DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/18/94

HELWIT MOEHLWAN Back From SUCCESSFUL CRUISE EARLY JANUARY. FROM LETTER TO PRISONER SIEGRIED BENE 18TH JANUARY. STAATS Back FROM SUCCESSFUL CRUISE AND BARGSTEN AT SEA AGAIN MIDDLE JANUARY. GUSTAV ADOLF JANSSEN IN HAMBURG 19TH JANUARY. FROM LETTER 19TH JANUARY TO PRISONER HEINRICH JANSSEN.
From: Bern
To: MILID

In reply cite: 524 March 23, 1943

706 from eyewitness:

A. French officers and men captured Germans Africa taken to Tunis for transport Italy.

B. Waited 10 days no ship arrived Tunis German transport aircraft arrived from Sicily each carrying 110 men and equipment French flew to Naples 80 in each plane were about 400 in all subsequently released by Germans now in France.

C. Reports Naples and vicinity crowded German heavy war material waiting transportation. Repeated for Etousa.

Legge

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: OPD CG AAF

By DBS Date MAY 22 1973

CM-IN-12575 (24 Mar 43) 0131Z cen

DECLASSIFIED E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4

NLR 101

By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94
H M S GEORGETOWN ARRIVES BOSTON AT 1200 Z 7TH WITH PRISONERS CAPTURED BY S S C G CAMPBELL.

16......ACT
COMINCH.....Ø3......10/11......13......NAVAIDE.......

CONFIDENTIAL

Make original only. Deliver to communication watch officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVREGS.)

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94
PRISONER OF WAR INFORMATION FROM CREW U-BOAT 187 STRONGLY SUGGESTS VESSEL FITTED TO TAKE ACOUSTIC TORPEDOES ON NEXT CRUISE. SEE ALUSNA SERIAL 808 DATED 26 FEBRUARY.

16...ACTION.
CONVINC...11/11...12...23...BUORD....

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 8, 1972
By DBS Date MAY 22, 1973
U-BOAT COMMANDER WOLFGANG SCHULTZE LEFT ON LONG CRUISE IN AUGUST WROTE HIS WIFE 3RD SEPTEMBER ENROUTE DESCRIBING MANY EXPLOITS AND IS NOW CONSIDERED MISSING. FROM DUISBURG LETTER 11TH NOVEMBER AND HAMBURG LETTER 15TH NOVEMBER TO U-99 PRISONER HESSELBARTH. WOLFGANG'S BROTHER U-BOAT COMMANDER HEINZ OTTO AT HAMBURG HOME 14TH NOVEMBER.

ACT: 16....
COMINCH...2DG...FILE

DECLASSIFIED
JCS MEMO, 1-17-73
BY DBS, DATE
MAY 22 1973...
**NAVAL MESSAGE**

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<td>DNI ADMIRALTY</td>
<td>PREVIOUS ROUTINE DEFERRED</td>
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<tr>
<td>RELEASED BY</td>
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<td>TOR CODEROOM</td>
<td>INFORMATION</td>
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<td>3 MARCH 1943</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>LANDIS</td>
<td>OPNAV</td>
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**UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE.**

**ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME**

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**TEXT**

**(DNI ADMIRALTY INFO OPNAV-16-2 WASHINGTON FROM DNI OTTAWA)**

AMENDING MY 1632/28 12 U-BOAT SURVIVORS ARE EX 5Ø TONNER BUILT IN HAMBURG WHICH STARTED FROM BREST 4TH JANUARY PROBABLY 9TH FLOTILLA UNDER LEHMANN-WILLENBROCK. MOVEMENTS OF MARTIN REESMEIN LETTERS TO PRISONER GUSTAV ADOLF SCHUETZE INDICATE DATES OF BAUDELEHRUNG BALTIC TRIALS AND DEPARTURE VIA NORWAY.

**16...COG**

**SECRET**

Make original only. Deliver to communication watch officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVREGS.)

**DECLASSIFIED**

JCS MEMO. 1-17-73
BY DBS, DATE

MAY 22, 1973
**NAVAL MESSAGE**

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<td>CTF 24</td>
<td>DNI WASHINGTON</td>
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<td>VOPNAV</td>
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<td>DECKMAN</td>
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<td>GILBERT</td>
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**GERMAN**

12502/28

**NCR 1163**

UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE.

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**TEXT ACTION**

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**TEXT**

NSHQ INFO CTF 24 DIRECTOR NAVAL INTELLIGENCE WASHINGTON VICE OPM NAV COMINCH COAC FROM FONF.

MY 1914/27 AND MY 1324/24 CORRECTED BY MY 1852/27.

(1) NOW INTEND TO HOLD BURZA PRISONERS AND TRANSPORT THEM TOGETHER WITH CAMPBELL PRISONERS DIRECT TO BOSTON IN GEORGETOWN.

(2) CAMPBELL AND GEORGETOWN EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ST JOHNS 4TH MARCH. CHILLIWACK CANNOT NOW BE READY FOR SEA UNTIL 2ND MARCH.

(3) S B LIEFLUNGER WILL ACCOMPANY PRISONERS TO BOSTON.

16....COG

COMINCH....03....20G....

FILE:CNO...NAVALDE...20P...

DECLASSIFIED

J.C.S. Memo 1-17-23

By RAJ Date 4-23-23

SECRET

Make original only. Deliver to communication watch officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVREGS.)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 19-028118-2

DECLASSIFIED

E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4

NLR 101

By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94
TO DNI ADMIRALTY FOR ACTION. TO OPNAV 16Z WASHINGTON FOR INFO. FROM DNI OTTAWA.

12 U-BOAT SURVIVORS CAPTURED 22 FEBRUARY NOW ASSEMBLING AT ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND, ENROUTE FOR WASHINGTON ARE FROM 750 TONNER WHICH LEFT LORIENT FIRST DAYS JANUARY WHICH CLAIMS TO HAVE SUNK 2 DESTROYERS, WAS DUE RETURN TO BASE FEBRUARY 20 BUT ORDERED TO WAIT FOR CONVOY. CLAIMS TO HAVE SUNK 1 MERCHANT SHIP IN CONVOY ON-166 ON 22ND. U-BOAT WAS FIRST COMMAND OF LIEUT. DOÉHLER FORMERLY AND INSTRUCTOR AND NOW BELIEVED DROWNED. FIRST AND SECOND OFFICERS ARE SUBLIEUTENANTS MARTIN REES AND WERNER BOULANGER, ENGINEER SUBLIEUT. WERNER SCHUENEMANN. CONNING TOWER DEVICE INCLUDED AXE AND MAP GREAT BRITAIN.
SECRET

Make original only. Deliver to communication watch officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVREGS.)

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

PAGE 2 OF 1632Z/28 NOR 1264

UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE.

ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME

TEXT

ACTION

16.....ACTION

COMINCH...03....13.....

FILE:CNO.

DECLASSIFIED
DCS MEMO, 1-17-79
BY DEG, DATE

MAY 2, 1979
NAVAL MESSAGE

FROM FONF
RELEASED BY
DATE 28 FEBRUARY 1943
TOR CODEROOM 409/28
DECODED BY DUMMEN
PARAPHRASED BY DEMEY

INDICATE BY ASTERISK ADDRESSES FOR WHICH MAIL DELIVERY IS SATISFACTORY.

ROONEY 18022/27 NCR 761

UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE.

ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME

TEXT ACTION (NSHQ RPTD CTF 24 COAC VICE OPNAV DIRECTOR NAVAL INTELLIGENCE FROM FONF)

16...COG
26...COM INCH...NAVIDE...260P...CNO...
3...FILE.....

DECLASSIFIED
J.C.S. [Redacted] Memo 1-17-23
By [Redacted] Date 4-23-23

SECRET

Make original only. Deliver to communication watch officer in person. (See Art. 76-4 NAVREGS.)

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/2/44
(COAC HALIFAX INFO VICE OPNAV(DNI) HMCS CHILLIWACK CTF 24 FONF COM 1 FROM NSHQ)

ATTACHED

FONF'S 1324/26.

IT IS CONSIDERED MOST DESIRABLE THAT PRISONERS OF WAR IN CHILLIWACK SHOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO UNITED STATES NAVY AUTHORITY. PROVIDE OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT PERMIT CHILLIWACK SHOULD BE DIVERTED TO BOSTON WHERE U.S. NAVAL AUTHORITY WILL MAKE NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR RECEPTION.

COG: 16.......

2G....COMINCH....NAVAILDE....2@OP....CHO.....@3.......

FILE....

DECLASSIFIED

J.C.S. [Redacted] NCR 1-17-73

By RAP Date 4-23-73

SECRET
NAVAL MESSAGE

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INCREASE BY ASTERISK ADDRESSES FOR WHICH MAIL DELIVERY IS SATISFACTORY.

SIGNED

272 J 44 NCR 463

UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE.

ORIGINATOR: FILL IN DATE AND TIME

TEXT

ACTION: 16

*REF IS SECRET.

YOUR 1324/26. REQUEST YOU SAIL CHILIFRACK DIRECT TO BOSTON.

39...23...FILE.

DECLASSEED

E.O. 11652, Sec. 2(B) and 5(2) or (B)

OIB letter, May 22 1973

CONFDENTIAL

Make original only. Deliver to communication watch officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVREGS.)

DECLASSEED

E.O. 12355, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4

NLR 101

By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/72.
NAVAL MESSAGE

FROM: VOPNAV
RELEASED BY: REAR ADM H C TRAIN
DATE: 26 FEBRUARY 1943
TOR CODEROOM: 1557/26
RECEIVED BY: DEVEVER

CTF 24
NSHQ
FONF
COM 1

PRIORITY RRRRR ROUTINE
DEFERRED
PRIORITY RRRR ROUTINE
DEFERRED

UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE.

ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME
DATE
TIME
QCT

TEXT

YOUR 23312/25. APPROVE TRANSFER TO CANADIAN NAVAL AUTHORITIES AT ST JOHNS AND FURTHER HANDLING IN ACCORDANCE WITH NSHQ 3552Z/26.

16...ORIG
26G...CON/INCH...33...NAVAIDE...2900...CNO

FILF......

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 8(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 1, 1972
By DBS Date MAY 22 1972

Make original only. Deliver to communication watch officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVREGS.)

1970

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94
NAVAL MESSAGE

FROM: COMSOWESTPACFOR (RDO HONO)
RELEASED BY:
DATE: 27 FEBRUARY 1943
TOR CODEROOM: 1169/1114
DECODED BY: STONE/BERNICK

PARAPHRASED BY:

INDICATE BY ASTERISK ADDRESSEES FOR WHICH MAIL DELIVERY IS SATISFACTORY.

260107 NCR 150

UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE.

ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME

DATE TIME GCT

TEXT

ACTION

( COMSOWESTPAC SENDS DOPE TO ALL TASK FORCE COMDRS
SOWESPAC, SOPAC, CINCPAC, COMSOPAC. ) ( THIS IS PART
1 OF 2 )

PHOTO INTERPRETATION OF TINIMKA DUTCH NEW GUINEA
REVEALS RUNWAY LEVELLED FOR 350 YARDS- MACHINE GUN
EMPLACEMENTS AND NEW BUILDINGS. PHOTOS 1135 YESTERDAY
WEWAK HARBOR SHOW 1 DD, 1 CM, 1 SMALL VESSEL AND BARGES.
MID DAY YESTERDAY, RECCE PLANE ATTACKED SMALL A/K -
ALEXISHAFEN ALSO REPORTED AIRDRONE IMPROVEMENTS BE-
ING MADE. REPORT RECEIVED 0842L TODAY INDICATED 4
LARGE AK’S AND 3 SMALL SHIPS POSIT 04-50 SOUTH 150-50
EAST COURSE 250 SPEED 8 KNOTS.

3 COPIES DELIVERED TO 20 G.
* PASSED TO COMINCH AS RDO HONO (NPM) 262229 FOR INFO.

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972

Date MAY 2 2 1973

Make original only. Deliver to communication watch officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVREGS.)

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/ 13/ 94
**NAVIAL MESSAGE**

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<td>LANDIS</td>
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*INDICATE BY Asterisk ADDRESSES FOR WHICH MAIL DELIVERY IS SATISFACTORY.*

**HATCH**

NCR 9823

**UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE.**

**ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME**

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**TEXT ACTION**

- F-00
- F-01
- F-015
- F-0015
- F-05
- F-07
- F-1
- F-11
- F-2
- F-3
- F-30
- F-31
- F-32
- F-33
- F-34
- F-35
- F-37
- 1G-00
- VCNO

- **(OPNAV 16-Z WASHINGTON FROM DNI OTTAWA)**
  
  FOR COMMANDER RIHELDAFFER

  PRESUME YOU WILL MAKE NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS AT BOSTON TO TAKE OVER FROM SUB-LIEUTENANT LUNZER U-BOAT PRISONERS EX HMCS CHILLIWACK TRANSFERRED FROM POLISH DESTROYER BURZA AND ORIGINALLY ON USCGC CAMPBELL.

  16. ACT
  
  §3. COMINCH. 13. NAVAIDE FILE
**NAVAL MESSAGE**

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<td>DATE: 26 FEB 1943</td>
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<td>GTF-24</td>
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<td>T/O CODE: 1623</td>
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<td>PRRRRRRRR</td>
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**Rooney** 13242/26 NCR 9480

Unless otherwise indicated this dispatch will be transmitted with deferred precedence.

**ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME**

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**TEXT**

(NHQ RPTD GTF-24 COAC VICE OPNAV DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE FROM FONF)

Your 3352/26 and GTF-24 charge 23312/25 intend transferring prisoners from Burza to Chilliwack who will transport them direct to Halifax.

SECRET

Make original only. Deliver to communication watch officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVREPS.)

DECORATED

E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94

DECLASSIFIED
From: USFOR London
To: War - Algiers

Number: 7532, February 26, 1943

Against release of the German submarine crew (reference summary number 50) strongly protested by H M Ambassador Madrid and we have approved his action. (Cite ETGBI signed Andrews) this is Foreign Office summary number 53. We are anxious to leave Spanish Government in no doubt as to importance we attach to internment of submarine crews and if further cases arise will continue to press for internment. (To Algiers as number 1899 to AGWAR as number 7532) We also maintain our view that force landed airmen should be treated as a separate issue.

No Sig

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: OPD
CG AAF
GEN. DEANE (CC/S)
LOG

CM-IN-13581 (26 Feb 43) 2113Z cen
(CTF 24 RPTD NSHQ FROM FONF)

SUGGEST INTERROGATION OFFICER FROM EITHER INTERROGATION CENTER OR NAVAL SERVICE HEADQUARTERS OTTAWA ACCOMPANY PRISONERS FROM ST JOHNS TO BOSTON.

taken by Campbell

16. COG
COMINCH. FILE

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (B)
OSD letter, May 3, 1973
By DBS Date MAY 2 2 1973

SECRET

Make original only. Deliver to Communication watch officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVREGS.)

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94
NAVAL MESSAGE

FROM  NAVAL ATTACHE AT WELLINGTON
RELEASED BY
DATE  26 FEB 1943
TOR CORDEROM  0243
DECODED BY  CAMPBELL
PARAPHRASED BY  WHITTINGTON

ADDRESSEES  COMSOPAC
INFORMATION  FOR ACTION
CINCPAC
OPNAV

PRECEDENCE  PPRPPPPPP
PRIORITY  ROUTINE
DEFERRED

INDICATE BY ASTERISK ADDRESSEES FOR WHICH MAIL DELIVERY IS SATISFACTORY.

GERMAN  25224$  NCR 9256
UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE.

ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME
DATE  TIME  GCT

TEXT
F-00
F-01
F-015
F-0015
F-05
F-07
F-1
F-11
F-2
F-3
F-30
F-31
F-32
F-33
F-34
F-35
F-37
TG-00
VCN0

ACTION
RADIO WASHINGTON GIVE TO OPNAV FOR INFO.

ON FEBRUARY 25, DURING RIOT AT JAPANESE PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMP IT BECAME NECESSARY FOR GUARD TO FIRE ON PRISONERS. 42 DEAD. 75 WOUNDED. ALL SAILORS, SOLDIERS, AIRMEN. COURT OF INQUIRY MARCH 1. WILL SEND DETAILS THEN.

03.....COC
COMINCH.....SPERS.....16.....0-LO.....
FILE:50.....250F;....

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 6(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 1, 1972
By DBS  Date  MAY 2 2 1973

SECRET

Make original only. Deliver to communication watch officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVRECS.)

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date  4/12/94
ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE FOR RECEPTION 13 PRISONERS EX CAMPBELL AT BOSTON FOR SHIPMENT WASHINGTON. WILL WELCOME REPRESENTATIVE YOUR OFFICE AT INTERROGATION.

16...ORIG
COM...3...BADO...
COMBINED SERVICES DETAIL INTELLIGENCE CENTER MIDDLE
EAST DISCUSSING POSSIBILITY OF ATTACHING US NAVAL
INTERROGATORS OF PRISONERS OF WAR FOR TRAINING
SHOULD DISCUSSIONS MATERIALIZE FAVORABLY WOULD GERMAN
AND ITALIAN SPEAKING OFFICERS BE AVAILABLE. SUGGEST
ASSIGNMENT UNDER INTELLIGENCE SECTION THIS OFFICE
US MILITARY AND AIRFORCE SECTIONS ARE BEING CONSIDERED
THROUGH CAPTAIN HOLDEN ATTACHED TO COLONEL R T HEARD
GENERAL STAFF CORPS US HEADQUARTERS.

16......ACT
10/11......COWINCH......26G......43......13......

E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 6(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 5, 1972

By DBS Date MAY 22 1973

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/18/94
From: USFOR London
To: War

No. 7336 February 17, 1943

February 110110Z our 7157 was Foreign Office summary number 48. (Cite ETGBI signed Andrews) Views expressed were those of British Foreign Office.

no sig

Footnote: 7157 is CM-IN-5697 (2-11-43) G-2

Action: G-2 - FS
Information: OPD SOS

CM-IN-8864 (18 Feb 43) 0051Z as

DECLASSED
E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By DBS Date MAY 22 1973

CONFIDENTIAL
M. I. B. JOURNAL NO. 20 FEB 18 1943
COPY No. 25

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94
NAVAL MESSAGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DRAfter</th>
<th>EXTENSION NUMBER</th>
<th>ADDRESSEES</th>
<th>PRECEDENCE</th>
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<td>Odell, Halifax Subport of Embarkation (Alusnok Halifax)</td>
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Released by

Date 12 Feb 43

Tor Code Room 121325 1414

Decoded by

Paraphrased by MOVIE

Indicate by asterisk addressees for which mail delivery is satisfactory.

REEGAN 111955  NCR 7945

Unless otherwise indicated this dispatch will be transmitted with deferred precedence.

Originator fill in date and time

Date 11 Feb 43

Time 1200

GCT

Text

Action

PASS TO C O BOSTON PORT OF EMBARKATION; FROM ODELL HALIFAX SUBPORT OF EMBARKATION. PASSED TO VOPNAV BY COM 1 FOR ACTION.

HAVE BEEN ADVISED THAT SS "ANDES" EXPECTS TO EMBARK THE FOLLOWING US. PRISONERS OF WAR:

16 OFFICERS

77 OTHER RANKS ACCOMPANYED BY 1 USS. OFFICER, 5 ENLISTED MEN AS GUARD.

PROBABLE DATE OF ARRIVAL HALIFAX FEB 21.

16...ACTION.

03...cochin...13....

FILE:CNO...NAVTD...
From: London USFOR
To: AGWAR

No: 7157 Feb 11, 1943

Summary number 41 reference. In response to continued representations by H M Ambassador Madrid, Spanish authorities have agreed to release from Miranda camp prisoners under and above military age, women, children, and priests. Cite ETGBI signed Andrews. So far 590 men have been released, leaving about 3300. British supplies of clothes, medicine and food are being admitted to the camps and prisoners and British personnel have succeeded in making unofficial visits to the camp.

With a view to accelerating liquidation of Miranda and in agreement with USA Ambassador, H M Ambassador suggested to US possible advantage in negotiating an agreement under which, as compensation for (1) fact that Axis armistice commissions have mostly been allowed to leave Spanish territory, and (2) release of German U boat crew (now interned at Cartagena) Spanish Government should undertake to release our shipwrecked sailors, airmen crashing in Spain or outside territorial waters and all British and Allied prisoners of war. We deprecate this suggestion, since Spanish Government have made many concessions to Germans over U boats, for which we have yet received no quid pro quo, and we attach greatest importance to minimizing number of submarine crews available to Axis. We are therefore prepared to accept, if necessary, further delay in release of British and Allied service personnel, who should properly be released, if by doing so we can continue to immobilize German submarine crew. We are informing USA Government accordingly with a view to

(CM-IN-5697  11 Feb 43)
ensuring that H M Ambassador and USA Ambassador at Madrid follow an agreed line.

Meanwhile Spanish Air Ministry have agreed to release of British airmen forcelanded in Spain and now detained. This decision covers 13 men at Alhama, five in Canary Islands and 10 in Spanish Morocco.

ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: OPD SOS

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By DBS Date MAY 22 1973

CM-IN-5697 (11 Feb 43) 2122Z ems
CONFIDENTIAL  13 JANUARY 1943 CONFIDENTIAL
NCR 3850 (TOR 3850)

SD3 CONFIDENTIAL
FROM STATE DEPT FOR OPNAV

FOLLOWING RECEIVED 1-11-43 7:33 PM FROM
LIMA DATED 1-11-43 6 PM., NO. 34:

ON JANUARY 10 THE FREDERICK JOHNSON, THE UNITED
STATES ARMY TRANSPORT LEFT TALARA WITH 5 GERMANS
AND 168 JAPANESE; THIS NUMBER ADDS UP TO 173 AS A
TOTAL.

NORWEB

1135P JAN 12

DISTRIBUTION: (LT GERMAN)

ACTION F37

CONFICH 19...19C...39...23G...13...16...

FILE: 230P....

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94
USFOR LONDON ENGLAND

Number R-5065

State Department has withdrawn request for Military Personnel of German-Italian Armistice Commission to remain in U.K for exchange purposes and also has so informed our Embassy in London. (USFOR from OPD) you are therefore at liberty to ship this personnel to U.S. at earliest opportunity.

New allied subject. At request of State Department effort is being made to arrange air transportation from U.K to U.S for civilian members and families of the Commission, which includes Consular service personnel. This action is based on safe conduct provisions of Geneva Convention. Advise as early as possible number of passengers to be accommodated plus necessary guard.

ORIGINATOR: OPD
INFORMATION: G-2 (STATE DEPARTMENT)
FROM: London USFOR
TO: War - Algiers

No. 6354     January 11, 1943

HM Ambassador has been pressing strongly for release of the one zero zero zero zero zero Allied Nationals interned in Spain of whom some three five zero zero are detained in Miranda Camp under deplorable conditions. Minister for Foreign Affairs has agreed to release one two five Miranda prisoners all nominally under one eight years or over four zero and including three five young French recruits. HM Ambassador suggests that latter should proceed to North Africa. Signed Hartle this is Foreign Office summary number four one.

In speech at Tangier on two seven December Spanish High Commissioner remarked that Tangier formed part of Spanish Protectorate. While unilateral statement of this kind constitutes nothing new, HM Consul General has been authorized to inform High Commissioner that his statement has been noted by us, who once more wish to record the De Facto position of Spain at Tangier and preserve all our rights and those of third parties under the conventions defining international status of Tangier.

While USA airmen detained in Spanish Morocco are being repatriated immediately, High Commissioner has informed HM Consul General Tangier that British airmen will be sent to Spain for internment as soon as possible.
From: USFOR London
To: War

No. 6504 January 9, 1943

Axis Armistice Commission and Consular personnel (reference your R four five four nine December two three) taken into custody North Africa are still held at request State Department pending negotiations for their exchange. State Department telegram to Embassy January five reaffirms its desire to exchange Axis Armistice Commission personnel 'Whether they are Military Naval or Consular' and expresses the hope that we 'Will defer sending to the United States any of these persons, pending the Embassy's further report and such information in addition as the Department may be able to procure concerning the demands which are likely to be formulated by the Axis Governments'. State Department has been advised by Embassy of demands by such personnel to interview representatives of Swiss Government as protecting power. While I still regard it as highly desirable that all of these prisoners of war including Consular personnel be forwarded to United States at once I am not disposed to take such course contrary to wishes of State Department as respects such of this Consular personnel as may be exchanged without military prejudice. (Signed Hartle). However the Allied Military Effort, Security and Counter Espionage would be so fatally impaired by exchange of any Axis Armistice personnel, as distinguished from Consular personnel, I will not release such personnel for exchange without direct orders from the War Department. This personnel has been questioned with aid of British Intelligence Service, resulting in securing information of very highest value concerning Erman Abwehr. Release of this personnel for exchange would constitute embarrassing breach of faith on our part and preclude further collaborative assistance from British requisite to Allied cause. Upon their return to Germany
INCOMING MESSAGE

From: USFOR London
To: War

No. 6304  January 9, 1943

Page two.

during war they would be able to subvert our Se-
curity, Espionage and Counter Espionage efforts as
definitely as did the notorious German Von Werra
who escaped from Canadian Prisoner of War Camp and
made report on his return to German, pertinently ex-
tracted at section seven (five) two inter paragraph
two volume one number one Intelligence Bulletin
September one nine four two MIS WD. Embassy is being
advised that British go * t regard as legal our cus-
tody of Consular personnel held as prisoners of
war and accordingly express the hope United States
authorities will speedily evacuate this personnel
from United Kingdom, particularly the Italian person-
nel as soon as possible. Embassy is telegraphing
State Department along these lines. Speedy authority
is requested for the immediate return to United States
of all prisoners of war held in United Kingdom includ-
ing Axis Consular personnel.

no sig

* Portion missing. Being serviced.

WDCC

R-4549 is CM-OUT-7712 (12/23/43) OPD

Action Copy: OPD

Info. Copies:  G-2
LOG

CM-IN-4480 (1/10/43) 17407 ce

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/3/94
NAVAL MESSAGE

DRAFTER: COM A
RELEASED BY: 
DATE: 6 JANUARY 1943
TO CODE ROOM: 1811
DECODED BY: WATZKA/ROSS

ADDRESSEES: OPHAV RDO FORT SAM HOUSTON
COMMANDING GENERAL SOUTHERN DEFENSE COMMAND

PRIORITY: RRRRRR DEFERRED
PREREQUISITE: RRRR DEFERRED

PARAPHRASED BY:

INDICATE BY ASTERISK ADDRESSES FOR WHICH MAIL DELIVERY IS SATISFACTORY.

LT HATCH 081608 NCR 9373
UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE.

ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME

DATE: 
TIME: 

TEXT:

ACTION:

F-00
F-01
F-015
F-0015
F-09
F-07
F-1
F-11
F-2
F-3
F-30
F-31
F-32
F-33
F-34
F-35
F-37
10-00
VCBO

(10 FORT SAM HOUSTON PASS TO COMMANDING GENERAL SOUTHERN DEFENSE COMMAND FOR INFO)

COMMANDING GENERAL SOUTHERN DEFENSE COMMAND, UPON HIS REQUEST, HAS BEEN ADVISED THAT COM A HAS NO OBJECTION TO ESTABLISHMENT OF AXIS PRISONERS CAMP AT FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS.

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(B) and 5(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By DBS Date: MAY 22 1973

CONFIDENTIAL

Make original only. Deliver to communication watch officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAV REGS.)
SECRET
WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING MESSAGE

From: London
To: AGWAR
No: 5488 Dec 4, 1942

Initial report of prisoners of war received and on hand three December one nine four two. (Signed Eisenhower) Italian: Commissioned four five Army, one eight Navy, enlisted one three six Army, civilians six. Germans: Commissioned nine Army, enlisted two eight Army, no civilians. Diplomatic Staff: Italian seven men, German seven men, nine women and four children, total: two six nine prisoners.

Action Copy: SOS-TAG
Info. Copies: OPD, G-2, CG AAF

CM-IN-1953 (12-5-42) 0751Z

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN
From: Wellington
To: OGBI

No. 53, November 30, 1942

Paraphrase from New Zealand Army Headquarters; prisoners captured Guadal Canal states that Eighteenth Division now comprised 55th, 56th and 123rd Infantry Regiments. All prisoners emphatic 114th Infantry Regiment not in this Division Commander still Mutaguchi.

Nankivell

Action: G-2 FE

Information: OPD CG AAF

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11665, Sec. 8(R) and 6(D) or (R)
OSD letter, May 4, 1972
By DBS Date: MAY 22, 1973

CM-IN-42792 (11/30/42) 0751Z vd

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

COPY. No. 29
NAVAL MESSAGE

FROM CTF 23
RELEASED BY
DATE 23 NOV 1942
TOR CORDEROM 001
DECODED BY YANOVER/COURTNEY
PARAPHRASED BY

FROM LT HATCH 212001 NCR 4256
UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE.

ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME DATE TIME GCT

TEXT

(OE OPNAV PASS TO ONI)

CORRECTED HEADING

UNKNOWN NUMBER PRISONERS WILL BE LANDED RECIFE ON 24TH
FROM BLOCKADE RUNNER. REQUEST TRAINED INTERROGATOR.

16 ACTION

$3 COMINCH CNO 13 NAVALSE FILE.

SECRET

Make original only. Deliver to communication watch officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVRECS.)

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/3/94
From: P.S.T.O.E.

Released by:

Date: 17 November 1942

TO: CINCEF

FOR: BAD (VIA MILLSTAFF)

Decoded by: BRINKLEY

INFORMATION:

DECODED BY: GIBBY LEWIS

PARAPHRASED BY: BRINKLEY

Indicate by asterisk addressees for which mail delivery is satisfactory.

LT HATCH

1245B/16 NCR 19736

Unless otherwise indicated this dispatch will be transmitted with deferred precedence.

ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME

Text:

(HILLSTAFF WASHINGTON PASS TO BAD WASHINGTON) (BY HAND FROM BAD)

YOUR 1824/11/11 Stern.

57) GERMAN P.O.W. EMBARKED MAURETANIA EX SUEZ 16TH.

(2) 57) WILL BE EMBARKED HIGHLAND MONARCH.

(3) IS LIMITATION OF 57) PER SHIP ALSO TO APPLY BETWEEN SUEZ AND SOUTH AFRICA IN VIEW YOUR 1824/11/11, PARA 2 (C) FIRST SENTENCE.

(4) AGREED C.H.Q.M.E.F.

N0T IN NCR FILES

16...CGG

$3...CUMINCH...13...CNO...NAVID.

SECRET

Make original only. Deliver to communication watch officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVREGS.)

10-08, D.C.

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94
FROM: DIO 12ND 2O2/24 NOV 42 KN
ACTION: DNI

FOR FILE ONLY

RECEIVED FROM OP 16

NOW INFORMED ARMY HOLDS THREE JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICER PRISONERS IN THIS AREA X REQUEST PERMISSION BY TELETYPING TO INTERVIEW AT LEAST ONE OF THESE

DISTRIBUTION

MARK ANY REPLY RESTRICTED

16... ACTION

COMMFR... 14... 13... 29... OP... MR... OA... FILE

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/1/94
FROM: DNI 202225 (FOR FILE ONLY) NCR1528 21 OCT 42 KN
ACTION: DIO 12ND

RECEIVED FROM OP 16

REQUESTED THIS DATE RE THREE JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICER PRISONERS X
PERMISSION TO QUESTION ANY OR ALL OF THREE PRISONERS GRANTED X
PLEASE FORWARD REPORT OF QUESTIONING X

DISTRIBUTION  MARK ANY REPLY RESTRICTED
16......ORIGINATOR
COMINCH...10...13...29...OP DO...99...99A...FILE

For information about this dispatch call Branch 3904 (Room 2625)

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/96
SECRET
WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING MESSAGE

PRIORITY

From: London
To: Agvar
No. 3694 Oct 17, 1942

Prisoner of War interrogators badly needed immediately for Twelfth Air Force. Milit cable one nine four eight to MA London three Oct one nine four two implies that Harrisburg school graduated one class request prompt dispatch by air one Italian speaking and two German, need here must be greater than elsewhere at this time.

Eisenhower

1942 ia CH-OUP-0860 (10/3/42) CG AAF

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By DBS Date MAY 22 1973

Action Copy: CG AAF
Info. Copies: CPD G-2

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN
INFORMATION RECEIVED THROUGH U.S. ARMY INTERROGATION OF GERMAN PRISONERS DEFINITELY INDICATES GERMAN NAVAL OFFICERS USING CODE IN LETTERS TO THEIR FAMILIES. DEAL WITH OPERATION AND SOME TECHNICAL. HAVE WE INTERCEPTED ANY SUCH MATTER. IS THERE ANY INDICATION THAT ENLISTED PRISONERS USE A CODE.
A report has been made by a person who has just returned from a visit in South Central Finland regarding the use of prisoners there for labor service. On the farm which our informant visited the same rations were being served to the prisoners as to the members of the family excepting butter and tobacco. However, he considers that the treatment given to prisoners on this particular farm is unusual. Other Russian prisoners, we understand, have been put to work on railway and road construction jobs in large numbers and also there are a great number of prisoners working at the Outokumpu copper mine. The 5 Russian prisoners on the farm visited, the informant said, all came from Ingermansland and they all speak Finnish fluently. When first captured a year ago this summer they were held in Estonia as prisoners of war and were put to work as stevedores. They were captured on the south shore of the Gulf of Finland during the German drive toward Leningrad.

Last July 800 Ukrainian prisoners in Finland were exchanged for 800 prisoners from Ingermansland, the former being sent to the Ukraine for labor service and the latter coming to Finland. The prisoners told our informant that much better rations were given to prisoners in the German camp in Estonia than were received by the prisoners in Finland.
Six British pilots who apparently had been brought down in the northern part of Finland while engaged in the defense of the most recent convoy to Russia were brought through Helsinki recently on the way to a prison camp in Germany. Our source of information who is considered reliable says that the British prisoners impressed him by their calm assurance. When they arrived at the station they shoved their bags on the platform and walked off to the automobile which was waiting for them, leaving their baggage to be carried by their guards who were German soldiers.

SCHOENFELD

ACTION COPY: G-2 Z  
INFO, COPY: OPD CGAAF
NPM 3761

FROM: CTF 42 210400 NCR 1502 21 SEP 1942 HAM 5385KCS

ACTION: SUPERS

DEFERRED

ACTION SUPERS X INFORMATION RECEIVED THAT SHORT WAVE BROADCASTS FROM TOKYO AUGUST TWENTY EIGHT ANNOUNCED FOLLOWING MEMBERS MARINE CORPS AS PRISONERS ON WAKE ISLAND X FOX JIG COMINUS PRIVATE FIRST X ROBERT PRATT PRIVATE FIRST ADDRESS GIVEN US MARINE HOSPITAL SANFRANCISCO X JIG BAKER BARNES NO RATE GIVEN FORMER ADDRESS ONE NINE ZERO SEVEN CEPTER ST BERKLEY CALIF X ORIGINATOR COMTASKFOR FORTY TWO DISTRIBUTION MARCORPS ACTION COMINCH SUPERS SHOW 1985 FILE 20

MARK ANY REPLY RESTRICTED

For information about this dispatch call Branch 3904 (Room 2635)
AMERICAN EMBASSY INFORMALLY ADVISED BY FOREIGN OFFICE THAT WOUNDED LANDED FROM ITALIAN SUBS AT VALENCIA AND SAN TANDER HAVE BEEN INTERNED BUT ASTALUSNA OBSERVED NON WOUNDED FROM SAN TANDER SUB AT COMPLETE LIBERTY AND TRAVELING OUTSIDE CITY.
SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

No 1383, September 19, 1 am

Foreign Office states informally that wounded
landed by Italian submarines at Valencia and Sautauder
have been interned.

My dispatch number 241 August 20, 1943, and my
telegram number 1296 September 8 noon.

HAYES

Action Copy: D-3 WE

Info. Copies: OPD
CG AAF

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. 10/25/1979

By R.R. Parker Date

CM-IN-8676 (9/30/43) 13522 Law

M. I. S. JOURNAL NO. 95 SEP 20 1942
COPY No. 25

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/44
Quoted below is a report of Arthur Howell Griffiths, Jr. 371 - 97 - 35, BMIC, U.S.N., concerning his treatment at the hands of the Japanese by whom he was captured on December 8, 1941 while on duty at the American Consulate, Tsingtao, China.

"The following report is submitted covering treatment received at hands of Japanese, personal observations made and travel performed during the period December 8, 1941 to May 21, 1942. At the outbreak of war I was assigned for duty to the American Consulate, Tsingtao, China as radioman in charge of the portable equipment there.

December 8, 1941. The morning of December 8, 1941, Mr. Paul H. Meyer, American Consul at Tsingtao, received a telephone call to the effect that Japanese naval forces had attacked Pearl Harbor. Mr. Meyer immediately called me and we both confirmed this report thru Radio Manila. Upon completion of the broadcast at 0730, one of the servants told Mr. Meyer that Japanese marines had entered the consulate grounds and that a Japanese officer wished to see him. Shortly after Mr. Meyer went down to see the Japanese, he returned with about twenty five Japanese marines loading them to the room where the portable equipment was installed. The Japanese cut all of the antenna leads, disconnected the transmitter and receiver and carried them both out into the front yard. A little later the transmitter and receiver were returned to the room where they had been originally installed. The Japanese then proceeded to dismantle the transmitter, taking out several of the resistors,
the control crystal and cutting quite a few of the leads. The tuning coils for the receiver were taken and one or two of the tubes, including a tube from the transmitter. A receipt for all of these items was given to Mr. Meyer. A small transmitter which had been built by my predecessor was permitted to remain intact, apparently the Japanese did not know what it was. About 1100 Mr. Meyer asked for permission to seal the codes and was permitted to do so after some debate among the Japanese. In the consul's safe there was one Interdepartment code for use between the State Department and the Navy Department and one DITOF code for use by the radioman in charge. When the safe was opened these two codes were destroyed by burning. The remaining State Department codes were wrapped, sealed with sealing wax, and returned to the safe. Later in the day these also were destroyed with the exception of the lowest classification code. During the afternoon of the same day I burned all of the correspondence relating to the station, the files, and all of the restricted publications which were in my custody. I was permitted to remain at the consulate until December 10, 1941.

December 10, about 1130 I was taken into custody by a Japanese naval officer accompanied by an interpreter and several marines. My passport stated that my occupation was "U.S. Navy" and although Mr. Meyer protested that I was part of his staff I was taken to the American School and held there for about two hours. At about 1100 I was taken to the Naval Headquarters for questioning. The questions dealt mainly with my naval history, codes, frequencies used, stations worked, number of schedules held daily, and other stations in China similar to the one in Tientsin. Those questions which could be answered without jeopardizing communications security were answered truthfully and the others were quite easily evaded. After being questioned for about two hours I was taken to a jail near the American School. Before being put in a cell I was searched and everything except my clothing was taken from me. An hour or so after being locked up the interpreter and one of the officers who had questioned me came to say that I would be kept there only temporarily. My evening meal was sent to me by the Consulate along with three woolen blankets.

On December 11, I was moved to the American School where several other Americans were interned and held there until the twenty fifth of December. During this period I was permitted to speak with other Americans only three times. About the twentieth or twenty first of December I was informed that I would leave Tientsin and in the afternoon of the same day was taken to the Consulate to see Mr. Meyer. On the twenty third or fourth the Japanese told me to pack all of my belongings which had been brought to the school. While packing my possessions the Japanese listed everything that I owned. December the twenty fifth at about 1000 my baggage was removed. During the trip from the school I was told that our destination was Tokyo. At eleven o'clock we (two Japanese guards and myself) sailed from Tientsin aboard the Taishan Maru. I noticed no men of war in either the inner or outer harbors.

During the trip from Tientsin to Moji we occupied a second class cabin. The last day of the voyage, December 27, I was kept below decks and at about 1730 we disembarked, traveling by tug from the ship to the custom office in Moji. After going thru Customs we crossed by the same tug from Moji to Shimoneski; departing Shimoneski by train at 0230.

December 28, arrived in Tokyo at 1520, and proceeded immediately to the Navy Ministry where I was subjected to more questioning concerning principally my status at the Consulate in Tientsin, and including numerous questions concerning my naval career. Upon completion of the questioning I was quartered at the Naval Ministry until such time as they could determine what disposition to make of me.

December 30, at 1800 was taken to the Imperial Hotel, and remained there until January 8, 1942. During this period was twice taken to the Navy Ministry for further questioning; once regarding the order of ranks and rates in the U. S. Navy, the other time being questioned on matters relative to Naval Communications. These questions regarding communications covered call signs, frequencies and codes. To most of these questions evasive answers were given.

January 8, was taken to Yokohama and lodged in the former residence of a Standard Oil official, along with eight British and Colonials who had been taken prisoner in the Gilbert Islands.

January 11, left Yokohama at 1530 in party with above mentioned prisoners arriving at Zoriai at 1330 January 15. Shortly before midnight the prisoners from Guam were brought in, arriving in the Argentine Maru.
A few days after arrival in Zentsuji all prisoners were assembled in front of the barracks and given a speech in Japanese which was translated simultaneously into English. We were told that we would henceforth live according to Japanese Army regulations, and that we would have to forget our false "Superiority Complexes".

The prisoners from Guam stated that some of the equipment there had been destroyed before the Island was surrendered although a large portion of it fell into Japanese hands. One radioman stated that he had had in his possession quite a bit of data on the underwater sound equipment used on the later type destroyers and that this data was lost to the Japanese. The executive officer at Guam asked me to state that all of the confidential publications on the Island had been destroyed before the Japanese landed. I was also requested to report that Radio La Boogun (spelled phonetically) had been totally destroyed before the Japanese landed. There were some reports among the prisoners to the effect that there had been Japanese troops on the Island two or three days before war was declared.

During the period January 16 to May 20 new prisoners were brought in at odd times. A few prisoners from Wake were brought in sometime during February. These men stated that Japanese admitted losses were approximately: 5200 men, 26 aircraft, and 9 ships, including one cruiser and one submarine. It seemed apparent to these prisoners that the Japanese had used the Marshall Islands as a base of operations for bombing Wake. More prisoners from Wake - men who had been kept on the Island to show the Japanese there how to operate the equipment that remained - arrived at Zentsuji shortly before I left. These prisoners stated that a recent American raid on the Island had not been very successful due to the fact that very few of the projectiles exploded. These men may not have been giving correct information due to intimidation on the part of the Japanese. We had had reports to the contrary from one of the aircraft crews which had participated in the raid.

Other prisoners who were brought in stated that the Japanese had shown them blueprints of the latest fighter aircraft used by the U.S. Navy and the latest aircraft detection apparatus. Some of these men had been questioned at quite some length regarding the operation of this equipment.

The prisoners are doing reclamation work near the prison camp. A canteen has been established on the prison compound where the men can buy pencils, paper, milk and some fruit with the money they earn working. Since my arrival at the American Embassy some of the prisoners have been taken to Osaka to work as stevedores.

The food received at Zentsuji although a decided change from that which the prisoners are accustomed is nearly adequate to their needs. Due to the change of diet the dentist - H. B. MC INEK L230 DC - is worried as regards the men's teeth. He stated that the Japanese Red Cross has been asked for - and has refused - to supply the equipment necessary to care for the prisoners teeth.

May 20, departed Zentsuji at 1530 arriving at Tokyo 1000 the following day, and was taken to the American Embassy. Prior to leaving Zentsuji I signed a pledge that I would not give any false information and was given a speech by the commanding officer to the effect that Japan is准备ed to prosecute the war until Great Britain and the United States are "Crushed".
Accompanied by Bradley, Michala and Page, I left on Friday afternoon via a Soviet airplane to Molotov and thence by river steamer to Akhansk to visit the bomber crew. We have just returned this morning.

The crew is found to be comfortably housed, adequately fed, in good health and generally well cared for.

The principal concern of the crew members is the welfare of their families at home from whom they are anxious to receive news. We left with them a quantity of reading material which we were able to bring with us from Kuibyshev.

S:WBS:DFB:SS

Standley

Action Copy: CG AAF
Info. Copies: OFD
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 25 1972
DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94

SECRET

DELIVERED 450 JAPANESE PRISONERS OF WAR TO NEW ZEALAND ARMY AT WELLINGTON

DISTRIBUTION:

16...ACT.
COMINCH...63..13...OPDO...
FILE.CHU...

122100 NCR 6228

Make original only. Deliver to communication watch officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVREGS.)
Description of Conditions at the Bridge House, Shanghai;

character sketch of the Japanese Gendarme
You will find below an expose of the infamous Bridge House in Shanghai, at present being used by the Japanese Gendarmerie in Shanghai as their headquarters and place of detention for Americans, British, Chinese and other nationals coming within their jurisdiction. It must be borne in mind that with the exception of Platoon Sergeant J. B. Jackson, United States Marine Corps, all other prisoners held in this place are of civilian status and as far as I know have done nothing to warrant their detention. Most certainly Sergeant Jackson should not be detained in the Bridge House, inasmuch as he was attached to the office of the Assistant Naval Attaché in Shanghai and being attached to this office should receive diplomatic immunity. Before going further with this report I wish to state that Sergeant Jackson has gone through torture and Hall of every description but with it all he has held his head high, taken everything handed out, and acted as the true American and real Marine that we who have been associated with him knew him to be. He is an honor and a credit to the United States Government.

Below is the daily routine of prisoners held in the Bridge House:

7:00 a.m. Reveille - Wash face and drink water.
7:00 a.m. Breakfast consisting of a bowl of congee. This is a soup of rice and water, served cold.
10:00 a.m. Exercise and run around court yard for twenty minutes. Last drink of water for the day.
11:00 a.m. Bowl of cold rice with small piece of fish or piece of bread with brown sugar.
5:30 p.m. Same as 11:30 a.m.
After 5:30 p.m. sleep if possible until 7:00 a.m. next morning.

Prisoners are not allowed to wear shoes, belts or neckties. They must eat with their fingers.

No smoking, no talking, no reading. Occasionally a guard who is a little better than the average will allow prisoners to whisper.

Prisoners must sleep on floor. During day they must sit on floor or stand up, they are not allowed to lie down. Prisoners are furnished with one blanket.

Cells are 10 feet by 20 feet. 16 to 24 prisoners are usually in each cell but at times as many as 60 persons are put in one cell. There are generally 2 foreigners in a cell, the remainder being Chinese.

Cells are all inside, there is no sunshine and the light is on night and day. Cell floors are part cement and part wood. There is no heat. The only toilet facilities are in the cells. This consists of a bucket which is emptied once a day.

Prisoners have no regular bathing facilities. Baths range from 8 to 28 days apart and then with only cold water. Men are not allowed tooth brushes.

Cells are overrun with vermin. No effort is made to overcome lice and bedbugs, and as a result, prisoners suffer a great deal.

Prisoners are questioned daily as only a Japanese Gendarme can question. Some prisoners are allowed some simple food from the outside. Prisoners had to sleep in relays many times because there was not enough room in the cells for all to sleep at once. Prisoners usually pool their blankets, putting some on the floor and all sleeping under the rest. There has been some serious illness.

The saving grace so far, regardless of the extreme discomfort from lack of heat, has been the cold weather. Unless prisoners are released from the Bridge House before the hot weather of Shanghai sets in, this place will rank with the Black Hole of Calcutta. It is truly a Hall on Earth and will become more so during the next seven months.

An extremely strong protest should be made to the proper authorities in Tokyo, with a firm declaration that will be carried out, that drastic reprisals will be taken unless this place of detention is eliminated. Japan only understands this language. A protest to the Swiss Consulate in Shanghai is useless.
Our own Red Cross is just as useless. With strong men in other organization
our nationals in the Bridge House and our soldiers and sailors in concentration
camps would have received the treatment prescribed by international law but to
date neither of these organizations have made a real attempt to see our people
and know first hand the way they are being treated. They feel that to be too
insistent will cause hardships for the rest of the Americans in Shanghai. They
think more of their own personal comfort than they do of getting a square deal for
the men of Wake and Guam who are freezing to death and dying because of deliberate
bad treatment. Letters and broadcasts from these men do not mean anything. They
are forced to do these things. They are forced to live like animals and suffer
tortures beyond description because we cannot imagine that any nation would treat
prisoners in such a manner. Something must be done and done as quickly as
possible unless we do not intend to play the game for those boys who gave every-
thing they had at Wake and Guam that our own unpreparedness and shortsightedness
might be overcome.

Description of the Japanese Gendarmes:

The Gendarme is the worst element in the Japanese Armed Forces. They
are recruited from what is left over after the Army and Navy are given their
pick. They come from the lowest stratas of society, are given the real dirty
work to do, are not respected by the Army or Navy and they in turn do not
respect the Army or Navy. In no sense of the word are they fighting men but
rather the appointed disorganizers, the dope peddlers, the grafters, the fifth
columnists, the scum that move in after the Army or Navy has occupied a place.
They exploit it to the full and leave it a shell of broken people, broken
financially, mentally and spiritually, wrecked, ruined and depressed beyond
description. The best way to describe this service is to say that it is even
worse than Himmler’s Gestapo. They have no respect for man, woman or child.
Gambling, narcotics, kidnappings, deliberate murder, prostitution, graft of all
kinds and terrible torture are all in the days work. They will even deliberately
kill their own nationals to create an incident if this is the only excuse they
can find to obtain the end they desire.
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Serial 88-
(Start new series each year, I. e. 1-48, 5-48)
From Op-16-F-2, ONI at Washington, D.C. Date Sept. 10, 1942

Reference (Directive, correspondence, previous related report, etc., if applicable)

Source Official Evaluation Reliable
(As official, personal observation, publication, press, conversation with--)
(As reliable, doubtful, unverified, etc.)

Subject China & Philippines Physical Geography Buildings and Institutions
(Nation reported on) (Main title as per index guide) (Subtitle) (Make separate report for each title)

BRIEF--(Here enter outline summary of report, containing substance succinctly stated; include important facts, names, places, dates, etc.)

AMERICAN PRISONERS AT SHANGHAI AND COPENHAGEN

A report received from the Assistant Naval Attache, Shanghai, after his return on the U.S. Gripsholm is transmitted herewith.

Distribution By Originator

Prisoners of War Bd.
Monograph
Archives

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94
I. The following information relative to American personnel held prisoners by the Japanese is herewith furnished:

(a) Commander T. S. Cunningham, U.S.N.; Lt. Commander D.C. Smith, USNR; and Mr. N.J. Teters, civilian construction engineer from Wake Island, escaped from the War Prisoner's Camp at Woomung on March 12th, and were captured the next day. After one month's confinement in the Bridge House (Gendarmerie Headquarters), Shanghai, they were tried by a military court and each sentenced to ten years imprisonment. The two officers were also sentenced to be deprived of all military rank. All three men are now confined as civil prisoners in the Ward Road Jail, Shanghai.

(b) Four Corporals from the Poiping Marine Guard (Corporals Gerald Story, Stewart, Brieser, Button) escaped from the Woomung War Prisoner's Camp about March 30th and were captured in the Shanghai Hills about April 10th. These men are now confined by the Gendarmerie in the Bridge House, Shanghai, awaiting trial; and are badly in need of outside food to supplement the meager rice ration supplied by the Japanese. To date the Gendarmerie have refused to allow these men to receive either outside food or clothing, both of which they are in urgent need.

(c) The following members of the crew of the U.S.S. Wake are confined at the Woomung War Prisoner's Camp:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allred</td>
<td>CQM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballard</td>
<td>WT 1/c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellrondi</td>
<td>SC 1/c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babbour</td>
<td>FM 2/c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collado</td>
<td>MM 1/c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conroy</td>
<td>GM 1/c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puller</td>
<td>RM 2/c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genct</td>
<td>CBM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henney</td>
<td>MM 1/c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbert</td>
<td>BM 1/c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoil</td>
<td>MM 1/c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loughner</td>
<td>EM 1/c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) An American, who claims to be a U.S. Navy enlisted man absent without leave, and who has in his possession a liberty card reading "J.T. Hunting, U.S.S. Oahu", is at large in Shanghai, and is being supported by the American Association.

(e) On 17 June 1942 eight American service men dressed in green trousers and leather jackets were confined by the Gendarmerie at the Bridge House, Shanghai. During a limited whispered conversation carried on through the collar with a responsible American, these men stated they were civilians; that they had not been allowed to wash for sixty days; that one man named Nilsson and another either Peters or Meters. No information is available as to when or where these men were captured.

(f) At the Woomung (Shanghai) War Prisoner's Camp there are approximately 1500 men confined; including American service personnel, civilian workers from Wake Island, and crews of merchant vessels.

In addition to approximately two hundred prisoners from North China and the crew of the U.S.S. Wake as listed in paragraph (e) above, the following personnel are confined:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Enlisted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Defense Bn. USMC</td>
<td>13 (Inc. 1 USNR)</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Group</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10 (Inc. 1 PM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USS Wake Island</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USS Triton</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Army</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(* Includes 5 from ex-SS Molana)

Detailed information on American prisoners at Woomung can be
furnished by Cq.M. Clark Paul A. Chandler, USMC, who was confined in this camp and is a passenger on board the S.S. Conte Verde enroute to the United States.

(g) The following was obtained from a Japanese newspaper correspondent who visited Corregidor shortly after its capture by the Japanese.

Partial list of American War Prisoners in Philippines according to list brought from Manila to Shanghai by Japanese newspaper man. (May 1942).

U.S. Navy:
Captain HOFFEL, K. M.,
Condr. HAYES,
(Medical Corps)

U.S. Marines:
Colonel HORD, S. L.
Colonel CURTIS, Donald.
Major HAMILTON, G. D.
Sg.t-Maj. JACKSON, Charles R.
1st-Sg.t SHILLING, Floyd O.
Gr-Sg.t PEKARIK, Joseph S.
Sg.t PePeR, Carl E.
Corporal BIELAT, Alvin L.
Corporal CONNOR, Robert.
Corporal FORSYTH, Frank S.
Corporal WHARTON, Horpbert E.
Pfc. BIgrenS, Navy A.
Pfc. HUNT, Arthur L.
Pfc. JOHNSON, John C.
Pfc. MILLER, Robert L.
Pfc. MCEDER, Delo E.
Pfc. OLESEN, Richard H.
Rank ?

AGUIAR, Mack (Hollywood, Calif.)
ARMAN, Townsend (Suffolk, Va.)
BROO (or BRAN) (Box 499, Sutter Creek, Calif.)
GRANGER, David A. (Hooding, Calif.)
HENES, Keith C. (Chicago, Ill.)
KELLOGG, Mont (or Matt C.) (Vallejo, Calif.)
LONs, Barry (or Barnoy)
MOUNT (or MORTON), Grover (Houston Texas)
McGARRETH, James H. (Lynn, Mass.)
THURMAN, Harry A.
WALLACE, Alvin
WINTERS, Danny

NURSES:
ABEERST, Mary J.
BGEN, Mary E.
BRADFORD, Elizabeth
BRICKFOOD, Glenn M.
BRANTLEY, Nettie
BREES, Minnie L.
BLACK, E.N.
NURSES, . . .
CRAIKE, Elma
COSSAINE, Helon M.
CORNS, Edith M.
DAVIDSON, Hugh C.
DAYTON, Mildred
DOLLAS, Katherine L.
DORSEY, Sally F.
DORSEY, Bertha H.
EREBAN, Magdalene
EASTHAM, Doris E.
FORMAN, Adojo
GOULD, Heris H.
GARRAH, Eleanor
GATES, Marcia L.
GREENALD, Baulah M.
HANN, Alice J.
HENNESSY, Helen M.
HENDRON, Givon L.
HANSON, Verna V.
JOHNSON, Bita E.
KROHAN, Doris A.
KENNEDY, Georgi
KEHRTHAN, Brucet A.
LICA, Ethel M.
LEE, Eliezer O.
LOUIS, Frankie P.
LIDLEW, Dorothy L.
MADDEN, W. P.
McDONALD, Bunice
McHALE, ....
MEYER, Adolph
MOBLEY, Ruby
MELLER, Gladys
MULA, Clara L.
NESSIT, Josephine
NISH, Frances L.
PUTMAN, Boulah
PORTER, Portia M.
ROTH, Mildred S.
RUNBALL, Blanche
REIFF, Mary J.
REIFER, Rose E.
SCOPITTE, Edith
SCHOLL, Dorothy B.
STOLTZ, Ruth M.
ULLOM, Madeline H.
WILLIAMS, Anna E.
WURTM, Anna B.
WEISSLOTT, Vivian
WENBERLY, Edith M.
WILLIAMS, Maud D.
WINGATE, Anna L.
YOUNG, Bunice F.
ZWEICKEN, Alice M.
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Serial 87-l2


From Op-16-F-2, OMT Washington, D.C. Date September 10, 19

Reference

Source Official

Evaluation RELIABLE "A"

Subject China Physical Geography, etc., Building and Institutions

BRIEF—(Here enter careful summary of report, containing substance minutely stated; include important facts, names, places, dates, etc.)

Japanese Military Prisons and Prisoners of War Camp, Shanghai Area

1. A report received from the Assistant Naval Attaché, Shanghai, after his return on the M.S. GRIPSHOLM is transmitted herewith.
1. Japanese military prisons in the Shanghai area used for the confinement of American citizens since December 8th, 1941, may be generally classified into three groups: (1) those operated by the Gendarmerie and used for the confinement of persons under investigation, or from whom it is anticipated a so-called confession may be obtained implicating other persons; (2) those maintained by the Army for the confinement of persons awaiting trial or serving sentence of military courts; and (3) War Prisoners Camps. The following information has been compiled from reports of responsible and well known individuals who have been released from the prisons and camps listed below. Up until date of departure of American officials from Shanghai (29 June 1942), all efforts of the International Red Cross Representative and the Swiss Consul to visit prisons and camps in which Americans are confined had been refused by the Japanese.

(a) BRIDGE HOUSE (JAPANESE GENDARMERIE HEADQUARTERS):

A five story former apartment house building known as the Bridge House located on North Szechuan Road (Hongkew district).

This institution is operated by the Gendarmerie as a criminal disciplinary prison of the most primitive form. Individuals confined here are classified and treated as criminal prisoners. Both foreigners and Chinese are confined together, many of the latter being of the lowest criminal type with a large percentage suffering from infectious diseases.

The prison sections consist of a number of dark, damp, interior cells, or cages, located on the ground floor. Into these cells, averaging 10 x 20 feet each, are crowded from twenty to forty prisoners, both Chinese and foreigners. Without exception the inmates sleep on the bare floor in rows so closely packed together that it is impossible to turn over; while during the day and until 9:00 p.m., they are required to sit cross-legged in rows except for short periods, four times a day, when walking is permitted within the cells. The cells are without heat, and while flimsy single blankets are furnished by the Gendarmerie the number provided bears no particular relation to the varying number of cell occupants, and generally averages less than one per person. Food consists of a small quantity of rice and fish heads, with an occasional small quantity of cooked vegetables. Drinking water is practically unobtainable except in the most limited amount, and all prisoners suffer from lack of liquids. Toilet facilities consist of a bucket in each cell. Bathing facilities are primitive and baths average from ten to thirty days apart. All prisoners and cells are infected with various classes of vermin, and lice hunting is one of the daily past times of the prisoners. Talking among prisoners is not permitted. Smoking is not allowed within the cell blocks, and only occasionally outside. Reading matter of any kind is prohibited.

Practically no medical attention is provided and during the past several months a number of Chinese are known to have died in the over-crowded cells. A check on medicines sent to prisoners from outside sources shows that at least fifty per cent are appropriated by the Gendarmes, as are also a large percentage of other necessaries, sent to the inmates.

Prisoners are grilled at intervals, for periods averaging from a few to fourteen hours at a time; accompanied by threats, deprivation of food, man-handling, and other methods calculated to obtain so-called confessions. Extreme third degree methods are for the most part practiced on Chinese prisoners, however, American citizens have been beaten up, accompanied in two known cases (Robert Reed, USN, retired, and Plat-Osgt. J. B. Jackson USMC), with the loss of teeth; and four U.S. Marines of the Paifang Guard have been given the so-called electric treatment. The treatment of all prisoners confined here has the ultimate objective of bringing about a complete mental breakdown.

Third degree methods practiced on Chinese prisoners include: The "water cure" in which water is poured into the victims nostrils by means of a rubber hose to produce the sensation of strangulation; Immersion in a swimming pool in zero weather and held down by poles; The "leg stretching exercise" in which the prisoner is tied to a post in a sitting position and the cut stretched legs are gradually elevated by means of blocks; Low voltage electric shocks; Beating on
the soles of the feet, shoulders and arms with bamboo sticks; burning of the feet and chest with matches.

Guards are privates and acting corporals who are given a free hand in the interior administration of the prison, and administer so-called disciplinary measures according to their individual tendencies. Face slappings, manhandling, and other forms of punishment administered by the guards to both foreigners and Chinese are common practices within the cell blocks.

Between 8 December 1941 and 29 June 1942 approximately 150 American and British citizens have at different times been confined here, including a number of prominent business men, and several American service personnel, the latter generally for relatively short periods of questioning, except in the case of Platoon Sergeant J. B. Jackson, USMC. (G Clerk, Assistant Naval Attaché's Office, Shanghai), who was confined for a period of six months and four days; to date the longest time for any American or British citizen so confined. Included in the American service personnel confined at various times during the past several months, and in addition to the above-named man, have been Commander W. S. Cunningham, USN., Lt-Commander D. C. Smith, USNR., Ch.Q.M. Clerk P.A. Chandler, and several navy and Marine enlisted personnel. All efforts of the International Red Cross Representative or the Swiss Consul to visit American personnel confined in the Bridge House has been refused by the Japanese on the ground that persons so confined are held on criminal charges. The total number of prisoners confined at one time, Chinese and foreigners, averages from 250 to 300.

(b) GENDARMERIE WESTERN DISTRICT SUB-STATION PRISON:

Located at 9a. Bessefield Road.

This prison contains eight cells, nine by twenty feet each; prisoners are furnished one flimsy blanket and sleep on cement floors; cells are not heated; two meals per day of cold rice in the form of rice balls, about the size of a baseball are furnished; no outside food is permitted.

This station contains an electric shock machine which is used on both foreigners and Chinese.

Several foreigners have been confined at this station for short periods of time, including four Peiping Marines who escaped from Woosung and were later captured. While confined here the Marines were subjected to the so-called "electric treatment". The general treatment of prisoners is similar to that described for the Bridge House.

(c) XIANGWAN MILITARY PRISON:

This prison, located in the vicinity of the former Greater Shanghai Chinese Civic Center, is maintained by the Japanese Army, and used for the confinement of both foreigners and Chinese awaiting trial or serving sentence of military courts.

The buildings used for the confinement of prisoners consist of a series of cells arranged on each side of a central corridor open at both ends. Cells are approximately 5 x 10 feet, wooden floored and cement walled, with one small window near the top of the back wall. Like other Japanese prisons, no heat is furnished, there are no sanitary toilet facilities, and the food consists of a meager rice ration.

Several American and British citizens have been confined in this prison. One group of seven foreigners transferred from the Bridge House, Shanghai, to this prison in February, were deprived of all extra clothing for a period of three months and not allowed the use of a blanket for the first fifteen days of their confinement, although the temperature during that period was close to or below freezing.

General treatment of prisoners is similar to that of the Bridge House.

(d) WOOSUNG WAR PRISONERS CAMP:

This camp is operated by the Japanese Army and is located north of the Tszang Airfield, Shanghai, and about five miles west of Woosung.

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/2/44
The camp was opened on January 21th with the arrival of American prisoners from Wake Island. The North China Marines arrived at this camp on February 1st. Colonel W. H. Ashurst, USMC, is the senior American officer confined.

Prisoners are housed in frame buildings surrounded by barbed wire fences. Food consists of rice and stew three times a day.

The Shanghai International Red Cross Representative has been unable to obtain the number, or a list of prisoners confined, and is denied permission to visit the camp. The Japanese have made every effort to guard the location of the camp as a military secret, and continue to refer to it as located "within the Shanghai area".

The approximate personnel confined at the camp is as follows:

American service personnel from Wake Island, North China Marines, crew of USS Wake........................................657
Civilian workers from Wake Island..................................700
Crews of American merchant vessels, (including S.S. Walla and S.S. Vincennes sunk off Tientsin, 12-Dec); British seaman, crew of HMS Prince, Governor of Hongkong, etc.............150

The unsuccessful attempts to escape have been made from this camp. The first was made by a group composed of Commander W. S. Cunningham, USN., Lt.-Comdr. D.C. Smith, USNR., Comdr. J.B. Woolley, RN., Mr. N.J. Totsen, a civilian construction engineer from Wake Island, and a Chinese member of the crew of the USS WAKE, who escaped on March 12th and were captured the following day in the vicinity of Woosung. The second attempt was made about March 30th by four Corporals from the Peiping Marine Guard. (Corporals Stewart, Gerald Story, Breimer, and Battles). This latter group succeeded in reaching the Shanghai Hills, located about twenty-five miles west of the city, where they were captured in company with a group of foreign civilians about April 16th. Information pertaining to the treatment and present condition of the individuals named above will be covered in a separate report.

During the disembarkation of the Wake Island prisoners at Shanghai, and during January and the first of February, considerable face slapping and manhandling of prisoners by the guards took place, which practice it is understood has since been largely corrected by a change in the camp administration.

Detailed information on the camp and requirements of the prisoners will be furnished in a report by Ch. J.B. Clark Paul A. Chandler, USMC, who was confined in this camp from January 21th to June 9th, and is a passenger on board the U.S. Gripsholm enroute to the United States.

(e) CHANGPAH NAVAL LANDING PARTY CAMP FOR U.S. PRISONERS:

This camp located in the vicinity of the former Greater Shanghai Chinese Civic Center, was operated by the Naval Landing Party and used for the confinement of service personnel and others from the outbreak of war until June 3rd, when the camp was closed and the occupants transferred to the Woosung War Prisoners Camp. Those confined during this period included personal of the U.S.S. Wake, HMS Prince, crews of American and British merchant vessels, four Marines left at Shanghai to dispose of property in connection with the withdrawal of the Fourth Marines, one U.S. Navy Radio operator attached to the American Consulate at Hankow, various British officers and enlisted personnel attached to the British Consulate and Embassy at Shanghai.

While some manhandling took place at this camp, the accommodations, treatment, and administration of the camp was superior to any camp or prison maintained in the Shanghai area by the Japanese Army or Gendarmerie.

2. The most urgent need of all prisoners confined in the Shanghai area is food and vitamins to supplement the meager rice ration prescribed by the Japanese, and an adequate supply of medicines, little or none of which are at present furnished by the Japanese.
MY 12050. NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT LONDON HAS DISAPPROVED RECOMMENDATION. INTERNEE CAMP TO REMAIN IN BONGIRE BUT UNDER DUTCH MILITARY CONTROL.

DISTRIBUTION

16. ACTION (INFOR DUTCH NAVAL ATTACHE)

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(D) and 5(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 1, 1973
By DBS 042054Y 22 1973
From: London
To: Milid

No. 1787 Sept 4 1942

Theater commander concurs our fifteen three eight reur eighteen four seven Aug two nine and your eighteen six one Sept one.

McClure


Action Copy: G-2 M.A.
Info. Copies: OPD
MY 31Ø2/4TH.

FOLLOWING AT PORT 0B SPAIN: C.O. FREGATTEN KAPITAN WATTENBERG, 2 LIEUTENANTS, 16 PETTY OFFICERS, 3Ø RATINGS.
1 OFFICER AND 1 RATING LOST.

[Signature]

DISTRIBUTION

COG: COMINCH...
10/11...16...20G...F37...
FILE: 2Ø-0P.....

DECLASSIFIED
JCS MEMO, 1-17-73
BY DBS, DATE
MAY 22 1973

CONFIDENTIAL

Make original only. Deliver to communication watch officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVREG.)

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/20/94
COMSOPAC SENDS COMSOPAC ADMIN. ACTION.

YOUR Ø20415. IN ACCORDANCE VERBAL UNDERSTANDING WITH GENERAL PUTTICK CONSIDER PRISONERS HAVE BEEN TURNED OVER COMPLETELY TO NEW ZEALAND. PLAN TO SEND FUTURE PRISONERS THERE ALSO. OTHER QUESTIONS RAISED A MATTER FOR DECISION BY NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT IN ACCORDANCE A GENEVA CONVENTION.

SECRET

Make original only. Deliver to communication watch officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVREGS.)
GOVERNOR CURACAO HAS RECOMMENDED TO NETHERLANDS GOVT LONDON THAT GERMAN INTERNEE CAMP BONAIRE BE ABOLISHED. GERMAN PRISONERS TO BE REMOVED TO A BRITISH CAMP IN WEST INDIES PROBABLY JAMAICA. DUTCH NAZIS TO SPECIAL CAMP CURACAO UNDER DIRECT CONTROL OF DUTCH MILITARY AUTHORITIES. CONSIDER THIS AN EXCELLENT MOVE FROM LOCAL MILITARY POINT OF VIEW. PRESENT CAMP POORLY GUARDED AND UNDER CONSTANT SUSPICION AS SOURCE OF LEAKS OF MILITARY INFORMATION.

ACTION: 16......

RECORD COPY: ø3...CONTRICH...CHO...17...NAVATTAC...BAD...FILE.

SECRET

Make original only. Deliver to communication watch officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVREGS.)

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/18/94
NAVAL MESSAGE

FROM NOB GUANTANAMO BAY
RELEASED BY
DATE 31 AUG 42
TOR CORDEROOM 1855
DECODED BY CONNER
PARAPHRASED BY YEAGER

FOR ACTION CONGULFSEAFRON
INFORMATION COMINCH
OPNAV
COMCARIBSEAFRON

OR OP OP OP ROUTINE DEFERRED
OP OP PRIORITY ROUTINE DEFERRED

INDICATE BY ASTERISK ADDRESSEES FOR WHICH MAIL DELIVERY IS SATISFACTORY.

ROBINSON 311740 NCR 7149

UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE.

ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME

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VCNO

TEXT

MY 310233
24 PRISONERS, GUARD 1 OFFICER 4 MEN IN NAVY @1986 ETA NAS MIAMI 1625 Q. REQUEST ADEQUATE GUARDS UPON ARRIVAL. NO STRETCHER CASES.

DISTRIBUTION

COG: 16...

RECORD COPIES: COMINCH F37 F3...F3...13...

FILES: NAVAIDE...CNO...

SECRET

Make original only. Deliver to communication watch officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVREGS.)

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/94
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DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(B) and 8(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 3, 1973
By DBB Date MAY 22 1973

Make original only. Deliver to communication watch officer in person. (See Art. 76 (a) NAVREDS.)
COWGULFILEAFRON 301316 GERMAN PRISONERS WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO COWGULFILEAFRON VIA MARS SEAPLANE WITH PBY ESCORT UNDER MARINE GUARD. WILL LAND US COAST GUARD SEAPLANE BASE MIAMI. ETA 1200Q AUGUST 31. REQUEST GUARD RECEIVE PRISONERS UPON LANDING. SECOND TRIP IF NECESSARY WILL BE MADE TUESDAY SEPT 1. TOTAL PRISONERS TO BE TRANSFERRED 25 INCLUDING 1 STRETCHER CASE. ONE SERIOUSLY INJURED WILL BE RETAINED GTMO.

* REF NOT IN NCR FILES, WILL BE REQUESTED IF DESIRED*

16.....COG

COMINCH....F37....03.....13....CNO....NAVAID....FILE.....
FROM: LONDON (LEE) 292251 NCR 18470 30 AUG 1942
ACTION: AGWAR
NO. 8952

THE FOLLOWING PERSONNEL (BELIEVED TO BE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY) HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY ON APRIL 14 42 ARE NOW BEING HELD PRISONER AT DULAGLUFT GERMANY LIEUTENANT JUNIOR GRADE JOHN EDWARD DUNN SERIAL NUMBER 6545 NEXT OF KIN MRS WILLIAM C DUNN 66 OBERLIN ROAD RAMDEN CONNECTICUT NUMBER AS PRISONER 191 STS 3 RODERICK DAVIDSON SCATTERGOOD BELIEVED TO BE AVIATION RADIO MAN SECOND CLASS NEXT OF KIN MRS K M BEEGLE 244 PEACHTREE ROAD ATLANTA GEORGIA NUMBER AS PRISONER 198 STL 3. STL IS BELIEVED TO BE ABBREVIATION FOR STALAGLUFT NUMBER 3 AG 808.

AGQY RECEIVED FROM THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS
DISTRIBUTION
SUPERS.....COGNIZANCE
COMING...FILE

MARK ANY REPLY RESTRICTED

For information about this dispatch call Branch 3904 (Room 2625)

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/44
(PASSED TO NOR BY HAND FROM BADO)

1. ALUSHA RIO REPORTS IMPRACTICABLE TO DOCK MAURETANIA AT RIO DUE TO PRISONERS ON BOARD WHO CANNOT BE LANDED. ONLY ALTERNATIVE IS FOR SHIP TO FUEL AT TRINIDAD ENROUTE TO U.S. WHICH IS MOST UNDESIRABLE WITH PRESENT S/M SITUATION.

2. SINCE ADMIRALTY AND NAVY DEPT. ARE MOST ANXIOUS THAT SHIP SHOULD DOCK AT RIO REQUEST YOU ENDEAVOR TO ARRANGE THAT PRISONERS MAY BE ACCOMMODATED IN SOME OTHER VESSEL OR THAT THEY REMAIN ON BOARD DURING DOCKING IN SPITE OF DIFFICULTIES OF SANITATION.

3. REQUEST YOU REPORT IF YOU CONSIDER DIPLOMATIC ACTION NECESSARY.

DISTRIBUTION

F37...CG
RECOOP: COMMCH...16...21C...13...
CNO...230P...FILE

SECRET

Make original only. Deliver to communication watch officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVREGS.)

DECLASSIFIED
JCB MEMO, 1-17-73
BY DDS, DATE

MAY 22 1973

7247Z/22

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(PASSSED TO OPNAV FROM BAD BY HAND)

(D. OF S.T. BAD WASHINGTON NSCO RIO DE JANEIRO. REPEATED: RAWA, SHBO WAT, ACNB, COAC, COMINCH, OPNAV, CINCLANT, N8HQ, PSTO CAPE TOWN FROM DSTO DURBA)

PASTEUR SAIHED 0445 Z 30TH AUGUST ETA RIO DE JANEIRO 1700 Z 6TH SEPTEMBER. AMEND PERSONNEL ON BOARD TO READ 992. GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR. GUARD COMPRISING R.N. 2, ARMY 78, POLISH FORCE 174 ALL FOR U.K.

DISTRIBUTION

COMINCH...COG

RECP: 16...F37...20G...

CNO...FILE 06462/30

SECRET
From: London 
To: AGWAR 

No. 1338, August 27, 1942

_Director of Military Intelligence_

DMI proposes advising their MAS in neutral countries this theater render all assistance U.S. Armed Forces escapees. Desires as few as possible underground channels and suggest our MAS be advised of proposal and be requested coordinate escape activities with Brit MAS.

McClure
COAC RPTD NSHQ CTF 24 FROM FONF.

MY $18/09.

AMEND TIME OF SAILING WITHERINGTON. WITHERINGTON SAILBD 11/02/1942 WITH FORT AMHERST AND HAS ON BOARD 16 GERMAN PRISONERS EX ASSINIBOINE INCLUDING 2 OFFICERS. COAC IS REQUESTED TO ARRANGE TRANSPORT OF PRISONERS TO WASHINGTON BY QUICKEST MEANS. SUB LIEUT LUNZER RCNVR FROM NSHQ ACCOMPANIES PRISONERS AND HAS FULL INSTRUCTIONS.
**11B9Z/9 NCR 915**

DELTA ADMIRALTY RPTD DELTA NSHQ COAC FROM FONF.

**FOLLOWING GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR EX HMCSS ASSINIBOINE NS TRANSFERRED TO HMS WITHERINGTON FOR PASSAGE TO HALIFAX ENROUTE TO WASHINGTON. GUNTHOR GOLICH LIEUTENANT SUR ZEE, HEINZ SORBEL LIEUTENANT ENGINEER, WILLIAM O.B. MASCH UN 149/28T (149/28T), RICHARD SUBKE PHIB. MASCH UN 149/34T (149/34T), HANS SCHWUTZ MASCH UN 164/39T (164/39T), WERNER TROST MATR. HPT. GEFR. UN 164/39T (164/39T), JOHANN WYCKE MATR. O.B. GEFR UN 255/35E8 (255/35E8), GERALD GUNTZ MASCH GEFR UN 5963/41T (5963/41T), FRITZACKMAN MASCH GEFR UN 5570/41T (5570/41T), FRIEDRICH LIETZKE MASCH GEFR UN 7112/41T (7112/41T), ADOLF HECKMANN MATR. UN 11685/418 (11685/418), MARTIN ENSMANN MATR. UN 22116/418 (22116/418), KARL MULLER MATR. UN 17584/418 (17584/418), STEPHAN FUCHS MATR. UN 22190/418**
(22187/418), ALFRED FREDRICH WATR UO 22187/418 (22187/418), ALFONS SCHULL WATR II UO 46169/41T (46169/41T).
QR SUB LIEUTENANT LUNZER RCHVR ACCOMPANIES THEM.
REPORT BEING SENT NSHQ BY AIRMAIL.

SECRET

Make original only. Deliver to communication watch officer in person. (See Arti. 76 (4) NAVREGS.)
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ROONEY 1345Z/10 NCR 864
UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE.

ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME DATE TIME OCT

(AIG 301 (ACTION COMINCH C&R INFO CTF 24, ADMIRALTY, CINCIWA, HSHQ, FONF, COAC, OTG 24.7, CAPT(D) HALIFAX FROM HMS WITHERINGTON)

ETA 1600Z/11 FORT AMHERST IN COMPANY. HAVE ON BOARD 2 OFFICERS 14 RATING GERMAN PRISONERS AND 1 INTERPRETER FOLLOWING 2 GROUPS REPRESENT UNCODED WEATHER REPORTS 0942 1544°.

*WEATHER PASSED

F-37 . . . . ACT

RECON: COMINCH.13.16.38..FILE CNO

SECRET

Make original only. Deliver to communication watch officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVREG)

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
MLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94
From: Quarry Hts CZ
To: Milid
NO: FO 90, July 18, 1942

Miller reports Governor British Honduras refuses transfer prisoners to waiting Navy planes until advised by London and requests action be expedited. Also that Belize populace resents article published by Time and are sending cables protesting Goughs arrest.

Benitez

ACTION COPY: G-2 A/C
INFO. COPY: OPD A-2 CG AAF TAG FILE