON. He prolonged negotiations with the Manuel ENRIQUEZ party, vacillating between acceptance, which would mean relinquishing his rights of personal safety, and refusal. On two occasions in MANILA and BAGUIO around the 17th and 27th of December, he was introduced by ENRIQUEZ to Francisco de los REYES and met other bandit leaders. He was made a captain and assigned the mission of (1) contacting Capt HEIRU+ an American officer who had covertly entered the PHILIPPINES from the BURMA Area, Capt MITSUKURUSON+, and Maj COLBERT, Maj BARNETT, Capt MURPHY etc (the latter were American bandit leaders located in the interior of MOUNTAIN Province); (2) reconnoitering the strength, armament etc, of the Imperial Forces in the area of Mankayan Mine; (3) ascertaining the names of the commanding officers of the Japanese groups in northern LUZON. He accepted this mission but never carried it out. Later, when the Manuel ENRIQUEZ band was captured, the crime of the accused was exposed. He was seized on 22 Mar 44, at the instigation of the military police.

The foregoing has been sufficiently corroborated and it is thought that the actions of the accused are within the purview of Article II-1 of the Southern Army Military Code, thereby committing them to trial.

3. I (+1) Adjutant 82 Memorandum Regarding checking a new type violation of Military Discipline.

20 Jul 44  
Chief of Staff,  
Southern Army

To: Chief of Staff, 14 Army

Recently among regular soldiers of certain forces, a new type of disciplinary problem has arisen exemplified by the incident described below. Each force is requested to clarify the status, mental and physical, of soldiers of this type. They will be given thorough spiritual training and the significance of the Great East Asia War will be explained in all its ramifications. This training will obviate such occurrences.

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ITEM 1. 606150 (Continued)

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1. The person in question was born in CANADA in 1917 and lived there until June 1941 when he returned to JAPAN. He received his grade, elementary and high school education in that country, and in his own words, throughout his school years he participated in political movements connected with the acquisition of the rights of a Canadian citizen, etc. Having lived over such a long period of time in a foreign country, he was lacking in the true Japanese character. Also it was extremely difficult for him to break his ties with his parents and other families left in CANADA. Not long after he was inducted he was insulted by a noncommissioned officer in the unit, who said, "I know someone who lived a long time in CANADA; he's lacking in spirit, too". Later, on a transport ship, a certain noncommissioned officer said, "Will you be able to shoot down American airplanes since you were born in CANADA?" From then on he was plagued with problems of this sort. On 16 May he was appointed an antiaircraft artillery gunner. On 25 May at evening roll call, the officer of the day learned that during the heavy air raid this soldier had realized the gravity of his responsibility and, fearing his own capabilities under fire and torn between his duty as a Japanese and his loyalty as a Canadian citizen had finally deserted.
  
4. Certificate of absence without leave dated 11 Oct 44 and issued by 1st Lt OHIRA Junzo (+1), Commanding Officer 3 Co, ~~32nd Air Field~~ Cons Unit, stating that a superior private has been absent from the unit for three days.

*E.H. / 100*

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EXTRACT: Recovered Personnel.

FROM: Mimeographed Sheets containing Iloilo MP Report No. 64, dated 15 July 1944.

SOURCE: ATIS Bulletin No. 2111, dated 7 July 1945. Page 11.

ITEM 10 Two mimeographed sheets containing Iloilo MP Report ALF  
 606329 No. 64, dated 15 July 1944, addressed to HORI (+1) X  
 G Force. Classification: Most Secret. 4 pp.

Summary:

On 2 July 44 the Iloilo MP Unit, assisted by the KAWANO (+2) Gp and IWAMI (+3) Force, made a search of JARO Sector, ILOILO City and found an American woman named Gertrude PIKE (age 51), who had successfully evaded internment since the outbreak of war feigning illness. In September 1943, when all Americans in ILOILO were shifted to MANILA, she pleaded illness and remained at her house.

After investigation, the military police unit found these acts contrary to military law; therefore documents regarding here were submitted to the 14 Army Chairman of Courts-Martial.

*8-17-44*  
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