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FILE # 110-65 3 RD BATT LION 5TH REGIMEN 215



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8
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3rd BN 5th REGIMENT FAIT

NAME OF UNIT

F.R. GARAT

UNIT COMMANDING OFFICER

- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
1. Complaints
 2. Investigating Officer's Notes
 3. Supporting papers submitted 1945
 4. WFO for recogn with team leaders report. 6 Dec 1945

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REMARKS:

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#275-40

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G-3 Form No. 2	Hq US AFM-SMAC OFFICE OF HIS ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF G-3 OFFICE ASSIGNED RECORD	SEQUENCE NO. <i>132</i> RADIO CITY
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G-3 File No: 680	DATE
SUBJECT: Recognition of Unit FROM: HQ, AFM-SMAC	Type of Communication Letter

CROSS REFERENCE:		
FOR ACTION BY: (file symbol only) 6800	SUSPENSE DATE	
		File symbol
		Date

OFFICER IN CHARGE (Name and Initials) Major R. L. OSM <i>RLO</i>		
Policy	Non-policy	Recommending approval

(File Symbol) TD: <i>M/C</i>	(Action) FOR: <i>Disputed</i>	APPROVED <i>RHR 5 Dec 45</i>
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REMARKS: FOR RECORD

Initial ltr, to Mr. Felix Gabat, 310-C Liza St, Manila, o/o Lt Middleton, USATS, not favorably considering the 3rd Bn, 8th Regt, FAIT, a guerrilla orgn under his nominal control for recognition by this Hqs.

BASIS FOR NON-RECOGNITION:
After a careful analysis by Lt. Middleton, Guerrilla Affairs Section, Contact Team 2g⁺, of the documents and individuals concerned, it was determined that this unit could not be favorably considered for recognition for the following reasons: 1. No evidence that the unit ever had any activities as a unit. 2. 34 of the 98 men on the roster have been recognized in 12th Inf. 3. This unit is involved in the Arullo FAIT request for recognition previously investigated and refused recognition.

7-11

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES WESTERN PACIFIC

AFPO 707

201

6 DEC 1945

Mr. Felix Gabat
310-C Lipa St., Manila, P.I.
c/o Lieutenant Charles P. Middleton, Jr.,
U.S. Army Training Group, APO 500,
c/o P.M., San Francisco, California.

Dear Mr. Gabat:

The "3rd Battalion, 5th Regiment, FAIT", a guerrilla organization under your nominal control, has not been favorably considered for recognition by this headquarters.

Your attention is invited to Presidential Executive Order Number 68, Commonwealth of the Philippines, copy of which is attached. You are requested to comply with the provisions of the above mentioned order.

Sincerely yours,

W. P. MOORE
Lt. Col., AGD,
Asst Adj Gen.

BASIS FOR NON-RECOGNITION:

After a careful analysis by Lt. Middleton, Guerrilla Affairs Section, Contact Team "E", of the documents and individuals concerned, it was determined that this unit could not be favorably considered for recognition for the following reasons:

1. No evidence that the unit ever had any activities as an unit.
2. 34 or the 98 men on the roster have been recognized with Infantry.

This unit is involved in the Araullo FAIT request for recognition previously investigated and refused recognition.

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES WESTERN PACIFIC
G-3 GUERRILLA AFFAIRS SECTION

AGO 707
3 December 1945

On 2 December 1945, the 3rd Battalion, 8th Regiment, of FAIT (Araullo) was contacted at the National University, Manila. The unit was originally started by Jose de Guzman, but went to the control of his executive officer, Felix Gabat after de Guzman went to Santiago. Only a battalion cadre of 95 men (36 officers and 59 enlisted men) was ever activated. Even this small number never operated as a unit. Today 34 of the men have been recognized in the 12th Infantry. Actually only 53 men are trying to get recognition.

When Bonifacio Araullo opened his FAIT headquarters he managed thru his friend de Guzman to assign these men to the FAIT headquarters and as such they were investigated by Captain Wortman, Guerrilla Affairs Section, USAFG, and a letter of non-recognition was issued.

Captain Gabat then decided that his unit had suffered from the contact with Araullo and claimed that his original guerrilla organization had never been investigated; therefore he was told to gather his men and they would be contacted.

It was found that only with much imagination could the group be called an organization. Their accomplishments are practically nil, none of the men were full time guerrillas and it is only the ambitions of one or two of the officers that forced this contacting.

There does not appear to be any political connections within this unit as they have divorced themselves almost entirely from Araullo.

Recommendations

This unit should not be recognized in view of their lack of unity and accomplishments.

Charles P. Middleton Jr.
CHARLES P. MIDDLETON, JR.
1st. Lt., Inf.
1st Team "24".

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1st Dec 45 3rd Co, 5th Regt 7air.
01100 - Natl City Univ.

25 men present, 95 on the rosters,
3 " in states $\frac{22}{55}$
34 " have been recog in other rosters

(58) men need recog - Plat T O 1-2d Lt
1 - T/sgt
- 5/sgt
6 - sgt
1 man - 2 weeks as guide - 45 unit. 16 - p/ser.
1 man - as guide for an unspecified 94 unit $\frac{30}{30}$ p/ser
1 " guard at base M - 3 months. 58

- #31 - join Jan 26 '44 - at P.C. intelligence - Lads 45.
#53 July 30 '44 appointed S/sgt Dec 14, 1943
sabotage by himself. - ~~1944~~
July 43 to Dec 44 he was driver for Oaaka
Dec 9, 1944 left Manila for provinces.
#79 Feb 44 - sabotaged a truck - operated a tricycle delivery
had a paltrypistol.
#21. April 42 ROTC - probe Oct 43 FAIR FEB 44
sexual arrests. - chemist. - after 44 - sick but
sent medicines & radio tubes to ROTC. -
#24 Feb 44 - received messages - boosted morale
with news reports until two friends got
caught - then quit.
#15. June 43. - has papers for 12th Prof McKinley Brigades
" " " 3rd Co 5th Regt under
Lt Col Walter R Bailey.

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Inclosure 1

HISTORY OF ACTIVITIES OF THE 3RD BATTALION, 5TH REGIMENT
FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULAR TROOPS

UNDER COLONEL HUGH STRAUGHN, USA, 02515
--oOo--

It was in the year 1942 that the Guerrilla Organization, "FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULAR TROOPS" which was the brain child of Col. Hugh Straughn, USA, 02515 came into being. The history of the 3rd Battalion, 5th Regiment, therefore started from that year, it being one of the offspring of the above mentioned organization. Its officers and men were inducted and sworn in for duty accordingly.

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The 3rd Battalion, 5th Regiment has been a non-combatant unit of the Fil-American Irregular Troops, but was to have a skeleton personnel ready to enlist men in the event it was necessary to cover the Far Eastern and Sto. Tomas as well as Victoria Garden Sectors. The primary mission therefore assigned to it was the gathering of valuable information as to the numerical and material strength of the enemy, "the Japanese brutes", spotting and reporting the exact location of the troop concentrations, ammunition dumps, and warehouses of war materials and all other military installations. Aside from intelligence work, the unit was to be concerned also with commandeering when the time came and, if necessary, transportation and food supplies for the troops. It was also engaged in sabotage and counter propaganda or morale boosting activities. In carrying out the morale boosting activities to a successful end it had to spread the news heard from San Francisco Broadcasts regarding the actual happenings in the European and Pacific Theatres of War. When it got hold of chocolate bar wrappers with the words "I SHALL RETURN" by General Douglas MacArthur printed with his picture and that of the late President Manuel L. Quezon of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and smoking tobacco with label "SUPPLIED BY UNDERSEA STORE" thru its Commanding Officer, these were shown to trusted people to boost their morale and they in turn to people they know to prove that General Douglas MacArthur and his men of liberation were just around us.

In October, 1942, Capt. Recaredo M. Jhocson was able to destroy 42 boxes of ammunition in the Macondray Warehouses of the Japanese Army including some unknown goods inside big boxes. In December, 1942, Capt. Recaredo M. Jhocson was taken to Fort Santiago by the Japanese Military Police for questioning for being suspected as guerrilla for the reason that altho he belongs to a well-to-do family he has been working as a common laborer. He was released after 24 hours stay at Fort Santiago. He was arrested for the second time by the Japanese Military Police on January 21, 1943 for being a spy. After having been subjected to the usual punishment and tortures by the merciless and soulless Japs, on August 18, 1943 exactly 7 months behind bars, Capt. Jhocson was released looking more dead than alive but full of courage to continue the work he was sworn in to do. At the time of his arrest, he was working at the Malabon Shipbuilding Yard as undercover man of this unit.

On August 19, 1943 came the arrest of the Battalion Commander, Major Jose J. de Guzman and the Regimental Commander, Lt. Col. Walter Bailey by the Japanese Military Police which was thought by all concerned that Capt. Recaredo M. Jhocson had squealed. Members became jittery but nevertheless they did not give up themselves believing in the excellent esprit de corps that existed in the organization. The arrest of Major de Guzman did not in anyway stop the work started by him. Inspired by the arrest of the Battalion Commander, Lt. Eulogio Imbuido started stealing arms and ammunitions from the General Service Troops barracks of the Metropolitan Constabulary under the personal supervision of

Lt. Col. Felix R. Gabat then the Battalion's Executive Officer. The arms together with the ammunitions were carried and delivered to fellow Fil-American in Novaliches. It was also thru the efforts of Lt. Imbuido that made several men of the General Service Troops of the Metropolitan Constabulary ran away to the mountains with their arms and ammunitions.

The granting of the so-called Philippine Independence by the Nippon Government was a blessing to many Japanese political prisoners because on September 29, 1943, Major Jose J. de Guzman was one of the many who were released from the Far Eastern University Concentration Camp prior to the inauguration of the so-called II Philippine Republic. Though very much broken in health, being just a skeleton of his former self, he was still full of high spirits. He advised his Executive Officer, Lt. Col. Felix R. Gabat then Captain to work harder and encourage the boys to do the same. As usual, reports on activities of the Japanese were being received and transmitted to the General Headquarters thru our courier. On February 16, 1944, Major Jose J. de Guzman was again arrested by the Japanese Military Police with a guerrilla liaison officer who was being sheltered by Colonel de Guzman then Major. This latest arrest of the Battalion Commander did not at all discourage him and his men but on the contrary it strengthened his morale and his men behind him. On June 1, 1944, Lt. Col. Jose J. de Guzman, promoted to that rank effective May 1, 1944 was released again from Fort Santiago and the horrible and heartbreaking experience he had underwent increased the hatred of his men towards the Japs, and became at once an added incentive to continue accomplishing their missions; "REVENGE WITH A DO OR DIE ATTITUDE" became the battle cry of the men.

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In the early part of December, 1944, instructions were received from Col. Jose J. de Guzman (promoted to this rank as of 15th October, 1944) by the Executive Officer Lt. Col. Felix R. Gabat (promoted to this rank as of October, 1944) to proceed to Pangasinan covering San Fabian, Dagupan, Calasiao, to contact other fellow Fil-American Irregular Troops there or enlist, if necessary, others that may be interested and organize even small unit. During his stay in Pangasinan he sent all available information regarding the strength and activities of the Japanese Army to Col. J. J. de Guzman thru a courier, Capt. Toribio R. Perez of the unit. The latest report was sent on the 22nd of December 1944. During the first days of January 1945 when bombing attacks by U. S. Army planes became intensive, landing was anticipated. Naval bombardments and artillery fire followed the air attacks. Shelling of towns along the coast of Lingayen Gulf continued for four days. It was regrettable that we were devoid of a radio transmitter which could have stopped the unnecessary shelling as the Japanese did not have any defences in the towns of San Fabian, Mangaldan, Dagupan and Calasiao. On the night before the Americans landed in Dagupan, some of Fil-American boys exchanged fire with Japanese spies in Barrio Caranglaan of Calasiao which caused the wholesale retreat of the Japanese from Dagupan. Because of this incident, the landing party did not find any opposition when they arrived at Dagupan. Corporal Epifanio de Armas (FAIT) was responsible in preventing the Japs from using Locomotive Engine No. 171 at Dagupan on the eve of the landing by draining the said engine of oil. Lt. Jose R. Gabat of the unit on the day of the American landing was credited for the wholesale killing of 11 Japanese soldiers in the Barrio of Bantayan, Mangaldan with the aid of American forces when he guided to a foxhole where the Japs were staying.

When the liberation army of Gen. Douglas MacArthur landed in Pangasinan on January 9, 1945, officers and men of the unit joined with other brother Fil-American and presented themselves for duty. It was a shame however that they were not immediately attached. Instead they were advised to wait for Major General Basilio Valdes who they said will in due time organize the Philippine Army. With-

out losing enthusiasm and courage, since they cannot do any fighting with bare hands, on January 14, 1945 Lt. Col. Felix R. Gabat went to San Fabian to represent the unit and ask for attachment from proper Army authorities. On the 21st day of January, 1945, he was appointed by the Provost Marshal's Office thru Lt. Col. John V. Mueller as Commanding Officer of the Beach Patrol with his detachment of USAFFE and FAIT men. The rest of his men who were not accommodated served as civilian employees of the U. S. Army. Among those taken in as civilian employees are the following: Capt. Agapito J. de Guzman, Supervisory clerk of Cargo Control Section, Port Command, Base M, Capt. Eduardo Garcia, Judge Advocate and CIC Section, Lts. Panfilo Pinlac, Lorenzo Pinlac, Jose R. Gabat, Emilio Garcia, Provost Marshal's Office.

Later the beach patrol organized by Lt. Col. Felix R. Gabat were attached to the 577th Ord. Ammunition Depot under Capt. W. Nickels of this outfit performing M. P. duties. This eventually led to attachment of Fil-American Irregular Troops to U. S. Army M. P. Companies. Those serving as civilian personnel of the U. S. Army resigned eventually thinking that they could be inducted in the regular army which was really their cherished dreams. They came to Manila after the City was liberated to contact the General Headquarters and sought advise as to their real status. Up to this writing however, they are still dreaming and hoping without losing any courage to serve their country as soldiers and help drive from the shore of the Philippines the barbarous Japs to the last men having as their aspirations to go with the Invasion Forces to Tokio.

Captain Charles W. Armstrong, Jr., (formerly S-2 of this Command now Major in the P. C. O. G.) was also given a mission to organize in Batangas and Laguna in December, 1944. What success he has made in this mission will be treated by the former C. O. in his personal report.

This history will not be complete without recording commendable and distinguished acts of certain members of this unit. Among which are as follows:

In the morning of the second fortnight of January, 1945 when spearhead of the American liberation forces was at Barrio Dumpay, San Carlos, Pangasinan, Capt. Toribio R. Perez of this unit reported to soldiers on patrol along the vicinity that in a site around two hundred yards from the road in the Barrio de Palma there were about 100 Japanese soldiers fully packed and resting under bamboo trees near the Basista Church Cemetery presumably on their way to join their comrade hiding in the hilly mountains of Malasiqui. The Commanding Officer whose name was not noted and could not therefore be remembered by Capt. Perez led his men and attacked the place. Exchange of fires lasted for almost an hour but finally the Japs retreated leaving behind them 5 dead and their equipment.

Contact was made with Sto. Tomas internees by Capt. Charles W. Armstrong, Jr. (formerly S-2 of this command since February, 1944, later commissioned as Major by P. C. O. G.) through Mrs. Juan Mencarini from whom was obtained a complete list of those interned Americans. Some members of this unit furnished also food and clothing to the American internees in Sto. Tomas. This report would not be complete without mentioning the commendable and patriotic acts of Mrs. Mencarini, altho not an American nor a Filipino national, which led to her arrest including her innocent husband. Both were known to have been killed by the Japanese. (see Incls. 3 and 4). It seems proper that this be acknowledged by helping the orphans.

It is also worthy to mention here that Mr. M. Goldenberg, a well known businessman and presently Grand Master of Masons in the Philippines, aided in a great measure the cause of Guerrilla activities by contributing funds, clothing and medicine, bandages and gauze. He also helped in like manner the Guerrilla Prisoners in

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Muntinglupa. It is also of common knowledge to many that he had helped in the same manner the American Internees in Sto. Tomas thru Mrs. Menezzini. This should in some measure, be also acknowledged by the authorities concerned.

Other commendable acts will be treated in another report as data on hand are incomplete. Details are expected from other members still attached to U. S. Army units.

Enclosed are some of the personal activities of officers and men under this command as follows:

- Exhibits 1. Activities of Major Recaredo M. Jhocson
- 2. " of Major Catalino Tinio
- 3. " of Capt. Hipolito A. Sison
- 4. " of Capt. Juan D. Caoili
- 5. " of Capt. Toribio R. Perez
- 6. " of Capt. Eduardo Garcia
- 7. " of 2nd Lt. Eulogio Imbuico
- 8. " of Sergeant Perpetuo Ulanday

[Handwritten Signature]
 FELIX B. CASANOVA
 Lt. Colonel, AGF, PHT
 (Formerly Executive Officer)
 Commanding Officer

Attest:

[Handwritten Signature]
 Formerly in Command
 JOSE J. DE GUZMAN
 Colonel, PHT
 Adjutant General

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 Authority EOD 1352678

FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULAR TROOPS UNDER
 COL. HUGH STRAUGHN, U.S.A. No.02515
 SOUTH CENTRAL LUZON
 3rd Battalion, 5th Regiment

LIST OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN RECOGNIZED
 AND CARRIED IN THE ROSTER OF THE 12th INF.REGT.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	
1. Agapito J. de Guzman	Captain	
2. Toribio R. Perez	Captain	
3. Lorenzo B. Pinlac	1 st Lieut.	
4. Emilio J. Garcia	1 st Lieut.	
5. Jose R. Gabat	1 st Lieut.	
6. Vitalino Q. Dismaya	1 st Lieut.	
7. Macario Miranda	2nd Lieut.	
8. Loreto R. Gabat	2nd Lieut.	
9. Pedro C. Perez	2nd Lieut.	
10. Jose Sevidal	T/Sgt	
11. Francisco Joves	Sgt	
12. Juan F. Carino	D/Sgt	
13. Pablo Gabrillo	D/Sgt	
14. Miguel Roca Fajardo	Sgt	
15. Miguel Cacayuran	Pfc	
16. Temoteo Ibasan	Pfc	
17. Federico Sevidal	Pvt	
18. Eduardo Tumbaga	Pvt	
19. Florentino Quirimit	Pvt	
20. Felipe Costales	Pvt	
21. Miguel Solis	Pvt	
22. Graciano Soriano	Pvt	
23. Antonio Tumbaga	Pvt	
24. Bernardo Gutierrez	Pvt	
25. Crisostomo Gaytos	Pvt	
26. Juan Narraval	Pvt	
27. Geronimo Gutierrez	Pvt	
28. Castolo Cepre	Pvt	
29. Antonio Gutierrez	Pvt	
30. Catalino Ch. Guitarte	Captain	(McKinley Div. Roster)
31. Charles Armstrong, Jr.	Captain	(PQOG - Roster)
32. Cirilo Belen	Captain	(121st Inf. Cp. Spenser)
33. Victor V. Gomez	Captain	(Malacanang Guard)
34. Eduardo M. Garcia	Captain	(Adj. Gen. Serv. AFP.)

FELIX R. GABAT
 LT. COL. FAIT
 CO, 3rd Bn, 5th Regt

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Authority DDO 98573

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FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULAR TROOPS UNDER
COL. HUGH STRAUGHN, U.S.A. No. 02515
SOUTH CENTRAL LUZON

3rd Battalion 5th Regiment

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

NAME	DATE OF INDUCTION	POSITION RANK	PROMOTION RANK - DATE	PROMOTION RANK - DATE	REMARKS
X1. Jose J. de Guzman	6-13-43	Major	Lt. Col. 5-1-44	Col. 10-15-44	
X2. Felix R. Gabat	7-13-43	Capt.	Major 6-27-44	Lt. Col. 10-1-44	
X3. Recaredo M. Johnson	10-8-43	Capt.	Major 10-19-44		
X4. Catalino Ch. Guitarte	6-13-43	Capt.			
X5. Catalino Vinto	6-13-43	Capt.	Major 10-1-44		
X6. Emeterio Balboa	7-13-43	Capt.			
X7. Pedro Santos	6-13-43	Capt.	Major 10-5-44		
X8. Guillermo Arcebal	6-13-43	Capt.			
X9. Charles Armstrong	2-1-44	Capt.	Major - PQ00		
X10. Victoriano Galang	8-15-43	Capt.			
X11. Hipolito A. Bison	10-20-43	1 st Lt.	Capt. 10-19-44		
X12. Cerilo Bolen	6-13-43	1 st Lt.	Capt. 10-11-44		
X13. Agapito J. de Guzman	6-13-43	1 st Lt.	Capt. 10-15-44		
X14. Juan D. Cecili	7-16-43	1 st Lt.	Capt. 10-19-44		
X15. Filemon B. Finlao	7-16-43	1 st Lt.	Capt. 10-19-44		
X16. Victor V. Gomez	8-5-43	1 st Lt.	Capt. 10-19-44		
X17. Eduardo M. Garcia us	8-20-43	1 st Lt.	Capt. 10-19-44		
X18. Toribio R. Perez	7-17-43	2 nd Lt.	Capt. 10-19-44		
X19. Arturo Guitarte	2-1-44	1 st Lt.			
X20. Juan Hernandez us	2-1-44	1 st Lt.			
X21. Romeo Santos	2-1-44	1 st Lt.			
X22. Gregorio Trinidad	8-15-43	1 st Lt.			
X23. Lorenzo B. Finlao	7-20-43	1 st Lt.			
X24. John T. Weeks	(2-1-44)	1 st Lt.			
X25. Emilio J. Garcia	7-20-43	2 nd Lt.	1 st Lt. 10-19-44		
X26. Jose A. abat	8-11-43	2 nd Lt.	1 st Lt. 10-19-44		
X27. Vitalino Q. Dismaya	10-15-43	2 nd Lt.	1 st Lt. 10-19-44		
X28. Macario Miranda	10-24-43	2 nd Lt.			
X29. Eulogio Imbudo	8-18-43	2 nd Lt.			
X30. Catalino Fabia	12-17-43	2 nd Lt.			
X31. Vicente Sagullit	1-26-44	2 nd Lt.			

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NAME	DATE OF INDUCTION	PROMOTION RANK	PROMOTION RANK - DATE	PROMOTION RANK - DATE	REMARKS
✓ 71. Florentino Quirimit	4-10-44	Pvt			
✓ 72. Felipe Costales	4-10-44	Pvt			
× 73. Miguel Solis	4-10-44	Pvt			
× 74. Gregiano Soriano	4-10-44	Pvt			
× 75. Antonio Zumbaga	4-10-44	Pvt			
× 76. Bernardo Gutierrez	4-10-44	Pvt			
× 77. Crisostomo Gaytos	4-10-44	Pvt			
× 78. Domingo de Vera	8-16-43	Pvt			
× 79. Petronillo Cayate	2- 3-44	Pvt			
× 80. Vicente Vales	2- 3-44	Pvt			
× 81. Agustin Valentin	2- 3-44	Pvt			
× 82. Caren Sappol	2- 3-44	Pvt			
× 83. Perfecto Valdez	26 3-44	Pvt			
× 84. Mauro de Guzman	2-14-44	Pvt			
× 85. Crispulo Sicut	2-14-44	Pvt			
✓ 86. Pablo de Loyas	2-14-44	Pvt			
✓ 87. Nicanor Caleon	2-14-44	Pvt			
✓ 88. Fermín Calopas	2-14-44	Pvt			
× 89. "Olmosa" Marbay	2-25-44	Pvt			
× 90. Jose Sedillo	2-20-44	Pvt			
× 91. Juan Maraval	4-10-44	Pvt			
× 92. Geronimo Gutierrez	4-10-44	Pvt			
× 93. Castulo Capro	4-10-44	Pvt			
× 94. Antonio Gutierrez	4-10-44	Pvt			
× 95. Eric Neale	2-28-45	Civilian Liaison			

FELIX R. GABAT
 Lt. Colonel, PAIT
 (Formerly Executive Officer)
 Commanding Officer

Attest:

Formerly in Command

COL. JOSE J. DE GUZMAN
 THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, PAIT

CLASS. BY: P. D. DELL

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 REVIEW BY: 60308/BA
 DATE: 08-08-2008

FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULAR TROOPS
(FORMERLY UNDER COL. HUGH STRAUGHN, U. S. A. NO. 02515)
HQ. 3rd BATTALION, 5th REGIMENT
SOUTH-CENTRAL LUZON SECTOR

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN FORMERLY OF THIS BATTALION
SHOWING PRESENT RANKS/GRADES AND ACTUAL ASSIGNMENT.

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>N A M E</u>	<u>PRESENT RANK</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>REMARKS OR PRESENT ASSIGNMENT</u>
1.	JOSE J. DE GUZMAN	COLONEL	USAFFE-US	Adjutant General GHR
2.	FELIX R. GABAT	LT. COL.	USAFFE-PA	Asst. Adj. General GHR
3.	RECARDO M. HROCSON	MAJOR	PA-Res	On duty G-1 GHR
4.	CATALINO TIMIO	MAJOR		On duty AGD GHR
5.	PEDRO SANTOS	MAJOR		Unassigned, attached GHR
6.	EMETERIO BALBOA	CAPTAIN		Press Relations Officer GHR
7.	GUILHERMO ARCEBAL	CAPTAIN		PMG GHR
8.	CATALINO GUITARTE	CAPTAIN		Liaison Officer GHR
9.	CHARLES ARMSTRONG	CAPTAIN		Attached to PQOG
10.	VICTORIANO GALANG	CAPTAIN	USAFFE-PA	Returned to PA
11.	HIPOLITO A SISON	CAPTAIN		Personnel Adjutant GHR
12.	CIRILO BELEM	CAPTAIN		Unassigned, attached GHR
13.	AGAPITO DE GUZMAN	CAPTAIN		Attached to 12 Inf. McKinley
14.	JUAN D. CAOILI	CAPTAIN		Postal Sec. AGD GHR
15.	FILEMON B. PINLAC	CAPTAIN		Personnel, JAG Dept. GHR
16.	VICTOR V. GOMEZ	CAPTAIN	USAFFE-PA	Returned to PA
17.	EDUARDO M. GARCIA	CAPTAIN	USAFFE-PA	Returned to PA
18.	TORIBIO R. PEREZ	CAPTAIN		Personnel, G-4 GHR
19.	ARTURO GUITARTE	1st Lieut.		Personnel, G-3 GHR
20.	ROMEO SANTOS	1st Lieut.		On duty Corps of Engrs. GHR
21.	JUAN HERNANDEZ	1st Lieut.	USAFFE-PA	Unassigned, attached to GHR
22.	GREGORIO TRINIDAD	1st Lieut.		Unassigned, attached to GHR
23.	LORENZO B. PINLAC	1st Lieut.		Attached to 12 Inf. McKinley
24.	JOHN T. WEEKS	1st Lieut.		Unassigned, attached to GHR
25.	JOSE PARAZ	1st Lieut.		Unassigned, attached to GHR
26.	EMELIO J. GARCIA	1st Lieut.		Attached to 12 Inf. McKinley
27.	JOSE R. GABAT	1st Lieut.		Attached to 12 Inf. McKinley
28.	VITALIANO Q. DISMAYA	1st Lieut.		Attached to 12 Inf. McKinley
29.	MACARIO MIRANDA	2nd Lieut.		Unassigned, attached to GHR
30.	EULOGIO IBEUIDO	2nd Lieut.		Unassigned, attached to GHR
31.	CATALINO PABIA	2nd Lieut.		Unassigned, attached to GHR
32.	VICENTE SAGULILI	2nd Lieut.		Unassigned, attached to GHR
33.	LORENTO R. GABAT	2nd Lieut.		Inspector General Dept. GHR
34.	BENIGNO ESTACIO	2nd Lieut.		Unassigned, attached to GHR
35.	PEDRO C. PEREZ	2nd Lieut.		Unassigned, attached to GHR
36.	QUIRINO FORTALEZA	2nd Lieut.		Unassigned, attached to GHR
37.	ANTONIO R. GABAT	M/Sgt		Personnel, AGD GHR
38.	PEDRO C. SANTOS	M/Sgt		Medical Dept. GHR
39.	MARCELO RIVERA	M/Sgt		Quartermaster Service GHR
40.	VALERIANO BERNABE	M/Sgt		Finance Department GHR
41.	PERPETUO ULANDAY	1st Sgt		P. M. G. Personnel GHR
42.	PABLO TALAMPAS	1st Sgt	USAFFE-PA	Finance Department GHR
43.	GERARDO BIALA	1st Sgt		Medical Department GHR
44.	TEODORO ONYATE	1st Sgt		Personnel, JAG Dept. GHR
45.	VICENTE G. CAOILI	1st Sgt		Personnel, Chief of Staff GHR
46.	JOSE G. SIBEDAL	T/Sgt		Personnel, AGD GHR
47.	TOMAS LUCIANO	T/Sgt		Quartermaster Service GHR
48.	BRICCIO REYES	T/Sgt		Personnel, AGD GHR

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49. JULIAN RIVERA	S/Sgt	Persomel, AGD	GHQ
50. JUAN SUDDUL	S/Sgt	Unassigned, attached to	GHQ
51. BASILIO CASTRO	D/Sgt	Persomel, G-4	GHQ
52. FRANCISCO JONES	D/Sgt	Persomel, Finance Dept.	GHQ
53. GREGORIO GERNA	D/Sgt	Persomel, G-2	GHQ
54. JUAN F. CARINO	D/Sgt	Inspector General Dept.	GHQ
55. PABLO GABRILLO	D/Sgt	Unassigned, attached to	GHQ
56. RAYMUNDO A. REYES	Sgt	G-3	GHQ
57. RICARDO DUCO	Sgt	Persomel, Finance Dept.	GHQ
58. VICENTE VIZCAYA	Sgt	Unassigned, attached to	GHQ
59. VICENTE MANGONON	Sgt	Unassigned, attached to	GHQ
60. MIGUEL ROGA FAJARDO	Sgt	AGD.	GHQ
61. LUIS SABANGAN	Cpl	Persomel, AGD	GHQ
62. CESAR CAOTLI	Cpl	Persomel, AGD	GHQ
63. EPIFANIO DE ARMAS	Cpl	Persomel, PMG	GHQ
64. CIPRIANO CRUZ	Cpl	Persomel, CE	GHQ
65. SABINIANO ORDONES	Pfc	Persomel, MD	GHQ
66. BENJAMIN RAMOS	Pfc	Persomel, MD	GHQ
67. MIGUEL CACAYURAN	Pfc	Unassigned, attached to	GHQ
68. TEOCITO IBASAN	Pfc	Unassigned, attached to	GHQ
69. FEDERICO SEVIDAL	Pvt	Persomel, AGD	GHQ
70. EDUARDO TUMBAGA	Pvt	Persomel, QMS	GHQ
71. FLORENTINO QUIRIMIT	Pvt	Persomel, QMS	GHQ
72. FELIPE COSTALES	Pvt	Unassigned, attached to	GHQ
73. MIGUEL SOLIS	Pvt	Persomel, Corps of Engr.	GHQ
74. GRACIANO SORIANO	Pvt.	Persomel, AGD	GHQ
75. ANTONIO TUMBAGA	Pvt	Persomel, AGD	GHQ
76. BERNARDO GUTIEREZ	Pvt	Unassigned, attached to	GHQ
77. CRISOSTOMO GAYTOS	Pvt	Unassigned, attached to	GHQ
78. DOMINGO DE VERA	Pvt	G-3, Persomel	GHQ
79. PETRONILO ONYATE	Pvt	Unassigned, attached to	GHQ
80. VICENTE VELES	Pvt	Unassigned, attached to	GHQ
81. AGUSTIN VALINTIN	Pvt	Unassigned, attached to	GHQ
82. GAREM SAPPOL	Pvt	Unassigned, attached to	GHQ
83. PERFECTO VALDEZ	Pvt	Persomel, Chaplain Ser.	GHQ
84. MAURO DE GUZMAN	Pvt	Persomel, Finance Dept.	GHQ
85. CRISPOLO SIGAT	Pvt	Unassigned, attached to	GHQ
86. PABLO DE LOYAS	Pvt	Unassigned, attached to	GHQ
87. HICANOR CALSON	Pvt	Persomel, QMS	GHQ
88. FERMIN CALOPAS	Pvt	Unassigned, attached to	GHQ
89. SOLOMON MONBAY	Pvt	Unassigned, attached to	GHQ
90. JOSE SEDILLO	Pvt	Unassigned, attached to	GHQ
91. JUAN NARAVAL	Pvt	Persomel, Finance Dept.	GHQ
92. GERONIMO GUTIEREZ	Pvt	Finance Service	GHQ
93. CASTOLO CEPRE	Pvt	Persomel, PMG Dept.	GHQ
94. ANTONIO GUTIEREZ	Pvt	Persomel, PMG Dept.	GHQ
95. ERIC NEALE	Civilian Liaison	Unassigned, attached to	GHQ

Attest:

Formerly in Command

JOSE J. DE GUZMAN
Colonel, AGS, PAIT
Adjutant General

FELIX R. GABAT
Lt. Colonel, AGS, PAIT
(Formerly Executive Officer)
Commanding Officer

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30 BN, 5TH REGT
UNDER COL J. J. DE GUZMAN

United States Forces in the Philippines
FIL-AMERICAN INFANTRY BATTALIONS
Manila

August 15, 1948

SUBJECT: Addenda to report of Activities
3rd Battalion, 5th Regiment.

TO : The Commanding General, USAFFE,
USO, Guerrilla Affairs Section,
APO 601.

1. Reports of activities of the following officers, which were inadvertently omitted in previous reports, are submitted herewith for information and record:

- Exhibit "A" - Major Pedro Santos
- " "B" - Major E. Balboa
- " "C" - Major Guillermo Arcebal
- " "D" - Capt. Catalino Ch. Cuitarte
- " "E" - Lieut. A. C. C. Sitarate
- " "F" - " Romeo C. Santos.

2. Reference Par. 5, Personal History and activities of Col. Jose J. de Guzman. It must be mentioned that Col. Eduardo del Rosario Tanciang bears witness to the fact that as early as October, 1943, and thereafter, we have supplied funds, medicine, food supplies, etc. to the underground movement to which the said Col. TANKIANG was very much interested and who was the very first person approached by the undersigned in view of the importance of needed finance to carry out successfully any movement of the nature undertaken. Col. Tanciang was appointed by me as Captain, and later confirmed by the Regimental Organizer at a meeting held sometime in March, 1943, at which meeting said Col. Tanciang was also present. At the said meeting plans of organization were formulated and the procedure and the methods to be employed in the work to be undertaken.

This reference to Col. Tanciang is made to do justice to a man whose business standing is so well known and need not be interested in such an undertaking, nevertheless, preferred to risk everything he had and somehow defied the pressure of opening his business. This is also made of record, in view of the fact that Col. Tanciang was assigned as Regimental Finance Officer when his appointment was confirmed by the Regimental Organizer, as a result of which he should be carried on the Roster of the Regimental Staff Officer in order to trace his former connections. However, the Regimental Commander to this writing is missing, hence, the absence of the regimental staff roster.

I have knowledge of the fact that Col. Tanciang has supported the underground movement financially, not only our Regiment but other outfits as well. In view of this, altho authorized to raise funds by methods known to the underground movement, we found no occasion nor need to do so thereby lessened to some degree the risks of detection.

For the activities and financial and material aids rendered to the FAIT by Col. Tanciang, he was made the Chief Finance Officer of the FAIT-GRS, and promoted by its Comd. Officer, to the said rank.

3. It must be mentioned finally that the 3rd Battalion has been very active in all phases of the underground movement as may be gleaned from the various reports of activities submitted. Its officers and men have been very helpful in many ways in the attainment of the common ob-

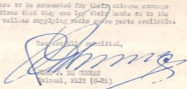
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jective, i.e. "enemy's defeat at all costs, regardless of consequences" - the by-word of each and everyone of the officers and men of this unit.

Some of the men are to be commended for their extreme courage in sending arms and ammunition that they can lay their hands on to the units in the mountains, as well as supplying radio spare parts available.

Respectfully submitted,



CHARLES W. DRAKE
Signal, FAI2 (G-24)

Approved:

Signal, FAI2 (G-24)

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F

FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULARS
(South Central Luzon Forces)
Headquarters 3rd. Bn. 5th. Regt.

July 30, 1945

To: Col. Felix R. Gabat, C.O.

Subject: My activities before and during the Japanese occupation.

Before the war I was a student Chemical Engr. at the Adamson University and also an R.O.T.C. cadet in the same institution. I worked during the day in my father's factory and studied at night. After the declaration of war I presented myself to the commandant of our university for active duty, was taken in and served until we were disbanded.

When the Japanese occupied the city, I spread news in typewritten form among my neighbors until I was approached by Lt. Mike Ver on May 25, 1942 to join his R.O.T.C. guerilla organization. On April 5, 1942 I was called in by Lt. Ver, our commander, and was given instruction as to the place of his camp. I was to leave on April 7, 1942 with my men fully equipped. With the help of my father, Maj. Pedro Santos, we equipped my men, and by letting us use his jitney we reached the camp between Antipolo and Teresa, Rizal. Our men transferred from camp to camp whenever we found it necessary, for we were under the eyes of Jap spies and besides, we could not offer any resistance to any Jap attack because we were only 30 in number. We finally made our semi-permanent camp at Banaba, Antipolo, Rizal.

On April 18, 1942 I was sent home to recruit more men and to bring in more supplies. On April 25, 1942 I was sent to Manila to do underground work. I was given nine men from the city under me to carry on. I was then promoted to sergeant. I kept on submitting names and addresses of traitors, spies, and of the Jap movements. I did propaganda work by posters and typewritten news. Aside from personal contribution of my father and his knowing prominent persons, he helped me procure medicine, clothes, arms, ammunition, radios, wires, etc. to be taken to the camp.

On June 6, 1942, with 10 other men I was taken by Lt. Terry Adevero, second in command to raid the armory of the Union College, Manila. We got away with 250 rifles, belts, canteens, blankets, etc., which we took to the bank of the Pasig River near Wackwack to be delivered by another party to Antipolo, Rizal.

I kept on my underground work until I was caught on December 12, 1942 by the Manila Police with a concealed rifle on my father's jitney which I was to deliver. With my father and three other companions, I was taken and detained at the hostile cage at the City Hall. We were kept there 5 days until my father paid \$1000.00 to one of our companions, Sgt a guerilla, to admit that he was guilty, provided he was only charged with illegal possession of fire arms, to keep our names clean in the Police and Jap MP records.

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I continued my activities after laying low for two months. On the evening of May 3, 1943, I was again caught by Jap MPs. They charged me of being a guerilla and of possessing fire arms and ammunition. I was taken to their headquarters at Quezon City. I was questioned and was given the third degree the whole night and was released next day after assuring them that I was a good citizen. I was told to surrender formally at Malacañan Palace for being a guerilla.

On October 8, 1943, I was again taken by Jap MPs to the Airport Studio, their station, in Ascarraga. Here I met some of my officers. By intercell communications I was able to make my statements tally with those of my fellow prisoners. I was released 36 days later.

After regaining my health which took me months, I finally joined on February 1, 1944 the 84 of the Fil-American Irregular Troops, 3rd. Battalion, 5th. Regiment as 1st. Lt., under my father who was then a captain in the said organization under the command of then Major Jose J. de Guzman. I helped him in procuring supplies and doing intelligence work.

On April 8, 1944 I was again visited by Jap MPs and was told to report to their headquarters at Wackwack. I made a favorable impression so that they let me go the same day.

On November 18, 1944, I found out thru released prisoners that I was wanted by the Wackwack MPs. So my father kept me in our Manila Office. On Jan. 15, 1945 the Airport Studio MPs caught my father at the office. He was released the same day and they made me report to them the next day. I was grilled for hours and was finally released. In the meantime the Wackwack MPs, searched my house three times for me. After making sure that all Military Police had left their stations in Manila, I came back home on January 28, 1945.

Rosario Santos

Rosario N. Santos
1st. Lt.

Fil-American Irregular

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FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULARS
(South Central Luzon Forces)
Headquarters 3rd. Bn., 5th Regt.

11 May 1945

SUBJECT: Report
TO : The Commanding Officer

In February 1, 1944, last year, I received my appointment as a commissioned officer, First Lieutenant, S-4 in the 3rd. Bn., 5th Regt., of the Fil-American Irregular Forces for south central Luzon, for intelligence work. And from time to time as directed to me, I was working with my father who is a Captain of the same organization.

During the period since I was appointed as such, aside from doing intelligence work, I did radio work too, in the building of transmitter for communications, for a unit detailed in the south. Materially helping them with radio spare parts and anything necessary for communication work. At the same time I was detailed in the City of Manila, as their contact man. Anything needed in the city was made thru me.

Way back last November, 1944, I was sent for by the supreme commander of other guerrilla units in the north, whose headquarters were in Zambales mountains - Major Anderson. He has sent for me to work for him as secretary and radio technician at the same time, having heard about me among other guerrillas. Due to the fact, that being already a guerrilla in the Fil-American, I have rejected it, though I have helped them materially.

At present I am working voluntarily with the U. S. Army signal Corps, Headquarters Port Command (Small Ships Radio Station) under 1st Lt. John Brinda, Jr., OIC, as radio electrician.

Very respectfully,

Arturo C. Gutierrez

ARTURO C. GUTIERREZ, 1st. Lt., S-4
#37 R. Pascual St., San Juan

Age: 22 years
Education: A.C.S. Title in Business Administration (De La Salle College); Radio Electrician & Technician, Cadet - Reserve Officers Training Corp.

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HEADQUARTERS PORT COMBAND
SMALL SHIPS RADIO SECTION

14 May 1945

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

ARTURO C. QUIRANS has been in my employ, Small ships
Radio section, as a Radio Electrician. Although I have known
him only a short time, he has displayed excellent skill in the
use of tools and excellent working knowledge of Radio theory
and principles.

SGD.

JOS. BAINJA, JR.
1st. Lt., Sig. C.
GIC

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DE LA SALLE COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME :

BE IT KNOWN THAT, ANTONIO G. GILBERTO, has satisfactorily completed two years of study in our School of Business Administration.

By virtue of this fact and of his good moral character and of the authority granted us by the Director of Private Education (S.O. (S) No. 174 S. 1942), we confer upon said student the title of

ASSOCIATE IN COMMERCIAL SCIENCE

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hand and caused the seal of the College to be affixed this Twenty-First Day of March, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Forty-Two.

SGD. BROTHER XAVIER
President

SGD. BROTHER A. JOHN
Dean

S E A L

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Manila, April 14, 1943

TO: - The Commanding Officer
Fil-American Irregulars
South Central Luzon, 3rd. Bat., 5th Reg.

SUBJECT: - A summary of the verbal reports made from time to time, as per instructions, since I was appointed Captain of your staff on June 13, 1943.

1. Akitsuki Butai (In charge of transportation), office located at the Customhouse, Port Area. It has a Salvage Department, Shiraki Butai, at Galvo Bldg., Escolta. This office has been used by Ampil & Co., contractors for salvaging and repairing ships, motor-boats and launches. These water crafts were for the exclusive use of the Japanese troops.
2. The s/s Bisayas, s/s Magallanes, s/s Ntra. Sra. del Rosario and s/s Montañez have been salvaged, repaired and delivered by the Ampil & Co., to Akitsuki Butai.
 - a. The s/s Bisayas was sent to Bicol regions bearing Japanese soldiers and supplies.
 - b. The s/s Magallanes was sent to Cebu bringing Philippine Constabulary and Japanese Officers.
 - c. The s/s Montañez was sent to Visayan Islands with Japanese soldiers and a group of American war prisoners for labor service in the Palawan Airfield.
 - d. The s/s Ntra. Sra. del Rosario was sent to Visayan Islands also; on board there were Japanese force and Filipino soldiers who were drafted into the main Japanese Expeditionary Force in the Philippines for the purpose of fighting guerillas down south. Enroute the ship was grounded at the northern tip of Leyte. Whether scuttled or by accident could not be ascertained. The guerillas have assaulted the disabled ship and annihilated all the Japanese and Filipino soldiers. Few of the crews were saved.
3. There were fifteen (15) launches belonging to Mabanta, Mr. Ampil and Mrs. Lourdes Santay leased by the Japanese Navy, (seven belong to Mr. Mabanta, five belong to Mr. Ampil and three belong to Mrs. Santay).
4. The Sakisen Seiko K.K. (Iron Works Co., Inc.), office located at the National City Bank of New York building. This private firm was in charge of buying all kinds of hardware, heavy machineries and marine

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engines; copper goods were melted and converted into bullets. It was sole provider for the Army & Navy.

5. Choshi Shoyu Ltd., office located in the former Post Office building in Isla de Romero street. It is in charge of manufacturing food supplies for the Army & Navy.

6. Kamutsusho Butai (Food Providers), office located in San Beda. It is the storehouse of all foods manufactured.

7. When the American force landed in Leyte all the Filipino employees, with the exception of a few responsible for distribution were laid off. The Japanese have discontinued procuring raw materials for the manufacturing the principal food for the Japanese army such as Miso, Toyo, Powdered soy beans with sugar, and toasted beans coated with sugar.


GUILLERMO ARCEBAL

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Manila, April 14, 1945

TO: - The Commanding Officer
Fil-American Irregulars
South Central Luzon, 3rd. Bat., 5th Reg.

SUBJECT: - Summary of my activities in guerilla work,
as reported to you from time to time since June
14, 1943.

1. Prior to my connection in your regiment, some-time in April 1943, I helped my son, Romeo Santos, then an ROTC guerilla, to secure telephone wires, buzzers, old clothes, medicines and other staple things for mountain life. On Dec. 12, 1943, my son and I with 3 others (Severo Minlay, Diosdado Angeles and Arturo) were arrested and brought to the hostile cage in the City Hall, because a policeman named Juanito brought us to Lt. Beltran of San Juan, who arrested us on charge of hostile act, then changed to illegal possession of firearms, because the policeman found a loaded army rifle in my jitney, which I explained to you it was part of the 200 rifles stolen by my son and the other companions in my jitney in the Union College which were brought to their camp in Antipolo.

2. In June 1943, when you appointed me Captain of the Fil-American irregulars, my time was devoted to supplies for the guerillas. I secured papers (onion skin and carbon paper, and delivered them to Major Luis Erioska, a scout belonging to Markings, Quintin Llorente Jr., and my son, both of the ROTC who have access to shortwave radio. News from San Francisco were typed and distributed to friends in Manila and others were posted on poles during night so that the people's enthusiasm may not be dimmed by false news printed in the local newspapers.

3. On Oct. 20 at 11:30 P.M. I was arrested by Japanese soldiers and brought in to Military Police Station No. 10 at Wack-Wack, where I received the severest beating from Japanese hands, until I vomitted blood. On Nov. 4, 1943, I was released because they could not find any evidence I was a guerilla.

4. Since Nov. 4, 1943 up to March 1944, I had to stay home and make few travels to Manila because I was under treatment by my physician, Dr. Jose E. Montes.

5. When news were brought in to me that Col. Straughn was killed I reported to you and you counselled me to lay low and begin to work when I am strong enough. I then lived

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in Manila where I was able to watch the troop movements.

6. I reported to you the Japs movement east of Manila apparently headed for Mantalan, the occupation of Mabini Elementary School by Japanese Army, the Ocampo Bldg. by the Navy and lately the building of several machine gun nests in the City.



PEDRO SANTOS

FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULARS
(South Central Lanson Forces)
Headquarters 3rd Bn., 8th Regt.

10 APRIL 1945

SUBJECT: Reports
TO : The Commanding Officer

This is to summarize and place on record in our Headquarters the various verbal reports I made to you from time to time, as follows:

- a- After my appointment in June '43, 1943, I was commissioned to locate the Japanese warehouses as well as the local merchants in the City of Manila [where the food supply is stored] in order to secure and assure the food supply for the guerrillas upon the arrival of the American Forces.
- 1- All the buildings belonging to the Atlantic Gulf at Mue'lle de la Industria and Pandacan used to store foodstuffs and ammunitions by the Japanese; all bodegas belonging to local prominent Chinese merchants, of Mr. Lee Sing Giap located at Mue'lle de Binondo, also for foodstuffs; and of Mr. Dy Buncio's at the same location; the Donifacio High School between Calle Ipi and Tayuman, San Lazaro District; the Insular Cigars and Cigarettes Factory including some of the big houses behind which have been bombed by the American Forces sometime last September, all the above have been submitted to you verbally at the headquarters.
- b- During the first and second time that you were caught by the Japanese and confined in Par Eastern and at Fort Santiago, I have secretly helped the ROTC Hunters in our locality.
- c- After your release during the second time (when you were sick), I have told you about the fortifications of the Japanese in the City of Manila and the suburbs; such as, building pill-boxes, oblong the streets with barbed-wires, placing land-mines, etc., etc., located as indicated below:
- 1- On the sidewalks along the streets of Taft Ave., Vito Cruz up to F. B. Harrison, Pasay, and on all corners of the streets in the City and the suburbs.
- 2- Almost all the bridges in the City have been planted with dynamites; such as, Juan Luna bridge, the bridge between Tetuan & Gandara,

(Over)

Jones, Sta. Cruz, Aurora Ave., Ayala, and Quason bridges, and not only bridges were planted with mines but also on streets in the business sections of the City, on R. Hilda'go, Legarda, Rizal Ave. corner of Ascaraga and many other places.

- 3- Among the buildings built with fox-holes are: Post Office, City Hall, Finance and the Legislative buildings.
- 4- Regarding my last assignment from you, yesterday, I have found from reliable sources that within said organization, many Filipino employees are pro-Japs, who are now working in the said place.

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SUGGESTION:

It is better that everyone of them be investigated secretly in order to avoid espionage acts on the part of said employees.

Very respectfully,


 CATALINO C. QUIANTE
 27 S. Pascual St.,
 San Juan, Greater Manila

Age: 33 years
 Education: 2nd. Yr. Law Student
 Beneficiary: Pas B. de Quiarte
 Languages: English, Spanish,
 Tagalog, Chinese & Visayan

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SUMMARY REPORT OF INFORMATION (VERBAL AND WRITTEN) FURNISHED THE HEADQUARTERS, FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULAR TROOPS, COL. HUGH STRAUGHN, COMDO, SOUTH CENTRAL LUSON FORCES THROUGH THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, 3RD BN, 5TH REGT., FROM SEPT., 1943 TO END, 1944.

(OO)-(OO)

1. Last week, Sept., 1943, in Manila (verbal) --- Informed the Executive Officer, Capt. R.R. Gabet, that: (1) Five Japanese fishing boats are active in Lingayen Gulf apparently laying mines, although carrying fishing nets. Actually a couple of these boats were seen from a native boat lowering a big round object at a point 3 or 4 miles off the coast of Arda, Pangasinan. That was about the second week of Sept., 1943. (2) Troop movements of Japanese soldiers in Pangasinan were intensified. Their movements were believed to be in connection with their rotation of garrison assignments. (3) Survey of the mountains in Rosario, La Union, bordering on San Fabian, Pangasinan, was being undertaken by Japanese engineers.

2. November, 1943, through runner ----- (1) Japanese soldiers on forced marches are proceeding from Northern Luzon to the eastern part of Pangasinan by way of Sison, Pangasinan. Reliable information indicated that Japanese soldiers were making pill boxes along the coastline of Sual, Pangasinan. (2) Soldiers of the Philippine Constabulary under the Japanese told me that there was a plan to disarm all policemen and constabulary men then, except the officers and those on guard duty. (3) On or about August 22, 1943.

3. February, 1944, through runner ----- (1) Japanese soldiers stationed at Binalonan, Pangasinan, were suggested. Strength of units assigned in Eastern Pangasinan was reported to some three regiments. (2) Japanese soldiers from Binalonan under an Engineer Officer stayed in San Fabian, Pangasinan, to supervise the construction of pillboxes along the beachline from east of Sued River to a point about 3 kilometers from Teblong, Mabilio, San Fabian. Pillboxes were made of light material like bamboo and some pieces of wood and by civilians drafted to forced labor.

4. June, 1944, through runner ----- (1) Japanese soldiers have been occupying strategic hills in San Fabian towards Rosario. Civilians in San Fabian have been recruited to construct and work on pillboxes and barracks in the hills. Pillboxes were made of light material like bamboo and camouflaged with plants like cassava, corn, cassava, etc. grown on top. (2) Japanese officers have been coming from Rosario, La Union, to San Fabian, Pangasinan to buy foodstuffs, like fish and vegetables at practically nominal prices. Civilians hid their products.

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5. July, 1944, through runner -----(1) Civilian recruited by Japanese officers say that a tunnel was being constructed in the mountains of Rosario, La Union, that rails removed from the former MRR line from San Fabian to Bunday have been transported there. From this, ex-soldiers of the Philippine Army working as laborers say that big guns will be set up in the tunnel. (2) A network of trails was being made in the mountains of San Fabian and Rosario up to Bison, then to the mountain provinces. (3) Army clothing items were being loaded in trucks from Damortis and brought to Rosario in the supply dumps placed or set up there. Food supplies and ammunitions were also being stored in Rosario.

6. September, 1944, through runner -- About twenty (20) Japanese freighters appeared in Lingsyen Gulf during the first two (2) weeks of September, 1944, apparently evading some submerged craft outside the gulf. They appeared in the afternoon, sometimes 8 or 6 in number, and then leave early in the following morning at about 2:00 o'clock.

7. October, 1944, through runner ----(1) Japanese planes presumably twin-engined medium bombers, were regularly flying over San Fabian from north to south direction, mostly in groups of nine (9) to eighteen (18). Seldom have planes of this type been seen flying the opposite direction. (2) Two Japanese medium bombers made forced landings at the beach in San Fabian, apparently due to lack of gasoline.

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I certify that the above information was transmitted by me to the Executive Officer, Maj. F. R. Gabat, Inf. 1st Bn., 5th Regt., Fil-American Irregulars, Southern-Central Luzon Forces, during the periods indicated, after my appointment as Intelligence Officer on or about August 22, 1943.

(SGD) EDUARDO M. GARCIA
Captain, Infantry

TRUE COPY:


F. R. GABAT
Major, Inf. RA

1. High School Graduate - Jose Rizal College
2. Bachelor of Commercial Science- Jose Rizal College
3. Cashier and Accountant-1920/1921 with Getz Bros. & Co.
4. Salesman-1921/1929 with Getz Bros. & Co.
5. Sales manager-1930/1935 with Insular Sugar Refining Cor.
6. " " 1935/1937 with Dy Buncio & Co.
7. " " 1937/1942 with F. H. Stevens & Co.

Catalino Finio
CATALINO FINIO

Major.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority E.O. 13526

April 15, 1945.

To: - The Commanding Officer
Fil-American Irregular Troops
South Central Luzon, 3rd Bat., 5th Reg.

Subject: - Summary of my activities in guerilla work, as reported to you from time to time since June 14, 1943.

1. Before my connection with 3rd Bat., 5th Regiment, I have always in mind to help the guerillas in all their undertakings. I had approached people to give voluntary contribution for their support and had acquired few revolvers for them and in many instances helped to comprehend Japanese spies.

2. In June, 1943, when I was appointed Captain, as Intelligence Officer, I confined myself to intelligence and sabotage work. I was lucky enough to know Mr. Watanabe, a Japanese Special Agent of the Japanese Imperial Navy, who presented to the highest command of the Navy. I was able to have an access in their office and tried to detect some of their movements. On many occasions I tried to pretend to offer some merchandise to the highest officer of the Navy in an effort to have an idea as to where they bring the war materials, which they buy, but one time the officer suspected that I was trying to get information regarding their movements. Same officer ordered my detention for 24 hours for investigation. They applied third degree on me just to make me talk as to my purpose in inquiring something, but finally I was released.

3. Despite the fact that you were arrested and brought to Fort Santiago on charge of being a guerilla chief, I did not cease to continue my work and continually submitted my verbal reports to Lt. Col. Felix Gabat as it was very dangerous at that time to keep record of everything I accomplished. There is, however, one thing, which I failed to advise Lt. Col. Gabat and that was about my three operatives, who are now missing. In the latter part of October, 1944, I found plenty of gasoline stored near the Japanese garrison in San Juan, Rizal. I ordered Dominador Urbino, Ricardo Urbino and Juanito Urbino, my three above mentioned operatives to do their best to have an access to said gasoline and destroy it so as to minimize their fuel supplies, but unfortunately they were caught by the Japanese guard and were brought to the Japanese garrison and until now they are missing, and I presumed they were already executed.

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Few days after these operatives were arrested, military police called at my house, fixed bayonet, and advised my family that I was wanted for being a guerilla, but fortunately I was out at that time. When I came home I immediately packed up and left my family and proceeded to Mount Arayat where I stayed until the Americans landed in Pangasinan. While in Mount Arayat I helped the guerillas there to help the American aviators who might have needed our assistance in looking for Japanese Military Objectives. In one instance I helped the guerillas in the mountain to take care of the American aviator who happened to have bailed near the mountain, and I understand said aviator is now back in his unit.

Other activities, which I performed and of which I could not recollect, were verbally submitted to Lt. Col. Gabat.

Catalino Tinio
CATALINO TINIO

Enclosure 2

31 January 1945

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This certifies that Capt. FELIX R. GABAT, PA. has worked under me as Commanding Officer of the PBP (Pilipino Beach Patrol) and have known him to be efficient worker and dependable.

His character is exemplary beyond compare.

Signed:

R. L. GRIFFIN
Capt. CMP
Provost Marshal Office
Base "M" APO No.70

TRUE COPY:

FRG

DECLASSIFIED
Authority RND 988578

HEADQUARTERS

577th ORD. AMM. CO.

BASE "M" APO NO:70

1st. Feb. 1945

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This certifies that Capt. Felix R. Gabat, (PA) is the Commanding Officer of the EX-USAFFE DETACHMENT attached to the 577th ORD. AMMUNITION COMPANY, BASE "M" APO-NO. 70 at Rabon, La Union.

Any help extended to him shall be highly appreciated by the undersigned.

Signed:

WILLIAM E. NICKELS
CAPT. ORD. DEPT.
COMMANDING

TRUE COPY:

FRG.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AND 98578

172 FINANCE DISBURSING SECTION
FINANCE OFFICE, LUBSEC, APO 358

7th March 1945

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This certifies that FELIX R. GABAT, Capt. Inf. PA.
is attached for duty in the Finance Office.

Signed:

A. H. MILLER
LT. COL. FD.
FINANCE OFFICER

TRUE COPY:

FRG. ✓

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Authority RND 88578

MY ACTIVITIES BEFORE DECEMBER 8, 1941

I- EDUCATION:

- 1929 - (A.A.) Associate in Arts, National University.
- 1931 - (B.S.E) Bachelor of Science in Education, National University.
- 1933 - (A.B.) Bachelor of Arts, National University.
- 1938 - Advertising - Page Davis School of Advertising, Chicago, Ill. U.S.A. (ICS).

II- EXPERIENCE:

- 1. Newspaperman "THE TRIBUNE" 4 yrs.
- 2. Member of the Faculty, National University, Night Department.
- 3. News Editor, "THE COMMERCE" official organ of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce.
- 4. Advertising Manager of different magazines edited in English and Spanish.

III- NOV. 11, 1938:

Commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the Philippine Army Reserve Corps and worked as Intelligence under Lt. Col. Valeriano Sison, Chief G-1 (GHQ) PA. - giving information as to what the Japanese particularly at the Osaka Boeki Kaisha, Inc., and other places are doing. On several occasions, I have reported to D-I (Department of Investigations) suspicious movements of the Japanese before the outbreak of the War. Out of the many things I have reported to Lt. Col. Sison was what one Japanese named Yoshioka whom I have known to be a Captain in the Japanese Army said, that someday, the Japanese flag will be seen flying on top of the residence of the American High Commissioner at the Luneta.

IV- JAN. 10, 1940:

Called to active duty in the Philippine Army.

V- JULY 16, 1941:

Called to General Mobilization Center at Manaoag, Pang.

VI- AUG. 1, 1941:

Inducted into the USAFFE. Assigned to Hq. & Hq Serv. Co. as Company Commander. Later assigned to the Regimental Headquarters as S-2; fought and promoted to Captain one month before the fall of Bataan.

VII- APRIL 9, 1942:

Captured in Bataan and concentrated at Capaz, Tarlac.

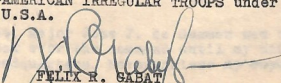
VIII- JULY 1, 1942:

,Released from the Concentration Camp for being sick.

IX- JULY 13, 1943:

Joined the FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULAR TROOPS under Col. Hugh Straughn, U.S.A.

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Authority NND 88578


FELIX R. GABAT
LT. COL. AGD, FAIT

UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES
FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULAR TROOPS
IN THE FIELD
--oOo--

SUMMARY REPORT OF MY ACTIVITIES
DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION

On July 13, 1943, I was commissioned Captain by Major Jose J. de Guzman in the 3rd Battalion, 5th Regiment, of the Guerrilla Force "FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULAR TROOPS" under Colonel Hugh Straughn, USA, as Executive and at the same time Intelligence Officer. The 3rd Battalion was given specific instructions to spy on the enemy activities, sabotage work, and morale boosting. Although my commission in the Guerrilla Force came very late, yet the actual work on Intelligence has started sometimes in April, 1943 when Major Jose J. de Guzman approached me and talked about our joining the underground movement.

On August 3, 1943, I presented myself to work at the Osaka Bazar as clerk (in charge of invoice) under the advise of Major Jose J. de Guzman to be undercover man of the Guerrilla Forces in obtaining informations.

On August 28, 1943, I took command of the 3rd Battalion, 5th Regiment until November of 1943 due to the arrest of my Battalion Commander, Major Jose J. de Guzman by the Japanese Military Police. Despite the arrest of Major Guzman, reports regarding the activities of the Japs had been reaching my Headquarters. And before the inauguration of the Republic of ~~the Republic of~~ the Philippines under puppet President, Jose Laurel on October, 1943, Major Guzman was released from the custody of the Japs and did not assume his post as Battalion Commander until late in November of the same year for being sick. As usual, reports on the enemy activities were coming in faster than we can send them out.

In was also in November, 1943, when I organized a Guerrilla Unit under my command composed of some drivers and laborers of the Osaka Bazar for the purpose of knowing more informations about the enemy as the drivers and laborers of the Osaka Bazar were often doing works for the Japanese Navy for the reason that the Vice-President of the Osaka Bazar was in charge of the shipbuilding yards in the city and in Malabon, Rizal and also that of the Ammonia Gas Factory and Nipil Iron Works which were operated by the Osaka Bazar under the direct supervision of the Japanese Navy. And it was through the work of these men that made me acquainted with all the activities of the Japanese in the city that were directly or indirectly have connection with the said Osaka Bazar.

On the night of 15 April 1944, two (2) of my men at the Osaka Bazar, Sgts. Gregorio Gerna and Vicente Caouli forced opened the back door of the Osaka Bazar Bodega near the Pasig river and spilled the contains of 5 drums of gasoline on the ground, 3 barrels of soy which was mistaken for oil, and 2 drums of lubricating oil.

On the 16th of February 1944, barely 4 months after Major Jose J. de Guzman was released from Fort Santiago, he was again arrested by the Japanese Military Police, and as usual I continued the work committed to the 3rd Battalion until his release on June, 1944.

Effective May 1, 1944, Major Jose J. de Guzman was relieved of his command, and I took over the command until my unit was absorb by the General Headquarters. Nevertheless ~~my~~

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I continued to transmit my report and my men's report to my former Battalion Commander who was promoted to the rank of Lt. Colonel on the day he was relieved of his command.

On or about the middle of April, 1944, I put Sgt. Miguel Roa Fajardo to work as under cover man at the Malabon Dock (Shipbuilding Yard) as laborer. Few weeks later, Sgt. Fajardo reported to me that there is a chance to burn the Malabon Dock if he could only work at night time. Few days later, I was able to make arrangement for him to work at night. However, before his transfer from day work to night work, I went to Malabon Dock to see if there was really a chance for him to accomplish what he told me and accordingly planned as to what he should do. On the night of the 30th of May, 1944, the Malabon Dock was set on fire, destroyed more or less 20 drums of crude oil, 10 drums of gasoline, 200 or more sacks of rice, 2 heavy trucks and burned the whole machine shop.

Few days after the fire, the Manager of the said Malabon Dock asked me to help in finding as to the origin of the fire and at the same time find out what the people were talking about the fire. In my report, I made it clear that the fire was accidental, and that the people of Malabon were sorry because the burning of the Dock had more or less put hundreds of men out of work, although what I really found was just the reverse--the people were happy and they wish for more fires in the future on all Japanese establishments.

On December ^{4th}, 1944, I left for Pangasinan to evacuate my family with the permission of Colonel Jose J. de Guzman, with instructions to contact the rest of the men in Pangasinan. He himself will take care of the men in Manila. On my arrival in Pangasinan on December 8, 1944, I started going around the boys in San Fabian, Dagupan, Lingayen and Calasiao and advised them to stick to their work on sabotage, morale boosting and collecting of informations regarding the enemy that would help in the work undertaken by the underground movement. In Pangasinan, I observed carefully the installations, and the movements of Japanese troops including their arms, ammunition and supply. I even sent out some of my men to Urdaneta, Pangasinan, purposely to watch the movement of foot-troops as the town of Urdaneta links all the roads going to all directions, while I stayed in a house near the railroad station in Calasiao, Pangasinan to observe the enemy movement by train. Observation reports gathered are as follows: From December 10th to the 23rd day of December, 1944, ~~the~~ enemy troops of considerable number were moving day and night from the north towards south fully packed together with all kinds of arms including big guns, and all types of tanks. Horse-drawn vehicles were also used in great number by those who walked their way along the road. Trains from the north were all loaded with soldiers including big guns, ^{and} many covered wagons probably containing big weapons the Japs didn't want the people to see. The train makes more or less 7 to 8 trips daily strictly for military men. All these informations together with the reports of my men in San Fabian and Lingayen, Pangasinan with regards to the preparations made by the Japs along the shore line and all that I have seen on my way to Pangasinan when I left Manila on December 7, 1944, specially the big guns and machine gun emplacements all along the National road from Manila to Dagupan, Pangasinan, and all around the hills near the Bamban bridge were reported back to the city thru my officer, Captain Toribio R. Perez who was given explicit instructions by me to transmit the informations I gathered from the enemy. When Capt.

Toribio R. Perez returned to Calasiao where I was staying, he brought me the news from Colonel Jose J. de Guzman alerting all men under my command. As usual, movement of enemy troops was heavy long the National road and thru the train. On January 1, 1945, I was surprised to find out that the movement of enemy troops was just the reverse. Instead of moving towards the south the soldiers including those who walked their way and those that took the train were moving towards the north, bringing with them the same arms and ammunition and supplies with them. These heavy movement of enemy troops day and night continued until the 7th day of January, 1945, 2 days before the landing of the American Forces at Lingayen, San Fabian and Dagupan. On the eve of the American landing at Dagupan, some of the boys although they were poorly equipped for the reason that they have only 2 rifles with them, they exchanged fire with the Japs spies at Dagupan which caused the wholesale retreat of the Japs in the place.

On January 9, 1945, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, I with Lt. Macario Miranda, and 3 enlisted men, Leonardo Aranas, Epifanio de Armas and Francisco Joves went to Dagupan to meet the landing party, and we met their advance guards on the way riding in big tanks, and told them that Calasiao is free from the Japs. That very afternoon, the infantry men occupied the strategic places in Calasiao specially the road going to Sta. Barbara where the Japs retreated the night before. For 4 days, I have acted as guide and informer with regards to the whereabouts of the Japs in the vicinity, after which time I went to San Fabian to report for duty being a Captain in the Regular Philippine Army and have fought in Bataan. In San Fabian, I presented myself to the Provost Marshal, Lt. Colonel John B. Mueller for duty and explained to the Colonel that aside from being a Captain in the Regular Philippine Army, I am also a guerrilla officer of the Fil-American Irregular Troops under Col. Hugh Straughn, and have some important informations to tell regarding the enemy. Immediately, Col. John B. Mueller took me to Major McKay for interview and later I was taken to the office of the CIC for further interview. I stayed almost the whole day at the CIC office narrating all what I know and all that I have seen the Japs had been doing that would help the American forces, including the recent movement of Japanese troops towards the south and later towards the north. Although, I was not yet officially taken in for work, I was already reporting daily to Lt. Colonel Mueller like the rest of the men actually working in the Provost Marshal Office, until January 21, 1945 when I was made the Commanding Officer of the USAFFE detachment whom I have ~~recruited~~ recruited to work as Beach Patrol under the guidance of Captain R. L. Griffin, C.M.P. which work we performed to the expectation of the man that put us to work. On or about the 15th of February, 1945 with the same men under my command, we were made to guard the 577th Ord. Ammunition Depot under Capt. William E. Nickles at Rabon, La Union. As Beach Patrol, it was the duty of the USAFFE detachment under my command to clear the landing places off civilians. And it was also our duty to guard the supply dumps along the beach to prevent any civilian or Japanese get closer to the place to evade sabotage or pilfering. Although, I was not required to patrol at night, I used to go out at night with 3 or 4 of my men for the purpose of alerting my men on their posts. As guards of the 577th Ord. Ammunition Depot, I have to with my Junior Officers and men do some patrolling beyond the outposts in the mountains to ~~clear~~ clear out Japs if there are any in the vicinity of the Ammunition Depot.

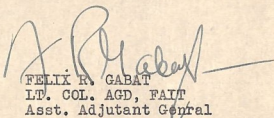
On 7 March 1945, I was pulled out by Captain Griffin from the 577th Ord. Ammunition Depot to help Lt. Col. A. H. Miller of the 172nd Finance Disbursing Sec. in putting up his office

- 4 -

in Manila for the reason that I, being an old timer in the city and at the same time a guerrilla officer in the city, I could more or less do something which the majority of the people of Pangasinan could do if they were taken in my place. In the finance office, I worked as checker and helped greatly in equipping the office with the necessary office equipment and the hiring of trusted personnel to work with the said office until I finally decided to resign on April 15, 1945 after I had contact with my Guerrilla Headquarters (GHQ) on April 11, 1945. And since then, I devoted my time in going around checking the activities of my men with the aim of attaching them all to the American Forces now fighting in the Philippines with the hope that they should be made a part of the Filipino soldiers that may be used in the invasion of Tokyo, the dreams and desires of all the people of this part of the world.

At present, I am the Assistant Adjutant General (GHQ) FAIT in the reorganized roster of the Central Genral Staff submitted to the Commanding General, USAFFE, Apo 501 on June 30, 1945.

Attached are true copies of my credentials pertaining to the work I have done as USAFFE Captain with the American Forces when they landed in Pangasinan.


FELIX R. GABAT
LT. COL. AGD, FAIT
Asst. Adjutant Genral

Incls. 3

Mr. Jose de Guzman
Valenzuela ST.
3 Bat . 5th. Reg. ILAW (USPIF)

I have turned in my report to Guerrilla Hqts.
c/o Lt. Rogers 152 PB & DBa Rear Area. As per orders, I
gained recognition for PQOG 46th Reg. 45 Div. Lt. Col.
Laurel. Arms & munitions were issued.

I have tried to contact you, for continuation of
our S-2, please send me a note, & my appointment papers
as of Feb. 1, 1944.

We have inflicted in combat 14 Japs & 1 Spy killed.
Right now I am waiting for any further instructions.

I hope & pray you and yours are all well & safe.

SGD CHARLES ARMSTRONG
Alias, CRISTOBAL
35-5-2 - ILAW

P. S. Thru courtesy of friend
ROBERT HARRIS.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority AND 88576

UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULAR TROOPS
Philippines

Manila, 15 July 1945

Subject: PERSONAL HISTORY AND REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF
JOSE J. DE GUZMAN, COLONEL, FAIT

To : The Commanding General
USAFFE, APO 501

Thru : Gen. J. M. BAYS, Commanding General, FAIT

1. Being a Reserve Officer in the U. S. Army, ASN 0278133, I have never lost sight of my responsibility as such and of the oath I have taken. In view thereof, it is on record that I have offered my services to the colors as early as August of 1941 when I noted the tremendous preparation then being made; ready and willing to sacrifice my financial interests and excellent business positions at that time, not to mention the well-being of my family.

2. Because of a Certificate of Capacity for the grade of Captain, QMC, which I have held since 1938, I received a letter from the Adjutant General, HPD, that I was to be promoted to Captaincy effective October 31, 1941, if a vacancy existed. Certainly, such vacancy existed then. However, I did not receive the promotion. Notwithstanding this, I was not in the least discouraged, and fired by enthusiasm and willingness to be of some service to the cause for which the supreme efforts were being waged then, and are still being waged by the Democracies, and being loyal to my oath, altho I have not received official orders due possibly to the then existing confusion, I presented myself and volunteered to serve in my rank on December 28, 1941, at a time when Manila was being evacuated, disregarding the risks which my act entailed and the consequences attendant to the security and welfare of my family which necessarily had to be left behind, as well as my financial and business interests which were also left in jeopardy.

3. On the day I reported to Col. Frank Brezina, Dept. QM, whose office was then located at San Beda College, I was outfitted for Field Duty and ordered to proceed that same morning to Bataan, as OIC of convoy, reporting upon arrival at Bataan to Lt. Col. O. Harwood, then QM Bataan Forces. I was on duty in Bataan under Lt. Col. Harwood, in command of the Department QM Labor Pool and Assistant to Executive Officer of the OIC Gasoline and Oil Distribution, until the surrender. I was a member of the "death march" to Camp O'Donnell, Capas, Tarlac, wherein I was interned as P. W.

4. I was among those released on parole from Capas on July 2, 1942, as sick prisoner. Since my release, I have been under the medical treatment of Dr. Ocampo up to the early part of February, 1943.

5. I did not stop there, however, for even as early as October, 1942, I have been contacted by Col. Abyeen and talked about the organization of the underground movement to which I willingly and voluntarily assented. I attended the first meeting sometime in March 1943, of the Fil-American Irregular Troops, under Col. Hugh Straughn, No. 02515, USA in the third floor of the building occupied by the Manila Installment Co; owned and operated by Col. James Stevenson. At the said meeting, I was commissioned with the rank of Major with authority to organize and command the Third Battalion, Fifth Regiment, South Central Luzon Sector. I did not receive my actual appointment until June, 1943 when I was

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 88578

sworn-in accordingly. The History of the activities of this Unit is attached hereto as Inclosure No. 1.

6. Unfortunately, after the arrest of Col. Hugh Straughn, I was arrested along with many others of the FAIT members on August 21, 1943, and confined at the F. E. U. compound for 40 days. On September 29, 1943, I was released in skeleton form over my former self. I shall not attempt to dwell upon the bestiality of the Japanese Military in connection with the treatment accorded to prisoners charged with subversive acts, as this is a well known fact. After this release, I have been under the medical care of Dr. B. Sto. Domingo.

7. During my confinement, and up to about the end of November, 1943, my Executive Officer, then Captain Felix R. Gabat, took active command of the Battalion. The Officers and men of my former Unit were active in their usual assignments, as can be noted from the History of the Command. However, whatever information gathered had accumulated in the meantime. When I took over the command, I found that the usual contact had been lost and, in view of the uselessness of reports if they did not reach the authority concerned, I endeavored with utmost care to make connections.

8. Contact was made possible during the latter part of December, 1943, thru the late Capt. Braganza, who used to frequent at the house of his neighbor, one Mr. Thos. I. Weeks, No. 10 J. Ruiz, San Juan, where I also used to make calls; Mr. Weeks, being a long standing friend and business associate. The late Capt. Braganza then put me in touch with the late Maj. Ildefonso Fernandez (alias Maj. Hocson) who was the Liaison Officer of the Sixth Military District. The intelligence reports of my unit were, therefore, submitted in the meantime thru Maj. Fernandez whom I assisted in every way I could. On February 1, 1944, I appointed Capt. Charles W. Armstrong, Jr. as additional S-2 of my Unit, particularly to assist on some special information required by Maj. Fernandez.

9. I was prevailed upon to allow Maj. Fernandez to use my home as his Headquarters after the latter had made futile attempts to rent a space for that purpose. Col. Stevenson was approached by me as a last resort to use one of the rooms in his house, but in view of the sickness of Mrs. Stevenson, my wife willingly consented to the use of our home forgetting her security as well as my safety in view of the importance of the work then being undertaken. Furthermore, Maj. Fernandez was sickly at the time and needed care, as he had just come from the mountains. Our plans were to leave after 10:00 A. M. on February 16, 1944, to contact Maj. Philips (then known to operatives in Manila as "Milk of Magnesia") who was then located somewhere in Mindoro, following two of Maj. Hocson's staff who had left the day previous. However, my house was raided by Jap. M. Ps. at the unholy hour of 2:00 A. M. on the scheduled date of our departure, resulting in my arrest as well as the arrest of Maj. Fernandez, (Maj. Hocson). This arrest entailed a confinement in Fort Santiago (Cell No. 16) of 105 days. I was miraculously released on June 1st, 1944, but to date Maj. Fernandez is missing. I am led to believe that my release was due to my non-implication by Maj. Fernandez as pre-arranged by us in the event something happened, and who apparently owned the guilt. I have been under the medical care of Dr. Casas after this release.

10. By some fortunate circumstances after my release, I met one of the original organizers of the FAIT in the person of Col. Pablo N. de la Cruz (alias Col. Crosby), who informed me that he had promoted me, relived me of my Command and assigned me to work with him. I hardly functioned with him, nevertheless, due to my weakened condition, except for some intelligence reports I submitted to him from my command.

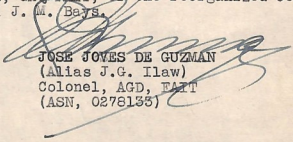
11. Sometime in August, 1944, I met Col. B. S. Araullo (alias

Gen. J. M. Bays) who acquainted me with the succession of the FAIT Command after the arrest of Col. Straughn, and told me that he was forming his staff and that he needed me. Col. Araullo was confined in the F. E. U. campus with me on my first arrest. I was not physically fit to undertake any work, but I told him I was willing to help in any way I could wherever he needed me. Nevertheless, he must not expect much of me. Whatever information reports I had, although absolutely "LAY LOW" was the policy, were transmitted to Col. Araullo and, in his absence, to Col. Enrique Rimando (Congressman), then Chief of Staff, FAIT.

12. In view of the tension in December, 1944, and believing that landing or landings were imminent on Luzon, I alerted my former Unit and such of the unit commanders as were within reach. I sent my former Executive Officer, Lt. Col. Felix R. Gabat, to the North (Pangasinan), with the mission to contact all FAIT men with definite instructions to continue harassing the enemy at every opportunity, and wherever possible to attach themselves to any Unit in the event the Zero hour came. As a result of this, members of my former Unit have done commendable work in Pangasinan. Lt. Col. Gabat with FAIT officers and men were the first to contact the first unit of the American Forces of Liberation that landed in Lingayen and San Fabian (see Incls. 1 and 2). I also sent Captain Charles W. Armstrong Jr. to Batangas, at his suggestion, on a mission to organize even a small unit there. His mission was a failure due to circumstances mentioned in his reports (see Incls. 3 and 4). Not contented with this, I again sent him there after the landing in Lingayen and at the same time took the opportunity to evacuate his family to some part in Batangas. However, I did not hear anymore from Captain Armstrong, Jr. until after the liberation of Manila when he came to see me and informed me that it was not possible for him to come back because he was picked up by the PQOG Unit and commissioned him as Major attached to the 11th Airborne. Major Armstrong had since then been reclassified and is now serving in his rank, attached with the Procurement Section of the USASOS.

13. After the liberation of Manila, altho still slightly "Under the weather", and believing it was my duty to return to Military control, I made attempts to report on February 19, 1945 to the CIC and the XI Corps as EX-BATAAN PERSONNEL. Since I was ordered to proceed to Calasiac, and being physically unable to do so, I requested that I be allowed to report later. I actually reported to the 5th Replacement Depot at Alabang on March 31, 1945, and was there assigned to the 283rd Replacement Co. until the PS Detachment arrived in that camp on April 16, 1945, to which latter organization I was transferred.

14. I served (unattached and unassigned) in the said PS Detachment as S-3 and Acting Executive under Colonel E. B. Dalao, CAC, USA, Commanding the Detachment, until I completely cleared myself from there on May 31, 1945, upon the advise of Colonel Bunker to return to my Guerrilla Outfit, for the time being, and work for its recognition, which I am doing now, having been assigned since April 15, 1945, as AC of S, G-2 of the Central General Staff which was to function until the overall Command of the FAIT was recognized, and now as Adjutant General, GHC-FAIT, of the reorganized Central General Staff under General J. M. Bays.


JOSE JOVES DE GUZMAN
(Alias J.G. Ilaw)
Colonel, AGD, FAIT
(ASN, 0278133)

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Authority NND 978078

Incls. 4

Nasugbu, Batangas P.I.
March 1st, 1945
c/o 11th., A.B., Rear Ech

SUBJECT: Report on History of
C.W. Armstrong Jr.
Capt. 3rd. Bat. 5th. Reg.
S-2 Fil-American Irregulars

TO: Carl F. Rogers 1st, Lt. C.A.C.
Guerrilla Hqs., Rear Area

1: On Feb. 1st, 1944 the undersigned was approached by 1st. Lt. Jose J. De Guzman of the U.S. Army Q.M.C., and was told by him that my services were needed in a patriotic cause. On my willingness to serve I was given the rank of Captain, in S-2 of the 3rd. Bat. 5th. Reg., Southern Central Luzon Irregular forces.

2: Aside from general intelligence work I was given the mission of securing a Roster of American Prisoners of war, in the Sto. Thomas Internment Camp, and a list of those prisoners supplying such information to our Australia contact. I completed the mission.

3: Following orders, when my G.O. was taken in for the second time by the Jap Gestapo, all activities, papers and other incriminating evidences were done away with. I narrowly missed arrest.

4: Upon his miraculous release I volunteered another mission. Which was to organize wherever possible the groups of small independent guerrillas roaming at large the area around Teal Lake in Batangas. I turned in the report that the groups I had encountered in a months time were renegades or just too wild for us to risk the process.

5: After the 11th. Airborne had taken Tagaytay Ridge, I had opportunity to observe good work done by the P.Q.O.G. guerrillas of the 46th, Reg. 45th. Div. under the command of Lt. Col. Laurel, who among many other good acts, killed a group of Japanese, fourteen in number and some spies. He and his men also took over the town of Talisay below the Ridge.

6: On Feb. 11th, 1945 Col. Laurel and one platoon of Guerrillas accompanied me thru the Jap lines for seven or eight miles, and we contacted the U.S. Forces. Upon my meeting Major Vanderpool U.S. Army, of the Guerrilla Forces, I was able to secure for this group their initial recognition, an official assignment, some arms, ammunition and medical supplies. They are at this date active under Captain Schomer on Tagaytay Ridge.

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7: On Feb. 12th, they acted as advance guard for one platoon under Lt. Hibner of the 19th. Combat Team, who were sent down the Tagaytay Ridge up till the Volcano Island in the middle of the Taal Lake, to rescue our party of American women and children.

8: An American citizen, I look forward to repatriation of my wife and two children to the United States, and submit this report for the record.

SGD CHARLES W. ARMSTRONG Jr.

SUMMARY OF WHAT I DID DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION

June 28, 1945

When the Japanese Army occupied the City of Manila in January 2, 1942, I went to report to the office of The Hale Shoe Company, Inc., at Canonigo Street, paco, where I was then employed as a Billing Clerk. We were all told to go home, and since then I helped my wife at the Bustillos Market selling miscellaneous foodstuff we to buy from Divisoria Market every morning. We continued doing this thing in order to earn our livelihood, most specially we had to support eight children. We did this with the help of our bigger boys, and in July, 1943, I thought of joining the guerilla, together with two of my boys, Vicente and Cesar. In July 16, 1943, I had been commissioned First Lieutenant in the FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULAR TROOPS, my son, Vicente, who was then in the Third Year, High School, when the war broke out in December 8th, 1941, was appointed First Sergeant, and Cesar, a Corporal. I received my commission from Major Jose J. de Guzman, who was our Battalion Commander, commanding the Third Battalion, Fifth Regiment. Our Regimental Commander was Lt. Col. Walter Bailey. My two boys were then Staff Couriers.

After my commission as First Lieutenant, I applied at the Sta. Mesa Slipway, which was under the Japanese Army, to be one of their Time-Keepers. Right there I started making reports of what the Japs were doing inside, and what I did to hinder the progress of their operations. They had exploited the forest products, specially lumber, which made them to operate the Finlay & Millar Timber Company successfully. This lumber mill is located next to the Sta. Mesa Slipway where they made repairs of Japanese fishing boats. These boats are the auxillary of the Japanese Navy, and one time I reported that in one of these boats there had been one whiteman, may be a W.P. Much as I would like to get in touch with this man, who, I suppose, was a Doctor, it had all been in vain, due to the fact that the Japs had always been on close-watch over what and which ever we did in that compound. I also had reported that at this Slipway, there had been a Welding Dept. fully equiped with all modern facilities that the Japs could manufacture all sizes of propellers for the wooden boats they built. These boats, I presumed, had to be used as sub-chasers as well as for inter-island operations. They were of the 100 ton class, and were all painted Navy Blue. There had been a Purchasing Dept. dealing on all make of motors of from 50 to 100 hp., also scrap irons, steel plates, steel cables and all kinds of tools and nails. I also had to report that I organized among my boys, those who were really very tough guys, to dump into the Pasig River all tools and machine parts they could get without being noticed by the Japs, also to smaugle those parts of machines very essential to motor-boats to their outside connections so that they could realize some money out of their dangerous jobs. They had to smaugle beltings too, because this item had been very scarce during those days, and besides very costly. The Japs had also exploited labor, and even went to the extreme of employing small boys of from 10 to 15 years old. At the slightest suspicion, they severely tortured laborers, and one time they had tied up one victim at the gateway and ordered all the 1700 employees including laborers to slap the face of the poor fellow and as a result, blood came out of his mouth, ears and nose. When we got out that evening, we thought that the man was already dead.

In August 19, 1943, Major Jose J. de Guzman, our Battalion Commander, had been arrested by Japanese M.P., and I had to report my reports to our Acting C.O., Capt. Felix R. Gabat. I had to report that the Japs had branded me as SPY, together with my co-employee, Lt. Alejandro Canon (P.A.), as we used to stay together most of the time, except when the Japs had been really very hot on us. One of the Japanese Operatives, who called himself, MR. SATAN, had been the one very active on us, and that fellow believed that SATAN is the most powerful on earth and heaven. I had asked him, in front of Captain Tanaka-who created SATAN, and every body laughed. So

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from that time on I refrained from making some argument with the said Mr. Satan. Even if those Japanese Operatives branded us spies, Captain Tanaka, who had been the Officer-in-Charge of that compound, did not believe at all that we had been such. Once these Japanese Officers believe that you are O.K., they consider you as among the Filipinos whom they could trust and call them very very good, up to the end. So we had been classified among those trusted Filipino employees in that compound, but in spite of this belief, the Japs Operatives had been always after us. Whatever we did and wherever we had been, even eating our lunch, these Japs had been on the close watch, which forced me to resign in December 31, 1943, without due formality. I had been lucky enough they did not force me to go back and so in January 1944, I had to help my wife at the Bustillos Market to sell fresh bangus, etc.

As I was then very near San Beda, I had to report all the Japs movements and what they did in that place. But in February 16, 1944, our Battalion Commander, Major Jose J. de Guzman, had been apprehended the second time by the Japanese M.Ps., and he turned over the command to Capt. Felix R. Gabat. I had reported to my Acting Commander that the Japs had been killing Filipino laborers at San Beda, by cutting off their heads, in groups of three and sometimes five at a time. The Japanese executioner had to kick the bodies of these victims to their graves prepared by themselves. This procedure had been very often done at that place. I had to report also that right at those newly constructed bodegas at the back of San Beda, the Japs had been dumping foodstuff, etc. I had to stay at the Bustillos Market with my wife up to March 1944, and in April I was able to work at the OSAKA SODA, Grace Park, thru the kindness of Captain Felix R. Gabat, my Acting C.O. I had to report that we had been manufacturing AMMONIA GAS, which had been very essential to the Japanese Navy. Aside to this product, we had to manufacture CAUSTIC OF SODA, CRUDE OIL AND LOW GRADE OF GASOLINE. The Japanese Navy had to supply that factory with Ammonia Sulphate, Copra Cakes, Bones of all kinds of animals, lime, etc. The Japs had also been buying water pipes, steel plates and steel cables. I only stayed at that factory up to August 1944, and when I left I had to go to the province to get some rice supply for my family, and at the same time had to report to my C.O. what I saw in those trips. I had to report to him that the Japanese had their Headquarters at Binalonan, Pangasinan, which is the next town to my home town, Asingan. The Japs at Binalonan had often times molested all the people in the barrios, including Tuboy, my home. My old folks had told me, and I had to report to my C.O. also, that these Japs had to get anything they wanted, such as hens, eggs, hogs, turkey, ducks and pigs, against the will of the country people.

In September 21 and 22, 1944, I had to suspend my going to the province due to the first bombing of City of Manila, and my wife and I had to contend ourselves, with our children eating whatever we had been able to get. But inspite of those hardships, I had to continue submitting my reports on the Japanese movements. As the Japs had been very very hot on guerrillas in the City in November and December, 1944, I was forced to take my whole family to my home town Asingan, Pangasinan. It was December 8, when we left the City, and arrived in Tuboy, Asingan, December 10th. While there, I had to meet several Combat Units of the Guerillas under Majors Ramsey and Lapham, and had to feed them often, with the help of all my relative. I had to identify myself to them, because they had been very suspicious, most specially towards City people. The fact that I was borned and brought up in that barrio, they did not continue to question my identity. We had to work together, and early in January, 1945, when the Americans landed in San Fabian, or say two days before the landing, this guerilla unit had to destroy the communication lines in and around that barrio, and was successful in killing three Japs and a Constabulary man passing by just the night before the landing.

When the Spearhead of the United States Sixth Army reached our barrio, we had to help them, by telling the locations of Japanese soldiers who were left behind in their retreat towards San Manuel

and one early morning when the Americans were already at Binalonan, three Japanese trucks loaded with soldiers forced their way to that town, only to find out that all of them were killed, except one Officer, who was able to escape to the fields where we had evacuated our families, and we had to tell to a G.I. passing by in one of the trucks, and the Jap was shot. After the Jap was killed, the old people around that place, together with the young ones, had to butcher the Jap with their bolos, due probably to their revenge on what these Japs had done to them.

After the United States Army Forces had reached the town of Asingan, we had to return to our houses located along the provincial road, and while there, the 340 Engineer Corp, Company C, had to in-camp at Tuboy, first along that road connecting Urdaneta and Tuboy, and then they transferred to a place near the Tuboy River, close to the Provincial Road, where the school house is located. We had to report to this Corp (Company C) that, on our belief, there were some Japanese soldiers around, because we found shoe prints very different to what the American soldiers' shoes. Besides, some corn fields in our barrio had been out of their ears, due to the fact that the Jap soldiers had been eating them raw, together with camotes and eggplants. Then one night, they assigned a night patrol with some guerilla combat unit, and had been successful of killing five out of the seven Japs in that place. Every now and then, we had to report to the 340 Engineering Corp, Company C, of the presence of Japanese Snipers.

In the early part of April, 1945, I had to leave my family in the province, and had to come to the City to find out as to whether my home had been destroyed by fire or shellings. Thank God, the Almighty, that my home was not destroyed, and I had to get my family back to the City.

After arriving in the City, I had to contact my Commanding Officer, Colonel Jose J. de Guzman, at San Juan, Rizal, and he told me that the General Headquarters of the FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULAR TROOPS would soon be reorganized, and so it was. I am then included in the General Staff, to take charge of the Postal Section.

Respectfully submitted,

Juan D. Caolli
JUAN D. CAOLLI
Captain - F.A.I.T.

HEADQUARTERS
3rd. Bat. 5th Reg. Scout Central
Luzon, Fil-American Irregular Forces

120 Blumentritt, San Juan
Manila
23 March 45

SUBJECT: Report on history of Mr. Mencarini

TO : U. S. Army, CHQ - G2

1. For the record this report is submitted attesting to the willingness to serve, despite personal danger and self sacrifice, of a Lady not a National of the United States.

2. On Feb. 8th, 1945 Mrs. Mencarini was contacted by a member of the above Guerrilla Unit. Lt. J. Hernandez, a officer in the Philippine Army, veteran of Bataan and former aide-de camp to General Pierce. Under instruction of Captain C. Armstrong, Lt. Hernandez approached Mrs. Mencarini and request-ed help be given us in carrying out a mission. Which mission was to secure for our base a complete roster of all internees in Sto Thomas Enternment Camp.

3. Mrs. Mencarini is famous for her aid to American Interness during the Japanese Occupation, and she was the only person on the outside, who had access to such records. Mrs. Mencarini, unhesitatingly agreed to help obtain the desired information.

4. After a period of time had elapsed, Mrs. Mencarini with help of a Mr. Duggelby, succeeded in obtaining a list of Internees, despite the fact tha t such a list was guarded in-formation jealously kept by the Japanese.

5. Mrs. Mencarini was closely watched, long suspicioned by the Japanese as being intensely pro-American, and active in the underground supply line to Sto. Thomas. She continued in her activities t o help the American Prisoners, and disregarded warnings by the undersigned that she was an the "List".

6. This Lady was killed together with her innocent husband, and Mr. Duggelby and other Americans active in underground work, by the Japanese Military police.

7. Mrs. Mencarini leaves two sons, who are at present staying at Sto. Thomas. It is requested that recognition be given for service rendered, and any possible aid to these two sons.

Submitted by:

(SGD) C. W. ARMSTRONG, Jr.
Captain S-2.

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PERSONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

1. NAME - Toribio R. Perez
2. Age - 38 yrs., (a) Date of Birth - April 5, 1907).
3. Bonafide Residence,
Basista, San Carlos, Pangasinan, P. I.
4. Nationality - Filipino.
5. Civil Status - Married.
6. Beneficiary - Pilar G. Perez.
(Relation - Wife)
7. No. of Dependants - Eight (8)
8. No. of Children - Five (5)
9. Educational Attainment:
 - (a) Intermediate Graduate - 1925
Bayambang Elementary School,
Bayambang, Pangasinan.
 - (b) High School Graduate - 1929
National University (Night Training Dept.)
Manila.
 - (c) FOURTEEN (14) years employed under
Transportation Department, Manila Railroad Co.,
1928-1941 (Dec. 24, 1941) as:
 1. Signalman
 2. Clerk - Freight & Express
outgoing or incoming.
 3. Telegraph Operator
 4. Ticket Seller
 5. Relief as Clerk, Operator
and Station Master.
 6. Station Master (passing the examination
with honors)
10. Finished Typewriting Course - 1935
Gregg Business College, Manila, Philippines.
11. Finished "Salesmanship" under
Business Management Course, I. C. S. Training
Scranton, Pa., U. S. A., at Manila, Philippines.
12. Associate in Arts - 1941
Arellano Law College, Manila, Philippines.
13. Commissioned as 1st Lieutenant July 17, 1943,
3rd Bn. 5th Regt., Fil-American Irregular Troops
under Col. Hugh Straughn, USA, 02515.
14. Promoted to Captain Oct. 19, 1944, by J. M. BAYS
Commanding of the Fil-American Irregular Troops,
now assigned in the GHQ - G-4.

Toribio R. Perez
 TORIBIO R. PEREZ
 Capt., (FAIT)
 GHQ - G-4.

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HISTORY OF MY ACTIVITIES DURING THE JAPANESE
ADMINISTRATION IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Prior to the outbreak of the war in the Philippines, I was employed in the Transportation Department of the Manila Railroad Company since 1938. My connection in the service had ceased on Dec. 24, 1941, when the station of Dagupan, was closed under the instruction of Capt. Gallop, U. S. Army Liaison Officer of the Manila Railroad.

On Dec. 16, 1941, desirous to serve my country, I presented myself voluntarily to a PA Officer in charge of volunteers from the different towns of Pangasinan. Unluckily I was not given the opportunity for the very reason that in the Transportation Department my services were very important in the company than to join the army.

Around the middle part of December 1941, all railroad employees received telegraphic instructions from the Central Office at Manila, placing them under Martial Law as they were made a part and parcel of the USAFFE. Being assigned in the telegraph service before and after the landing of the Japs in Lingayen Gulf, "FLASH" messages as to the approximate number of enemy planes passing over Dagupan, their directions, kind of motors whether single or double, the landing place of the enemies, etc., were transmitted to the Central Office at Manila, for the information of the GHQ of the USAFFE.

On Dec. 24, 1941, in accordance with the instruction as above mentioned, I went to San Carlos, Pangasinan, where I joined my family. Few months after the fall of Batuan and Corrigidor, underground movements had already existed in the Barrio of Basista, San Carlos, under the command of an American Mr. Bull, an old timer in the Philippines. With him was Major Miguel Acosta, who took command of the town of Malasiqui, and other nearby towns. On October 1942, I personally interviewed Mr. Bull, for my enlistment but I was advised to return on the following week. Few days after leaving the headquarters, there was a shooting between the officers and their men, so that realizing something was going wrong among themselves, I have decided not to affiliate with them. Not long after this, the organization was dissolved.

During 1942, I was twice called by a Japanese Capt. Jungo, at Dagupan Station, to return to my former service, with a sharp warning to cut my neck if I fail to submit. Realizing my dangerous situation I managed to escape with my family to Manila, so that, since Dec. 24, 1941, up to date, I never got connected in the railroad. Reasons as to why I failed to return to my former service after the landing of the American Liberating forces on this shores can be noted below.

On July 17, 1943, I was commissioned as 1st Lieutenant by Col. Jose J. de Guzman, Commanding Officer of the 3rd. BN. 5th Regiment of the FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULAR TROOPS, under Col. Hugh Straughn, USA, O2515. Lt. Col. Felix R. Gabat, was then at that time the executive officer. I was instructed to concentrate my works on "Intelligence Work" such as spying, sabotage, counteract enemy propaganda, telling the place and location of the Japanese military establishments, installations, dumps, warehouses, camps, kinds of weapons, movements of troops, their morale, their treatment to civilians most specially those caught for being guerrilla suspect, etc. These instructions were carried to the end, in spite of the Japs MP's intensive effort to put to an end of the work of the guerrillas by zonation.

Every time I got the opportunity to go near the enemy trucks, I always stuck sharp nails on the tires with the intention of causing blow-out. On several occasions, I was sent by my executive officer to the provinces in the north to see and report on the situation and movements of the enemies and contact and advise our brothers in arms to be more aggressive. I reported that between the towns of Angeles, Pangasinan, and Sanben, Parlac, the enemies were plenty and encamped in the civilian houses. Around one to three hundred enemy planes were camouflaged under the trees between Dava and Sabalacat, Pangasinan. Several big caliber guns were likewise mounted all along the road.

On August 1943, Col. Jose J. de Guzman, was caught by the Japs MP's and was taken to Fort Santiago and Lt. Col. Felix R. Gabat, executive officer took the command. The MP's and their pro elements being active, we were ordered to "LAY LOW" but in spite of this, I continue doing my assignment. Later on Lt. Col. Felix R. Gabat, sent me to Pangasinan, to meet our brothers in arms, and inform what happened to our C.O., and alerted the boys to be aggressive but careful. I instructed one Cpl. Epifanio de Armas, employed under cover as a villain in the railroad station at Bucayan, Pangasinan, to drain or three-out the grease or oil of all wagon-wheel axles to hasten the wearing out of same. By these means, the axles of the wheels when running without oil will ignite and sometimes if not often times causes the derailment of the train on the way.

Again on February 1944, Col. Jose J. de Guzman, was taken to Fort Santiago. After a couple of months stay in Fort Santiago, he was released on Sept. 29, 1944, being one of those pardoned by President Laurel. Due to the second arrest of Col. de Guzman, Lt. Col. Felix R. Gabat, sent me to the north to encourage our boys in that region. Corporal Epifanio de Armas, as above mentioned, had derailed one train engine pulling troops car and ammunition at San F. Man, on December 1943, when the enemy were busy with the train. Another sabotage work he (Cpl. E. de Armas) have done was the draining of the crude oil of engine 171 at Dagupan Station. Because of this, the said engine was not being used until the landing of the American at Kingsayen Gulf.

Going back to the middle of 1944, when I saw a Chocolate Candy wrapper which bears the statement "I SHALL RETURN" by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, I took same from Lt. Col. Felix R. Gabat, and went around with it to our men and even to civilian whom I could trust, to convince them that the American are really coming back to the Philippines very soon. By this means the boasting propaganda of the enemies that the American cannot come here, was in one way or another counteracted.

On Dec. 22, 1944, when trips to Manila was no longer safe especially people who are always watch by the Japs, I was sent from Pangasinan, by my executive officer Lt. Col. Felix R. Gabat, who was in that place working side by side with us, and delivered report on activities of our movement to Col. Jose J. de Guzman, at San Juan, Rizal.

Shortly after the landing of the American Liberating forces, at Dagupan, Pangasinan, when the spearheads of one of the advancing units reached the barrier of Dumpay, San Carlos, Pangasinan, on January 1945, I reported to one of the patrols of the advanced units, that, in a sitio of Palan, around 200 meters away from the culvert of the road going to Bayabang, Pangasinan, there stopped and resting under the trees behind the cemetery of Basista Independent Church, around 100 Japs

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soldiers retreating from the west. An hour later, there was firing of guns which lasted almost half an hour. The enemies retreated to the west leaving 5 or more dead body of their companions and almost all of their equipment, some of which were given away by an American Army officer to the civilians who went to the spot.

On March 1943, I contacted my former CO. at San Juan, Ribal, for instructions, as well as giving him information that Lt. Col. Felix R. Gabat, our present CO and some of our brothers in arms were attached to the American Forces at San Fabian, Pangasinan. And because of the instructions given to me by Lt. Col. Felix R. Gabat, to stay and work in GHQ, with our former CO. Col. Jose T. de Guzman, at Manila, I worked and still working up to date in the said GHQ of the FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULAR TROOPS, under Major General Bonifacio S. Areullo (G-PA) alias J. M. BAMB.


TORIBIO N. PEREZ
Captain, (FAIT)
GHQ - G-4.

SUMMARY REPORT OF INFORMATION (VERBAL AND WRITTEN) FURNISHED THE HEADQUARTERS, FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULARS TROOPS, COL. HUGH STRAUGHN, COMDG, SOUTHERN-CENTRAL LUZON FORCES, THROUGH THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, 3RD Bn, 5TH REGT., FROM SEPT., 1943 TO DEC, 1944.

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1. Last week, Sept., 1943, in Manila (verbal) ---- Informed the Executive Officer, Capt. F.R. Gabat, that: (1) Five Japanese fishing boats are active in Lingayen Gulf apparently laying mines, although carrying fishing nets, Actually a couple of these boats were seen from a native banca lowering a big round object at a point 3 or 4 miles off the coast of Anda, Pangasinan. That was about the second week of Sept., 1943. (2) Troop movements of Japanese soldiers in Pangasinan were intensified. Their movements were believed to be in connection with their rotation of garrison assignments. (3) Survey of the mountains in Rosario, La Union, bordering on San Fabian, Pangasinan, was being undertaken by Japanese engineers.

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2. November, 1943, through Runner ----- (1) Japanese soldiers on forced marches are proceeding from northern Luzon to the western part of Pangasinan by way of Sison, Pangasinan. Reliable information indicated that Japanese soldiers were making pill boxes along the coastline of Sual, Pangasinan. (2) Soldiers of the Philippine Constabulary under the Japanese told me that there was a plan to disarm all policemen and constabulary men then, except the officers and those on guard duty.

(3) February, 1944, through runner ----- (1) Japanese soldiers stationed at Binalonan, Pangasinan, were augmented. Strength of units assigned in Eastern Pangasinan was reported to some three regiments. (2) Japanese soldiers from Binalonan under an Engineer Officer stayed in San Fabian, Pangasinan, to supervise the construction of pillboxes along the beachline from east of Bued River to a point about 3 kilometers from Teblong, Mabilao, San Fabian. Pillboxes were made of light material like bamboos and some pieces of wood and by civilians drafted to forced labor.

4. June, 1944, through runner ---- (1) Japanese soldiers have been occupying strategic hills in San Fabian towards Rosario. Civilians in San Fabian have been recruited to construct and work on pillboxes and barracks in the hills. Pillboxes have been camouflaged with plants like camote, corn, cassava, etc. grown on top. (2) Japanese officers have been coming from Rosario, La Union, to San Fabian, Pangasinan to buy food stuffs, like fish and vegetables at practically nominal prices. Civilians hid their products.

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5. July, 1944, through runner----- (1) Civilian laborers recruited by Japanese officers say that a tunnel was being constructed in the mountains of Rosario, La Union, that Rails removed from the former MRR line from San Fabian to Bunday have been transported there. From this, ex-soldiers of the Philippine Army and working as laborers they say that big guns will be set up in the tunnel. (2) A net-work of trails was being made in the mountains of San Fabian and Rosario up to Sison, then to the mountain provinces. (3) ~~Any~~ clothing ~~items~~ were being loaded in trucks from Damortis and brought to Rosario in the supply dumps placed or set up ~~there~~. Food supplies and ammunitions were also being stored in Rosario.

6. September, 1944, through runner--- About twenty (20) Japanese freighters appeared in Lingayen Gulf during the first two (2) weeks of September, 1944, apparently evading some submerged craft outside the gulf. They appeared in the Afternoon, sometimes 8 or 6 in number, and then leave early in the ~~morning~~ at about 2:00 O'clock.

7. October, 1944, through runner ---- (1) Japanese planes presumably twin-engined medium bombers, were regularly flying over San Fabian from north to south direction, mostly in groups of nine (9) to eighteen (18) Seldom have planes of this type been seen flying the opposite direction. (2) Two Japanese medium bombers made a forced landings at the beach in San Fabian, apparently due to lack of gasoline. Oil was seen plenty.

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I certify that the above informations were transmitted by me to the Executive Officers Capt. F. R. Gabat, Inf. 3rd Bn., 5th Inf., Fil-American Irregulars Southern-Central Luzon Forces, during the periods indicated, after my appointment as Intelligence Officer on or about August 22, 1943.

Eduardo M. Garcia
EDUARDO M. GARCIA
1st Lieut., Inf

I certify to have received the above information from 1st Lieut. E.M. Garcia, Inf. who was acting as my intelligence officer in the northern part of Central Luzon.

FELIX R. GABAT
Capt. Inf
Ex-Officer
3rd Bn, 5th Inf
Fil-American Forces

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BRIEF REPORT OF MY ACTIVITIES DURING THE JAPANESE
OCCUPATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

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Authority RAND 888678

That on or about the 18th day of September, 1943, Capt. Felix E. Gabat, Guerilla Officer of the Fil-American Irregular Troops approached me. After some deliberate conference with him, he appointed me as 1st Sergeant Inf. in the Guerilla Forces of the Fil-American Irregulars as member of the Intelligence Section of said Military Organization. After assuming my post, the following is a brief report of my activities:-

Oct. 1943:- I visited all towns and places where Japanese Garrisons were established and after studying well the conditions of each Jap- Garrison, I prepared a sketch map indicating the correct places of each Garrison, the number of arms & soldiers of each garrison and also the means of transportation by which the garrison could be reached, then submitted it to my Executive Officer, Capt. Gabat;

Nov. 1943:- Rumors disclosed that two large size Japanese ships were said to be sinking in the Gulf of Lingayen. To verify the rumor I went to the beach and I saw two ships wrecked about two miles away from the shores of San Fabian. Viewing the position of the wrecked ships you will not doubt to say that they were either hit by sea mines or hit by a bomber somewhere in the pacific waters. The following morning I visited again the beach to see other developments and the shores from the town of San Fabian up to Damortis could be seen with boxes of Japanese Army Supplies. On the same day, the two ships were rescued by another pair of ships that came from the north and were pulled to harbor near the shores of Samortis.

Jan. 1944:- Japanese Officers coming from Camp Dau are frequently coming to all municipalities in Pangasinan compelling the Mayors to give about 50 laborers from each of their respective municipalities to work in the Air Base Project at Dau, Pampanga. Mayors and other public officials were threatened to be punished for non-cooperation for failure to comply with the order. The Prov. Governor and the P. C. Officers has also sent orders to all Mayors instructing them abide with said order;

Feb. 1944:- Grape-vine news and rumors disclosed that American Forces are nearing the Pacific waters. Japanese Authorities are this time busy building pill-boxes along the sea coast of Lingayen, Dagupan, San Fabian and as far as Damortis, La Union. The Japs ordered the Mayors of San Fabian, San Jacinto, and Mangaldan to give laborers to work in the project. The Mayors were very indifferrent to the order for the reason that they will not be given food. The Japanese Officers got mad and gave an order for the second time punishing severely anybody as a result for non-compliance. About 300 men are working in the said project;

March 1944:- Nine battleships appeated in Lingayen Gulf. They stayed there for almost three days and three nights and afterwards left for the north. According to some of the Japanese Soldiers who were patrolling near the beach said battleships came from New Guinea to deliver war materials and supplies in the Philippines;

May 1944:- Rumors about the presence of American Battleships in the Pacific. Fishermen from San Fabian testified of ~~sight~~ appearances of several submarines of the U. S. Navy while they are out in the sea fishing. I advised ^{them} not to tell to anybody what they have seen. A week after the Manila Railroad Co. issued an order to the effect that civilians could not ride the train. Long trains from the North passed three times a day towards the south fully loaded with Tanks, Trucks and ammunitions of different kinds. The coaches were full of Jap Soldiers, top of said coaches were also full of soldiers. Sometimes the train stop at San Fabian to get water and ~~for engine overhaul~~ and due to engine trouble. Every time the train stops

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I had the chance to get near the train and I have seen that about half of all the soldiers in the train were Taiwans few of them were Koreans. I asked one them where they came from and he said they came from Singapore;

June 1944:- About ~~ninety~~ Seven Thousand Japs started to occupy the nearby hills of San Jacinto, San Fabian and Rosario, La Union. They built pill-boxes along the slopes of the hills and were busy hauling tuck loads of food-stuffs to be deposited in the hills. Because of the difficulty of transportation in bring their cargo up the hills they forced civilians to carry their things for them. Any sign of reluctance once called by a Jap to do anything would mean punishment.

July 1944:- About one thousand Japs arrived in San Fabian. They occupied the Central School Building and the Roman Catholic Church Convent. These Japs were thin, pale and sickly. Their clothes were torn and dirty. They were hungry too. Approaching some of them who were roaming around looking for something to eat, I asked where they came from and told me that they came from Saipan. I have done this inquiry for several times and they answered me the same (Saipan). These soldiers rested in San Fabian for three days then proceeded towards the south by foot.

Aug. 1944:- At about 11:00 p. m. there was a continuous arrivals of Japs by thousands coming from the north. They occupied the Mun. Bldg, Convent, School buildings and also the big houses near the town. With them is their General named Takamami. According to the soldiers they came from Saipan. After resting for two days and two nights they moved to the town of Sual, Pangasinan on foot;

Sept. 1944:- On or about the 8th day of Sept. 1944, I was investigated by Japanese Military Police, charging me of connivance with the guerillas. few days before this investigation I got in contact with two guerilleros from La Union by the name of Jaime Jucutan and Orpilla. Altho I have given them good reasons I was tortured but not so much. Beginning that time the Japs began to keep strict vigilance on me. Realizing the dangers of future investigations, I pretended to be sick and went to Dagupan where I pretended to sick and under treatment in the Provincial Hospital. It was not long when I got in contact with a guerilla officer, Lt. Jose Ocampo of Rosales. I went with him to Rosales and oftentimes my mate in the performance of my work in the Guerilla Forces;

Oct. 1944:- I contacted also Moises Mayugba, a guerilla member of the La Union Units to whom I give one rifle and 500 rounds of ammunitions 30 cal. upon his request that he need it very badly because his companions are short of arms;

Dec. 1944:- While I was in Sto. Tomas in the village of Rawis, I saw about 15 U. S. planes raiding Damortis. There was a dogfight near the village where I am. I have seen about 3 Jap lanes crushing down the sea belching long lines of smoke as they crush down the sea. Two small motor boats of the Japs near the sea coast of Damortis were sunk by direct hits made by the U. S. planes.

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