

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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306-74 141ST INF, GEN PIO DEL PILAR DIVISION,
MND, ECLGA

DECLASSIFIED
Authority MND 883078



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

141ST INF, GEN PIO DEL PILAR DIV, MMD, ECLGA

NAME OF UNIT

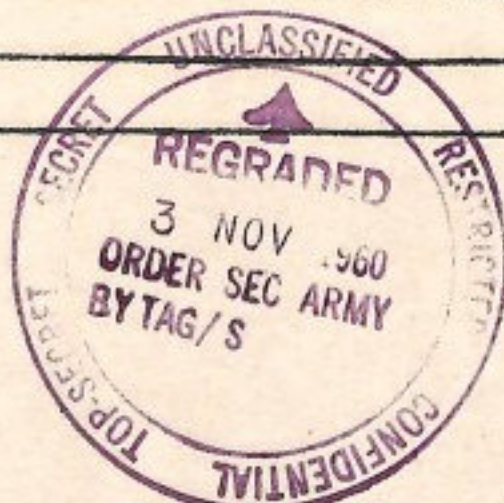
PLACIDO RAMOS

UNIT COMMANDING OFFICER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. Complaints
2. Investigating Officer's Notes
3. Supporting papers
4. Letter to Ramos informing him the unit is pending investigation - 9 May 46
5. Letter to Ramos re Casualties - 29 Jul 46
6. NFC letter w/TLR by Lt Bond - 11 Sep 46
7. NFC/RR ltr dtd 12 Jan '48

REMARKS:



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HEADQUARTERS
PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

GSCPI 201-SALCEDO JR, Filemon G. (Civ) APO 707
19 September 1947

SUBJECT: Request for Individual Recognition Re: ECLGA (USAFFE)

TO : Chief of Staff
Army of the Philippines
Camp Murphy, Quezon City

1. The request of Filemon G. Salcedo Jr., dated 14 March 1947, for individual non-casualty guerrilla recognition in the rank of lieutenant colonel, has been investigated.

2. The request is disapproved in the rank of lieutenant colonel but is approved in the rank of 3rd lieutenant. His period of recognition will extend from 4 February 1945 to 15 March 1945, both dates inclusive.

3. The 141st Infantry Regiment, General Pio del Pilar Division, MND, ECLGA, has not been favorably considered for recognition as a component part of the Philippine Army. In view of this fact, it is recommended that this recognition be made a matter of record by the issuance of appropriate orders recognizing Filemon G. Salcedo Jr., in the rank of 3rd lieutenant for the period indicated in paragraph 2 above.

4. It is further recommended that the subject individual be paid for such period as may be authorized by existing laws and regulations after adjudication and approval by the Recovered Personnel Division of this headquarters.

5. This recognition will not be used as a basis for recognition by the remaining members of this unit.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

CEBILINE LIME COBI:

FC K L HOFFMANN

s/ R. E. Cantrell
t/ R. E. CANTRELL
Captain, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

Redness is embossed

Chief of Staff

Longo, Manila, 1947. The subject of this report is Filemon G. Salcedo Jr., a member of the 141st Infantry Regiment, General Pio del Pilar Division, MND, ECLGA, who was recognized as a 3rd lieutenant for the period from 4 February 1945 to 15 March 1945.

FC COI E. W. HENRY

Lt Col W. M. Hanes:

Basic, Ltr fr Filemon G. Salcedo Jr., 766 Folgueras,
Tondo, Manila, dtd 14 Mar 47, to CG, PHILRYCOM, subj: Indiv
Guer Recgn.

Request is approved.

Lt. K. T. Rettstatt

W. M. Hanes
K. T. Rettstatt
W. M. Hanes
K. T. Rettstatt

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

MERVIN R. HOSKIE O-1176060
1st Lt PHILRYCOM

RECOMMENDATION OF THIS RECOMMENDATION
AND RECOMMENDATION WILL BE MADE AS A RESULT FOR
PHILRYCOM

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PHILRYCOM

10 September 1947
WFO

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
PHILIPPINE-MARKAS COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS

 : HEADQUARTERS : SEQUENCE NO.
 G-3 Form : PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND :
 No 2 : OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-3 : RADIO CITE
 : OFFICE RETAINED RECORD :

 G-3 File No. GSCP II 091 PI : DATE: 2 Jan 48

 SUBJECT: 141st Inf, General Pio del Pilar Div. : Type of Communication
 FROM : Mr. Placido C Ramos : letter

GROSS REFERENCES

FOR ACTION BY: :
 (File symbol only: SUSPENSE DATE: : CONCURRENCES

File	Initial	Date
GSCPU	Symbol:	:
	:	:
	:	:
OFFICER TAKING ACTION (and initials):	:	:
1st Lt George E Kemper	:	:
Policy: Non-Policy: Recommending	:	:
: Approval	:	:
:	:	:
(File Symbol)	(Action)	APPROVED

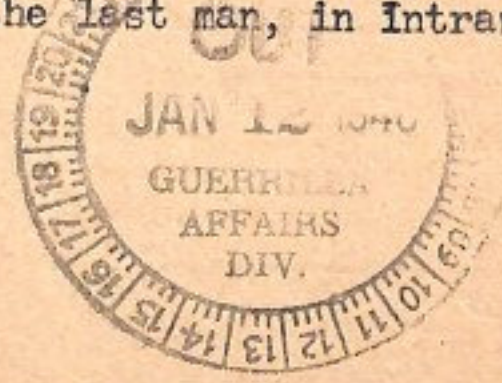
TO: _____ FOR: _____

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Lt Col Wallace M Hanes:

1. Basic, letter from Mr. Placido C Ramos to Commanding General PHILRYCOM, dated 13 December 1947, requesting reconsideration of the unfavorable decision rendered by this headquarters on 4 September 1946 on the request for recognition of the 141st Infantry, General Pio del Pilar Division.
2. Mr. Ramos has listed the unit's claimed activities as additional evidence in connection with his request for reconsideration.
3. In citing the activities of this regiment, Mr. Ramos claims that during the period from May 1942 to the arrival of the American Forces in Manila, elements of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd battalions killed a total of about nine Japanese, destroyed one airplane and a few drums of gasoline.
4. During the liberation, all men of the 1st and 2nd battalions are claimed to have fought with the liberating forces and the entire 3rd battalion is claimed to have been annihilated, to the last man, in Intramuros.
obviously a preposterous claim.

George Kemper
 1st Lt George E Kemper
 Concur: Capt E R Curtis
 Chief, Unit Branch



R

HEADQUARTERS
PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

GSCPU 091 PI /31

APO 707

Mr. Placido C. Ramos
329 Agata, San Andres Sub-Division
Manila, Philippines

12 JAN 1948

Dear Mr. Ramos:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 13 December 1947, requesting reconsideration of the unfavorable decision rendered by this headquarters on 4 September 1946 on the request for recognition of the 141st Infantry, General Pio del Pilar Division, and forwarding additional evidence in support of the claim of that unit.

During the initial investigation of this unit, full and just consideration was given to all pertinent records and substantiating evidence submitted in support of its claim, and a careful analysis was made of the activities of this unit from its inception. As a result, the request for recognition was not favorably considered on 4 September 1946.

In view of your request for reconsideration a thorough review has been made of all the evidence upon which the original decision of non-recognition was based, and the additional evidence forwarded in your letter of 13 December 1947. This study failed conclusively to reveal any material which would justify further consideration of the unit. In view of the complete absence of any basis for reconsideration, it is considered that no useful purpose would be served by further investigation.

We therefore regret to inform you that your request for reconsideration of the 141st Infantry, General Pio del Pilar Division, cannot be accepted.

This letter constitutes the final determination of and action upon the request for recognition of this unit.

The additional evidence forwarded in your letter of 13 December 1947 will be placed in the unit file for record purposes.

Sincerely,

R. E. CANTRELL
Capt. AGD
Asst Adj Gen

MAILED

GSCPU Comeback copy

2 Jan 48

CEK/rfo

Tel U 330

Lt Col Wallace H Hanes:

Basic, letter from Mr. Placido C Ramos to Commanding General PHILRYCOM, dated 13 December 1947, requesting reconsideration of the unfavorable decision rendered by this headquarters on 4 September 1946 on the request for recognition of the 141st Infantry, General Pio del Pilar Division.

1st Lt George E Kemper

Concur: Capt E R Curtis
Chief, Unit Branch

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OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
PHILIPPINE DIVISION
MANILA

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Vertical text on the right margin: 1st Lt, 01/11/48, 5 Jan 48, 01/11/48

DECLASSIFIED

Authority

NN0889078

PLACIDO C. RAMOS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
MANILA

Office:
300 Samanillo Bldg.
619 Escolta

Residence:
329 Agata, San Andres
Subdivision

December 13, 1947

The Commanding General,
PHILRYCOM
APO 707

S i r :

As Commanding Officer of the 141st Infantry, General Pio del Pilar Division, MMD, ECLGA, I have the honor to ask for a reconsideration of your order denying recognition of this unit as an element of the Philippine Army on the following grounds:

1. The investigator did not submit to you the correct and true facts as gathered during the investigation of this unit and which constitute evidence showing that the men in this unit have maintained organized military force in the field in effective opposition to the enemy during the Japanese occupation and in the battle for liberation.

2. In addition to those already specified in the history of this organization, I hereby submit to your consideration some of the combat activities which this organization undertook in resisting the enemy, to wit:

COMBAT ACTIVITIES

2 a. In May, 1942, elements of the 1st Battalion attacked the Japanese guards at the Rizal Memorial Stadium, killed two of them, and withdrew after succeeding in capturing four Japanese rifles, some rounds of ammunition and other foodstuffs, and destroyed other supplies, such as gasoline, etc.

3 b. Elements of the 2nd Battalion ambushed three Japanese officers in December, 1942, at the corner of Vito Cruz and Dewey Boulevard, killed them and threw their bodies into the water.

2 c. In February or March, 1943, elements of A Company, 1st Battalion, attacked a Japanese army truck loaded with Japanese soldiers at the Vito Cruz Extension, San Pedro Makati, near the South Cemetery, killing two Japanese and wounding the others.

1 d. In August, 1943, elements of the 1st and 2nd Battalions assaulted the Philippine Manufacturing Company, destroyed some drums of caustic soda, and cut down one Japanese guard. In the same period these men attacked the Compañia General de Tabacos,

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Authority NN0889078

PLACIDO C. BARRON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MANILA, PHILIPPINES

The undersigned, Placido C. Barron, Attorney at Law, Manila, Philippines, in compliance with the provisions of the Philippine Bill of Rights, Chapter 1, Section 1, of the Philippine Constitution, hereby certifies that the following is a true and correct copy of the original document on file in his office:

1. The investigation of the case of the undersigned, Placido C. Barron, Attorney at Law, Manila, Philippines, in compliance with the provisions of the Philippine Bill of Rights, Chapter 1, Section 1, of the Philippine Constitution, hereby certifies that the following is a true and correct copy of the original document on file in his office:

2. The undersigned, Placido C. Barron, Attorney at Law, Manila, Philippines, in compliance with the provisions of the Philippine Bill of Rights, Chapter 1, Section 1, of the Philippine Constitution, hereby certifies that the following is a true and correct copy of the original document on file in his office:

3. The undersigned, Placido C. Barron, Attorney at Law, Manila, Philippines, in compliance with the provisions of the Philippine Bill of Rights, Chapter 1, Section 1, of the Philippine Constitution, hereby certifies that the following is a true and correct copy of the original document on file in his office:



- 2 -

which was being used as depot by the Japanese Army, destroying several drums of gasoline and carried with them some rounds of ammunition.

e. In April, 1944, elements of the 2nd Battalion proceeded to Tugatok, Caloocan, Rizal, and in the night destroyed the shop installations of the Japanese located in the cockpit and punctured several empty drums which were being manufactured in said shop, and after exchange of fire with the Japanese guards, killed one of these while our force suffered one casualty.

f. In October, 1944, elements of the 3rd Battalion destroyed an airplane parked along Dewey Boulevard near the Luneta Hotel, and set on fire a gasoline depot at Port Area.

g. In December, 1944, these men of the 3rd Battalion, during an air raid, attacked and killed Japanese soldiers in the Walled City.

h. On February 10, 1945, all the men of the 1st and 2nd Battalions fought with the Americans in the liberation of Paco, Ermita, Melate and Intramuros. They fought with the Americans until Manila was liberated.

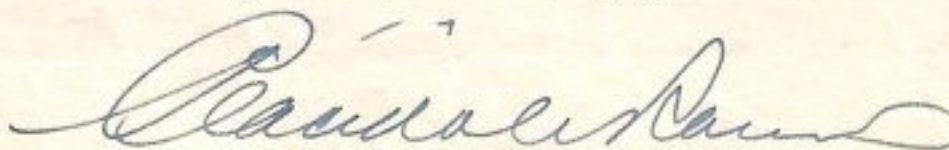
2 i. As the men of the 3rd Battalion had Intramuros as their sector we lost contact with this unit during the battle for the liberation of Manila, and not one of them survived. It is presumed that all the men of the 3rd Battalion, from its Commanding Officer down to the lowest private, were all casualties.

j. The men under the 1st and 2nd Battalions as well as the men of the Regimental Staff fought during the battle for the liberation of Manila in conjunction with the 129th Infantry and 145th Infantry, 37th Division, U. S. Army. Several of them were killed and wounded.

The foregoing activities are only some of the combat services of this unit. They are not exhaustive. To enumerate all activities of this nature will require a long and tedious list. However, we are ready to relate and prove them all should you choose to order a reinvestigation. What we have narrated above and in the history of this organization, I hope will afford sufficient grounds for extending recognition to this organization as an element of the Philippine Army.

With the hope of a favorable consideration of this request, I remain

Very respectfully,



which was being used as depot by the Japanese Army, destroying several drums of gasoline and carried with them some rounds of ammunition.

e. In April, 1944, elements of the 2nd Battalion proceeded to Tuzok, Caisocan, Misal, and in the night destroyed the shop installations of the Japanese located in the cockpit and destroyed several empty drums which were being manufactured in said shop, and after exchange of fire with the Japanese guards killed one of these while our force suffered one casualty.

f. In October, 1944, elements of the 3rd Battalion destroyed an airplane parked along lower highway near the Lungs Point, and set on fire a gasoline depot at Fort Area.

g. In December, 1944, these men of the 3rd Battalion, during an air raid, attacked and killed Japanese soldiers in the Walled City.

h. On February 10, 1945, all the men of the 1st and 2nd Battalions fought with the Americans in the liberation of Ilocos Norte, Misamis and Intermuros. They fought with the Americans until Manila was liberated.

i. As the men of the 3rd Battalion had Intermuros as their sector we lost contact with this unit during the battle for the liberation of Manila, and not one of them survived. It is presumed that all the men of the 3rd Battalion, from the Command, the Officer down to the lowest private, were all casualties.

j. The men under the 1st and 2nd Battalions as well as the men of the 3rd Battalion fought during the battle for the liberation of Manila in connection with the 12th Infantry and 14th Infantry, 37th Division, U. S. Army. Several of them were killed and wounded.

The foregoing activities are only some of the combat activities of this unit. They are not exhaustive. To enumerate all activities of this nature will require a long and tedious list. However, we are ready to relate and prove them all should you choose to order a reinvestigation. What we have narrated above is the history of this organization, I hope will afford you some grounds for extending recognition to this organization and the Government of the Philippine Army.

Very respectfully,
and the hope of a favorable consideration of this request.

Very respectfully,
[Signature]



Folder # 8

308-54

WASH DC/ARB/150 Tel U 444

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Authority NND883072

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

#308-18

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES WESTERN PACIFIC
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
APO 707

GSCPG 091 PE -

4 September 1946
11 Sept. 46 Pan

Mr. Placido C. Ramos
329 Agata Street
Manila, Philippines

Dear Mr. Ramos:

The Commanding General has directed that you be informed that the "141st Infantry, General Pio del Pilar Division, 1st Bn, ECLGA," purporting to be a guerrilla organization under your nominal control, is not favorably considered for recognition as an element of the Philippine Army.

A set of general requirements for guerrilla recognition, established by General MacArthur during the liberation of the Philippines, has been used as a guide in considering the record of this unit. After careful investigation and full consideration of all available substantiating records and testimony of witnesses having pertinent knowledge, recognition of this guerrilla unit is not deemed to be warranted because of reasons mentioned below:

- a. The unit was not maintained satisfactorily in the field in opposition to the enemy.
- b. Adequate records were not maintained (names, ranks, dates of enlistment or joining, dates of promotions, and necessary related information).
- c. Unit did not show satisfactory continuity of activity and organization.
- d. Many members apparently lived at home, supporting their families by means of farming or other civilian pursuits, and assisted the guerrilla unit on a part time basis only.
- e. Record of service was not substantiated by sufficient acceptable evidence.

The next of kin of those members of the 141st Infantry who lost their lives in action against the common enemy may present claims for the recognition of those casualties. Attached for your information is a copy of those requirements.



GSCPG Comeback Copy

4 Sept 46

RJM/HLC/GRB/150 Tel U 444

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It is requested that you comply with the provisions of Executive Order No. 68, by the President of the Philippines, dated 26 September 1945, copy attached.

Sincerely,

W. P. MOORE
Lt. Col., AGD
Ass't Adj Gen

2 Incls:
Executive Order No. 68
Requirements for Guerrilla
Casualties

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

APC 707
July 1946

Report on the "141st Inf. Gen. Pio del Pilar Div.
MMD, ECLGA."

In accordance with verbal instructions from Chief of Section, Guerrilla Affairs, G-3, AFWESPAC, Lieutenant George R. Bond proceeded to San Andres, Manila to contact the "141st Inf. Gen. Pio del Pilar Div. MMD, ECLGA," in order to determine whether or not this organization should be recognized by the United States Army. The following report is a summary of the investigation and the basis for the recommendation.

HISTORY

In December 1941, at Ternate, Cavite, Placido C. Ramos, gathered together the nucleus of a guerrilla organization, but due to the counter battery fire of the Americans and the Japanese he was forced to move to Manila. During 1942 he organized three battalions, consisting of three thousand men. In June 1943 his unit became a member of the Manila Military District, and was known as the "141st Inf. Gen. Pio del Pilar Div. MMD, ECLGA."

The primary activities of the unit were the disseminating of war news, gathering of intelligence, and minor sabotage. The unit also smuggled some fire arms to guerrillas in the outlying provinces.

In April 1944, the then commanding officer of the MMD, was captured and killed by the Japanese, this unit lost contact with the MMD from that time on. In Sept. 1944 when there was a great deal of Japanese pressure on guerrillas in Manila the Commanding officer of the subject unit ordered all his principal officers to leave Manila and join up with other guerrilla units.

When the Americans landed in Manila, the unit was well scattered, and as a unit this organization was not attached to any American unit, with the exception of a few who acted as guides for the Americans entering the city. The unit was disbanded in the first week of March 1945. No members of this unit have previously been recognized.

FINDINGS

The following named persons are those interviewed by the contact team and their statements are the basis for the findings:

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1. Jorge Sanchez - Col., Commanding Officer of the MMD.
2. W. Gregorio - Col., Chief of Staff of the MMD.
3. Augusto Buenaventura - Col., Adj. General of the MMD.
4. Ramon Eshem - Col., G-2 of the MMD.
5. Pedro Arenas - Head of the Arenas Propaganda Group of the MMD.
6. Placido Ramos - Lt. Col. CO of the subject unit.
7. Sergio Lopez - Lt. Col., Executive officer of the subject unit.
8. Florentino S. Olvena - Major, Intelligence operative, of the subject unit.
9. Gorgonio Velasco - Major, S-1 of the subject unit.
10. Filemon Salcedo - Lt. Col., S-3, of the subject unit.
11. Diosdado Santos - Capt., Intelligence officer in the subject unit.
12. Francisco De Los Santos - CO of "B" Co., of the subject unit.
13. Sabastian Santo Domingo Sr. - Major, CO of the 1st Bn., of the subject unit.
14. Tomas de Castro - Capt., CO of "A" Co. of the subject unit.
15. Magnosan Miguel - Pvt., in the subject unit.
16. Francisco Prieto - Cpl. in the subject unit.
17. Lepoldo Cataluna - Sgt., in the subject unit.
18. Nicanor Eusebio - Pvt., in the subject unit.
19. Victorio De La Cruz - Sgt., in the subject unit.

Upon investigation of the subject unit it was learned that the unit was not active as such. The majority of the members interviewed held down civilians jobs in addition to their guerrilla activities.

It was stated by the commanding officer of the subject unit, that the main reason that he submitted his unit for recognition was to obtain some recognition for those who were casualties.

The majority of the activities of the unit were done on the initiative of few individuals, and the majority of those were killed by the Japanese.

It was found that, when the Japanese captured the overall leaders of the MMD, the subject unit lost contact with them and from that time on, due to the pressure of the Japanese, the unit ceased to function as such. In fact, the commanding officer of the subject unit ordered his principal officers to go to the outlying provinces and join other guerrilla units because the Japanese were making a concerted drive against the guerrillas in Manila.

Lack of definite organization was found in that of the three thousand members that the unit claims to have had, the roster submitted only includes about two hundred names. It was stated that, when the unit commanders were caught by the Japanese, the commanding officer of the subject unit lost contact with the subordinate units.

When the Americans arrived in Manila, the unit was not attached to any Army unit but certain individuals rendered service as guides to the Americans.

The unit has no supporting papers of any value. It was difficult to find any accurate information about this guerrilla unit since all those who could give fairly accurate information have been killed by the Japanese.

Col. Sanchez, CO of the MMD, recommends that the unit be not recognized.

POLITICAL ASPECT

This unit does not appear to have any political affiliations or aspirations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

After careful consideration of the statements made by the present members and an analysis of the documents presented, it is recommended that the "141st Inf. Gen. Pio del Pilar, MMD, ECLGA," be not favorably considered for recognition.

2 AB vcm
GEORGE R. BOND
2nd Lt., Inf., O-1339838
Contact Team "1".

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES WESTERN PACIFIC
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

GSCPG 091 PI
Mr. Placido C. Ramos
329 Agata Street
Manila, P. I.

- APO 707
29 JUL 1946

GSCPG Comhback Copy

Dear Mr. Ramos:

With regards to the fifty two (52) casualties of the 141st Infantry, General Pio Del Pilar Division, MMD, ECLGA, request that there be forwarded to this headquarters the enclosed forms completed in triplicate according to enclosed instruction sheet and letter entitled, "Information Concerning Guerrilla Casualties".

Sincerely yours,

W. F. MOORE
Lt. Col. AGD
Asst Adj Gen

3 Incls:

1. Guerrilla Affairs Branch Forms No. 2, in triplicate.
2. Instructions for Form No. 2.
3. Information Concerning Guerrilla Casualties.



Lt. Col. Hugh E. Carnahan:

Letter from AFWESPAC, Headquarters to Mr. Placido C. Ramos, 329 Agata Street, Manila, P. I., regarding guerrilla casualties of the 141st Infantry, General Pio Del Pilar Division, MMD, ACLGA.

Request that there be forwarded to this headquarters the enclosed Forms No. 2 completed in triplicate according to enclosed instructions sheet and letter entitled, "Information Concerning Guerrilla Casualties".

2nd Lt. M. V. Tinog/apa

25 July 46 EJM/HIC/NVT/apa Tel CH 725

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Authority NND 88 3072

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EAST CENTRAL LUZON GUERRILLA AREA
MANILA MILITARY DISTRICT
A BONIFACIO ARMY CORPS.
GENERAL PIO DEL PILAR DIVISION
141st INFANTRY REGIMENT

329 Azata, Manila
16 April 1946

To: Lt. Gen. Wilhelm D. Styer, Commanding General,
AFWESPAC, APO 707
SUBJECT: Request for information on Application for
Recognition

Under date of 26 January 1946, we submitted with the Guerrilla Affairs Branch, AFWESPAC, a history and roster of the 141st Infantry Regiment, Gen. Pio del Pilar Division, Manila Military District, ECLGA, as prerequisites to its recognition. Until now we have not witnessed any perceptible action thereon. May we be favored with information on the consideration you have taken on the recognition of this organization?

As can be seen from its history, the underground activities of this organization, directed against the enemy, started as early as December, 1941, immediately after the outbreak of the war, and lasted throughout the entire period of enemy occupation until the liberation. These activities consisted of intelligence, sabotage, propaganda, acquisition of firearms, war equipment, food, and medicine for comrades in the mountains, and combat. Of the total strength of this regiment as organized during the enemy occupation only 180 members have so far been accounted, of whom 51 are listed as dead or missing, and 129 alive. Data of the men under Company C, 1st Battalion, Companies B and C, 2nd Battalion, and the entire 3rd Battalion are not available due to the death of their commanding officers. It is most probable that they are all dead, especially those composing the 3rd Battalion who were operating in intramuros. If these men could have been accounted for our casualty list would have been considerably swelled.

The fortunate survivors as well as the bereaved families of the departed members are anxious to know whether the unit which they wholeheartedly organized during the darkest hours of enemy occupation to make collective resistance against the enemy more effective, and in whose ranks they made untold sacrifices of life, liberty, and property would be spurned with disapproval or accorded the due honor of recognition. While we do not doubt that America will keep the faith for those who genuinely fought underground on her side yet any unjustified delay in extending justice to the men of this organization may tend to engender in their hearts the seed of disillusionment and lead them to believe that there is no difference between America's lavish promises and those of the Japanese. For it must be understood

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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General
General

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Authority NND 88 3072

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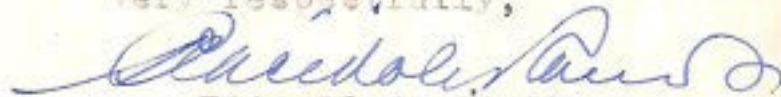
- 2 -

that the sear left in us by the Japanese protestations of benevolence and magnanimity which turned out to be glaring selfishness and avarice is still unhealed.

General, please help those of us who have unfailing faith in America's sincerity to arrest the growing tide of such feeling of despair on the part of our men by hastening action on our application for recognition.

Assuring ^{you} of the deep appreciation of the members of this unit for your interest in the cause of those who fought the enemy during their cruel occupation, I beg to remain

Very respectfully,



PLACIDO C. RAMOS
Commanding Officer
141st inf. Rest., 400M, ECLGA

C-95



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Authority NND 88 3072

EAST CENTRAL LUZON GUERRILLA AREA
MANILA MILITARY DISTRICT
A. BONIFACIO ARMY CORPS
GENERAL PIO DEL PILAR DIVISION
141st INFANTRY REGIMENT

329 Agata, Manila
26 January 1946

HISTORY OF THE 141st INFANTRY REGIMENT.

ORGANIZATION:

ORIGIN.- In December, 1941, when the Japanese forces were advancing in a two-pronged drive from their beachheads in Lingayen Gulf and Atimonan, and the USAFFE were retreating to Bataan, and it all seemed clear that the civilian population would be left to their fate in the hands of the invaders, Gorgonio Velasco, Isidoro L. Fabio, and I wrote from Ternate, Cavite, a letter to Gen. MacArthur, informing him of our plan to organize a guerrilla unit to harass the enemy from behind and asking for authority therefor. The letter was forwarded personally to the HQ. of the Philippine Army in Manila by Diosdado Santos, who is now processed in the Philippine Army Air Force. No answer was ever received. We decided then in Ternate, Cavite, nevertheless, to proceed with laying down the groundwork of the organization. I requested Gorgonio Velasco to assist me in this task. During the whole month of January, 1942, we two alone were operating together, doing intelligence work in the mountains of Ternate, Cavite. This activity will be related later.

In February, 1942, my family and I returned to Manila as my hometown of Ternate, Cavite, was then subjected to heavy artillery fire from USAFFE harbor fortifications. Gorgonio Velasco was left in Maragondon, Cavite, to carry on as much as it could be possible intelligence activities.

On 10 February 1942, or thereabout a group of close friends of mine whose loyalty to the cause of the United Nations was beyond cavil gathered in my house to listen from my radio set to broadcasts from the Voice of Freedom, and through short wave from San Francisco, BBC, Moscow Radio, Australian Broadcasting Corporation, and other friendly radio stations. These friends were Messrs. Sergio Lopez, Tomas de Castro, Florentino S. Olveña, Lorenzo Enriquez, Eusebio Salazar, Timoteo S. Villar, Teofilo Ganaden, Prof. Jose P. Apostol, Chance, and later on Lt. Mariano Tamayo, and others. From then on these gentlemen frequented my house almost every evening to listen to such broadcasts. During such gathering in February, 1942, we

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discussed and planned the organization of a guerrilla unit, primarily, to undertake intelligence and sabotage operations against the enemy. Our aim was to form a regiment with our small group as its nucleus. A staff was created with the following as its components: - Placido C. Ramos, Commanding Officer, Sergio Lopez, USAFFE Officer, Executive Officer; and Adjutant; Gorgonio Velasco, S-1; Teofilo Ganaden, S-2 and S-3; and Florentino S. Oliveña, S-4. Tomas de Castro was not included because he was then attached to another guerrilla unit.

ORGANIZATION OF REGIMENT.- In August, 1942, Sergio Lopez and I consulted Col. Amando Dumlao, who was then recently released as USAFFE POW from the Capas Concentration Camp, informed him of our plan to form a patriotic organization to carry on underground activities against the enemy even along military lines, and requested him to be our Military Adviser. Col. Dumlao approved our plan and readily consented to become such adviser.

In organizing the regiment we followed this plan:- The Regimental CO was to appoint all the members of the regimental headquarters, and his Staff; and the battalion commanders; these battalion commanders would choose in turn their respective battalion headquarters and staff and appoint the company commanders; the company commanders would form their respective company headquarters and appoint the platoon commanders; and the platoon commanders would form the platoon headquarters, and appoint the section commanders, select the squad-leaders and the enlisted men.

Under this plan the appointing officer would be known only by those appointed directly by him. Thus, only the members of the regimental headquarters and staff and the battalion commanders would be able to know the regimental commanding officer while the company commanders and those below this rank would not be in a position to know him. The reason for adopting this system was that in the event a member was arrested by the Japanese and forced to squeal, he could point only to the officer who appointed him; and this appointing officer, in order to save his immediate superior must have to flee away, and with a gap thus created by the disappearance of this officer pointed out, the other officers in the organization would not be known. The organization would then continue to exist notwithstanding the arrest of a member and the disappearance of another one.

We adopted this plan because of the bitter experience we had with other similar underground patriotic organizations where the arrest of a mere private was followed by

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the wholesale arrest of all the members of the organization, thereby wiping out entirely the whole unit and causing the loss of lives of numerous brave Filipinos who could have otherwise been of greater service to their country and the cause of the United Nations.

Of course, under our plan, chain of command was sacrificed. We have, however, emphasized that we were like points acting independently and isolated from each other, save in some instances, but working harmoniously together for the interest of the cause. For during the occupation our only weapon was wit to match against the Japanese overwhelming force. It was only through wit that we were able to defeat the enemy.

Another system we followed was to assign a member a war name by which he was known to another in the organization so as to make identification extremely difficult.

In March, 1942, Sebastian Santo Domingo, who was an officer in the pre-war Manila Police, was appointed CO of the 1st battalion. He immediately took steps to organize his battalion.

In April, 1942, Amando Dumlao, Jr., a student of the Philippine Military Academy was given charge of organizing the 2nd battalion. This proceeded at once to do the task.

In June, 1942, Apolonio Catumber was appointed CO of the 3rd battalion.

On 16 September 1942, I appointed Filemon Salcedo, Jr., a USAFFE Officer, POW and released from prison camp, as S-3, thus relieving Teofilo Ganaden of this duty.

While the organization of these three battalions was proceeding cautiously, in May, 1943, Col. Patricio Gonzales known as P. Gatson, and who was the Chief of Staff of the Manila Military District of the East Central Luzon Guerrilla Area, in representation of the then Major Edwin P. Ramsey, and accompanied by Sergio Lopez, approached me and invited us to join the unit he was then representing. After some discussion, and in our desire to contribute to the unification of guerrilla forces in the Philippines, we accepted the invitation. Our organization became attached to the Gen. Pio del Pilar Division as 141st Infantry Regiment. The CO of this Division was Atty. Mauricio Carlos, known as M. Aguila.

I was made the CO of the regiment with the Rank of

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Lt. Col., copy of the appointment is attached as Exh. "A". Sergio Lopez was appointed Executive Officer with the rank also of Lt. Col.

In August, 1943, I organized a medical unit and appointed Jose L. Abueg, a medical student in the College of Medicine, U. P., and an intern in the Philippine General Hospital, as head with the rank of Captain.

In September, 1943, Teofilo Ganaden was transferred from my staff to the Central Staff of the Manila Military District. I then appointed Ochozo, whose full name I do not now remember, a former intelligence officer in the United States Army, my S-2 with the rank of Major. Again, this important officer was taken in March, 1944, from my staff and placed under the G-2 of the Central Staff of the Manila Military District. Col. Patricio Gonzales suggested me to put in Doctolero, an engineer, as my S-2. This was not materialized because a few days after the suggestion was made Doctolero was arrested by the Japanese Military Police. Since then we did not see him any more. The work of the S-2 devolved in the operatives under this branch of the service. In May, 1944, Prof. Jose P. Apostol who was till then in charge of the propaganda activities, a former Professor in Economics in the University of the Philippines, Executive Secretary of the Institute of the Pacific Relations, was appointed S-2 with the rank of Major.

REORGANIZATION OF THE REGIMENTAL STAFF.- With the evacuation in September, 1944, of Florentino S. Oliveña to the province, the S-4 was filled by Modesto Somera, then assistant S-4, with the rank of Captain. Florentino S. Oliveña was made intelligence operative in the province of Pangasinan. The Regimental Staff as it stood then till the liberation is as follows:

Lt. Col. Placido C. Ramos, Commanding Officer
Lt. Col. Sergio Lopez, Executive Officer
Major Gorgonio Velasco, S-1
Major Jose P. Apostol, S-2
Major Fileman Salcedo, Jr., S-3
Captain Modesto Somera, S-4
2nd Lt. Oscar L. Ramos, aide to the CO

INTELLIGENCE OPERATIVES UNDER THE CO:

Capt. Diosdado Santos
Capt. Marciano Mapaneo
1st Lt. Olimpio Mapaneo

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INTELLIGENCE OPERATIVES UNDER THE CO: (Continued)

2nd Lt. Monico Ninon
 2nd Lt. Adolfo Distrito
 Sgt. Iluminado Garcia
 Sgt. Pedro Mamañgon
 Cpl. Francisco Zapanta
 Pfc. Jose Bigyan
 Pvt. Leonor Huerto

INTELLIGENCE OPERATIVES UNDER THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER:

Major Florentino S. Olveña	
Major Alfonso L. Quintans	
Capt. Juan Maramba	Capt. Mariano Carpio
Capt. Arnulfo Quintans	1st Lt. Rafael M. Sumera
Capt. Rufino N. Santos	2nd Lt. Anastacio Resurreccion
1st Lt. Modesto Cunanan	2nd Lt. Rafael Aunario Jr.
Sgt. Francisco Cunanan, Jr.	
Sgt. Bienvenido Santos	

INTELLIGENCE OPERATIVES UNDER S-1:

Sgt. Gomez Linayao
 Sgt. Romualdo Distor
 Sgt. Pedro V. Distor
 Pvt. Atanacio Casteloy
 Pvt. Francisco Ramos
 Pvt. Julian Catalasan
 Pvt. Baldomero Ocnaya

INTELLIGENCE OPERATIVES UNDER S-2:

2nd Lt. Wenceslao N. Pescante
 2nd Lt. Jose V. Jorge

INTELLIGENCE OPERATIVES UNDER S-3:

Capt. Fernando Tolentino
 2nd Lt. Armando Reyes
 Sgt. David Gonda

Col. Amando Dumlaog continued to serve as our Military Adviser.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH GENERAL COMMAND.

Our contact with the Staff of the Manila Military District was through Col. Patricio Gonzales. He introduced me to Echem the G-2 and Agot the G-4, and later on to Jose Ruiz who succeeded him as Chief of Staff of the Manila Military District. He was the one who informed me that the CO of the Gen. Pio del Pilar Division was Atty. Mauricio Carlos known under the war name of M. Aguila. It was through him that we received directives, orders and instructions from the high command. And it was also through

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him that we sent our reports to the GHQ.

One time he introduced me to Col. Aquilino Garcia, one of the regimental commanders of the Manila Military District. This Officer distributed to us lectures on military tactics prepared in Malacañan. Copy of which is attached as Exh. "B".

Copy of Directive No. 1 which was preserved is attached as Exh. "C". I was also able to preserve from loss copies of form of oath for men joining this organization, a sample of which is annexed as Exh. "C-1".

ACTIVITIES.

The activities of the 141st Infantry Regiment, Gen. Pio del Pilar Division, can be roughly subdivided into propaganda, intelligence, sabotage, acquisition of arms and supplies, and combat.

PROPAGANDA.- Beginning 10 February, 1942, Messrs. Sergio Lopez, Tomas de Castro, Florentino S. Oliveña, Lorenzo Enriquez, Teofilo Ganaden, Eusebio N. Salazar, Timoteo Villar, Prof. Jose P. Apostol, Chance, and Filipino Manuel used to listen through my radio set to broadcasts from the Voice of Freedom, San Francisco Radio, British Broadcasting Corporation, Australian Broadcasting Corporation, Moscow Radio, Chunking and All India Radio, took note of these news and propaganda broadcasts, and disseminated them to friends and persons of confidence in Manila and in the provinces. We prepared as many copies of the news as the supply of paper could warrant, and when papers got exhausted we circulated the news orally and through whispers. Our special source of news was the Philippine program in the San Francisco Radio where the voice of Mariano, Alberto, Guerero and others became familiar to us. Among the persons that used to receive copies of these news sheets were Col. Amando Dumlao, Col. Juan Moran, both USAFFE released POW, Judge Meynardo M. Farol, and Judge Eusebio Garcia.

This propaganda activity was supplemented by the propaganda work being carried on by the group headed by Dr. Pedro Arenas. This group acquired a powerful radio set and an unregistered typewriter. (All typewriters in the Philippines were ordered by the Japanese Military Administration to have their types registered.) It employed a very efficient stenographer, Bert, whose true name was never revealed to me notwithstanding our three years of association, several runners, and contact men at the head of whom being Valencia. This radio set was kept in operation

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for 12 hours a day. Bert used to take down in shorthand the news and propaganda broadcasts and afterwards he transcribed them in typewriter into as many copies as there were persons entitled thereto.

We helped the Arenas propaganda group by contributing to them money, papers, carbon papers, typewriter and food for the personnel. The radio set was kept moving from place to place to avoid detection by the Japanese and spies. At one time I offered my house to be the headquarters of said group when they were looking for one in Paco, but because of the distance the offer was politely declined. Prof. Jose P. Apostol upon being informed by me that we were looking for a house where to operate the radio set volunteered at once to look for one and it was found. From July, 1944 down to 3 February 1945, the radio set was installed in the Refrigeration shop of the brothers Carlos and Doroteo de Leon at 928 Dart Street, Paco, Manila.

Our unit was made a regular recipient of a copy of news sheet. Prof. Apostol then took charge of preparing the necessary copies for our key men and sometimes he added some editorial comments. The copies were then passed on from one member to another of the organization and when possible to other persons not connected therewith. Efforts were exerted to have the sphere of circulation widened every day. The paper was called the "Voice of the Underground". Several ingenious devices were resorted to give this paper as wide a circulation as possible, especially in the provinces. Sometimes it was inserted in the cover of a book and sealed afterwards; at times it was folded inside the seams of clothes. This could be done because the paper was of onion skin.

We gave the widest circulation to the speeches of Pres. Quezon, Vice-Pres. Osmeña, Pres. Roosevelt, and the messages of Gen. MacArthur.

One day in 1943 we thought of giving Gen. Kuroda, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief in the Philippines, and Col. Nagahama, the Chief of the Japanese Military Police, cause for infuriation on the existence of the underground propaganda. We devised a way to make copies of our news reach them through our operatives. I picked on Benito Mamigon, who was then working in the Insular Cold Store as radio mechanic, and whom the Japanese used to entrust with the repair of radio sets. When one day he was called to the headquarters of Gen. Kuroda for the repair of a radio apparatus I instructed him to place among the papers

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of Kuroda a copy of our underground news. We prepared a special edition of the news on which we made it appear that its Publisher was Primer Tojo, the Editor Gen. Kuroda, and the Editorial Office, Fort Santiago. Benito Mamañgon took this copy with him and while he was repairing the radio set in the library of Kuroda he succeeded in inserting the copy of the news in a book on the table of Kuroda. Two days later he noticed that the interpreter was translating the news to Kuroda. Kuroda fumed with rage.

The following day, Japanese soldiers were posted on all the bridges in the City and were searching all pedestrians.

The copy of the news likewise reached Col. Nagahama. The one who undertook this risky job was Amado de Leon, another operative. When I learned that he was called to install water connections in the residence of Nagahama on California Street, Paco, I gave him a copy of the news with instruction to place it in the room of Nagahama and on such a place as he would invariably read the same. This mission he carried out and he was able to place the news among the papers on the table of Nagahama. Then he rushed the installation of the water connection and immediately left the place.

In 1943 we were able to secure a copy of the Magazine Life which reached the Philippines by submarine and on which the pictures of the United Nations Conference with President Quezon sitting beside Pres. Roosevelt, the sinking of a Jap cruiser, the landing on Guadalcanal, an amphibian tank in operation, appeared. I caused Teofilo Canaden who was a photographer to prepare as many copies of these pictures as the supply of his photo materials would warrant for distribution and circulation. He made several copies of them which we widely circulated.

In March, 1943, the Japanese Military Administration removed from my radio set its short wave facilities, an act they styled radio reconditioning. To continue with our propaganda activities and also to keep ourselves posted with the true progress of the war I bought another radio set with short wave. To this radio set I affixed the identification paper and marks issued by the Japanese for my reconditioned radio to make it appear that the radio I bought was already removed of its short wave mechanism. This device worked successfully and the radio was never detected by the Japanese or their spies not to be reconditioned, and in this way it remained undetected until the date of liberation. This much treasured radio is still

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in my possession.

Through this radio set, implemented by the news sheet furnished us by the Arenas group, we were able to continue with our propaganda activities until February 4, 1945, when the current in the City was finally cut off.

Continuous functioning of our radio was made possible through the help of Benito ^{5/11/40} Mamanon and Iluminado Garcia who, being expert radio mechanics, used to repair the same whenever it broke down or became out of order, without any compensation than the satisfaction derived from the consciousness that they were performing an immensely patriotic duty.

Our principal aim in carrying out these propaganda activities was to bolster the morale of the civilian population, which was at its lowest ebb in the dark and grim days following the fall of Bataan and Corregidor, to inform them of the growing strength of the United Nations, to encourage their hope in the final liberation of the Philippines, and eventually to intensify the underground resistance movement. Secondly, we were counteracting the persistent yet nefarious propaganda of the Tribune, La Vanguardia, Taliba, Philippine Review, Pillars, and other enemy publications.

In this unequal contest wit was our only weapon, wit matched against overwhelming enemy force. In the final showdown, however, we came out with flying colors.

We attach hereto as Exh. "D", salvaged copies of the news sheets we used to circulate daily during the enemy occupation. Some of them I sent to the President of the Philippines in a letter dated March 8, 1945.

INTELLIGENCE:- This kind of work can be said to have started since January, 1942 in the mountains of Ternate, Cavite. From the middle of January, 1943, we noticed the stationing in Ternate of a large contingent of Japanese forces. They garrisoned themselves in the school building and in some private houses. The inhabitants of the town evacuated to the mountains and to far distant barrios. The locations of these Japanese forces Gorgonio Velasco and I reported at once to Carabao Island, and for that purpose we hiked through mountains to contact the men in this fortification.

Later on heavier contingents of Japanese forces arrived in the town carrying with them artillery pieces,

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several machine guns, and other engineering equipments. They started the construction of a bridge across Ternate River to connect the town to the barrio of Sapang. Another bridge was built across a small river in Zapang. At the same time they built artillery emplacements, machine gun nests, foxholes, pill boxes, and connecting tunnels in a valley in Zapang called Pinaglibiñgan and Pinagpatayan. At night the Japanese moved to Zapang all their artillery pieces and installed them. By this time the Japanese soldiers in Ternate reached the strength of a regiment. The whole town was occupied and all houses were billeted. The barrios of San Jose, Bocana de Zapang, and Zapang were bristling with fortifications. Gorgonio Velasco and I prepared a layout of all the Japanese positions, the location of the bridges, artillery emplacements, installations, and their concentrations. We two, accompanied by Leonor Huerto, took this layout to Sinalam, contacted Carabao Island, and delivered the sketch to a Filipino sergeant in said fortification.

In January, 1942, the USAFFE harbor fortifications opened fire on Ternate. On the following day, we ascertained that the Japanese suffered heavy casualties. Save 1 February 1942 shelling continued every day. On 6 February the Japanese positions answered the fire, and artillery duel ensued. We were then caught between two fires in a No Man's Land - so on 6 February 1942 we evacuated the place and came to Manila.

Upon the organization of our unit in Manila in 1942 and all the battallion commanders designated and Advisory Council was created with the regimental CO, the regimental Executive Officer, S-1, S-2, S-3, S-4 and the three battallion Commanders as the members. In September, 1942, this body chose Col. Amando Dumlao, a USAFFE Officer, recently released POW, and who was former Commandant of ROTC in the University of the Philippines as the Military Adviser of the organization. We decided to plant Col. Dumlao in the Office of the Federation of Manila Retailers to enable him to give us information on the activities of the Japanese in this particular branch of the Government which had something to do with the economic life of the people.

While Col. Dumalo was in this position he used to give me oral report on the Japanese activities relating to the commandeering, confiscation, and spring of food supplies by the Japanese, giving at the same time sketches of the locations of these food supplies, and also sketches of blue prints of the Greater Manila showing military installations.

The intelligence work was being undertaken practically by all members of the organization from the highest officer to the lowest private. The work, however, was primarily directed by the Regimental CO and S-2. Under the direct responsibility and supervision of the regimental Executive Officer, S-1 and S-3, certain operatives also worked.

As regimental CO I appointed also intelligence operatives directly responsible to me and who looked upon me solely for instructions and guidance.

The regimental Executive Officer employed under him as operatives Alfonso L. Quintans, Juan Maramba, Arnulfo Quintans, Rufino N. Santos, Modesto Cunanan, and Francisco Cunanan, Jr., Mariano Carpio, Rafael M. Sumera, Anastacio Resurreccion and Rafael Aunario, Jr.

Before the war the Executive Officer was a public school teacher. To enable us to get an insight into the framework of the Japanese system of education which the enemy was then planning to introduce in our schools, we ordered the Executive Officer to accept a teaching position in the Bureau of Education. So on August 27, 1942, he became a public school teacher, a position he held until May 3, 1944 when he left for the provinces. During this period, he was able to furnish the staff with publications and plans of the enemy regarding cultural advancement to be introduced in the school curriculum. This program of the enemy was constantly the object of sabotage on the part of school teachers.

The regimental S-2 had under ^{him} ~~Wenceslao N. Pescante~~ and Jose V. Jorge.

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p time*
The regimental S-3 placed under him ^{killer} Fernando Tolentino, ^{killer} Armando Reyes and David Conda as operatives and who used to report to said S-3 movements of Japanese troops in Pampanga, locations and positions of military installations in Clark Field and Fort Stotseburg, and in other places.

A brief resume of some of the intelligence work done by some of these operatives is hereby reproduced below.

1. Major Jose P. Apostol, S-2, since July, 1944 reported the locations of gun positions in Manila. A few days before the air raid of 21 September 1944, he likewise reported, with a prepared sketch, of fuel dump and anti-air craft gun in the South Cemetery. This gun was knocked out in the October air raid.

2. ^{killer} 2nd Lt. Adolfo Distrito purposely worked in Nichols Field in 1943 as ordinary laborer to acquire knowledge of the positions of hangars, oil depot, anti-air craft installations and disposition of planes. He prepared a sketch of these military objectives and gave it to me.

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3. Capt. Amado de Leon, ^{killed} as foreman in the Metropolitan Water District, had access to all Japanese military areas especially where repair of water connections needed his presence. He was thus able to get in and out of Port Area, Fort Santiago, Fort McKinley, Nichols Field, and Nielson Air Field, residences of Japanese officers, and other military places and observe the movements of troops, ships, and locations of military objectives. He used to report to me on the movements of Japanese shippings in the Manila Port Area. By April, 1944, he submitted to me a complete sketch of Port Area, Fort McKinley, Nielson and Nichols Fields, the Dewey Boulevard Area showing the locations of anti-air craft batteries, hangars, ammunition and fuel depots, airplanes, barracks and other military objectives.

4. Capt. Diosdado Santos became attached to this organization in February, 1944. He reported to me about his intelligence activities as S-3 of another guerrilla organization commanded by Lt. Col. Gregorio Manalo. He also delivered to me a complete sketch of the Lipa Air Field which he secured after staying in Batangas for 2 months and spending considerable sums of money which he defrayed out of his own pocket.

5. Pfc. Jose ^{killed} Bigyan under cover of foodstuff traveler succeeded in 1944 to have a complete sketch of the positions of hangars, airplanes, anti-air craft batteries and fuel depots in the Lipa Air Field in Batangas.

6. Capt. Benito ^{killed} Mamanigon prepared too a sketch of military installations in the Manila North Harbor installations.

7. Major Sebastian Sto. Domingo, Sr., submitted too a sketch showing military installations in Cavite Navy Yard, Parañaque and Grace Park. 48-44

All the foregoing intelligence informations and sketches were carefully checked by the regimental Advisory Council and after studying them carefully, a revised report or sketch as the case may be, was prepared. This and the sketches of the blue print of the City of Greater Manila showing the military installations and storehouses of the Japanese delivered to me by Col. Dumlao were immediately forwarded to Col. Patricio Gonzales for transmittal to Major E. R. Ramsey.

8. On 10 January 1945, Major Florentino S. Olveña then operating in Pangasinan approached the commanding officer of the unit of the American forces advancing toward Manila and reported the positions and locations of Japanese guns on the hills in barrio Cabaruan, Urdaneta, Pangasinan, giving at the same time a sketch of said positions and locations. These Japanese fortifications dominated the National road to Manila along which the American forces were to pass. In view of the information the advancing unit did not continue to advance,

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retreated to Santa Barbara, Pangasinan, from where they began to shell the Japanese positions until they completely blasted. Advance was thereafter resumed.

On 11 January 1945, he guided the American forces that first reached barrio Bacag, Villasis, Pangasinan, to the exact position of the Japanese forces then fortifying the Plaridel Bridge in Villasis. He was present during the engagement which lasted for a day. On several occasions he always reported to the HQ of the 6th Army then at Carmen, Rosales, Pangasinan, on different Japanese positions in the different places of this province.

9. Major Gorgonio R. Velasco who, since the later part of 1944 was ordered to operate in Cavite, succeeded in December, 1944 to locate the heavy Japanese Artillery concentrations and fortifications in the Kayrilao-Banilad-Tumalim Sector, situated between Hacienda Tumalim, Nasugbu, Batangas, and Kaytitiña, Alfonso, Cavite. He and Sgt. Gomez Linayao prepared a sketch of these military fortifications and reported immediately the same to another guerrilla headquarters in Baylen, Cavite, in compliance with my instruction to report to nearest guerrilla organization any military information requiring immediate transmittal to the American Forces.

The timeliness of the discovery of the Kayrilao Japanese artillery installations could not be overestimated. This sector dominated the highway leading from Nasugbu to Tagaytay. If these were not discovered on time the American forces which landed on Nasugbu, Batangas, passing this highway, would be subjected to disastrous artillery fire. But because of this military information, the American forces made a detour of this highway thereby saving loss of lives.

10. Major Gorgonio R. Velasco sent Pfc. Atanacio Casteloy, Francisco Ramos, and Julian Catalasan in February, 1945 into the town of Ternate, which was then occupied by the Japanese forces, to reconnoiter. Their mission was to ascertain the locations of road blocks, land mines and machine gun positions. On the first day, they were able to get into the town on the pretext of fishing in the river, but were unable to make a complete survey of enemy positions. About five days later they again entered the town on the same pretext, on this occasion luck was against them as they were all arrested by the Japanese and since then have been missing.

SABOTAGE.- In the later part of 1942, I sent Sgt. Francisco Zapanta to the Cavite Navy Yard to see whether he could

carry out sabotage work on enemy war materials. He, therefore, applied for a position as assistant welder in which position he was well fitted and was received. He reported to me that he was given the job of welding ships, tanks, tank guns, motor trucks, and other war equipments. I instructed him to do the job in such a manner as to render the objects to be welded more useless than they were before the repair. This sabotage work he did by damaging purposely parts, not intended for repair, while welding superficially and haphazardly the parts scheduled for repair, with the result that after a job was finished, the equipment or material repaired, while appearing to be sound on the parts submitted for repair, nevertheless, contained concealed damaged parts. In this way, during the two weeks of his work in the Cavite Navy Yard he was able to damage many ships, tanks, tank guns, motor trucks, motor boats, and other equipments.

One day when the Japanese authorities revealed signs of suspicion toward his work, Francisco Zapanta immediately left the Cavite Navy Yard. Since then he became wanted by the Japanese as guerrilla so he had to live from place to place hiding with his family in the mountains, until liberation came.

2nd Lt. Monico Ninon during prewar days was expert in the repair of binoculars, compass, telescope, and other observation instruments. I considered that if he were to be entrusted with this work by the Japanese in the Cavite Navy Yard he could do a lot of sabotage. So in 1944 I instructed him to apply himself for a work on this line in the Cavite Navy Yard. He was accepted and given precisely this kind of work. During his work which lasted until the middle part of December, 1944, he was able to destroy and cause the disappearance of those delicate optical instruments entrusted to him for repair or adjustment by dumping them on the sea, purposely breaking the lenses, dumping them in garbage cans or burying them. On 18 December 1944 he escaped from the Cavite Navy Yard and had been hiding ~~in~~ the mountains of Cavite to avoid capture by the Japs who were looking for him as guerrilla suspect.

Capt. ^{killed} Amado de Leon while working in Port Area, Camp Nichols, and Nielson Air Field in charge of water connections purposely exposed the water pipes above the ground and in a way that, in the event of air attacks, they would be easily hit and water connections instantly severed as to prevent or handicap the fighting of fire. The effectiveness of this sabotage work was fully demonstrated in the first air raids on September 21, 1944, when these military areas were cut off of water service and as a result the fires could not be put out; fire lasted for several days even after September 22, 1944.

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He also on several occasions dumped in Manila Bay some equipments and supplies for water connections in Port Area.

Capt. ^{killer} Benito Mamanigon in 1942 down to his arrest in 1944 was able to put out of service radio sets and transmitters of Japanese forces. This he was able to do in his office in the Insular Cold Store where he was entrusted the repair and adjustment of these kinds of instruments.

When on Easter Tuesday of 1943, Col. Juan Moran of the USAFFE and a released POW suggested to me in Imus, Cavite, the necessity of burning Japanese cotton plantations as these products were to be converted into war materials. I at once called on Capt. Mariano Mapanoo ~~and~~ Mayor of Carmona, Cavite, and his brother Lt. Olimpio Mapanoo and ordered to destroy the cotton plantations in Carmona. Not long after our meeting these plantations were set on fire. In retaliation, the Japanese placed under zoning the town of Carmona. Capt. Marciano Mapanoo and Lt. Olimpio Mapanoo were arrested by the Japanese and since then they were never seen.

ACQUISITION OF ARMS AND SUPPLIES.- One of the major handicaps of the guerrillas in their resistance movement was their lack of arms. Our only source of arms was Bataan where thousands and thousands were scattered in the mountains. How to get them was the main problem. Luckily, most of my town-mates were familiar with the mountains of Mariveles, Cabcaban, Moron, and Limay. I contacted Romualdo Distor, who, before the war was a long time resident of Mariveles, and arranged with him the ways and means of securing arms from Bataan and their transportation to Ternate. In June 1942 he made the first shipment of about 30 rifles, Einfield and Springfield, with a box of ammunitions containing about 1000 rounds, loaded in a banca, and unloaded in the mountains of Camandag, Ternate. Leonor Huerto and I concealed these arms in a well hidden cave in Camandag mountains. In this trip Romualdo Distor was accompanied by Pedro Vi Distor, Baldo-mero Ocnaya, and Atanacio Casteloy.

In December, 1943, I informed Col. Patricio Gonzales of the existence of these arms in Ternate and suggested to him to find a way to have them delivered to Manila. This was, of course, a very risky enterprise and I wanted to be sure that their transportation to Manila would not occasion the loss of lives.

At that time the Philippine Constabulary was authorized to confiscate firearms. In fact they were urged to campaign intensively for the confiscation of all firearms from unauthorized holders. So Col. Patricio Gonzales contacted some soldiers and an officer of the Philippine Constabulary and ar-

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ranged with them the transportation of these rifles and ammunitions in a constabulary jitney from Ternate to Manila. One evening in December I boarded a constabulary jitney at the intersection of Vito Cruz and Taft Avenue; in the jitney were a Constabulary lieutenant and two soldiers. We proceeded to Ternate, arriving there at about 9:00 oclock in the evening. I did not show myself to any one in my town so as to avoid scandal. After parking the jitney near the municipal building, we went to the river, took a boat, and sailed to Camandag. We were three who went, while one Constabulary soldier was left in the jitney. Once in Camandag we proceeded to the place of concealment of these arms and took them to the boat. Then we sailed to Ternate. We then loaded these rifles and ammunitions in the jitney and returned to Manila. On the way, the Japanese sentries allowed us to pass after the Constabulary officer exhibited his identification papers. We reached Manila about 6:00 A.M. In front of the Philippine General Hospital, Col. Patricio Gonzales boarded the car and I stepped out. The arms were already in his hands. He would take them to Novaliches mountains.

These Constabulary soldiers, in the uniform of guardian of the law, knew and obeyed a supreme law, the law of patriotism. They were anonymous but real underground patriots.

Captain ^{Killed} Benito Mamanigon, a native of Mariveles, likewise made a trip in banca to Bataan. In his return trip he was carrying with him about 10 rifles and some ammunitions concealed under camote tubers. When he reached the beach of Velasquez, Tondo, he was placed under arrest by two Constabulary soldiers and the arms confiscated and loaded in a jitney. He was also taken along. In front of the Pace Station, however, he left the car and went home.

When in February, 1943, Major Ramsey wanted to have a transmitter apparatus and Col. Patricio Gonzales informed me of this the Advisory Council set to work on a plan to secure one. Capt. Mamanigon again was able to secure this apparatus from his office. This we delivered to Col. Patricio Gonzales. Subsequently, Capt. Jaime Dumlaog furnished us spare parts of transmitter which we likewise forwarded to Col. Patricio Gonzales.

COMBAT.- As a result of the mass arrest of suspected guerrillas in Manila in the middle part of 1944, as will hereafter be related, stay in the City for those carrying out underground activities became extremely hazardous. I accordingly instructed the members of my staff and battalion commanders to be exceedingly cautious, and, if their means permitted, to go to the provinces and there to carry

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on guerrilla activities either independently or by attaching themselves to other guerrilla units, with no other aim in view but loyalty to the cause and the opportunity to contribute to the success thereof, irrespective of whether by so doing they might eventually be absorbed in other organizations. I likewise instructed them that in case they came to acquire valuable military information as to need prompt relay to the American forces that they report the same to the nearest guerrilla organizations so that the latter could take care of their ultimate transmittal. In these days inter-provincial communications were getting deteriorated.

Following the arrest of Col. Patricio Gonzales in May, 1944 and our consequent loss of contact with Major Ramsey, I sent Lt. Col. Sergio Lopez to Tarlac, and Pangasinan to establish such contact, and also to operate in said sector. He left Manila on 3 May 1944. After several weeks he sent word to me through a courier, that his nephew Paterno Lopez, who was an aide of Major Ramsey, was killed by the Japanese, and consequently he could not make any contact with said officer. I instructed him to operate in that sector, until further orders, and to coordinate the activities of other officers of the organization operating too therein. I likewise advised him to help other guerrilla organizations either by attaching himself thereto or establishing relationship with them, and to report to me of his activities.

In a verbal report I subsequently received from him, he informed me that he attached himself to the 36th Infantry Regiment as Liason officer and later designated as Executive Officer of the 6th Squadron which became the nucleus of the 2nd Provisional Bn., 2nd Pangasinan Regiment.

Immediately after the American air raids on 21 and 22 September 1944, I had a very important interview with our Military Adviser, Col. Amando Dumlaog, regarding the disposition of our key men. In that interview I inquired from him his view on the probable landing places of the American forces in the Island of Luzon and what disposition should I make of our organization. Col. Amando Dumlaog categorically stated to me that in view of his estimate of the situation the American forces might probably land either in the North or in the South or in both places. He then advised me to continue carrying out intelligence and sabotage activities and to store by all means arms and ammunitions which would be of use should fighting in the City ensue. He also counseled me to dispatch some of the officers and men of the organization to the North of Luzon and some to the South, with instruction to them to intensify the intelligence and sabotage work, with a view to making the landing of the American forces easier and less costly.

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In line with this advice of our Military Adviser I sent the corresponding orders in the tenor of the advice, through couriers, to such officers of the organization as were already operating in the North and South of Luzon.

In the North, Lt. Col. Sergio Lopez, and the intelligence operatives under him, Major Jose P. Apostol, Major Florentino S. Olveña, Captain Tomas de Castro, Captain Diosdado Santos, Captain Fernando Tolentino were already operating. In October, 1944, Major Amando Dumlao Jr. and Capt. Jaime Dumlao proceeded also to the North. In the South there were Major Gorgonio R. Velasco and the intelligence operatives under him. I instructed them, as far as possible and as the means of communication would permit, to communicate to me by couriers.

In October, 1944, Col. Amando Dumlao informed me that he was proceeding to the North for the purpose of examining the situation where the American forces might probably land and for the object too of organizing the ex-servicemen in San Clemente, Camiling, and Mañgatarem into a guerrilla unit, of whom he was the commanding officer. I then revealed to him that some of the men of our organization were already operating in the North one of them being Lt. Col. Sergio Lopez, an ex-serviceman too, and requested him to have contact with these men through Lt. Col. Sergio Lopez and give to them the necessary advice required by the situation. Col. Dumlao promised to me to extend the help I requested.

All these members operating in the North and South of Luzon from the time of their departure down to the liberation of Manila continued to have contact with me through runners and couriers.

Major Jose P. Apostol reported that on 27 January 1945 he took part in attacking the small Japanese garrison in a barrio 1-1/2 Km. west of San Antonio, Zambales, on the Coast of China Sea. The Japanese garrison was a signal corps unit.

In January, 1945, I ascertained that of the ranking officers of our regiment only the regimental S-3 Major Filemon Salcedo, Jr., the CO of the 1st and 3rd batallions were in Manila. On 1 February 1945 when short wave radio broadcasts from our radio headquarters at 928 Dart, Paco, revealed the imminent entry of the American forces in Manila I instructed Major Filemon Salcedo, Jr., to contact at once the American forces in the North side of the City and place himself at their disposal, in representation of our regiment. Similar instructions I gave to the CO of the 1st and 3rd batallions as soon as the American forces reach

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their respective areas.

In the night of February 9, 1945, when Japanese soldiers were setting fire to buildings in the Singalong Subdivision I gathered together some members of our organization and we posted ourselves along the North side of the Batangas Railroad line in San Andres Subdivision ready to battle the Japanese, if they would set fire to houses. A party of about 3 Japanese soldiers who set fire to a house near Vito Cruz street along Perlita street we fired on. In the ensuing shooting two of the Japanese were killed and the other one ran away toward Santa Escolastica College.

In the morning of February 11, 1945, Capt. Lorenzo Enriquez and I went to Sta. Ana and contacted the American forces. We revealed to them the Japanese positions on the railroad crossing at San Andres Street, along the Tripa Gallina River, their fortifications of Santa Escolastica College, Rizal Memorial Stadium, Dart Street, San Andres Street, and we guided them as far as Singalong Subdivision in the afternoon of that day.

The 1st batallion had as its area the whole block from Herran street to Vito Cruz and from Taft Avenue to Dart Street. During the battle for the liberation of Manila the men of this battalion contacted the American forces, guided them, harassed the Japanese at the back, and helped in the evacuation of civilians.

The Regimental S-3 made an impressive combat service with the American liberating forces, service which can be proud of by any organization to which he is attached. We have his report, submitted to our staff, to speak for his combat achievements. The report reads, in part, as follows:

"On February 3, 1945, the time became ripe to use my knowledge of the defense of the city of Manila by the Japanese. I met the American troops outside the city limits beyond Grace Park and contacted the Commander of the liberating infantry troops. The unit I contacted was the 145th Infantry, 37th Division, USA. The regimental Commander, Col. Whitcomb, with the Commander of the 1st Bn., 145th Infantry, Lt. Col. Richard Crooks quickly accepted my voluntary service to accompany and guide his unit into the City. This was done after examining my credentials as a guerilla and a USAFFE officer. I was asked to orient in the operations map strong points of the Japanese which might come under their territory

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of action. Subsequently, I was assigned to go with the 2nd Bn., 145th Infantry under the command of Lt. Col. Colman. We passed through Caloocan, without opposition. I reconnoitered well ahead of the troops. We met opposition in Tondo in the vicinity of Velasquez street in the Philippine Manufacturing Company factory building. Here in the PMC building Lt. Col. Colman was killed by sniper fire. After his death, I was transferred to the 1st Bn., 145th Infantry, under Lt. Col. Crooks. I worked directly under him as Reconnaissance Officer and guide.

"The 1st Bn., 145th Infantry had its section from the North Harbor of Manila Bay going East along the Pasig River up to Aviles street past Malacanan Palace where we took off and crossed the Pasig River to South Manila.

"In North Manila the 1st Command Post of the 1st Bn., 145th Infantry was in the Tutuban Railroad station, while our Observation Post was on top of the Cracca Building near the Divisoria Market on Marcelino de Santos street. From this point the whole of Manila could be pointed out. I oriented with our operations maps, aiding the Battalion S-2 Lt. Reck to note down the different strong points I reported and those collected from G-2 reports from higher headquarters. From here I was able to give valuable information and help to the U. S. Army in its final drive to South Manila thus ending the campaign of Manila.

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"The battalion moved towards the Pasig River bank and Eastward. We had the 2nd C.P. in Azcaraga St. before Teodora Alonzo Street and the 3rd on San Sebastian Street back of the San Sebastian Church. Aside from my duties at the Battalion headquarters, I always went with the line companies and acted as direct liaison between Bn. C. P. and the line companies reporting directly to the Bn. commander and explaining to him the situation. On his reconnaissance trips I was always with him. Our battalion cleared up North Harbor, San Nicolas, Binondo, downtown Escolta, Sta. Cruz and San Miguel. Parts of San Nicolas, Binondo, Sta.

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Cruz were still burning when we went in. With the line companies, I acted as scout for the company commander and took the place of a soldier in combat in actual fight. My knowledge of the streets and buildings of the city greatly strengthened the morale of the troops I was guiding.

"Our battalion crossed the South Manila east of Malacanan Palace, west of the site of the Pontoon Bridge to Pandacan. I was with the En. Commander on the river bank and before we started crossing, I pointed out to him the buildings and streets in Pandacan especially the buildings in the Bureau of Animal Industry. He then briefed his four company commanders, Capt. Battles, Capt. Miller, Capt. Akard, Capt. Gerry as to the disposition of troops across the river. I had given them a clear picture of the area to be occupied. Heavy oppositions were met before and after crossing to Pandacan across the Pasig River.

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"Mortar, artillery, and sniper fire were all around us. We established our C.P. at the Bureau of Animal Industry Building. It was also my duty to pick out for the En. Commander his C. P. in advance in the area to be cleared and occupied. It was at this time that I was called to Regimental headquarters to describe the Walled City, to help plan out the attack which was the ultimate goal in the campaign of Manila. Civilians started to pour out of Pandacan, then Paco, and crossed to North Manila. Japanese in the commotion were able to infiltrate our position. Our unit even caught Japanese and Makapilis dressed up as women and were able to get within 100 yards of our C.P. To remedy the situation, I detailed guerrillamen at the entrance to our perimeter and by this method suspicious people and spies and even Japanese were caught. There is a difficulty for the Americans on these matter because of the fact that there is resemblance, although little, between Filipino and Japanese and to get proper identification a Filipino has to do the job.

"We pushed through Paco and then Malate districts. The atrocities committed by the retreating Japanese in these districts south of Manila were immense. It was common sight to see dead bodies of men, women and children, shot and stabbed,

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others burned to death. This had telling effects on the morale of the liberating troops and so the Bn. Commander ordered me to assemble grave details to dispose rotting bodies. I established a system through the help of volunteer guerrillas and loitering civilians to bury all dead that came within our sight and knowledge.

"When the firing line was at Taft Ave. and the men of the 148th Infantry were there, we received an alert order that we were to relieve them so that Lt. Col. Crooks and I went up the line from our C. P. at Sto. Sepulchro St. in Paco district at the Abad Santos residence. The OP of the 148th Infantry was the Philippine Women's University. Lt. Col. Crooks went up the building he was fired upon by a sniper and was mortally wounded. He died immediately.

"The battallion received another order that we will relieve the 129th Infantry in Ermita district, the fighting being in the vicinity of Tabacalera factory, German club, and Sta. Theresa College and at the South Police Station. The opposition here was very stiff. Major Ulysses G. Carlan then assumed command of the Battallion. With the help of our cannon company and tanks our line companies moved in and occupied the above mentioned buildings after heavy building-to building and room-to-room fight. We made a sweeping advance westward and we were finally facing the open space of Plaza Lawton. The Japanese strong points were located at the Insular Ice Plant Building, the Bureau of Posts, and the Metropolitan Threather Building. B Company was to attack the Post office. After some artillery and mortar shelling, the company was ordered to assault the building. The leading elements of the 1st platoon were pinned down outside of the East basement of the Post Office. Nobody dared go into the basement because no one knew the way, the corridors, rooms and stairs, inside. Moreover, Japanese soldiers could be seen and heard moving around the basement. The situation was reported to the Bn. C. P. and Major John Cox, the Battallion Executive Officer, took me with him. The plan was drawn up, we were to occupy the upper part of the building and seal the Japanese to their doom in the basement. When the need for a guide to lead the men in, I vo-

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lunteered to go in first and was able to bring up to the 1st floor through the basement, the 1st, and 2nd squad of the 1st platoon, B Company, carefully passing bobby traps wires and avoiding detection, and surprise. While going down the stairs towards the basement to the open corridor for another group a detachment of Japanese machine gunners spotted me and started firing, I dropped down and crawled out as close to the ground as possible. The firing on my position continued unabated in spite of the heavy return fire from our own position. Fortunately, I was not hit. I took the 3rd squad up through the front facade of the building. The Japanese were strongly entrenched in the 1st floor with heavy machine guns. Two American soldiers were hit on the 1st floor. It was getting dark and after studying the situation the Bn. CO ordered the company to withdraw until the next morning. The next morning, artillery and tanks bombarded the Post Office, and C Company under Capt. Akard went in. The remaining Japanese soldiers who were unable to escape to the Walled City during the night were trapped in the basement. Rifle grenades, hand grenades, smoke grenades, and flame throwers finished them all. It was my privilege to be with Major Cox, who, in the morning went in the Post Office with C Company and raised the American flag on top the post office that morning of 23 February 1945, if I am not mistaken with the date.

"The Ice Plant was still in Japanese hands. A Filipino boy of about 15 years of age was caught by soldiers of C Company coming out from the Ice Plant. He was suspected as a spy by the guerrillas with C Company, and he was brought to the Bn. C.P. I was there and Major Garlan told me to investigate him. I found out that he was imprisoned by the Japas from the time the American troops entered from the North. He swore that the Japanese that were alive inside the building all got out during the night. I reported my findings and requested Major Garlan to give me a detachment and that I was going in the Ice Plant because I deduced that the boy was telling the truth. The CO, however, sent me with Major Cox to the Post Office. A detachment from C Company went in the Ice Plant and secured the building with one Filipino casualty because there was still one Jap inside one of the refrigerator rooms.

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sufficient cause for his arrest, torture beyond recovery and ultimate liquidation. One could hardly trust his neighbors. Even, persons who pretended to be guerrillas not infrequently turned out to be Japanese spies in disguise. As a result numerous brave men identified with the resistance movement fell victims to Japanese persecutions.

The first in our organization to fall such victim was Col. Mauricio Carlos, who was arrested in the later part of 1943. We conducted rigid investigation to find out the author of his arrest, not contenting ourselves with mere suspicion. All the evidence we gathered, however, failed to show conclusively the person responsible. We heard that he was sent to Muntinglupa and then to Davao. The first time I saw him was last October.

In the early part of 1944 Echem, the G-4 of the Manila Military District, ECLGA, was arrested by the Japanese Military Police. Luckily, this officer did not squeal for if he did many top-ranking officers of our organization would have been rounded up, myself not excluding, for previous to his arrest we had several meetings in the house of Teofilo Ganaden at Dart Street, Paco. Last time I saw him was May, 1945.

In May, 1944, the organizer of the ECLGA, a representative of Major Edwin P. Ramsey, Col. Patricio Gonzales was arrested by the Japanese Kempeitai and taken to Fort Santiago. It was learned that the arrest took place while he was coming from the guerrilla strongholds in Novaliches mountains. This important officer for more than two years of relentless Japanese persecution was able to evade capture. He was never seen any more. His arrest was a heavy blow to our organization, for we thereby lost contact with Major Ramsey. Since then this regiment began to exist independently.

Following the arrest of Col. Patricio Gonzales, Jose Ruiz, his successor as Chief of Staff of the Manila Military District, Cchoco, Agot and others left the city and operated in the provinces.

Teofilo Ganaden at first was hiding in different places in Manila. He disposed of all his personal properties just to enable him and his family to live in constant hiding. To facilitate his movement to the provinces I induced a clerk in the Office of the Municipal Treasurer of Meycawayan, Bulacan, to issue to him a residence certificate under the name of Bayani Santos. Then he transferred to Malabon, Rizal. Afterwards he left for the provinces and

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since then I have not seen him although I was informed that he is now attached to the Volckman guerrillas in La Union.

Cpts. Amado de Leon and Benito Mamañgon were likewise arrested by the Japanese in the middle of 1944 as guerrilla suspects and were never seen afterwards. They are believed to have been killed either in Fort Santiago or in Legaspi Garden. Many other valiant men fell victims to Japanese atrocities. Our roster shows who they are.

PROMOTION: - Because of his distinguished service in the liberation of Manila, Major Filemon Salcedo, Jr. was promoted in March, 1945 to the rank of Lt. Colonel.

DISBANDMENT:- When the American forces entered Manila I ordered all USAFFE men to join their respective units. And in a letter dated March 3, 1945, addressed to the President of the Philippines I made a partial report of the patriotic activities undertaken by this organization during the enemy occupation. The reply contains a mere acknowledgment of its receipt with the information that the matter was referred to the Secretary of National Defense for consideration. That was the only official action. Nothing more. So on 20 March 1945, the Advisory Council having considered that Manila was already liberated, that the American forces were in the category of mopping up operations in other sectors, and that there was no further need for carrying underground or resistance movement finally decided to disband the organization.

CONCLUSION.

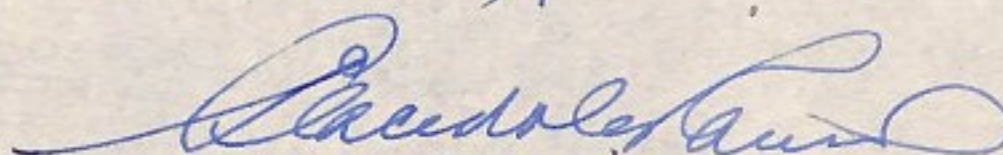
The foregoing is the history of the organization, trials and tribulations, and achievements of the 141st Infantry Regiment, Gen. Pio del Pilar Division, ECLGA, beginning from the outbreak of the war, through the darkest and grimest period of enemy occupation, until the liberation of Manila. In the basis of this history, we plead for recognition of this organization by the corresponding authorities.

In all sincerity, we give the assurance that in conceiving and carrying out the underground activities and resistance movement as outlined above, we have never had in mind any expectation of material or moral reward. We were simply performing our duties to the cause of freedom of our country and contributing to the victory of the cause of the United Nations.

And when in 1944 there were lavish promises of rewards to patriotic organizations we instructed our officers and

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men not to heed to these promises but to perform our duties irrespective of them, for we held the idea that in the event such promises were not fulfilled the men would get demoralized and eventually lose confidence in those who made such promises. Furthermore, we adhered to the proposition that if men would join our organization simply because of these promises, their attachment would be mercenary. Devotees of freedom are not seekers of god or honor. All they simply desire is that merit must be given where merit is due.



PLACIDO C. RAMOS, Commanding
Lt. Colonel, 141st Infantry Regiment,
GEN. PIO DEL PILAR DIVISION
ECLGA

Encl.: As above stated.

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Exhibit "A"

AMERICAN FILIPINO FORCES IN THE FAR EAST, 4th ARMY IN
THE PHILIPPINES, EAST CENTRAL LUZON GUERRILLA AREA,
GHQ MANILA MILITARY DISTRICT
A. BONIFACIO ARMY CORPS

not found

In the Field
1 June 43

SPECIAL ORDER No. 1

1. By command of the Commander-in-Chief of the American-Filipino Forces in the Far East ROMMAL is assigned as C.O. 141st Inf. Gen. Pio del Pilar Div. (3rd) Div w/rank of Lt. Col. Manila Mil. District, ECLGA, 4th Army, Philippines.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. R. JONES
C. O. ECLGA

Distribution:

1-

E. PENGUIN
Col. C.O. Manila Mil Dist.

1-

(To be carried only when
ordered by the Commander)

P. GATSON
Col. C of S Manila Mil. Dist.

Cut on the line

PLACIDO C. RAMOS	0-78-a	141st Inf. Gen. P. del Pilar
329 Agata, Manila	Serial No. Co. Batt. Regt.	Division
Name & Address		

June 1, 43
Date

(REVERSE SIDE)

GUARANTY

F-2-a

I, PLACIDO C. RAMOS, hereby solemnly swear that I will behave as a well disciplined soldier and in case I misbehave near or away the enemy, or squeal or maliciously put in danger the lives of my co-patriots and that of our organization for the purpose of saving myself or if I evacuate my sector without orders from my commander, or I submit myself to our enemies' call for conscription or mobilization without written order from my commander, I authorize our organization and any of my co-patriots to annihilate me, my dear ones, or close relatives.

SGD. PLACIDO C. RAMOS
Applicant

An Order - Keep this beyond the reach of the enemies. This is your treasure and an evidence of your status.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original that is in my possession.

Placido C. Ramos
PLACIDO C. RAMOS

Exhibit "B"

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR OFFICERS

P R E F A C E

The purpose of this instructions is threefold. First, it attempts to outline a simple and concise plan of study for beginners in Military Art. Second, to provide source of information for instructors in any officer's school, conferences, and the like, and for the officers responsible for the grounding of Civilian Officers in the fundamentals of military art. Third, to assist the junior officers in their preparation for service.

OUTLINE OF TACTICAL STUDY

1. Command and leadership. It is an axiom that command is the most vital element in war. In its broadest sense command may be defined as the art of attaining military objectives with the means at hand. Leadership, of course, is inseparable from command. Among military men, leadership stands for the sum total of personal character, command qualities, and professional qualifications. Thus, as leadership is the vehicle of command, it is a forgone conclusion that an army provided with the necessary means reaches its objectives or falls short of the mark according to the leader-ability of its commissioned officers.

a. Basis of Leadership. In an army the main problem is to control vast numbers of men and, through them, the implements of war. That is to say, the task ~~WAR~~ concerns management of personnel and operation of material; but between these undertakings, the handling of men is far more difficult. On the face of it, the human element is foremost, mechanical factors are secondary; machines and weapons are servants--man the master of war.

If we are to coordinate the complex machinery of modern army, the strictest discipline is require on the part of all leaders and men. But that is not to infer a hard or uncompromising attitude. Rather does it call for an intelligent, discerning leadership, one tempered with a sympathetic understanding of human nature. Accordingly, every principle of command is founded on the capacity and volition of leaders to exercise authority, shoulder responsibility set the example, and care for men and equipment--in short, zealously to guard the government's interest, faithfully to give one's best under any and all circumstances and conditions.

Manifestly, the leader is committed from the start to a policy of hard work, attention to duty, and service to other men.

b. The Basis of Command. In our service, leadership capacity is developed in three dimensions: First, on the basis of military qualification and inherent power of command; second, as to upright personal characteristics and instinctive self-control; and third, through cultivated tactical leadership, consisting of ~~power~~ power of decision and professional fitness to lead troops in military operations. In effect these three components of command parallel the "professional qualifications, personal characteristics, and duty performance" which the efficiency report adds together to form an officer's classifications and rating. With leaders in the lower echelons efficiency is created and fostered by example and training. But with seasoned officers and commanders, professional ability is entirely the product of individual effort and ambition.

c. Efficiency of Command. Leadership deals among other things with the "common military language" that every soldier must speak. From private to the general commanding, this language must be mastered in greater exactitude and fluency, else commands in vain. Consistent with this principle, impetus of leadership is downward in the "hierarchy of command." Nevertheless, the first rule of commandship relates to the leader's sense of responsibility, capacity to stand squarely on his own feet, and independence of others as to professional knowledge and ability.

Endowed with a purpose in life, the will to succeed, initiative, courage and energy, a man has at hand all the forces needed to go far in the military profession. So fortified, a leader's force of character, personal integrity, and power of decision are merely stepping stones to what the War Department calls efficacy of command. In a modern army each link of the "command chain" must have an even temper and strength or what we call "efficiency" and "service value".

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4. Commander Character. Nothing could be more evident than the influence of personal character upon military command. Indeed, as tactical leadership on the field of battle is the ultimate object of military command, the main purpose of training is to develop men of forceful character who safely may be entrusted with the "grave responsibilities and uncertain authority" incident to the leading of troops in war. In short, leadership is the crux of the philosophy of arms.

5. Theory of War. The first step in an officer's tactical education is to obtain a correct understanding of what is meant by the science and the art of war. The Basis of Tactical Study. For the same reason that schooling and education are valued in preparation for the battle of life, grounding in theory of war is absolutely necessary in competition keen within the service, but intelligent leadership is the rule among foreign armies, our possible loss. Furthermore, our prior history as a nation is filled with disasters ascribed generally to a traditional policy of unpreparedness and a fatal habit of educating military leaders on the battlefield. Prudence, common sense, and experience, and expertise thus elude than an officer's tactical education commence with study in the science of war.

6. The Reality of Warfare. It is difficult to say just where theory or the science of war leaves off and practice or the art of war begins. This is because warfare warfare is an applied science. In practical situations, there fore, theory may never be discarded lest the leader revert rule of thumb or haphazard methods. Even where commanders are well qualified and apply tactics in their everyday work, the locale merely shifts from problem-room to maneuver ground or field of action. If only to keep abreast of the profession of arms, a military leader's school days are never ended.

In warfare, actualities have to do with obscure or contradictory information or what is so called the "fog of war". Information is nearly always scant. Often contradictory. Equipment breaks down rapidly under service conditions. Imperfect deployments, thinning ranks, effective rather than authorized strength are points where actual troops differ from the perfectly trained, full strength units ordinarily assumed in map problems. In combat, some battalions overreach their objectives; others fall behind. In all others may lose their way, collide, become intermixed, or succumb to superiority of the foe. Through the indifference or failure of their leaders, troops later or become "panic ripe". A thoughtless remark, a mere suggestion of fear or danger, a show of incompetence or irresolution by leaders--any of these marks of unschooled leadership may vibrate a command with the speed of contagion. When troops experience greater losses than they are able to inflict on the enemy, the effect is shown in lowered morale, unwillingness to close with the enemy, desert, or disaster. These are realities of war which a leader has to learn by experience. Hence the practical side of military study should be kept uppermost.

7. The Value of Tactical Preparation. In operations text books are of little value; once in the field it is too late for grounding in the theory of war. Neither time nor facilities permit an officer to carry reference material into battle.

In war the form imitation and mere practice is past. The artist must be capable of creating original solutions. He must meet every new situation with an open mind, recognized novel and unpreconceived conditions, and apply both knowledge and imagination with deft touch. From the great captains we see that cardinal rules of warfare learned out of textbooks are worth their weight in gold when converted to the level of experience. In fact, every successful battle leader of whom we have any knowledge exemplifies the values of preparation and study before attempting to overcome such adverse conditions of the battlefield as the hostile resistance, opponent's knowledge and skill, and the variables of weather, terrain, time and space.

8. THE SCIENCE OF WAR. It is evident that "theory of war" must adhere in all respects to the utilitarian facts and practical realities of war. These conditions are known very well from battlefield experience and lessons of history. But tactical instruction should look forward as well as backward. We

must profit from the results of current warfare which we are witnessing throughout the world. In a word, tactics must be kept up to date. We must be alive to changing conditions in the human and mechanical fields if we are to keep abreast of improved conception of warfare and supplies with modern fighting equipment. Napoleon said that tactics change every ten years.

Progress is the counterweight that enables us to meet the foe on even terms. Ut common sense dictates a conservative policy in the matter. Four years after the Ethiopian invasion its lessons are not entirely digested. The Spanish Civil War has only confirmed the fact that the fundamental principles of war never change. In the Sino-Japanese War, we see again the power of mobile training forces over unmanageable masses. The operations in Poland and along Siegfried line and Maginot front only confirm existing principles. Each of these wars has shown folly of unpreparedness, dangers of disarmament, ruination of half-way military measures. Although their innovations have created much; their deductions we may not accept hastily. Neither may we cast aside a proven system for an untried one or institute a new tactical set up until a modernization program places the new tools of warfare in our hands. To count upon what we hope to have at some indefinite time is dangerous military policy. As a result of this error the Russian armies collapsed during the World War and their government was destroyed. It is therefore, well to remember that trained manpower and equipment for the next war are exactly what we have on hand at any given date. In these matters, it is clear that science of war must conform to reality if it is to serve as a proving-ground for the art of war.

a. Method of Tactical Training. Above all, theory of war should neither become academic nor dogmatic. Instructor and student alike should remember that they are soldiers and not pedants. In tactical problems there are generally several ways of working out a solution satisfactorily. The result desired in approximation of method—never rigid adherence to the doctrine.

In the science of war, strict terminology is the basis of uniformity, concerted action and teamwork. Constant practice in estimating situations and issuing orders cultivates a habit of logical reasoning and fluency in speaking military language. From this source comes articulate power of command.

b. The Relations between Science and Art. Military authorities are united in the opinion that a leader's efficiency in battle is directly proportional to his preparation the science of war.

4. THE ART OF WAR. When an officer takes his place at the head of a military unit in the flesh, his problems become at once real and practical. These problems have to do with the work a day details of garrison or camp life. From this time on, notably in fields, his decisions and actions are largely influenced by "variables" introduced by the human factor, the natural element, and the element of chance. At this stage, mere knowledge of duties must be second in nature and habit of command instinctive if the leader expects to master the finer points of the game, calling as they do for originality, resourcefulness, enterprise, and adaptability.

a. The Human Factor. In war the commander must be prepared to react quickly and effectively to fleeting changes in the situation. He must be provident and look ahead, fortifying himself with carefully thought out lines of action to meet any contingency. The attacker should have in mind several plans for delivering the final thrust, initiating the pursuit, and driving his opponent at bay. But it is a careless commander who in the midst of an attack is not forearmed with a tentative plan of withdrawal against an emergency. Likewise, the defender is wise who looks over his routes of retirement to the rear while alerting himself to the possibilities of counterattack. Thus the sagacious commander is alive to opportunity yet sanely conscious of the possibility of reverse. History consistently shows that anything may happen on the field of battle. The outcome is never certain until the final operation. Other things being equal, the chief cause of uncertainty lies in the "variables" which characterize actual operations.

The first of this variables is that of the human factor. Here we are dealing with the unpredictable act of friend or foe and with the many sided reactions of superiors, associates, and subordinates. Not the least of these complications is due to our own inability to think and express ourselves clearly. We are, confronted therefore, with human frailties and foibles and with inequalities of character, ability, and mental processes. Out of these come misunderstanding, misinterpretation of orders, selfishness, contrariness, and incompetence—common human failings that disconcert the best laid plans. Men are creatures of mood and emotion. In consequence, and individual member, of the com-

man as a whole, is subject to continual change of attitude of sentiment. Men are susceptible to physical, moral and mental influence, usually in that order. Hunger, thirst, fatigue, and exhaustion bring on irritability discouragement, anxiety and fear. On the contrary, energy is derived from nourishment, rest and recreation. Cheerfulness results from variety, amusement, entertainment, in work as well as in play. Good will, a sense of cooperation, and a feeling of confidence in superiors are products of demonstrated leadership ability. Morale, spirit, and sense of duty--the reflection of leadership--are means of elevating the tone and behavior of a command. Discipline, justice, loyalty, and willing obedience are factors that keep troubles down. And so the spirits of men rise or fall with the performance of their commander. Clearly, an understanding of human nature and particularly an insight into the psychology of the soldier are keys to solution of the human variable in warfare.

b. The Natural Element. (1) Terrain. Ground features have always exerted a controlling influence upon tactical operations, so much so that the terrain almost completely regulates the tactical principles which apply in a given situation. However, we must not forget the cynical march of Clausewitz, master strategist of the nineteenth century, who criticized the generals of his day for "debating whether the battalion defended the mountain or the mountain defended the battalion." The fact of the matter is that the soldier must make ground serve his purpose and not subordinate his initiative and will to limitations of terrain. Ground is only a means to the attainment of his objective, which is the enemy himself. Geography and topography are, therefore among the most important subjects a soldier has to study.

Terrain is the commander's stage. He cannot arrange its lay-out to suit his needs, but mobility gives him power to move about on the stage until he gets the desired setting. To utilize terrain intelligently, the commander must have "an eye for ground." This enables him to make the best use of road net, obstacles, high ground, terrain corridors, and critical military areas called "tactical localities." In advancing over unfamiliar ground, the commander's sole security lies in reconnaissance or photograph. His reading of terrain must be so instinctive that accidents of the ground or surprise features such as streams in flood, bridges out, or impassable roads will neither pass unrecognized nor upset his equanimity and command of the situation.

(2) Time and Space. Next, consider certain "variables" introduced by the time and space factors. In theoretical problems we are ordinarily working with fixed rates of travel, columns are assumed to have an exact length. Units are assumed to be at full strength. Unless otherwise stated, troops are perfectly trained, seasoned, and uniformly up to the mark. Naturally, these assumptions may not hold true in the field where casualties (battle, march, and ordinary attrition) wear down a command morally and physically.

Time on and, battles, campaigns and wars have been lost through bungling the time and space factors. The human factor has thus the utmost influence upon time and space. With an ingrained sense of "playing game," quite as much as knowing what to do and carrying out orders to the letter, on the part of every leader throughout an army, the coordinations of large scale operations become fiction; tactical leadership is sure to fail; and the army is good as defeated before its troops set foot on the line of departure. A single careless, selfish ignorant commander may upset the orderly deployment of an army and cause its defeat. Discipline, cooperation, and intelligence are chief determinate of the time and space factors.

(3) Climate and Weather. In war, climate and weather are variables of the first magnitude. Nearly always, adverse weather conditions slow down the time and space factors or introduce "accidents of the grounds".

(4) Reconnaissance. Alexander at the Hydaspes, Marlborough at Blenheim, Frederick at Leuthen--each perceived the key to the situation in one glance. On the other hand, neither ~~Booth~~ nor Meade was able to recognize the vital importance of the "Round Tops" at Gettysburg. When General Warren's reconnaissance took him to this high ground, he promptly saw its value; we all know the result. Not the least factor of variation and surprise in warfare comes from ~~the~~ false or conflicting information. But the trained and experienced commander does not allow himself to be deceived or surprised. He is a master of reconnaissance and security and an expert at gathering and analyzing intelligence. The great captains were stars in this field. Alexander had a faculty for accumulating vast information and sifting out the facts. Frederick and Napoleon insisted upon seeing the hostile maneuvers in the critical point. Hannibal, Caesar and Tamerlane were leaders in the art of personal reconnaissance and in

the science of evaluating intelligence.

c. Element of Chance. Variation from normal results to be expected in a tactical operation may unsettle a weak commander and bring him to grief. But wise leaders are prepared to meet departures from the law of average. Luck has been called "the place where preparation and opportunity meet". "Good Luck" is more often a consequence of intelligent planning, and yet well-laid plans may go wrong due to no oversight of the commander. For example, experience proves that when 100 rounds are fired in series from an artillery weapon or great accuracy a small number of "wild shots" may be expected; some of these shots fall far over the target and some just as far short. Even in a short series of shots it is entirely possible for one of these "wild shots" to occur. This law of probability holds true, in principle, where ever human and mechanical factors meet. In warfare, commanders must be prepared for "wild shot" to occur, for accident and mishaps beyond their foresight, perhaps beyond their comprehension. Inability to handle such situations is sometimes explained as "imponderable failure that tries the souls of men" or excused as "inscrutable working chance." We only know that failures over which we have little or no control break weak men but only harden the purpose of those with strong personalities. Certainly an intelligent commander recognized the enemy also is subject to "Bad breaks" and to the disturbing variables pointed out above. And so, between two opposing commanders, the battle resolves itself into a contest between two opposing wills.

d. The Will to Victory. Singularly, throughout history, we find the recurrent slogan of great military leaders: "Destroy the enemy's leadership." Power of sustained attack that never stops short of complete victory is only the commander's resolution and tenacity of purpose put in action.

e. The Personal Element. ~~//////~~ This is considered the most important factor of all, and ~~///~~ the War Department attaches greatest weight to an officer's personal characteristics as the basis of command qualifications.

6. TECHNIQUE. This term literally means; "The art of making or preparing," from Greek techn (art) and tekain (to fabricate, make, prepare). Technique is defined as "the doctrine terminology, details or methods of any art; the mechanical performance or practice of any art, science, or profession."

Military technique comprise methods, practices, and working details by which military men perform their service duties and tasks. Usage has broadened the term to include all subjects not identified with tactics, logistics, and strategy. As a result, technique is the most extensive department of military science and forms the basis of tactical instructions. Some of the more important divisions of technique are briefly sketched as follows:

a. Organization. This subject furnished the working tools of the military craft. It treats of each type of class of unit employed in the army, whether it belongs to the separate arms (combat forces) or services (administrative and supply branches). Personnel is organized first into companies, this being the basic technical organization of the army. Companies are formed into battalions composing regiments that make up brigades. With reinforced brigades, divisions, corps, and field armies, the various branches of services (combat and administrative) are brought together to form tactical teams known as the "combined arms".

Organization tables are statistical analysis listing number of men, animals, transport, weapons, and special equipment authorized for each type and size of command. Organization tables classify personnel into grades and specialists, distinguish between line and staff personnel and break down units into their smallest subdivisions (e.g. companies into platoons and squads). An officer may scarcely hope to master the fine points of all branches of the service but with organization details of his own branch he should be entirely familiar. He also should have a working knowledge of the composition, distribution, and functions of the army in peace and war, its three components, home and foreign garrisons, territorial (such as corps areas) and tactical (such as brigade and divisions) commands, and the strategic and tactical uses of "theatres of operations" in war. Organization is essentially the first study in the technical education of an officer.

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b. Material. This term covers the classification, nomenclature and technical employment of munitions, special combat equipment, and their contingent supplies. Material specifically refers to weapons, transport, and materials used in their manufacture. As a study, material relates to the care, operation, and maintenance of equipment. By material we do not mean the supplies or equipment used to food, house, clothe, and care for the individual soldier. The subject has rather to do with guns, munitions, combat cars, pontoon bridges, searchlights, and other special equipment to wage war or what collectively are called the "means of combat".

c. Supply. Supply is still a broader subject than material, for it comprises virtually all "material means" for making war. Production, procurement, transportation, storage, distribution, and issue; accountability and responsibility for property; salvage and reclamation; expenditure and disposal of property and supplies--all are functions of supply. "Property" is a general term meaning material or equipment of any class. By "supplies" we refer to the consumable materials required in sustaining the soldier and maintaining his equipment. The term "supply" also applies to flow of materials of war from source to point of consumption.

d. Technical Service. Certain types of equipment, such as airplanes, cannon, and other combat equipment, are so highly specialized that technical services are required in producing, operating, and maintaining the material on a high plane of efficiency. Engineer equipment and supplies, not to mention other classes, are furnished by the branch concerned. Hence, engineering, construction, transport of all categories, mechanization, ordnance and signal agencies, medical, dental, veterinary, and similar activities are grouped for technical supervisions and control under the appropriate administrative (or supply) branch. Technical considerations necessitate direct control of supply between each technical branch and the troops reserved.

e. Personnel and Administration. This broad subject deals with management, control, and direction of individuals; their discipline, health, comfort, morale training, performance of duties, and the like functions. The term "interior economy and administration" has just long been used in our service to embrace personnel and administrative activities in small units. In various branches the company is the basic administrative unit. Its equivalent is the battery of artillery, troop of cavalry, and squadron of air corps. The business of providing food, clothing, shelter, sanitation, and similar needs of troops is a matter of interior economy that comes under company management.

Administration has still a wider scope. In general, this term covers paper work of the army - clerical, administrative, and executive activities. The administrative chain consist of the company, separate battalion, regiment, brigade, and (army), corps have not administrative or supply duties, except for their own headquarters forces. Other administration units of the army include separate stations; posts, camps, depots, arsenals, ports, or bases; service schools; corps area (called departments in foreign stations); and the War Department itself. In time of war, General Headquarters, separate theater of operation, and communication zones are administrative agencies.

It also includes the disciplinary and legal system, finance, inspection, and personnel functions represented by the adjutant general's department.

f. Training. Training is a general term. It embraces all activities used to familiarize men with their duties and accustom units to their tasks.

g. Technique. As technique is the foundation upon which an army is organized and maintained, this group of studies is the basis of military education. To produce troops and leaders trained and equipped for field service is the sole purpose of technique. Thoroughly versed therein, an officer is well prepared to take up his tactical and logistical studies.

7. LOGISTICS. This term is derived from Greek *logistikos* meaning "skilled in calculations". The general definition is: "Science of evaluating military resources; conditions under which warfare is conducted; military aspects of geographical features, climate, transport, food, and supplies." The generally accepted military definition is: "Science of moving and supplying combat forces in military operations."

So Logistics is the business end of war. Needless to say an army cannot fight unless it is provisioned and regularly supplied with the means of making war. Supply naturally involves transportations. "Supply" may be called the food or sustenance, "movement" the life's blood of the body militant. Periodically and

... supplies must flow to the front. The combat soldier must not be distracted with the necessity of foraging for his next meal nor forced to break off the engagement for want of ammunition. The relation of tactics to logistics is that of master to servant--a partnership that never may be dissolved in an army. When such dissolution occurs the army disintegrates. For these reasons, the impetus of supply in an army is from rear to front.

a. Command and Staff Functions. From its original meaning ("calculation"), logistics include command and staff functions. This refers to such general management of troop operations and coordination of tactical and supply movements, operation of the "service of supply," and administrative control throughout the theater of operations. The logistical objective of command and staff work is to place combat forces in position to operate tactically, and to maintain the fighting troops in all phases of operations. In many respects command and staff planning, coordination and timing, constitute the most delicate operation in warfare. It is comparable to the surgeon's skill in that a slight inaccuracy may mean disaster. A minor mistake of decision at the top creates a magnified error at the bottom of the scale. Expert hands are acquired, the more so as we approach the higher commands. In every case, the commander, his general staff, and administrative, supply and technical staffs must work together in closest harmony and cooperation. One of the primary purposes of logistics is to insure this teamwork.

b. Time and Space Factors. The influence of time and space upon military operations has been mentioned. In command and staff calculations, these factors enter into both logistics and tactics, hence they have universal applications in war and should be understood thoroughly by every student.

c. Movement. Whether a movement concerns troops or trains, or whether the mode is made by marching, motor, rail, marine, or aerial transport, the problem is one of logistics. History records numerous instances of military collapse resulting from failure of the service of supply. But such disasters come from breakdown of movement or loss of mobility more often than from shortage of supplies.

d. Traffic. Successful combat under modern conditions is all but impossible without automatic two-way flow of men and supplies along a line of communications. This is called supply and evacuation. Routes of travel networks of roads, rivers, railroads, and air routes form the spread out over a considerable front. This is to ~~help~~ protect the wide segment of routes required in ~~defending~~ and supplying a modern army. The control on arterial route branches out into numerous tributaries or fenders leading to the front lines. A line of communication thus becomes the "great artery" of the main fighting body. When this line is blocked, paralysis sets in and the army is doomed.

e. Security. Accordingly, rear areas have to be protected by every means possible. Flank protection must be provided throughout the length of rear areas to prevent inroads by the enemy. Perimeter defense or other tactical safeguards furnish external security of the communication zones. Internal security and operating efficiency depend upon adequate police and traffic control.

f. Establishments. Divisions, corps, and armies engaged in front line operations have a forward or combat area and a rear or service area. Regardless of the pressure of supply establishments in combat areas, strategy and tactics have the controlling interest. But, in rear areas, logistics is uppermost.

g. Administrative Plans and Orders. Orders are the medium through which a commander translates his ideas and working plans into action. In divisions and larger commands, when the commander issues a tactical or "combat order" he must also issue an accompanying logistical or "administrative order". Otherwise, the "field" order would be cluttered with detail, and be anything but the clear-cut, precise directive so essential to success. Such matters as location of railhead, refilling point, distributing points, and train bivouacs are placed in the administrative order. Time of issuing all classes of supply, movement and the unit's trains, evacuation of casualties, burial of the dead, instructions for traffic control all such items are covered in detail in the administrative order.

h. Administrative Tasks. Each of the administrative branches, present, quartermaster, engineer, medical, ordnance, and others, must receive a mission or task such that each works with the other and none conflict. Motor trains need road loops for circulations. In combat, each administrative unit ordinarily requires full use of its "service trains." For this employment, they must be "released" from march column or centralized control. The provost



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top of the pyramid. From bottom to top, command and leadership must be homogeneous, uniform, and consistent. All grades and classes of leaders must think and speak in the same tactical terms.

At any moment, the exigencies of warfare may place command of combined forces in the hands of a junior officer.

d. Tactical Operations. Warfare may be classified as offensive and defensive combat and special operations. Oftentimes these merge together or overlap, as when offensive tactics are applied to defensive situations and vice versa. An attack invariably uses a leading way of scouts (a battle advance guard), throws out a battle outpost when the advance is arrested, and employs security detachments to guard intervals and cover flanks. These are defensive measures used in offensive combat. In the defensive, a reserve is always provided for counterattack. The defense employs movement as well as fire to maintain integrity of its positions. Defensive dispositions may even provide for a quick assumption of the offensive (active defense). These are offensive measures applied to defensive warfare. "Special operations" are those which cannot be identified strictly with either offensive or defensive combat. Offensive and defensive warfare are often counterparts of the same problem.

e. Tactical Control. Hierarchy--generalship or the higher forms of direction and leadership--is the most important factor in warfare. In small commands operating on independent missions, the same principle applies to commanders without regard to grade. Continuity of control from top to bottom need not be reiterated here, except to say that a single weak link can break the tactical chain and destroy the best laid plans. Formerly it was said that the high command "resigned leadership at zero hour," a palpable excuse for poor signal communications or lack of team play in the lower echelons. Another saying declared that "after the jump off, the battle becomes a platoon commander's action". These assumptions were tantamount to a confession of helplessness on the part of superior commanders. With modern conceptions and facilities, such theories are incompatible. It is of course true that troops once committed to battle and engaged in numerous isolated actions may neither be regulated to any great extent nor recalled. Yet uninterrupted control on a broad scale by the higher command is feasible. And, since the favorable outcome of battle depended upon this, it must be had at any cost. If a unit becomes disorganized or gets out of hand, the commander replaces it with fresh troops, newly instructed. For this purpose all echelons hold out reserves.

Positive control in warfare is produced in three ways: (1) by effective command; (2) by accurate staff coordination; and (3) by adequate signal communications. These devices guarantee a continuous flow of intelligence and orders. And thus, qualification of the commander guarantees maximum flow of multiplication of intellectual and moral powers through able staff assistance, and physical means of intercommunication enable him to make his will felt throughout the action.

f. Processes of Commandership. Since the only object of an army is to meet and overcome its enemy in battle, tactical leadership is the criterion of command ability. Leadership in combat entails a clear grasp of tactical principles, familiarity with the terminology of combat orders, and knowledge of tactical method. By mastering the form of orders and requiring facility in estimating situations, a leader cultivates a habit of tactical reasoning. With this training the commander is prepared to translate his ideas and will into action. As taught in our service, tactical leadership consists of six

- (1) The first step in any task is to get complete and reliable information. This includes knowledge of one's profession, familiarity with duties, and timely insight into the situation. In actual operations the gathering of information is called combat intelligence.
- (2) Next, study task assigned and determine result desired. In tactics this gives us our mission.
- (3) Compare obstacles (the enemy) with means at hand (own force) and determine the relative combat strength.
- (4) In the light of enemy capabilities, determine every line of action or plan by which your mission may be accomplished. Exhaust the advantages and disadvantages of each plan and select that one which by reasons of simplicity, economy, speed, and efficiency promises maximum results. The outcome depends entirely upon this choice, which becomes your decision.
- (5) Issue simple, clear-cut instructions to carry out the decision. In

Exhibit "C"

HEADQUARTERS EAST CENTRAL LUZON GUERRILLA AREA
IN THE FIELD

DIRECTIVE NO. 1

15 Sept. 43

MISSIONS OF THE GUERRILLA FORCES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILS.

For purposes of clarification and in order to insure the most possible coordinated action by our forces when the time comes, the following missions of the Guerilla Forces of the Commonwealth of the Phils. are hereby inumerated in the order of their priority:

- a. To extend all possible aid to and to facilitate the landing of any Allied Forces that may come to the Phils. Sabbotage work shall be undertaken, enemy lines of communication and supply shall be destroyed and enemy troops engaged from the rear when possible.
- b. To take over the functions of government and the administration of political sub-divisions, such as, municipalities, provinces, etc., under the provisions of Martial Law, until said functions and administrations are taken over by higher authority. In this respect, our units operating in a designated area shall assume control of the government of the area.
- c. To protect the lives and properties of non-combatant Filipines and our allies by performing police duties and maintaining peace and order, and by extending all possible aid in civilian evacuation to non dangerous localities.
- d. To intern or cause to be interned under protective custody all Axis nationals and their sympathizers. In this connection the provisions of the international law shall be adhered to strictly.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER, ECLGA.

(SGD.) A. SANTIAGO
Capt. Inf.
Adj. Gen., AC of S, G-1, G-3

1st. Intersement-GHQ. MANILA M-D. IN THE FIELD

20 Sept. 43

~~TO ALL UNIT COMMANDERS:~~

Strict compliance of the above provisions of DIRECTIVE NO. 1 is hereby anticipated by the GHQ.

BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF, M-M-D.

L. FRAZER
AC of S, G-1

Exhibit "C-1"

American Filipino Forces in the Far East, 4th Army of the Philippines
East Central Luzon Guerrilla Area, CMO Manila Military District, In the Field
I, hereby solemnly swear that I will faithfully discharge and comply with
the best of my ability the duties of my present assignment or any other assign-
ments that will be imposed upon me and that I recognize the supreme authority
of the Government of the United States and that of the Commonwealth of the
Philippines and I will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto and that I
will impose all these duties and obligations upon myself freely and voluntar-
ily without mental reservation or purpose of evasion. I firmly believe that
my oath will hasten the establishment of an Independent Philippines that is
truly democratic in form and substance and further, I believe on the Atlantic
Charter's guarantee of the four freedoms. SO HELP ME GOD.

(My signature - see other side)
Applicant

American Filipino Forces in the Far East, 4th Army of the Philippines
East Central Luzon Guerrilla Area, CMO Manila Military District, In the Field
I, hereby solemnly swear that I will faithfully discharge and comply with the
best of my ability the duties of my present assignment or any other assignments that
will be imposed upon me and that I recognize the supreme authority of the Government
of the United States and that of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and I will main-
tain true faith and allegiance thereto and that I will impose all these duties and
obligations upon myself freely and voluntarily without mental reservation or purpose
of evasion. I firmly believe that my oath will hasten the establishment of an Inde-
pendent Philippines that is truly democratic in form and substance and further, I
believe on the Atlantic Charter's guarantee of the four freedoms. SO HELP ME GOD.

My signature - see other side
Applicant

American Filipino Forces in the Far East, 4th Army Corps of the Philippines
East Central Luzon Guerrilla Area, CMO Manila Military District, In the Field
I, hereby solemnly swear that I will faithfully discharge and comply with the
best of my ability the duties of my present assignment or any other assignments that
will be imposed upon me and that I recognize the supreme authority of the Government
of the United States and that of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and I will main-
tain true faith and allegiance thereto and that I will impose all these duties and
obligations upon myself freely and voluntarily without mental reservation or purpose
of evasion. I firmly believe that my oath will hasten the establishment of an Inde-
pendent Philippines that is truly democratic in form and substance and further, I
believe on the Atlantic Charter's guarantee of the four freedoms. SO HELP ME GOD.

Applicant's signature - see other side

American Filipino Forces in the Far East, 4th Army Corps, Philippines
East Central Luzon Guerrilla Area, CMO Manila Military District, In the Field
I, hereby solemnly swear that I will faithfully discharge and comply with the
best of my ability the duties of my present assignment or any other assignments that
will be imposed upon me and that I recognize the supreme authority of the Government
of the United States and that of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and I will main-
tain true faith and allegiance thereto and that I will impose all these duties and
obligations upon myself freely and voluntarily without mental reservation or purpose
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pendent Philippines that is truly democratic in form and substance and further, I
believe on the Atlantic Charter's guarantee of the four freedoms. SO HELP ME GOD.

My signature - see other side

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Exhibit "D"
Saturday
(April 1)

"THE UNDEFEATED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES"
Dec. 25, 1943 LATEST WORLD NEWS FROM OVER SEAS (Special)

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL
S. WEST PACIFIC, Allied air power in continuing aerial offensive throughout South and S.
West Pacific struck again on the Japs New Britain base of Cape Lister and dropped another
load of 244 tons of high explosives thus rising 2600 tons of high explosives dropped in
that such battered Japs airbase during the month of December.

Prime Minister Curtin of Australia despatched a Christmas message to all Australian troops
fighting all over the world wide fronts. "Upon the great gratitude of the British common-
wealth and its people I greet you the blessing of a yuletide. For many of you it was the
5th Christmas for the members of the Australian fighting force, wherever you may be and
whatever danger you have survived, and what hardships you may undergo, knowing that I am
certain that the whole nation will share with you ever closer. Here in the home front the
Govt never fail to stress the need of tightening the total war effort to improve the war
output of this commonwealth which upon your gallantry we called on to strike and strike again
again till the enemy is subdued. The U.S. is now on the offensive and our enemy in Europe,
in the Pacific and the Atlantic are feeling the growing strength of the Allied fighting
power. Hard fighting lies further ahead but one thing sure we are certain of victory. In
New Guinea I know our fighting men are fighting the hardest battle of all the worlds front
because of the harshest and treacherous terrain and thick mountainous country. To the Aus-
tralian fighting force everywhere, throughout the Pacific, in the Mediterranean, in Canada,
in Britain, with the navy, marine, in the army in the airforce and the home service I send
the warmest message of a Merry Christmas. On *nothing* I assure is that by next Christmas the
Australian will see you here back in Australia your homeland for your countries you have
offered all."

SEN. McArthur's Christmas message to all the fighting men of the U.S. "On this Christ-
mas day anniversary of the birth of Jesus Christ I pray that the merciful God may pre-
serve and guide each one of you. You may find that everywhere with confidence, the enemy
had been forced to take the independence in all fronts and final victory is no longer
uncertain."

Allied planes in their aerial offensive against Newaul and Cape Lister destructions
was reported heavy among various areas and defence positions while fighter escorts des-
troyed 8 barges and damaged 3 other service craft. Japs planes in retaliatory raid at-
tacked American position at Newaul before dawn causing minor damage and some casualties.
Allied planes also raided Cape Cookyn destroying buildings, aircraft positions and at
least 3 enemy supply barges were blown up. Allied medium bombers with escort fighters
attacked enemy shipyards in the same area and airfield and supply dumps at Newak was also
heavily blasted. Two direct hits were scored on 2-6000 ton and also hit 3 freighters of
2000 ton each. The freighters and the cargo vessels were said to be sinking when last
seen. Fires were also started at several points and 5 enemy planes parked on the ground
were destroyed. During this raid 30 Japs intercepting planes rose up to challenge the
Allied attack, 18 were shotdown and 4 were probables. Two Allied planes were lost and the
third was reported missing. American dive and torpedo bombers under the South Pacific
command bombed Japs installations at Baka and Hopika areas and Japs troop concentration

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in Bougainville were strafed and bombed. Allied light naval craft sunk 4 enemy barges in the east coast of Bougainville and airfield positions in Buna were heavily shelled by American surface units meeting no enemy opposition. In the Ireland sector allied planes struck at Oshang and Five Islands areas causing many fires to kindle at sea fires to kindle at several points. Other formations of Allied bombers struck for the fourth time during the day against Japs airfield installations and military establishments in Uru and Buin areas and naval craft sunk 2 more enemy supply barges near Salto.

In the central Pacific zone the announcement from Admiral Nimitz headquarters which was revealed that American Army and Navy Liber-tor bombers with fighter escorts struck for 14th consecutive day and night against the Japs installations in the Marshalls. Three enemy hold held stalls were seized which resulted in the sinking of 2 enemy supply vessels and 2 medium size supply ship. At Inigo, in the Jaluit A, all numerous fires were started on ground installations and 87 tons of high explosives were dropped over the target areas. Japs position was bombed and strafed in Woglain and Sol Island in the same area. The Allied in the central Pacific announced that Japs planes attempted to raid American position in the T area area but were successfully intercepted by American interceptor planes shooting down 3 of the 8 raiders and American lost one plane. Damaged to American installations and available and one "hail" as medium bombers parked on the ground was damaged.

3. NEW HELL, Admiral Mountbatten's command issued at New Delhi disclosed yesterday that strong formations of the Allied heavy bombers struck again for the second time during the past three days against the capital of Malakal dropping 189 tons of high explosives on the dock areas, warehouses, supply depots and fuel storage. Allied heavy's with fighter escort encountered no enemy opposition but anti-aircraft fire was reported intense. Other formations of Allied heavy and medium bombers struck against Japs rail and water facilities throughout Japan during the day long air raids and destruction on enemy installation was reported widespread. Ground fighting is being intensified on all the fronts along the Irian and Hays peninsula as Allied advance forces moved another 5 miles against the stiffening resistance near Antidong and Patidung area. Allied fighter bombers supported the operation strafed and bombed Japs gun emplacements and dis aerial areas near Sangaliden airdrome was again subjected to heavy attacks and a dozen dockyards were also heavily hit. Along the Bay of Angel Allied torpedo bombers sunk 3 enemy small size coastal vessels and along the Iruady river area 18 enemy supply barges were destroyed. In all the operations all Allied planes returned. No enemy air activity is reported all over Buna area.

CHINA, China - special command from Gen. Stilwell's headquarters disclosed Friday that strong formations of American heavy bombers raged over 3 days and bombed Japs installations in those areas two hours after Allied India base bombers had left. Japs were ranging in wide areas then American China 14th Airforce dropped another 235 tons of high explosives. No enemy interceptions were encountered and low level assaults were carried in the dock areas at Binkak rocking the city with explosions here and there. Other Allied bombers struck at Kiang, Kiangong and the south China coast. American medium bombers struck against enemy important advance airbase in central China and at the same escorting fighters strafed and bombed enemy ground forces retreating in all sectors of the Tungking lake area inflicting heavy losses to the enemy in men and materials. About a force of 50 Japs bomber and fighters aided American airbase in central China and American interceptors

downed 14 of the enemy raiders and 11 fighters and resulted in the loss of one bomber, one fighter and one transport hit on the ground. On the ground front the Chinese high command announced that Japs forces are still in full retreat all along the central fronts and Chinese forces had recaptured 45 more towns north of Hunan province. Other formations of American China based bombers struck on Japs landing strip in the Salween river areas and blown up several enemy gas positions and railway facilities in the Han-ku area were also blasted. Special communique from the Chinese high command announced that Chinese forces carrying the offensive near the Shensi-Yankai river areas had recaptured 10 more points and Chinese troops in this area had reach Hsien, Shasi in their continuous advance. Chinese and American planes supported the Chinese ground advance straffing troop concentration and paved the way for Chinese ground troops to advance.

RUSSIAN FRONT, The Russian offensive in the northern White Russia sector continues to swing with increasing tempo and 130 more inhabited places were overrun by the Russian steam rollers and were reported only 12 miles from the vital German bastion of defence at Vitebsk. In the south and west areas of the Ukraine Soviet troops continued to roll back the German forces inflicting heavy losses in men and material. In the White Russia sector in the face of heavy fighting more than 2000 German dead littered the battle area and Soviet forces continued their advance occupying 3 more German strongly fortified positions. Late dispatches from the Soviet high command announced yesterday that Soviet forces are closing nearer toward the German main defenses at Vitebsk at a point only less than 10 miles from the city. The German resistance in this area are stiffening near Gurevok 12 miles to the north and fighting is virtually heavy in this area. German positions south of Gurevok are in the danger of encirclement as Russian forces continued their advance from several directions. At Slavov, at the southern of the White Russia sector, on the Dnieper front near Korostin and in the Dnieper bend near Kirovo, the Germans had made several counter attacks but were turned back by the Soviet forces with heavy losses to the enemy. Near Korostin Soviet forces had improved their position after forcing the Germans out of several strongly fortified areas. All along the 1700 mile fronts Soviet forces continued to advance inflicting heavy toll on German men and equipment.

SOUTH IN ITALY, heavy street fighting continues on the German held town of Orton along the Adriatic side of the Italian peninsula. Tanks supported Canadian troops of the British 8th Army now are driven toward the west of the town and the Allies are throwing in paratrooper and infantry to delay the Allied occupation of the town. Along the 5th Army front American forces are making considerable progress and along the west coast American forces had captured a town of local importance and continued their advance in the face of strong enemy resistance. Late dispatches from the Italian frontlines disclosed in a communique issued by Gen. Eisenhower Friday noon revealed that Canadian forces of the British 8th Army now hold most of Orton and the Germans are still fighting in the corner of the town. Other Italian units of the British 8th Army continued their advance toward Cassino another town of great importance that holds the approaches to the German eastern anchor of defence along the Italian peninsula. German counter attacks had smashed along the Apennines and captured several villages northwest of Santeramo and one American column had reached the outskirts of Santeramo and another column is reported advancing 5 miles from Cassino. Allied airmen continued their large scale aerial operations against South

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Southern Italy and the Balkans. In Southern Italy ... were
again blasted by strong formations of the Allied strategic airforce. Undisclosed ... in
Southern Austria was again ... by long American bombers but no details of the operations were
were yet available.

Dispatches from the Yugoslavian high command reported that Yugoslav forces are now taking
the initiative against the German forces all along the fighting sector in Yugoslavia. Fierce
fighting still continued in Serbia and Bosnia areas and the Germans were reported moving their
forces in Kuferrine near the Salonic coast.

1944.- The Allied all out aerial war against the continent of Europe continued with increasing
activity as more Allied heavy's are being hurled over the continent inflicting the round
the clock ... Targets attacked during the day and night bombing assaults by the RAF and
American bombers were not immediately disclosed.

... staff of the ... and ... after
his tour in the Pacific area and ... is also reported in the conference with ...
... in ... something big is expected to happen in the Pacific these coming first
week of 1944, this is according to the predictions of Allied military observers.

...
" ... TO ... AND ... WITH YOU
THE BEST OF ... AND ... TO ALL."

THIS IS A COPY FOR THE CHRISTMAS GIFT
OFFICE TO THE ...

THE VOICE OF THE UNDERGROUND
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1943

NEW YORK CITY, (UPI) — President of the United States in a world wide radio hook up sent his message to all United Nations forces and to all the people of the united nations on the eve of Christmas assuring the world that this will be the last Christmas that we will celebrate amidst this world in the turmoil of war. President Roosevelt in his Christmas message announced that Gen. Dwight Eisenhower will be in command of the combined British and American forces that will lead the march in Western Europe. Gen. Eisenhower is the present supreme commander of the Allied forces in all the Mediterranean theater of operation and will be relieved in command by Gen. Bernard Montgomery British commander of the Allied forces in the Middle East who will become the supreme commander of the Mediterranean theater and Gen. Harold Alexander will become the commander of all Allied land forces in that same area. Gen. Montgomery commander of the British 8th Army will now become Assistant supreme commander of the Allied forces in Europe and will be in command of all British and American forces on land second in command to Gen. Eisenhower. President Roosevelt in his Christmas talk said that the Russian Army will continue their offensive in the Eastern front and the Allied forces in North Africa and Italy will bring the relentless pressure on Germany from the south and complete the encirclement of Germany as the great British and American forces will attack from all points of the compass. He also emphasized that the United Nations are now forming the bond of steel that is now closing on Japan and the President predicted that it will spill blood as to the Japanese in not far distant future. President Roosevelt revealed that the U. S. has now 3,300,000 men serving overseas and another doubled the 1,700,000,000 that served overseas a year ago and that by the end of July the number will reach to 5 million men overseas. He said that he will disclose more of the Cairo and Tehran conference in his annual message to Congress during the first week of 1944. He said that he had traveled more than 20,000 miles to meet with the British, Chinese and Russian leaders. He said "I and the other 3 leaders had agreed on all major objectives and military means of obtaining them. He emphasized that the Allied is composed of the three quarters of the world population. As long as peace will be named by other powers, we have agreed to strike together in determination to keep up peace with the use of our national force, and to stop the policy of the aggressor nation to start another war. He said that the four leaders had agreed that if force is necessary to keep international peace the international force will be applied and as long as it is necessary and that the rights of all nations large and small will be recognized and freedom must be measured by the willingness of that nation to fight for freedom. Concerning the conference he said that during the beginning of the conference we were facing each other across the table but at last we found that we were all sitting on side of the table. In this conference the President added that they have considered all plans for a kind of war that will alone can justify the sacrifices of this war. He said that in the Tehran conference we devoted our task to plan for the kind of war which alone can justify all the sacrifices of this war and the peace that will follow. I can say even today that I don't think of any insoluble differences will rise among Russia, Great Britain, China and the United States. At Cairo Prime Minister Churchill, Chiang Kai shek and I were able to smooth all vital difficulties. We discussed certain long range principles which we believed that will affect the Far East for many generations to come. He revealed that following by the Cairo and Tehran decision Gen. Marshall had made conference with Gen. Marshall and Admiral Nimitz that will spill pretty bad news to Japan in not too far distant future.

LONDON, The large scale Allied air operations over the continent of Europe continued for the 5th day on round the clock schedule and the largest force of American bombers numbering more than 1000 heavy's were hurled in the daylong attack against those German held occupied areas in Gales. This was the largest force of American heavy's since

that was sent dispatched to Europe over and the first that American heavy bombers had been thrown into the attack against France coast, British and Canadian fighters escorted them and not a single aircraft was reported lost. The bombing was described as exceptionally accurate and Allied fighter escorts strafed and concentrated gun positions were within 30,000 rounds of cannon and machinegun fire were poured on the enemy defenses at Calais and Cape Oris Biz and enemy airfields were put out of commission and airplanes runways were smashed. During Friday night British RAF heavy bombers dropped another 1200 tons of high explosives against Berlin that brought a total of more than 15,000 tons of high explosives dropped all over Europe since November 17 to date. Other formations of American and British bombers carried offensive sweeps all over the continent and attacked targets in Central and Western Germany. In all Allied operations 17 Allied planes were reported lost. Other enemy targets in Belgium and Holland were also attacked by RAF mosquito bombers and targets in the Ruhr valley and the Rhineland were also subjected to heavy air assault. In all target areas enemy air opposition was reported heavy and anti-aircraft fire was intense.

RUSSIA, The Soviet high command in a special communique announced that Soviet forces had recaptured Grodno, one of the German strongly held railway junction between Minsk and Vitebsk. The Germans were desperately fighting and yesterday launched a strong counter attack before Grodno but the Soviet forces had weathered all of enemy counter attacks and continued their advance. In this sector 55 villages were liberated. In the Kiev salient and near Korostiv area all German counter attacks were beaten off and for the 4 days in the running Soviet forces continued to make gains in this sector. The dispatches from the Russian frontlines reported that Soviet forces in all the 1700 mile fronts continued to roll back the German Army especially toward the Baltic areas and the southern Ukraine.

SOUTHERN ITALY, The British 8th Army forces fighting the Italian along the coast of the Adriatic had forced the Germans to give more ground as Allied counter attacks with strong tanks, armored and infantry units with the strong support of dived bombers from Britain area. Rome is now completely cleared of the enemy and battle is still raging furiously in the outskirts of the city. In the eastern sectors units of the American 5th Army continued their advance on the main highway that lead to Rome and had taken large numbers of prisoners and liberated several heights. Allied warplanes continued their large scale air operations against targets in Austria, northern Italy and targets in the Balkans were also subjected to heavy air assault. Other formations of Allied heavy bombers struck against targets in Athens and Yugoslavia in direct support with the Allied ground forces and enemy shippings in the Aegean sea were also attacked. The British Admiralty reported that Italian submarine "Falco" had sunk a Nazi 3000 ton supply ship and 4 other small size supply vessels in the Mediterranean areas.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC, As Allied aerial offensive continued all over the South and Central West Pacific areas more than 25 bombing raids were carried against widespread enemy bases in those areas of the Pacific. The heaviest raid during the day was directed against Capesatter were more than 300 tons of high explosives were dumped again over that area bringing a total of more than 2900 tons of high explosives and incendiaries released in that area since the first of December. Other targets attacked were airfield in Casrate, Cape Mackyn and Airbase in Johnston were also attacked with devastating results. At Cape Mackyn and Casrate other formations of British bombers during the night struck on that target areas which were also blasted by American heavy bombers during the day. And at Green Island heavy damage were inflicted on enemy ground personnel and huge damage were caused on enemy ground installations. In the New Britain area American forces continued to advance inland and Japanese bombers carried sporadic raids on American positions causing no damage nor casualties.

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Late dispatches from New Britain disclosed yesterday that American forces had advanced 4 miles inland spearheaded by tanks and flame throwers but encountering no enemy opposition in their advance. Australian forces in the New Guinea peninsula continued to advance inland and captured Madinet another Japanese stronghold 2 1/2 miles from Kokina. Another Japanese stronghold that was captured a day before yesterday. The country that is cut by deep gorges running in from the coast and provides a natural defense for the Jap soldiers. An independent command of the 8th AF said that the Japanese resistance are increasing in this area and hard fighting is expected soon ahead. Before the fall of Madinet Allied planes sunk two barges and the barge base of Madinet was also attacked sinking 4 enemy barges and 6 others were sunk at Rice Bay by Allied light bombers. Allied bombers also heavily hammered enemy airfield and installations at New Guinea causing numerous explosions and fires were started at several points. Four enemy fighter planes were shot down over Madinet and Allied fighter planes strafed and bombed enemy defences along the south bank of the Kokina river and heavy raids were also carried against Madinet Bay. In the Solomons strong formations of American Navy and Army dived and torpedo bombers struck against Japanese airbases, bivouac area and Madinet Island before Madinet was heavily bombed with good results. At Madinet and Madinet Island 9 enemy supply barges had been sunk. At Madinet Allied fighter planes strafed and bombed enemy ground installations causing many fires. Heavy raids were also carried against Madinet and the sea plane base of Madinet near Madinet was also attacked with good results.

In the central Pacific strong formations of American Army and Navy dived bombers carried another new raid against Japanese positions on Makin Atoll and Madinet Atoll starting many fires over the target areas. No details of the operations were initially released in this latest attack on the Marshalls.

CHINA, CHINA, The Chinese high command reported that Chinese forces had recaptured the Lantao river port of Shao, between Chungking and Chungking this latest advance Chinese forces had virtually control four fifth of the Yangtze rice bowl and Japanese forces in those areas were reported retreating backward to bases from which they launched their attacks in this region since November 2. American bombers struck an enemy airfield installations at Kaijeng near the Chungking area and many fires were left burning over enemy hangars, dispersal areas and airfield installations were blasted. Other bombers of the 14th American Airforce to bomb railway yards and shipyards along the China coast. Reports from Shanghai reported that a part of Shanghai is now haunted by American submarines that are spying on Japanese Japanese shippings and the Chinese correspondent reported that enemy ships flying from Shanghai to Manchurian ports are now under extreme danger of American submarine attack.

SOUTHERN ASIA, The large scale aerial operations continued all over Burma as heavy bombers and fighter planes struck again on the vital Japanese railway facilities in Mandalay. Runways and deck facilities in Rangoon and Akyab were subjected another heavy air assault. In all other operations included in the raid on enemy planes all British and American bombers returned without a single loss.

WASHINGTON D.C., The wartime commission announced the launching of 18 more governmentals.

WAR VIEWS ON THE NEWS BY WILLIAM HINKER

Today the President of the United States talk all over the world in one of his greatest radio broadcasts all over the world ever since he became the President of the United States. His Christmas message of the President had been heard in all

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 The Christmas message of the President had been heard in all radio networks from London to the Iceland, then to the British Isles and also in all parts of the world. This message was intended for the people of the United States and all the United Nations forces serving overseas. The President of the United States had reported to the nation the agreement reached in Tehran, agreements of vital importance with the final intentions of the four big powers in their determination to crush Germany and Japan at the earliest possible time. The President of the United States emphasized that if international forces will be necessary for the maintenance of force then international force will be applied till necessary. He made mention of the historic decision reached at Tehran but he did not make mention of the opening of the second front, but the attack in Europe will come from all points of the compass which mean that the Allied invasion will come from all directions possibly in Norway, Belgium, Denmark and the coastal areas of France. The President said that the invasion of Europe will come during the early days of 1944 and Gen. Eisenhower of the North African force will be in command of the Allied forces that will march in Europe this coming 1944. He emphasized that as the Russian armies continued their offensive in the western fronts, unrelenting pressure will be brought by the Allied forces in Italy and the encirclement will be complete with the Allied attack from all the point of the compass from all directions, in the west. The President also revealed that Lt. General Sperts will be in command of the United Airforce in Italy and all British and American strategic airforce that will carry the base bombing of southern Germany and the Balkans. Gen. Eisenhower who had the complete knowledge of air, land and naval operation will be in command of all Allied forces that will march against Europe.

When the invasion of Europe will come all kinds of Allied ships ranging from small vessels to heavy liners will be used to ferry troops, machine and materials across the channel and when the invasion will be underway the first landing will be carried with the perfect timing and the element of surprise will play an important part in the invasion. Complete mastery of the invasion process is now in the making and the only general who could manage the landing of this force is no other than Gen. Eisenhower. During the past few years this man was unknown to the world and at the time when known Gen. MacArthur had been sent to take over the organization of the forces in the Philippines he took with him Gen. Eisenhower and it was General Eisenhower who supervised the defenses in Luzon and Corregidor and at the same time supervised the establishment of the Military Academy at Baguio for the training of the Philippine officers. Later on he was called in the United States to supervise the first American direct tank division and the success the maneuver of the largest scale that had involved more than 220,000 men of the U.S. Army and Gen. Eisenhower was appointed in command of the Blue Army and from that time because of his success of the manner he was promoted to Lt. General and now he is four star General in the same rank with Gen. MacArthur, Gen. Marshall and Gen. Arnold.

For the first time in 10 years this is the first time that President Roosevelt had spent his Christmas at home in Hyde Park and he assured the people of the United States that this will be the last Christmas that we will have to celebrate in this world at war. He emphasized that the destruction of the enemy will be complete and immediate and he also said that during the last two days of the Tehran conference they have agreed that following Germany's defeat, Germany will be and must be strip militarily and will not be given an opportunity to regain that right.

Political history revealed that German people are all attacked with the sickness of paranoia, the disease that is hard to cure, this kind of sickness is the inherent characteristic of the German people to be warlike. History shows that in 1870 Germany started the war against France, then came the world I and then the last war which began 1939. This all were started by Germany because of their intention to conquer the world and enslave all the people. That is why it had been agreed by the three big powers that Germany will be strip of everything after the war and in regards to Japan the Allied common principle is very simple which

...the return of the ... property to its rightful ... He said that in the Pacific the allies are ... forming a band of steel that is now closing nearer to Japan and the recent ... of Gen. Marshall in the Pacific and held conference with Gen. ... and Admiral ... spill had news to Japan in the not far distant future. ... said that in the mainland of Asia Chinese forces under the brilliant command of General Chiang Kai-shek will carry their task to drive the Japanese to the coast and now being augmented by the American airforce. He said that the Chinese forces in China are now starting to push the Japanese along the shores of China in their frantic drive to crush the Japanese invaders. Japan intention to conquer the world is now at doom and the hour of retribution is now at hand.

The president of the United States emphasized that this coming new year the road to victory is hard and difficult and we will expect heavy casualties as we will try on the offensive to the very shore of the enemy. This is war and we cannot expect that victory will be won in an easy manner, hard fighting and difficulties are still ahead but one thing I am sure is that victory will be certain and this will be the last Christmas that we will celebrate in the world of war.

There are two rumors in the world today, they might mean something important or they might mean nothing at all. Stories spreading all over Europe and this was confirmed by Swedish correspondents from Stockholm of the presence of 250 Japanese flyers in Berlin. His 250 Japanese flyers constitute the suicide squad that will fly the Nazi secret weapon to England, another propaganda of Joseph Goebbels who is always talking of secret weapons and this suicide squads of Japanese flyers are nothing more but to show to the world that the Japanese are the slaves of the Germans and ready to commit suicide for their German masters. The presence of the Japanese flyers in Berlin might also mean this because of the hard situation at present in Japan they might be sending flyers in Germany for training or it might mean that if worst will come to worst that these Japanese flyers are willing to fly Hitler from Germany to shake heaven in Japan. Japan could no longer deny the demand of their master in Europe so they sent 250 Japanese flyers to Berlin to carry the scheme of the promised Nazi retaliatory raid over the British Isles. Whether this is true or not the Nazis will find that the Allies are ever ready willing and able to take any retaliatory measure that will be meted against the British Isles and in return Germany will watch out for the consequences if ever she will play her last card.

Rumors all over Europe had been spread by the German News Agency that Sweden is now in the brink of entering the war, but the Swedish government had denied this claim by the Nazi government. This means that this story is baked by the Nazi propaganda to drive Sweden into the war in the side of Germany. Today the attitude of the Swedish government and its people are anti-Nazi and this official statement by the Nazi government is the threat of war against Sweden if ever she will refuse Germany's demand, but all indications Sweden is ready to fight the Nazis if they will ever attempt to violate Sweden's neutrality.

Inside Germany the dreaded Nazi Gestapo is again on the move in their extensive campaign against the German defeatist among the German people. Reports revealed that hundreds of German people were thrown to concentration camps and they were just pulled up some streets overheard talking by the German Gestapo. In the Balkans Bulgaria had already close the shipping facilities of Bama, the most important Bulgarian port of entry to the Black sea because of the imminence of the Russian invasion of Bulgaria through the Black sea and in all areas of the Balkans large scale riots are now spreading here and there because the people are now tired of war and the demand their withdrawal from the war. This these things are turning hot for the Nazis all over Europe and it will be more hotter when the allied invasion will come.

WE EXTEND OUR HEARTFELT GREETINGS AND MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL AND CHEER
AS WE EXPRESS OUR HEILICH THANKS TO THOSE WHO AFFORDED AS THEIR CHRISTMAS
PRESENTS. THE CHRISTMAS MESSAGES OF PRESIDENT MESSIAH WILL BE CUT FOR
OUR TOWNHALL ON THE NEXT DAY.

Blow against the German position now being stretched in the mountainous country about 85 miles from Rome. In some sectors the Axis are withdrawing under the strong allied pressure and in other areas the Axis are showing strong resistance. In the central sector Canadian troops pushed ahead another three miles in a threatening move to reach the German line along the west. At the same time strong formations of Allied bombers struck against Axis communication lines and troop concentrations in the battle areas and other Allied airplanes continued to strike at enemy held airfields and landing facilities in Albania, Greece and Yugoslavia in direct support of the Yugoslav ground troops. A tele dispatch from the Allied correspondents in Algiers reported that Allied heavy bombing raid carried over northern Italy had virtually severed Axis connection with the Austrian frontiers.

WASHINGTON, U.S.S.R. Russian troops on Thursday continued in hot pursuit of the Nazi forces in the big bend of the Dnieper river few miles above the sea of Azov. The Soviet high command also reported of the big gains administered along the areas southwest of the newly recaptured Vinogradovka and covered within the vicinity of the industrial city of Izrael. To the south strong Soviet columns continued to advance from Militopol and captured two important towns only 15 miles from the main railway line in Crimea. In the north the sixth Soviet high command announced in a special communique that Soviet powerful columns are now advancing from Vakhitkhal had captured the railway junction of Tokovsk and from there 50 popular places killing more than 1000 Germans and 900 were taken prisoners. 26 German planes crashed and 14 enemy planes destroyed in air action. As usual Soviet aircraft controlling the skies all over Russia continued to blast German retreating forces and blasting communication lines in all sectors and behind the lines. LONDON, The British air Ministry reported that air action over the continent of Europe is limited only the concentrated effort in several places in France and the low countries which witnessed results on enemy railway facilities, communication lines, shipyards and coastal factories. Lord Halifax, Secretary of the British air production reported that the British bombers alone dropped more than 17,000 tons of high explosives in Germany during the past 4 weeks, while Axis planes dropped only 300 tons of bombs in the British Isles in the same period.

WASHINGTON, D.C. In the Navy Day observance the Navy Department announced the launching of 3 long range submarines and one destroyer escort and at the same time the Maritime Commission announced the launching of 17 more cargo vessels of long range type. The new Navy ship was also launched and christened by Mrs. Roosevelt. The Navy Department also announced that the French liner Kennedy in a dead weight ton of 63,000 tons had been refitted and now on service.

WILKINSON, WISCONSIN. The United States Navy Day observance is being celebrated with a special day in the United States. The Navy Day observance is being celebrated with a special day in the United States. The Navy Day observance is being celebrated with a special day in the United States.

Today is Navy Day in the United States. In former years our Navy Day were featured with speeches, parades and bonfire through the United States and overseas possessions. Today, we find that our Navy Day is celebrated by American gobs on warships and planes throughout the battlefronts of the world. In former years there were two kinds of people in the United States, those who believed in the power of the Navy and those who would not. Then came the airpower enthusiast that insist in the building of airplanes instead of warships. Today, the Navy Day is dedicated to the continuity of history, to the men who, are sailing the seven seas dedicating their lives to see to it that the sea lanes are safe for allied shipping. Today, the American fleet is the strongest Navy afloat and had accomplished their most important mission of bringing men supplies and equipment to the Allied men who are fighting in the scattered battlefronts of the globe. Without the Navy, vital war supplies might not have been sent to India, China and Australia, without the Navy the Allied might have been fighting a defensive battle till now. The American Navy operating in the farling Pacific is now credited for the destruction of more than one half of Japan's merchant marine and warships and Allied naval observers pointed out that more than one half of this sinkings had been accomplished by the Navy's silent service, the submarine.

The war now fought by the United Nations in the Pacific against Japan is a naval war which primarily concerns the navy and its fleet air arm. Military and naval experts have believed that any nation that control the sea lanes had all the chances of winning the war. It is indeed obvious to say that with the ever increasing strength of the U.S. fleet thrown on the Pacific there is no reason why should the allies not control the sea lanes in those battle areas. During the past few years the American Navy carried a service of only one dimension. Today, the Navy is operating as a single unit of

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three dimensions, there is the surface navy, the undersea craft and the fleet air arm. All three operating under one command. This day we dedicated and paid tribute to the men who are sailing the seven seas aboard our warships and to the men who lost their lives in the struggle to see to it that you and I and every human being should live free. In celebration of the Navy Day, instead of speeches and gay parties that featured the celebration in former years, we could only hear historic happenings, stories of the men of the Navy who did remarkable exploits in the vast expanse of the seven seas.

We have heard a few from Admiral Halsey, stories of men who fought valiantly for the good of the service, stories of Lt. Mary Barker, of San Diego, California. A story that we had not told of any of the Allied campaigns, as they were only written in the gold letters in the Hall of Fame, was the story of the heroism of Lt. Mary Barker who attached to the Navy's fleet air arm in the southwest Pacific area and participated in the Coral Sea Battle, where the Japanese were defeated in their attempt to invade Australia. The Japanese defeat in the Coral Sea Battle saved Australia from invasion and the Japanese naval defeat in the battle of Midway. It was in the Battle of the Coral Sea that 3 Japanese aircraft carriers had been sunk and several hundreds of Japanese planes were left stranded on the mid-air deck without place to land and were desperately roaming the wide ocean for the aircraft carriers which they knew had been sunk by Allied sea and air attack. It was a story of several hundreds of Japanese warplanes that were stranded on the air without a landing place.

Lt. Mary Barker, was engaged as a fighter pilot in aircraft carrier Lexington, while returning from a bombing mission engaged the enemy in the Coral Sea Battle. He landed aboard the U.S.S. Lexington to refuel and reload bombs. Ten minutes after he landed on board, the Lexington, he sighted 10 Japanese dive bombers on the sky. Right at once the Japanese dive bombers attacked the Lexington and unfortunately they did not hit their mark. Lt. Mary Barker at once took off and engaged the Japanese bombers which forced them to ditch their bombs in the open sea. This was the story of how she sacrificed her life to save the ship. With this Navy Day, celebration we pay tribute to the men that composed the fighting units of the U.S.S. Navy sacrificed their lives for the cause of democracy and civilization.

In Italy the Allied advance is also not steady. Reports from Radio, 11 days revealed that in the central sector Canadian troops had smashed several strong German counter-attack and advanced another 3 miles. In the western anchor line the Allied 5th Army had made a spearhead deep into the German positions now stretched 90 miles from the east to west. The Germans were forced to give ground and now the battle is battle for position rather than a battle of movement. The Germans in southern Italy are maintaining a stretch line of defence which is difficult for the Allies to penetrate. The stretch line of defence is like a rubber band between two beds that when it is stressed it becomes harder it gives way and they move to prevent from breaking up. This is the same as the German stretch defence that once the Allied break through into German defence lines they give way and they move to another defence position making the line elastic. The same as the phalanx square where each side is an organized straight line. The strategy of defence used during the old days is now being used by the Germans in defending southern Italy. This is another art of front line defence. In order to effect a major break through in this kind of defence, concentration of terrific fire power is badly needed in order that no organized line could be maintained by the retreating enemy. The French, Belgians and Dutch used the stretch line of defence when they defended themselves against German attack. The stretch line of defence in the western areas of Europe carried by the French did not hold through and did not withstand the terrific fire power of the German Panzer units. The German Panzer units were built on the principle of fire power and speed and motorized infantry with the strong support of the airpower. The three units tanks, planes and motorized infantry, combined together known as the Panzer Division. It was already a known fact that no stretch line of defence could stand up against a terrific fire power.

In Russia the Red Army commanders developed another strategy of defence, known as the defence in depth. composed of strong series of defence line one after the others from 90 to 1500 miles apart. When the German Panzers were introduced in the Russian fronts the Germans thought that after they had secured a major break through on their lines, they would have found out another defence lines of equal strength than the first, that when the German tanks had effected a break through

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in the first line they continued to advance to attack the second line of defence, at the time the Germans were about to begin the attack on the second line the Soviet first line of defence that had been pierced began to reform completely cutting off the German tanks and motorized infantry from their line of supply, eventually the German Panzer Units bogged down in the Soviet Union caught in the verge of the Russian entire defence lines, the Russian entire defence technique, known as the defence in depth which was the answer to the German Panzer and Blitzkrieg attack.

In China the Chinese had completely prevented the Japanese from dominating the territories of China by using the same technique used by the commanders of Russia. The technique used by Gen. Chiang is known as the Magnetic defence line which is of devastating difference than that of the Russian technique of defence in depth which when the enemy effected a break through on the first line and advance to the second line, the first line then reformed itself completely cutting the advancing units from their supply lines and then put the enemy force in a squeeze between the first and second line of defence. The Chinese developed the same technique of defence with slight difference and instead of the reforming the first lines when break through by the Japanese, the same first line of defence attack on both flanks of the attacking enemy which caught the enemy in a Horse Shoe and known as the Magnetic lines of defence.

In Russia, the Germans are now fighting a difficult defensive warfare in the Russian campaign. Instead of the battle for position the phase is now changed into a battle of movement where the Germans are carrying large scale withdrawal. In Italy the fighting is still being fought in the battle position rather than a battle of movement. The Allied advance in Italy is slow not because of the terrain. No battle field in the world is perfect. The Allied 5th Army has no enough fire power and motorized units as developed by the 7th Army and without this badly needed fire power the phase of Allied advance in Italy will be slow. But a spring or surprise yet to be seen in the making today reports came in that Allied vessels are pouring in supplies and equipments in the Port of Bari, Taranto and Naples and with this supplies brought to fronts, surprises is expected to happen.

Speaking of the Red Army, the world was greatly amazed at their move when they emerged from defensive warfare to the offensive. The Germans so far as defensive battle advance. The Red Army now carrying the offensive could no longer be stop by the Germans because all Soviet commanders are emphasizing the technique of surprise, advance with speed utilizing the tanks and motorized infantry to great advantage plus the use of unexhaustable reserves constantly and steadily poured into the battle lines. With all this in coordination over the Russian offensive continued without a halt giving the Germans no time to build their effective line of defence.

"RIDE THE NEW COWBOY"
***** END *****

Ray

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THIS IS THE VOICE OF THE UNDERGROUND
 LATEST WORLD NEWS BOUND UP FROM OVERSEAS, MONDAY, DEC. 27, 1943

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC: Strong formations of Allied heavy's struck again at the Japanese air base at Cape Lister in New Britain, this brought a grand total of 3100 tons of high explosives dropped over that important Japanese supply base since the start of December. In this latest air assault 360 tons of high explosives were dropped on ground defenses, bivouac areas, supply and ammunition dumps and airfield installations, while Allied fighters escorted carried widespread extensive strafing on the same enemy objectives. Other formations of Allied medium struck at Tolly Marty point in the Bali village heavily damaging enemy ground installations and the whole target areas were covered with large bill of smoke. In another fighter sweep along the West coast of Cape Lister Allied planes attacked enemy target concentrations and ground installations were also blasted. Liberator bombers based in Bougainville areas struck at Ravaul with 250 tons of bombs, they were escorted by fighters. This is the first time that fighters had flown with bombers from the Solomon to Ravaul and encountered strong enemy interceptors over the target areas. In the ensuing air combat 36 Japanese fighter planes were shot down and 3 others were probables, with the loss of 4 American fighters. Other planes ranged over New Britain areas in direct support with the Allied ground troops advancing inland toward enemy defenses. To date no enemy resistance had been offered and our troops continued their advance. Enemy planes carried 3 separate strafing sweeps on Allied positions in the Arawi area causing only negligible damage and no casualties. Near Gumatu Allied torpedo bombers sank and enemy coastal vessel laden with troops. Our correspondent Leonard said that this troops were probably intended to reinforce the Arawi area. On the Huan peninsula Australian troops verified their advance and reported to be approaching another Japanese stronghold 23 miles north of Fensaffin. Japanese resistance in this area is increasing and the terrain favors the defenders. In attack on Japanese shipping Allied planes scored direct hits on enemy destroyer north of New Britain and a other enemy large transports heavily laden with troops was sunk near New Ireland. Another formations of Allied bombers attack enemy airdrome near Gabbang. In the Bypass of August 29th area there were extensive patrol clashes between American and Japanese forces and several enemy artillery batteries were silent by Allied counter fire. Allied planes bombed and strafed enemy installations in Suthland Island and American air patrol operating near Bala sink 3 enemy cargo vessels.

Dispatches from Admiral Haults headquarters in the central Pacific announced yesterday that strong formations of American heavy bombers struck again on the Japanese base in the Marshallis group. At the same time strong formations of American medium bombers of the U.S. Fleet air wing in the Pacific yesterday made their fourth raid this month against the Japanese avia and air base of Mure. This former British Mandate is the base of the enemy protective outpost of the major enemy outpost at Truk in the Caroline. Saturday strong formations of American heavy bombers struck at Wotije Atoll and destroyed 5 enemy planes against the loss of one American aircraft.

In the Gilbert enemy dived bombers made 3 nuisance raids against American position in Makin wounding 8 men, Allied interceptors shot down 2 out of 6 enemy raiders and caused no damage on American ground installations. On Friday morning Tarawa was raided by Japs planes dropping bombs at high altitude causing no damage 2 of the enemy raiders were shot down and 1 American fighter plane was reported lost.

CHUNGKING, CHINA, Special communique from the Chinese high command announced yesterday that Chinese forces had crossed the Yangtze river in several points in central China in the areas of China's Rice production region and here Chinese forces are now mopping up enemy remnants after securing their bridgehead at several points along the Yangtze river areas. At the same time heavy bombers of the 14th American airforce dropped another 190 tons of high explosives against Japs airdrome and railway installations at Canton, and returning American flyers reported that damage was definitely heavy and no enemy interceptors were encountered but intense anti-aircraft fire greeted American raiders. 10 enemy planes that were parked in the ground were all destroyed and one American fighter escort failed to return. Other formations of Allied V-25 Mitchell bombers struck at China's south coast and resulted in the sinking of 2 small size cargo vessels. American and Chinese fighter planes bombed and strafed Japs troop concentrations and supply columns in central China in direct support of the Chinese ground troops. Chinese used fighter escorted bombers struck again on undisclosed targets in Thailand and French Indo-China, no details of the operations were yet available.

SOUTHWEST ASIA, Late dispatches from the Allied high command in New Delhi announced that American and British bombers continued their daily and nightly swift against Japs installations in wide areas in Burma and this softening air assaults were almost in the two months running, blasting all Japs railway and water transportations, airfields, supply bases and fuel storage. In the latest heavy air assaults Akyab and Mandalay were again heavily punished with more than 190 tons of high

high explosives and enemy coastal and river shippings were attacked with good results. On ground fronts British and Indian forces were reported consolidating their position and preparing for attack.

MOSCOW, RUSSIA. - The Red army has intensified their drive toward Vitebsk and soviet ski troops spearheaded by sledge tanks are pouring in into a hole made on German defences before Vitebsk. Since the Germans were defeated at Garodok last Friday and the Russians had driven the disorganised enemy from more than 200 places. Moscow communique says that the offensive is now moving on toward Vitebsk from the northeast, north and northwest. On the north one Russian column has already taken a railway station 13 miles from the city and other places captured were respectively from 13 to 17 miles to the northwest and the northeast and in this area Russian forces are closing to the highway running from Vitebsk to Polotsk and the occupation of this important highway will cut the enemy main communication line to the west. Moscow described the situation in these areas as very tense and the German garrison at Vitebsk is being cut up while in the northwest soviet forces are now closing toward Vitebsk. The Soviet high command also reported that soviet ski troops are now working along the Polish trail along the south behind the German lines. In this area the Germans are throwing in fresh infantry and reserves and Berlin admitted that the German troops are fighting a defensive battle in this area. To the south and all other fronts in White Russia the Russians had smashed repeated German counter attacks southwest of Shelin and took heavy toll of the enemy. In the areas west of Kiev Russian forces continued to gain more grounds and Russian forces were lately reported attacking on the strategic highway from Kiev down to Zhitomer and Moscow described the fighting here as very heavy and fluctuating. Russian troops in the Baltic fronts continued their advance toward Vitebsk and further gains were made after beating back repeated enemy counter attacks. In Lowell White Russian ski troops resumed their advance near Shlovin in spite of the enemy counter attacks using tanks and reserves troops. During Saturday's heavy fighting in all fronts more than 4000 Nazi officers and men were killed and 158 tanks were destroyed or disabled.

LONDON. - The British Air Ministry in a special announcement made yesterday disclosed that during the past 7 months RAF heavy bombers alone dropped a grand total of more than 100,000 tons of bombs all over the targets in Germany alone and since the start of the hostilities in Europe more than 200,000 tons of high explosives were already dropped over Germany, this total bomb load reached includes the last Tuesday night attack on Berlin where more than 1200 tons of high explosives were showered over military objectives in the city. This heavy attack on Berlin was presided by more than 3000 bomber assaults in a daylong operation against Calais, where more than 1800 American heavy's participated in the Foray. During the day and night operations strong formations of American and British bombers struck again at undisclosed targets in Germany and the occupied areas. It was also disclosed in London that the Allied Atlantic ferry service under the U.S. Transport command has set up a new flying record in the crossing of Atlantic from the U.S. for only 9 hours and this record is newly made by the biggest transport plane in the world known as the Flying dreadnaught of their air, perfected from the flying fortresses bombers. This latest crossing the Atlantic marks the 10,000th crossing and the average lost is one machine for every 2000 machines that carried the crossing with vital cargoes of war supplies from the U.S. to Great Britain.

SOUTHERN ITALY. - Latest war news from Italy as revealed by BBC correspondents yesterday disclosed that the units of the Canadian 8th army are maintaining pressure against the German stronghold in the western corner of the town of Ortona in the Adriatic. There is no confirmation on the report of Bari radio that Ortona is now cleared of German troops. The battle for Ortona had been described as the fiercest and the bloodiest in all the Italian campaign. BBC correspondent reports that the Germans are intensifying their counter attacks as during the early days of the battle the enemy concentrated three cracked Panzer divisions and parachute troops from Rome were also rushed in that area. Ortona another German anchor line of defense is now being attacked by New Zealand troops and their pressure is increasing as enemy resistance is stiffening. In the western sectors American forces continued their advance and captured a hill position after a short struggle with the enemy rear guard units. Late dispatches from the Allied high command reported Sunday that the Germans are rushing in reinforcements in the Ortona fronts in attempt to make hold on their Adriatic eastern anchor line. Heavy hand to hand battle and mechanized engagement is raging west of the town as Canadian forces continued their advance using Molotov Cocktails, tanks, armoured units, anti-tank gun and flame throwers. Dispatches from Marshall Tito's headquarters in the Jugoslavia battle fronts disclosed that Germans are counter attacking in four several sectors of Yugoslavia and the Germans are bringing troops from Greece and Albania as they suffered heavy losses in a severe fighting in the central fronts. Allied correspondent with the Yugoslav forces of Liberation estimated that Marshall Tito's forces is now around 250,000 men

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and all over Yugoslavia.

Lajos Miletin in the Middle East disclosed that Prime Minister Churchill is making steady progress and gathering more strength.

WASHINGTON: President Roosevelt had spent his Christmas with the whole family in Hyde Park for the first time in ten years since he became the President of the United States and during Christmas day he was the host of large family dinner at his residence in New York.

"KEEP 'EM FLYING"

BEF-- BE ASSURE YOU THAT THE CHRISTMAS MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WILL BE OUT TOMORROW.....

"THANKS TO F. B. FOR THE UNION SKIN"

AGAIN WE EXPRESS OUR SINCEREST THANKS TO ALL AND WISH YOU THE MERRIEST OF ALL CHRISTMAS AND A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR.

"THE UNDERGROUND WORKERS"

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"THIS IS THE VOICE OF THE UNDERGROUND"
LATEST WORLD NEWS ROUND UP FROM OVERSEAS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1943

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC: powerful units of the American Marine, strongly supported by tanks, artillery aircraft and unrelenting barrage from the shore furnished by the American fleet are now advancing from their two established beachheads at Cape Luster in New Britain. This new American landing was effected Sunday but Gen. Hearther withheld the announcement following the Allied practice of not announcing operations unless victory is achieved. After 24 days of terrific festering by Allied airmen which unloaded no fewer than 5500 tons of high explosives at Cape Luster, last Saturday the American amphibious forces landed in Cape Luster virtually without enemy opposition and the element of surprise was definitely complete as the 7 hours after the American Marines had consolidated their position from 70 to 90 Japanese dive bombers attacked Allied position and shipping in the Cape Luster area. As the enemy attacked the American invasion fleet 61 enemy planes were blasted out of the sky over Cape Luster in a hour of furious air combat. 7 Allied planes were lost in the ensuing air battle, 1 Allied ship sunk and 3 others were damaged but all personnel were reported safe by American warships nearby. Another American landing was made in Long Island 30 miles away from Cape Luster and go enemy troops were found in the island. supported by light and medium tanks, artillery flame throwers and formidable machine guns from the sky, American marine forces had already consolidated their beachhead established at two points in Cape Luster Sunday and now were reported moving inland encountering stiffening enemy ground opposition. AP correspondent Williams, said we have already taken the strongly fortified target hill after they were turned to shambles by Allied warships and hundreds of tons of bombs dropped from Allied aircraft. The Japanese must have prepared to make a stand but were frustrated by the continuous Allied air attack before the landing operation was made. Reinforcements and supplies are now pouring ashore and American trucks are carrying them inland. Correspondent William also revealed that American Alligators known as amphibious tanks were by hundreds along the sea which provides a boom of steel that spearheads the Allied landing operation. Devastation over Cape Luster was complete and everything around had been leveled as a result of the previous continuous Allied bombing. On shore enemy ships, supply barges and shore installations were all wrecked and large quantities of supplies were burned. The American Marines are now expanding their outer lines and were reported moving only less than 2 miles from the airbase. In the arawi area, 50 miles from Cape Luster had smacked 3 strong Japanese counter attacks directed against their left flank and strong enemy force had been forced back in the Bogal river, just 7 miles northwest of the arawi peninsula. Forward elements of another American column advancing from arawi had now occupied the Japanese stronghold at Saltingura Bay and in their firm offensive operation American troops smacked all enemy resistance in this area. American forces in this area are still pushing to the northeast and parading the enemy probably strongly reinforced.

In spite of the large scale support of the Allied strategic aircraft on the operations in New Britain strong formations of American and Australian heavy bombers continued their heavy plastering of Japanese bases in other areas of the South and Southwest Pacific. Allied airmen punished Baka from the air with 250 tons of high explosives while American warships bombarded the same target area from the sea with 145 tons of shell fire. Enemy gunfire from Coastal areas were ineffective and causing no damage on attacking Allied warships and now enemy air opposition were encountered.

From the Central Pacific came the announcement that strong formations of American heavy bombers struck again on several enemy held Island Mandate in the Marshalls, and no enemy air opposition were encountered by Allied heavy's but no further details of the operations were available as yet.

CHUNGKING: The Chinese high command announced in Chungking Island Friday that Chinese forces are advancing beyond the recaptured city of Sanga in Central China with strong mechanized and air support. So message issued from Gen. Stilwell's headquarters announced yesterday that strong formation of American heavy bombers struck for the third time during the past 3 days against Japanese airbase at Canton and railway facilities inside the city was also blasted. During the second air assault at Canton 19 enemy fighter planes were bagged by American escort fighters and probably 10 more were destroyed, without loss to American planes. Other formations of American bombers who ranged over the South China coast sank two Japanese 5000 tons cargo vessels and damaged another Japanese freighter. Yesterday's heavy raid on Hongkong caused may fires and explosions over the Howless dock areas and ships repairing yards were also blasted. At Hainan Island harbor installations, warehouses and military establishments were also set on fire and no enemy air opposition was encountered over the target area. Other raids were directed against enemy ground troops and supply bases along the Yantse river areas blasting enemy shippings and troop concentrations were strafed and bombed inflicting heavy casualties to the enemy invaders.

SOUTHWEST ASIA: American and British heavy bombers teamed up again from their bases in India to

... the Japanese installed in Bangkok, capital of Thailand. The New Delhi correspondent announced this yesterday had described the attack as very heavy as more than 350 tons of high explosives rocked the capital of Thailand with explosions here and there. In the course of the raid no enemy interceptors were encountered but enemy anti-aircraft fire was intense. American heavy's concentrated on railway marshalling yards and railway terminals, while British heavy's concentrated on military establishments, railway yards, dock areas and the arsenal. Fires were kindled in wide areas and could be visible 100 miles away. This long ranged air operation was under way over Thailand, other formations of American and British medium bombers struck against Japanese railway and water communication in Central and western Burma. Other Allied heavy's blasted dock facilities at Rangoon and Bangkok, while other bombers ranged over Mandalay to blast railway facilities and supply areas at several places were also attacked with good results. From this and all other widespread air operations not a single Allied plane was reported lost.

RUSSIA: The Soviet forces continuing their offensive operation in the Northern area of White Russia is now moving to within 5 miles of the German held railway junction and the strongly fortified German defence lines at Vitebsk. Late announcement from Moscow disclosed yesterday revealed that Red Army forces had already cut one railway line leading from Vitebsk to the Baltic States, leaving the Axis at Vitebsk one railway connection outside. In the Western Ukraine the Russians are expanding their new offensive capturing more than 160 tons and repulsed Nazi strong counter attacks along the Dniester river bed killing more than 150 Nazi officers and men in the action. The Russian offensive from the Kiev salient is now five days old and shows no signs of slackening. Last night the Soviet high command announced that the Russian forces are moving to within 15 miles from Zhitomir on the main North-South railway. The main drive to Zhitomir is from the North East, yesterday in this area more than 20 towns were liberated. South of Zhitomir the Soviet left flank is closing on to Vitebsk and in this area the Russians had completely encircled the German defenders around Vitebsk and in this Soviet guns were reported already reducing Vitebsk into ruins and other forces are now converging toward Vitebsk forming an arch. The railway from Vitebsk to Latvia had been cut and the entering another railway parallel to it.

SOUTHERN ITALY: Canadian units of the British 8th Army with strong tanks and artillery support continued to engage the Germans in heavy street to street and house to house engagements in the extreme western corner of the town of Ortona. The Germans are still resisting desperately and a strong German Panzer unit attempting to recapture the position won by the Canadians were all wiped out. Three miles inland Indian units of the British 8th Army stormed and occupied a strongly fortified German position and broke up strong German counter attacks. The Germans threw their Panzer units in this section and Indian forces had smashed the German Panzer attack before they it was developed. Indian troops are now a mile beyond the road from Ortona to Geron. In the western sector American forces of the Allied 5th Army again captured two more important hills about 6 miles from the main high line leading to Rome. Allied strategical air forces attacked enemy rail facilities and shipping along the Italian East coast and strong formations of Allied medium bombers attacked 3 important railways on the east coast of Rome. Heavy rain and snow storms prevented large scale air operation all along the fronts.

NORWAY: The British Admiralty reported that as a result of the Naval engagement in the Northern tip of Norway in which the German super battleship had been sunk only two British Naval vessels suffered superficial damage and the large Russian bound convoy which the German battleship about to attack was unscathed. The German high command has revealed that the German battleship ventured to come out because the Luftwaffe reconnaissance pilot reported that the convoy was only supported by Allied cruisers and destroyers. Weather condition had cancelled heavy British battleships. The German battleship engaged the cruisers and destroyers accompanying the convoy at 11 in the morning. The arrival of British battleships caught her by complete surprise about to escape however she was forced to action by British battleships and went down with her colors flying at 7 in the evening.

Berlin also revealed that Marshall Kessel and Westhoff had just completed the inspection of the East coast defenses of Europe. Berlin also disclosed that Gen. Eisenhower will direct the Combined American and British operation against Europe.

Large scale Allied air operation continued all over the continent of Europe and heaviest night and day raiding was directed against targets in Northwestern and Central Germany. Strong formations of American heavy bombers struck during daylight operation against the Ruhr valley and the Rhineland causing large fires and explosions over the target areas. Other formations of Allied bombers struck against targets in France, Belgium and Holland blasting enemy coastal defenses from dawn to dusk. During the yesterday's daylight operation more than 3000 Allied bombers fighters planes blasted German installations from the Bay of Biscay to the Flanders areas in Belgium. Bombed on target areas

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was extremely very heavy and once again all Allied planes returned in this daylong operation. British torpedo bombers attacked enemy shippings along the coastal areas of Norway sinking 2 mail escort vessels and shot down 4 German flying boats. In this operation one British plane was reported lost.

WASHINGTON - President Roosevelt directed the Secretary of War to assume temporary control of all transatlantic railway at once, a move to avert the strike scheduled on December 30 by railway Union. The Government intended to intermeddiate after longer negotiation between railway workers and owners failed to reach an agreement on the increase of wages and extra pay.

According to Tokyo radio the Japanese prime Minister Gen. Tenuya addressing the House of Peers warned the Japanese warlords and people that the recent Allied offensive operation in the south, southwest and Central Pacific had brought the war in the Pacific areas to its decisive stage. He added that the Allied offensive operations are over growing in strength and the enemy are now taking the advantage of their material superiority in planes, ships and men.

LOCAL NEWS - On December 17, 1943 the "PRINCESS OF NEGROS" left Zamboanga for the Philippines. Six hours after she left Zamboanga, the ship was torpedoed by a submarine. Damage was superficial and was able to reach Manila at her own accord. At present dock at Atlantic Gulf. Reported by a survivor. (Note: - The Princess of Negros was used by Pres. M.L. Quason from Antique to Mindanao.)

A captured ship from the Philippines with Filipino crew was brought to Yokohama. On returning to the Philippines the Filipino crew boarded a medium size ship escorted by a light cruiser. The light cruiser escort was torpedoed and sunk by American submarines at the point of Olongapo, on December 21, 1943. This is reported by one of the crews.

"KEEP 'EM FLYING"

WAR VIEWS ON THE NEWS BY WILLIAM WINTER

There are lots of bad news for Japan and Germany this days as the Allied definite plan for all out offensive operation that will come from all points of the compass are now geared for action and that it was agreed among the four major powers that Great Britain and Russia with the Lend Lease aid of the United States will tackle Germany in Europe, while China and The United States will handle Japan in the Pacific. During the days of the outbreak of the hostilities in Europe it was the intention of Germany to clear out the Allied forces in the context of Africa and move to India with the definite intention of meeting Japan in the Indian Ocean and there they will form a strong block that will sweep the democracies from all over Europe, Africa, Russia and Asia. Japan with her limited war production failed to achieve their objective as planned by Germany. Today we find that there are more than 1000 German technicians that directed all the war efforts of Japan to at least improve the war production of Dai Nippon that is now out of gear because of the shortage of materials that will be turned out into refinished war products. Once Germany will be knocked out by the Allied block in Europe Japan will be left alone to manage her own affairs and will face the gigantic concerted action of the forces that will come from Europe. The failure of Japan to invade India and Australia and the failure of Germany to clear the Allies from Africa had disrupted all the Axis plan of coordinating their war efforts and today we find that Japan is fighting her own war while Germany is fighting a life and death struggle in Europe. We must remember that during the past 12 months Japan had been stopped in the Pacific by only a portion of the Allied might, only part of the American fighting power was all the job that drove the Japanese from their outer defense perimeter and this coming days the bulk of the American fighting power will be thrown against Japan and Japan had already learned a nice lesson in spite of the fact that it was only a portion of the American fighting power that was thrown in the Pacific area, how much more if all the fighting power of American will be thrown in the fight. Germany with its unlimited war resources during the early days of the war failed to accomplish her objective of invading the British Isles and also failed in forcing the Russians to capitulation. The recent declaration of Prime Minister Churchill that defeat of Germany is sure to come but this does not mean that Japan will be left alone in the Pacific to continue their exploitations of the conquered areas. Today the Allied military strategy covers the whole global front that would mean that as the relentless pressure in Europe is in the making, the gigantic offensive operation against Japan will also be undertaken, in order to keep the last remaining two Axis nations busy on all fronts.

Gen. Eisenhower having been selected to lead the combined Allied operation in Europe had declared in his headquarters in North Africa that it is hard to underestimate the German war machine

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and this will be the hardest job that the Allies will undertake however he added that our definite job is to land in Europe, the same job that we have done here will be done in Europe. Gen. Eisenhower said, "I believed we have already developed a central partnership for the elimination of Germany in Europe and the essential factor in this drive is the development of unity. Gen. Eisenhower said that the historians pointed out that Napoleon won aggression all over the continent of Europe because all his enemies were not united and they might have destroyed the forces of Napoleon if only they were united. Here again we find that Japan and Germany failed in their objective of working in cooperation and they will surely lose this war. Gen. Eisenhower said that the Allies will be facing the biggest difficulty in the invasion of Europe because the Nazis had fortified the coastal areas extending from the Bay of Biscay to the northern tip of Norway but it is our job to find a weak spot and with the aid of Gen. Montgomery we will find something, something that we will surely crack the Nazi wall of defense against Europe from the West.

The Allied armies had gained already prominence in the battlefield of North Africa, Sicily and Italy and this valuable experience had proven and we have reason to believe again that stationary barriers could be destroyed and smashed under the point of a concentrated assault of fire power and in all military strategy it is only the defense in depth that have proven that could withstand a modern war. The defense of Western Europe are all stationary defenses and modern wars have proven that the stationary defenses of North Africa, Sicily and Italy had not been the stumbling barriers that stop the Allied forces from landing in those areas. The superior Allied air power, Naval power and land power supported by modern implements of war will be the most important factor in the invasion of Europe from the West and we have all reasons to believe that once the invasion begins it will be successful.

The sinking of the German pocket battleship Scharnhorst as announced by the British Admiralty in one of the naval engagements in the northern tip of Norway is one of the biggest Allied achievements of the war so far because it would mean the freeing of more Allied warships engaged in convoy duty bound for Russia via the port of Murmansk. The Scharnhorst had been forced to do battle and we will never do battle again as she is in complete rest in the bottom of the North Sea after being sunk by the British Home Fleet. The North Sea is now cleared of the great menace from Nazi surface attacks the same as the Mediterranean - a sea that had been cleared of the German submarines that prey on Allied shipping. The German weakness in all fronts over the continent of Europe is due to the present inability of the Luftwaffe to tackle the mass bombing attack of the Allied warplanes all over the continent of Europe and the inability of the Luftwaffe of preventing the steady arrival of Allied war supplies all over the frontlines and this important factor is now causing widespread demoralization among the German troops.

In the other side of the continent of Europe Hitler partner Japan is facing rather world wide defeat and now they are not afraid to admit that the inevitable is coming. This is what had happen in Tokyo. Toyko made a speech before the house of Peers and he began talking out loud that the Allied offensive in the Pacific is becoming real and serious. Toyko now finds difficulty in explaining their defeats to the "average people after building the Japanese war machine in 1942 and impressed upon the minds of the Japanese that they are invincible. As result the civilians supported his military program during those days with the promise of the steady supply of the materials. Today Japan now facing shipping shortage. If Japan had held the naval superiority and air superiority in the battle areas and all over the occupied areas there are no reasons to believe why Japan's exploited natural resources could no longer reach the home factory. Toyko is now caught in an extremely embarrassing position and admitted for the first time that the Allied offensive all over the Pacific is turning serious. Toyko however failed to admit that they are now losing grip all over the South and Southwest Pacific areas and only reported of the changes in some sectors of the fronts but never did tell the truth that there are lots of changes in all fronts. Toyko reported that the Japanese are consolidating their forces for offensive operation and here again he made another bluff. He is afraid to admit that instead of consolidating for offensive action Japan is now preparing for the worst defensive battle as the Allies are now on the move.

The most interesting development in the Pacific is the recent surprise landing by the American amphibious forces in Cape Mauer after that "average supply and airbase had received a north long terrific fastering. The Allied withheld the announcement of the landing which was made four days ago for reason of security and in this operation it caused the Allied only 7 planes one small cargo vessel sunk and minor damaged on 3 other Allied cargo vessels. due to war hits. Cape Mauer lies 50 miles away from the Allied position in New Guinea and only 150 miles from New Guinea which was subjected to rather heavy aerial fastering by Allied warplanes yesterday. With the Allied occupation of the Cape Mauer Japan will be punished from the air all over the South and Southwest Pacific areas and for ~~the~~ sure there will be growing indications that Japan will

...these [unclear] areas without a fight because of the Jap nose stupidity they had spent lives, ships and materials for the building of air and naval bases in the South Pacific but in long run they were all prepared only for the Allied use.

Over in Italy the American 5th Army under Gen. Clark had taken another hill overlooking San Vitorio and course of the continuous hill battle in that front the American 5th Army are now known as "PINK PANTERS". As we remember the "space" soldiers were trained for the jungle fighting and that is their specialty but in the long run the Americans learned more quickly and it is not surprising to find that the Americans are now outfighting the "space" in the jungles of the South and West Pacific. So with the Germans they are seasoned fighters in all terrains but in the long run they are being out fought by the Americans in Italy. In Italy American forces continued their advance, they still maintain amidst the terrific snow storms and heavy rain, encountering enemy fire however they succeeded in capturing one hill after the other. In the other side of the Adriatic German forces are fighting the battle of the war in Italy where houses to houses and street to street is now being waged in the extreme corner of Ortona and beyond Ortona there are yet two rivers that the German forces will have to cross toward their principal objective, the railway junction of Pescara. In spite of the hardships and the slow advance of the Allied forces in Italy they are all being carried out according to plan.

In the Soviet Union the Red Army had launched their winter offensive west of Kiev and had already recaptured Radomil, which is of great importance and the greatest achievement made by the Soviet army in their drive toward Korostin and Zhitomir. The most interesting contra of this winter offensive came from Moscow which announced that 23rd German Panzer divisions with more than 2000 tanks which began the drive 4 weeks ago are now routed and the Red Army was able to absorb the German attack and beat them back without calling Soviet reserves in Kiev area. Now the Soviet forces are now strongly reinforced by reserves from the Kiev region and they started their drive which are rolling the Germans back to Zhitomir and Korostin in only a short period of 5 days. The failure of the German drive to gain possession of Kiev few days ago because of their failure to bring out more reserves to the frontlines and it is because the German reserves had been exhausted to the limit and now it is not surprising to find that the Russians are going to town again and if they are advancing it is because a special Soviet winter troops are now doing the action while Russian main troops are at rest. In Eastern Ukrainian sectors the Russian forces under Marshall Vozha is now stopping the German bastion of defense near Votobsk, and this important railway junction is only 50 miles from another German bastion of defense at Uman and once this two important railway junctions will be occupied the way down to the Baltic will be opened in complete coordination with Marshall Votobsk forces advancing toward Poland. The Red Army had all the advantage of materials, communication lines, plane superiority, artillery and manpower and the growing military belief among Allied military observers is that Poland and the Baltics will be reached by Soviet forces this coming weeks.

Today there are growing indication that big things is about to come in the western front of Europe because one of the Canadian Chief of Staff who was on sick leave, was immediately replaced to relieved his command. The immediate filling of the post indicated that some military move is in the opening. The invasion will have some insatiable appetite for the Germans.

The President of the United States had directed the Secretary of War at 6 P.M. yesterday to take over all railways of the nation under government control in order to call up the strike which is being scheduled for December 10. The step of the President of the United States to control all the nation railways was the same step taken by President Wilson during the last world war when the railway workers threatened to walk out.

" KKKK 'EM FLYING " ~~SECRET~~ " KKKK 'EM FLYING "

WE WISH YOU ALL THE BEST OF LUCKS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR. "

BE PATIENT, KEEP QUIET AND SAY NOTHING
THERE ARE LOTS OF JAPS AND FILIPINO SPINS
AROUND.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

According to the latest special communique released by Gen. McArthur's headquarters in the Central Philippines just only few hours ago and rebroadcast by the War Department at Washington and received at Manila at 12 o'clock sharp revealed the following communique specially released by Gen. McArthur:

OUR FORCES HAVE EFFECTED A SERIES OF AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION ALONG THE WEST COAST OF LUZON IN THE LINGAYEN GULF AREA FOLLOWING A WEEK LONG NAVAL AND AERIAL BOMBARDMENT CARRIED BY OUR POWERFUL FLEET UNITS AND LAND AND CARRIER BASED AIRCRAFT PARTICIPATED IN THE OPERATION.

The landing of our forces in Luzon along the coastal areas of Lingayen Gulf had been undertaken in a far flung penetration of the enemy's rear. Our forces are firmly established along the coast of Lingayen at 4:00 P. M. Saturday and our movement is being covered by a blistering naval and aerial bombardment with the use of carrier based and land based aircraft. The enemy airforce made desperate and desperate effort to break up our landing operation but they failed to penetrate the umbrella of planes that give protection cloak to our landing forces. During the week long operation along the Lingayen Gulf our naval and air forces had sunk 75 enemy ships and destroyed 255 planes.

The enemy had been evidently caught by surprise and had not made preparations for our landing and as a result our strategic surprise landing our landing losses are insignificant. We are now well on the enemy's rear, effectively cutting the enemy's forces who are largely entrenched in Southern Luzon and at the same time we are in position to close the enemy's door at their back. With huge material resources that are now in our hands plus the steady flow of supplies and reinforcements ashore we are now on our way to expel the Japs out of Luzon in the speediest way possible.

GENERAL DOUGLAS MCARTHUR
General of the Army, Supreme Commander
Southwest Pacific Theater of Operation

TO ALL PATRIOTS OF THE PHILIPPINES:

KEEP CALM AND AVOID STRIKING HAPHAZARDLY, BUT STRIKE WITH THE UTMOST VIGOR ONLY WHEN YOU ARE WITHIN THE SCOPE OF OPERATION TO AVOID THE USELESS LOSS OF CIVILIAN LIVES. ACT ACCORDINGLY AND FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS BY YOUR COMMANDERS. THE HOUR OF YOUR OPERATION IS NOW IN THE MAKING IN THE SHORES OF LUZON AND ANY TIME NOW YOU WILL BE WITHIN THE SCOPE OF OPERATION. KEEP YOUR TIME, USE YOUR BRAIN AND DESTROY THE ENEMY IN THE MOST SYSTEMATIC WAY.

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EAST CENTRAL LUZON GUERRILLA AREA
 MANILA MILITARY DISTRICT
 A. BONIFACIO ARMY CORPS
 GENERAL PIO DEL PILAR DIVISION
 141st INFANTRY REGIMENT

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERSREGIMENTAL STAFF

X Lt. Col. AMANDO DUMLAO, USAFFE - MILITARY ADVISER

Name and Rank in the Organization	Date Joined	Assignment	Remarks
X Lt. Col. Placido Ramos	15 Feb 42	CO	ROTC-Practicing Attorney
X Lt. Col. Sergio F. Lopez	15 Feb 42	Ex O & Adj	1st Lt. USAFFE
X Maj. Gorgonio Velasco	15 Feb 42	S-1	Civilian Volunteer
X Maj. Jose P. Apostol	15 Feb 42	S-2	" "
X Lt. Col. Filemon Salcedo Jr	16 Sep 42	S-3	2nd Lt. USAFFE
X Capt. Modesto M. Sumera	15 Feb 42	S-4	Civilian Volunteer
X 2nd Lt. Oscar Ramos	15 Feb 42	Aide to CO	" "
X Maj. Florentino S. Olveña	15 Feb 42	Intel. Oper.	" "
X Maj. Alfonso Quintans	17 Aug 42	" "	Capt. USAFFE, Released POW
X Capt. Juan Maramba	18 Aug 42	" "	1st Lt. USAFFE
X Capt. Arnulfo G. Quintans	20 Sep 42	" "	1st Lt. USAFFE, Released POW
X Capt. Rufino N. Santos	12 Aug 42	" "	1st Lt. " " "
X Capt. Diosdado Santos	1 Feb 44	" "	T/Sgt. PA Air Corps
X Capt. Marciano Mapanoo	10 Jan 43	" "	Civ. Vol. Killed by Japs
X Capt. Mariano Carpio	15 Feb 42	" "	Civilian Volunteer
X Capt. Fernando Tolentino	6 Oct 43	" "	2nd Lt. USAFFE
X 1st Lt. Olimpio Mapanoo	12 Jan 43	" "	Civ. Vol. Killed by Japs
X 1st Lt. Rafael M. Sumera	15 Feb 42	" "	Civilian Volunteer
X 1st Lt. Modesto Cunanan	15 Feb 42	" "	2nd Lt. USAFFE
X 2nd Lt. Adolfo Distrito	16 May 42	" "	Civ. Vol. Killed by Japs
X 2nd Lt. Monico Ninon	8 Aug 43	" "	Civilian Volunteer
X 2nd Lt. Armando Reyes	4 Aug 43	" "	Civ. Vol. Killed by Japs
X 2nd Lt. Anastacio Resurrecion	15 Feb 42	" "	" " " " "
X 2nd Lt. Rafael Aunario	15 Feb 42	" "	Civilian Volunteer
X 2nd Lt. Wenceslao N. Pescante	15 Aug 42	" "	" "
X 2nd Lt. Jose V. Jorge	10 Apr 43	" "	" "
Sgt. Francisco Cunanan Jr.	15 Feb 42	" "	Sgt. USAFFE
Sgt. Bienvenido Santos	15 Feb 42	" "	Sgt. USAFFE
Sgt. Iluminado Garcia	14 Aug 42	" "	Civ. Vol. Radio Mechanic
Sgt. Pedro Mamangon	15 Jul 42	" "	Civilian Volunteer
Sgt. David Gonda	15 Nov 42	" "	Civ. Vol. Killed by Japs
Sgt. Gomez Linayao	1 Jan 43	" "	USAFFE, Released POW
Sgt. Romualdo Distor	15 May 42	" "	Civilian Volunteer
Sgt. Pedro V. Distor	15 May 42	" "	" "
Cpl. Francisco Zapanta	15 May 42	" "	" "
Pfc. Jose Bigyan	15 May 42	" "	Civ. Vol. Killed by Japs
Pvt. Atanacio Casteloy	10 Aug 43	" "	" " " " "
Pvt. Francisco Ramos	10 Aug 43	" "	" " " " "
Pvt. Leonor Huerto	15 Feb 42	" "	" " " " "
Pvt. Baldomero Ocnaya	15 Feb 42	" "	Civ. Vol. Died in line of
Pvt. Julian Catalasan	10 Aug 43	" "	Civ. Volunteer /duty.
			Civilian Volunteer

REGIMENTAL STAFF (Cont.)

Name and Rank in the Organization	Date Joined	Assignment	Remarks
x Capt. Jose L. Abueg	15 Feb 42	Med. Officer	ROTC-Practicing Physician
Sgt. Sotero Maglaque	15 Feb 42	First Aid	Civilian Volunteer
Cpl. Lauro Custodio	15 Feb 42	" "	" "
Cpl. Isidro Custodio	15 Feb 42	" "	" "

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1st BATTALION

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BATTALION STAFF

Name and Rank in the Organization	Date Joined	Assignment	Remarks
*Maj. Sebastian Sto. Domingo	15 Mar 42	CO	Civilian Volunteer
*Capt. Gonzalo Sto. Domingo	15 Mar 42	Ex O & Adj.	" "
*1st Lt. Mariano Arriola	15 Mar 42	S-1	ROTC
*2nd Lt. Luis de los Santos	15 Mar 42	S-2	Civilian Volunteer
*2nd Lt. Norberto Aunario	15 Mar 42	S-3	" "
*2nd Lt. Victor de los Santos	15 Mar 42	S-4	" "

"A" COMPANY

*Capt. Lorenzo Enriquez	15 Feb 42	CO	Civilian Volunteer
*1st Lt. Sebastian Sto. Domingo Jr	15 Mar 42	Ex O & Adj.	ROTC Graduate (action.)
*1st Lt. Benjamin Quirante	15 Mar 42	1st Plat.	Civ. Vol. Killed in
*2nd Lt. Nicolas Estoque	15 Mar 42	2nd Plat.	USAFFE /Action.
Sgt. Joaquin Arriola	15 Mar 42	Member	Civilian Volunteer
Sgt. Romulo de los Santos	15 Mar 42	"	Civ. Vol. Killed by Japs
Sgt. Anacleto Fariñas	15 Mar 42	"	Civilian Volunteer
Sgt. Sergio Lopez Jr.	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Cpl. Francisco Torres	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Cpl. Lorenzo Nicolas	15 Mar 42	"	Civ. Vol. Killed by Japs
Cpl. Carlos de los Santos	15 Mar 42	"	Civilian Volunteer
Cpl. German Alcantara	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Carmelo Faustino	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Cornelio Navarrete	15 Mar 42	"	Civ. Vol. Killed by Japs
Pvt. Bayani Corvero	15 Mar 42	"	Civilian Volunteer
Pvt. Fausto Porsobigan	15 Mar 42	"	Civ. Vol. Killed by Japs
Pvt. Luciano Porsobigan	15 Mar 42	"	Civilian Volunteer
Pvt. Maximo Mendoza	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Fernando Buado	15 Mar 42	"	Civ. Vol. Killed by Japs
Pvt. Lazaro Pabo	15 Mar 42	"	Civilian Volunteer
Pvt. Olimpio Dulag	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Fausto Iglesias	15 Mar 42	"	Civ. Vol. Killed by Japs
Pvt. Pablo Veran	15 Mar 42	"	Civilian Volunteer
Pvt. Andres D. Pineda	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Teofilo D. Pineda	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Melecio Pacheco	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Tomas Otiz	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Pedro Iglesias	15 Mar 42	"	Civ. Vol. Killed by Japs
Pvt. Pedro Naparam	15 Mar 42	"	Civ. Vol. Missing
Pvt. Inong Naparam	15 Mar 42	"	" " "
Pvt. Cuevas	15 Mar 42	"	" " "
Pvt. Doming Vega	15 Mar 42	"	Civilian Volunteer
Pvt. Manuel Vega	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Valente Estrella	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Ciriaco Estrella	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Tomas Torrecampo	15 Mar 42	"	Manila Policeman
Pvt. Apolonio Santos	15 Mar 42	"	Civilian Volunteer
Pvt. Santiago Sibyg	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Benjamin Polintan	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Jose Fariñas	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Antonio Fariñas	15 Mar 42	"	Civ. Vol. Killed by Japs
Pvt. Nicolas Fernandez	15 Mar 42	"	" " " " "

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"B" COMPANY

Capt. Francisco delos Santos	15 Mar 42	CO	Civilian Volunteer
1st Lt. Marciano Sto. Domingo	15 Mar 42	Ex O & Adj.	" "
1st Lt. Leoncio Arriola	15 Mar 42	1st Plat.	Sgt. USAFFE
2nd Lt. Edilberto Lopez	15 Feb 42	2nd Plat.	Civilian Volunteer
Sgt. Amado de los Santos	15 Mar 42	Member	" "
Sgt. Julian Domingo	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Sgt. Leopoldo Cabalona	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Sgt. Purisimo Manuel	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Cpl. Jaime Balmoris	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Cpl. Pablo Atienza	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Cpl. Nestor Garcia	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Cpl. Vicente delos Reyes	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Cpl. Francisco Prieto	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Agapito Dabu	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Antonio Dabu	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Jacinto de los Santos	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Manuel Soriano	15 Mar 42	"	Civ. Vol. Killed by Japs
Pvt. Hermogenes Cabigao	15 Mar 42	"	Civ. Vol. Missing
Pvt. Benjamin Baqui	15 Mar 42	"	Civilian Volunteer
Pvt. Jose Baqui	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Damian Gomero	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Guillermo Sahagun	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Alfredo Sahagun	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Paquito Garcia	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Alejandro Garcia	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Gregorio San Miguel	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Godofredo Eliseo	15 Mar 42	"	Civ. Vol. Killed by Japs
Pvt. Alfredo Manansala	15 Mar 42	"	Civ. Vol. Killed by Japs
Pvt. Bonifacio Arenal	15 Mar 42	"	Civilian Volunteer
Pvt. Ricardo Rodriguez	15 Mar 42	"	Civ. Vol. Killed by Japs
Pvt. Re Belleza	15 Mar 42	"	" " " " "
Pvt. Ernesto Lot.	15 Mar 42	"	Civilian Volunteer
Pvt. Severino Rebelleza	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Orestes Prieto	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Romulo de los Santos	15 Mar 42	"	Civ. Vol. Killed by Japs
Pvt. Isaac Alcalde	15 Mar 42	"	" " " " "
Pvt. Andres Santiago	15 Mar 42	"	Civilian Volunteer
Pvt. Cesar de Guia	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Claudio Calleja	15 Mar 42	"	Civ. Vol. Killed by Japs
Pvt. Cipriano Santos	15 Mar 42	"	" " " " "
Pvt. Dormino Pebenito	15 Mar 42	"	" " " " "
Pvt. Alejandro Nava	15 Mar 42	"	" " " " "
Pvt. Elias Cortez	15 Mar 42	"	" " " " "
Pvt. Porfirio Malabog	15 Mar 42	"	" " " " "
Pvt. Manuel Ubas	15 Mar 42	"	Civilian Volunteer
Pvt. Arturo Padilla	15 Mar 42	"	" "

"C" COMPANY

Capt. Amado de Leon	15 Feb 42	CO & Intel. Operative	Civilian Volunteer, Arrested and killed by Japs.
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(Note: In view of the death of the CO of this Company, no available data can be found of its Officers and Enlisted Men.)

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Authority MMB 8830782nd BATTALIONBATTALION STAFF

Name and Rank in the Organization	Date Joined	Assignment	Remarks
*Maj. Amando Dumlao Jr.	10 Apr 42	CO	2nd Lt. PA, Processed Pensionado to U.S.
*Capt. Jaime Dumlao	10 Apr 42	Ex. O & Adj.	ROTC Graduate
1st Lt. Placido Olbille	15 Feb 42	S-1	ROTC " Civil Engineer
1st Lt. Ramon Balduza	15 Feb 42	S-2	Civilian Volunteer
2nd Lt. Rodolfo Quirante	15 Mar 42	S-3	ROTC Graduate
1st Lt. Proceso Maglaque	15 Feb 42	S-4	Civ. Vol. School Teacher

"A" COMPANY

*Capt. Tomas de Castro	15 Jun 43	CO	Civilian Volunteer
*1st Lt. Oscar Aunario	15 Jun 43	Ex O & Adj.	" "
*1st Lt. Diosdado C. Santos	15 Feb 42	1st Plat.	" "
*2nd Lt. Pablo Martinez	15 Oct 42	2nd Plat.	EM USAFFE
Sgt. Donato Selvano	15 Jun 43	Member	Civilian Volunteer
Sgt. Jose Quevado	15 Jun 43	"	" "
Sgt. Alberto Cruz	15 Feb 42	"	" "
Sgt. Victor Cruz	15 Feb 42	"	" "
Sgt. Manuel Gaivad	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Sgt. Jose Franco	15 Feb 42	"	" "
Cpl. Matias Macabe	15 Mar 42	"	Civ. Vol. Killed by Japs
Cpl. Isidro Lot	15 Mar 42	"	Civilian Volunteer
Cpl. Jose Olipindo	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Cpl. Amado Mariano	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Cpl. Deogracias C. Santos	15 Feb 42	"	Civ. Vol. Killed by Japs
Cpl. Manuel Ignacio	15 Feb 42	"	" " " "
Cpl. Antonio Gutay	15 Feb 42	"	Civilian Volunteer
Pvt. Magno San Miguel	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Julio Quitzon	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Felicisimo Garcia	15 Mar 42	"	Civ. Vol. Killed by Japs
Pvt. Gregorio Pedeza	15 Mar 42	"	Civilian Volunteer
Pvt. Eduardo Morabi	15 Mar 42	"	Civ. Vol. Killed by Japs
Pvt. Santiago Tioza	15 Mar 42	"	Civilian Volunteer
Pvt. Celestino de los Santos	15 Mar 42	"	Civ. Vol. Killed by Japs
Pvt. Jose San Andres	15 Mar 42	"	Civilian Volunteer
Pvt. Nicanor Eusebio	15 Mar 42	"	Civ. Vol. Killed by Japs
Pvt. Arturo Padilla	15 Mar 42	"	" " " "
Pvt. Jose Nava	15 Mar 42	"	Civilian Volunteer
Pvt. Antonio Basco	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Domingo Velasquez	15 Mar 42	"	" "
Pvt. Carlos Zamora	15 Mar 42	"	" "

"B" COMPANY

*Capt. Benito Mamangon	15 Feb 42	CO	Civilian Volunteer Arrested and killed by the Japs.
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(Note: In view of the death of the CO of this Company, no available data can be found of its Officers and Enlisted Men.)

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2nd BATTALION (Cont.)

"C" COMPANY

Name and Rank in the Organization	Date Joined	Assignment	Remarks
* Capt. Bienvenido Catumber	10 Jun 42	CO	Civilian Volunteer Arrested and Killed by the Japs.

(Note: In view of the death of the CO of this Company, no available data can be found of its Officers and Enlisted Men.)

3rd BATTALION

* Maj. Apolonio Catumber	10 Jun 42	CO	Civilian Volunteer Arrested and killed by the Japs.
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(Note: In view of the death of the CO of this Battalion, no available data can be found of its Officers and Enlisted Men.)



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Folder #7
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308-74 141ST INF, GEN PIO DEL PILAR DIVISION,
MND, ECLGA

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C

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