

EVACUEE REPORTS:

FOLSOM,

CHARLES W.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA  
Mil. Int. Section, Gen. Staff

17 Jan 1945

TO:	FOR:
Gen Willoughby _____	Circulation _____
Col Armstrong _____	Comment _____
Col Craig _____	Information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Lt Col McVittie _____	Nec Action _____
Maj Burns _____	Ret to Admin _____
OPERATIONS:	Ret to Ops _____
Col Buck _____	Ret to P.I. _____
P.I.:	File <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Col Mellnik _____	Signature _____
Capt Slutzky _____	Approved _____
Capt Williams _____	Draft _____
Capt Steinway _____	Sketch Map _____
Capt Baldwin _____	Ltr Draft _____
BATTLE ORDER _____	Check Sheet _____
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PUBLICATIONS _____	_____

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RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS  
FOURTH REELACHMENT DEPOT  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN THE FAR EAST  
APO 703



DECLASSIFIED PER DA CIRC. #126 January 1945  
23 DEC. 53

AFFIDAVIT

I, Charles Walton Folsom, 38 years of age, resident of Miami, Florida after having been duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the following information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief:

1. Folsom Charles Walton  
(Last name) (First name) (Middle name)
2. 1201 Douglas Road, Miami, Florida  
(Last legal residence)
3. Hop Springs, Arkansas 17 August 1906  
(Birthplace) (Day) (Month) (Year)
4. United States of America  
(Citizen of)
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
(If not a citizen by birth, what year, court, and place naturalized)
6. 5' 9" 130 Blue Brown Fair  
(Height) (Weight) (Color eyes) (Color hair) (Complexion)
7. College U.S. Reserve  
(Highest education received)
8. Tattoo on left arm, form of snake  
(Identification marks)
9. Married 1  
(Marital status) (Number of Dependents)

10. Dependents:

Name	Relationship	Age	Present or Last Known Location
Flora Mae Folsom	Wife	29	c/o J.C. Holbrook, Royston, Georgia

11. Parents (if living):

Name	Relationship	Age	Present or Last Known Location
George W. Folsom	Father	64	c/o Mrs Aubrey Folsom, Patrick, Jackson, Georgia
Effie Folsom	Mother	61	same

12. Military service (from start of war, or shortly before, until surrender of unit)

Organization	Grade and Duty Performed	Location	Dates	Comd. Off.
Corregidor Station Hospital	Capt - Prim Gy-S. R. H. T.	Ft Mills, Corregidor, St. Hosp.	30 Aug/41 to 15 Oct/41	Major Peter
Medical Field Service School, USMFP	Capt - Asst Comdant	Camp Murphy, Manila, Luzon	15 Oct/41 to 9 Dec/41	Major Schwartz
Sternberg Emergency Hospital Unit	Capt - Medical Field Service School, Gen Surg	Sternberg Hospital Manila, Luzon	9 Dec/41 to 24 Dec/41	Col Duchworth
Lingay Field Hospital #1	Capt - Head Surgeon	Lingay Field Hospital #1, Batan	24 Dec/41 to 1 Feb/42	Col Duchworth
Field Hosp #2	Capt - Head Surgeon	Kilometer 162 Batan	1 Feb/42 to 15 Feb/42	Col Vandertogge
Left Sub Section Command	Major - Sub Section Staff Surgeon	Kilometer 212 Batan	15 Feb/42 to 1 Apr/42	Major Gen Jones
91st Div., Philippine Army	Major - Div. Surgeon	Kilometer 225 Batan	1 Apr/42 to 9 Apr/42	Brig Gen Stephens

13. Army or serial number 0-938596  
 14. Financial records (when received full or partial payments, by whom paid, dates, and amounts) I was paid in full through 30 November 1941, \$348.00, by the Chief Finance Officer in Fort Arca, Manila in the rank of Captain. I did not receive any partial payments.

15. Type allotments (class E or B, and including deductions for Class F family allowances) Class E allotment for \$200.00 per month to my wife, Mrs. Elora Tolson.

16. Insurance status I have \$10,000.00 Nat. Serv. Life Ins.

17. Called to active duty into RA on 1 February 1941.

18. Activities between 7 Dec. 1941, and surrender of unit. (Include full data on promotions, and conduct which might merit awards)



On 7 December 1941 I was Assistant Commandant of Medical Field Service School at Camp Murphy, Manila. I had 250 doctors and the same number of enlisted men in training. These people were all reservists. Major Schwartz, the Commandant was called to Sternberg Hospital for surgery and I was left in charge. On 8 December 1941 our camp was strafed and bombed by four Japanese planes. One supply tent was set on fire. We suffered no casualties. I applied to USAFFE the same day for permission to move the camp to Manila. The answer was delayed. Colonel Carroll, Commandant of Sternberg Hospital gave Major Schwartz permission to move the students to the Estrodo Major, a large barracks adjacent to Sternberg Hospital in Manila. I moved the school there on 9 December 1941. I was severely reprimanded by Hq USAFFE for moving without orders of USAFFE. Major Schwartz refused to cover me on the matter. Sternberg Hospital was forming hospital in various large buildings in Manila. I was assigned to the surgery department at the Jai-Alai Fronton under Lt Col Duckworth. On 24 December 1941 Lt Col Duckworth took a picked crew of 60 people including 12 doctors and 12 nurses and myself to Linao, Bataan. A 750 bed station hospital equipment was in storage there. We arrived there the same day. Upon arrival we discovered that the equipment which originally had been listed as 40% complete, had been systematically rifled by other hospital units. It reduced a large part of the equipment useless to us for lack of essential parts. On 26 December 1941 I was assigned to head surgery. On 26 December 1941 the barrico of Linao was bombed and two women civilian patients brought to us, died. A few days after this the battle of Abucay began. Large numbers of wounded from the 31st Inf began coming back to the hospital. We were soon filled to capacity. I had the brainsurgery ward, running about 80 cases. On 5 January 1942, Hospital number two was formed at kilometer 162. They handled our overflow cases. After about three weeks our hospital came within artillery range of the enemy and was moved to Little Baguio, Bataan. All of my brain cases were moved by truck to hospital #2 over my warning and most of them died. On or about the 15 February 1942, Major Jackson, staff surgeon of Brig Gen Jones was relieved of his duties, because of a disciplinary infraction and I took his place because of my field training, becoming left sub sector surgeon at kilometer 212. During the battle of Agulano, Bataan around the middle of February, my duties were to inspect and coordinate the medical front line units in the 91st and 1st regular divisions of the Philippine Army. Beri-beri, malaria and dysentery were almost universal. There were no mosquito nets, very little quinine and the food was inadequate. The front line troops received less than their share of food, whereas rear units especially Quartermaster were well fed. Gambling in the C.P.'s for high stakes was rife and the Quartermaster personnel were stealing supplies, earmarked for the front lines and selling the food to secure money for gambling purposes. Gen Jones demanded a written report from me on these matters, which I signed and forwarded to him. This report was taken personally by General Jones to General Wainwright. The food ration was officially nine ounces of rice and one and a half ounces of salmon per man daily. Actually front line troops received five ounces daily for more than two months. It was a common sight to see both Filipinos and Jap troops almost side by side in the same field harvesting wild rice. Coconut tree hearts were all eaten, and every edible plant. The men were all disgusted because we had heard there was plenty of food stored at Corregidor, enough for six months siege. Laboratory check up showed a 100% infection of hook worm among the Filipinos, but treatment was withheld, because of fear of fatal consequences. Filipino troops cannot be trained to use latrines and the odor of human excreta permeated the entire front lines. Flies were a terrific problem, entirely unsolved. Dysentery was universal. Many men never left their



foxholes for weeks except to be carried out to the hospital. In most places where there was a primary and secondary line of defense, the secondary line was merely a hospital area. The contracted terrain of necessity placed our clearing station area and medical battalion within artillery range of the Jap 105 gns. On 15 March 1942 I was promoted to the rank of temporary Major upon the recommendation of General Jones while at kilometer 212. I do not know the number of the SO, but it was the same one that Col James Ivy was promoted. It was signed by MacArthur. We were shelled continuously day and night. Many patients and personnel were killed. Many doctors were fear stricken and could not be induced to come out of their foxholes in between shellings and treatment of patients were very inadequate. About the 1st of April 1942, the morbidity rate in the 91st Division became so appalling that General Jones sent me down to act as Division Surgeon and render a report for Lt General Wainwright. The General's answer was that after all this was a siege and no alleviation could be expected. It was suggested that we use insect repellent to keep away the insects. A gasoline and vehicle shortage developed. Exhausted aid men were carrying patients for miles over an incredible terrain, only to find the hospitals could not handle any more patients. The only thing which kept the men in the foxholes was the fact that they believed a convoy was in Pacific waters as promised by President Roosevelt. On 8 April 1942 General Stevens, Commander of the 91st Div., PA informed me, that we were making a retrograde movement and that I should select a new site for the medical battalion which I did around kilometer 186. On 9 April 1942 we heard a rumor that everybody was surrendering at Mariveles, Batan. Our vehicle was useless because of a bridge which had been blown out during the night. I secured some gas at the gas dump, enough for three busses. Major Navarro, my assistant had already gone south with all ambulance cases. Most of the doctors had fled. A temporary crossing was made that day when the bridge was out, and I was able to take three busloads of legless and severely wounded patients to Mariveles arriving sometime after dark. Many patients were left behind in a dying condition under Capt. Baltazar. The Japs had rigged up electric lights in a field. We drove up to a scene of confusion. I was seized by a Japanese Private who appropriated my watch and valuables including about \$600.00 and my shoes. A Jap non-com finally arrived who spoke English, apparently taking names and serial numbers. When I explained about my wounded, he directed that they should be taken to the hospital area, and allowed me to ride on the leading bus. There the patients were unloaded and I found things relatively unguarded. Nobody knew anything or what to do and there were no medicines. After about an hour of milling around I decided to make my escape and walked off without any opposition.

19. I did surrender to Japanese forces on 9 April 1942 at Mariveles, Batan, and escaped on 9 April 1942 at Mariveles, Batan from the same place. If released, circumstances governing same were: \_\_\_\_\_

20. Activities while in a Prisoner of War status:

I was only a prisoner of war for an hour on 9 April 1942. I escaped from Mariveles, Batan the location of my surrender.

21. Upon escape I engaged in the following activities or occupations: (give dates, places, duties, authorities and names:

After I walked out from the Japanese inclosure on 9 April 1942, I proceeded through dense underbrush to Headquarters, Philippine Army at kilometer 184, about six miles away. I had with me at this time Sgt Benito, PA, who escaped with me. At Headquarters, we remained overnight and the next morning, the two of us took food, clothing, each a .45 pistol, bolo's and ammunition to the hills of Mariveles mountain. We built ourselves a campsite. We remained here until 19 May 1942. During this period we rested and occasionally went down to the various PA Hqs to secure food and clothing which had been abandoned. On 19 May 1942 we planned to reach Manila and eventually go down to Mindanao and later on try to reach Australia by boat. We made our way through the mountains to Orion, Batan. We subsisted by getting food from abandoned camps along the way. At trail 8, near Linao, two Japanese Cavalry officers with American horses were sitting by the side of the road. We snuck up on them and killed both. One of the horses stepped on Sgt Benito's foot and he was lame for a week. We had to stay at an abandoned agricultural station, where there was plenty of food for us. After a week, Sgt Benito's foot was well enough for him to travel and we



set out for Orion arriving there 1 June 1942. The day of our arrival here we met a Filipino civilian who told us a sailboat was leaving for Nagasaki, Bulacan, Luzon the same day. After talking it over, we found we had no money for the trip and finally decided to give them our pistols and ammunition in return for passage. We arrived at Nagasaki, Bulacan on 2 June 1942. The town was full of Genap's (a pro-Jap communist organization). We left immediately by boat for Abando, Bulacan. We arrived at Abando the next morning. Friendly natives took us in and provided us with good food and clothing. We remained here one month just resting from our trip and stay on Bataan. Sgt Benito's foot was still giving him trouble. While here some of the Filipinos informed me that an American Officer, Capt Joseph Barker of the 26th Cavalry was operating with a guerrilla force in the hills around Bulacan. They directed me to this place. Capt Barker had a group of 200 men operating in the vicinity. Capt Barker had a letter from Col Thorpe who had a letter from General MacArthur, authorizing him to carry on guerrilla activities in east central Luzon. This authority was confirmed by me yesterday, 5 January 1943. I joined with him around August of 1942 to act as the camp doctor. I used my rank of Major while with the force. We had a Hq in Manila under Major A. G. Santos, PA. Capt Barker's avowed purpose was to propagandize the Filipinos to have faith in the Americans return, to harass the Japs by sabotage and to train a cadre for the guerrillas. We had about 200 men and 75 rifles at this time. The men were rotated in groups of 200 to the camp for training and then sent home and other groups came in for training. Malaria was high among the men. Malaria was our chief enemy. I learned to treat it with infusion of ditchwater, a remedy used by the native wild people (Aetas). We received very few medicines and depended a great deal on native remedies. In December 1942, we learned that there was a truck load of Japs in the barrio of San Jose, 15 kilometers from our camp which was on Balagbug mountain. These Japs were called by the mayor, who had expressed his intention to get a Jap garrison stationed at San Jose because of us. On 5 January 1943 we raided the town with 75 men. We found six Japs. We killed four and two ran into the Court-house, and were besieged two hours until their ammunition ran out. I received a scalp wound during this encounter. The two Japs surrendered to us. We took them and the mayor's brother, whose name I do not remember back to our camp. We wanted this man because he had informed the Japs where the Americans had previously buried some large quantities of gasoline. He had also killed an American civilian, whose name I do not remember, just outside of San Jose in August 1942. This American is buried in the Cemetery of San Jose. This man and his wife were hiding in the hills and he went to San Jose for supplies. The mayor's brother met him on the road and demanded that he surrender to him and be conducted to the Japanese garrison there. He claimed this man was going to draw a pistol and shot him in self-defense. We took the wife of this American who had been killed, to the mountain and sheltered her. She later on 15 January 1943 surrendered to the Japs at San Mateo and was incarcerated at Santo Tomas Prison Camp at Manila. Capt Barker was very bitter toward this Filipino and ordered his execution. At that time I was afraid to execute any Filipinos, because I did not believe Capt Barker had proper authority. However, the Japanese and the mayor's brother were executed on 7 January 1943. I felt the Japs were prisoners of war and should not be executed. Capt Barker pointed out that we were a mobile unit and our precarious mode of existence did not admit keeping prisoners. On 9 January 1943 the Japs managed to follow "Tarzan", a Philippine Scout, bodyguard of Capt Barker to Manila. When he entered Major A. G. Santos' Hqs, they drew a cordon and surrounded the Hq and captured approximately 50 men, on the night of 10 January 1943. They then forced "Tarzan" to lead them to a house where Capt Barker was staying. Unknown to "Tarzan", I was staying in a house nearby. Capt Barker was taken prisoner to Ft Santiago, Jap Hq in Manila. He was forced to make two speeches over the radio, and public appearances in towns along with Col Thorpe who was captured earlier. Col Thorpe was captured about July or August 1942 in the mountains of Zambales, Luzon. On 12 January 1943, one of the Filipino's who was captured led the Japs to Balagbug where our camp was. Most of our men had moved out and the balance of about 30 men were preparing to leave with the rest of our supplies. The Japs attacked us. We fled in all directions, leaving our supplies there. I received a rifle wound in my left elbow which I treated myself. Two Filipinos were killed but we did not get any of the Japs which numbered 50. We moved to a new camp in the mountains of Sierra Madre, 35 kilometers north-west of San Jose. Three Americans from Manila joined us, Sgt Polans, SC, and two 20 year old boys from the GM. Their first names were George and Robert, I do not remember their last names. On 14 February 1943 while I was in San Mateo procuring car batteries the camp was attacked by 50 Japanese. Sgt Polans

was shot in the head, George received a bullet wound in the right wrist and Robert was captured and taken to Cabanatuan Prison Camp at Nueva Ecija. Sgt Bolans threw a grenade killing about 15 Japs. Our group retreated to Angeles about 70 kilometers north of our camp. I joined them there and treated the wounded. Our combat effectiveness was destroyed because all of our group was suffering from malaria. We lacked food. We decided to disband temporarily for medical treatments and to meet again in San Mateo in three months. Sgt Bolans and I were acting as leaders of the group since Capt Barker's capture. About 15 February 1943, Sgt Bolans, George and I went to Manila through Mananaden a Jap outpost. Mr Toribio a famous Filipino athlete took us up to the sentry in a carriage during the early morning hours with a load of milk and eggs. We circled the sentry through rice fields while he diverted their attention and then rejoined him later. Sgt Bolans went to his wife's people, Filipinos. George knew a professional hostess who was willing to support him. I went to the Insular Hospital whose superintendent was Miss Wilk, an American missionary who was rumored to be aiding guerrillas. I was very ill and weighed 110 pounds. I stayed there until April 1943 under the name of Dr Carlos P. Lamar, a Spaniard. I was listed both as a patient and employee here. While at the hospital many of my former Filipino student doctors who had been with me at Camp Murphy and Bataan visited me and induced me to form another guerrilla organization. I left the hospital sometime in April 1943 and took up Hqs in San Poloc, Manila. I prepared my identity as Dr Carlos P. Lamar and was instrumental in obtaining from the Spanish Consul Office, alien registration papers. I secured this by means of bribery with a subordinate in the office of the Spanish Consul. I rented a house in Ermita, Manila in the name of Doctor Lamar and opened an office for medical practice. My practice gradually brought me in contact with guerrilla members and I was forced to change locations several times as I did not want to be detected. As leader of the Fil-American guerrillas of east-central Luzon, I carried my given name. Our organization grew by leaps and bounds until September 1943, it numbered perhaps 40,000 men, on Cavite, Batangas, Bulacan and Bataan Provinces. The Manila organization was and still is headed by Francisco Teodoro, youngest son of the owner of the Ang-Floboy Shoe Co., Manila. Teodoro's father contributed large sums of money to our organization. He had great influence with the Jap Military Police and obtained many pesos for our agents including myself. The leader of the Cavite group was Pedro Villanueva of Anasao. The Bataan leader is still Sgt Boone, an American. I understand from reliable information that there are 11 officers including two Colonels on Bataan. They are not affiliated with any guerrilla organizations. I do not know any of their names. The largest contributors to our organizations were Mr Hammond, Buck, the Misalde brothers, Mr Belaruna of the steamship company, all of Manila. We had numerous other contributions from smaller donors and issued receipts and sometimes gave them a promissory note in return. We never tried to give them the impression the US government would be obligated for these notes but issued them with the understanding that if there was ever to be any compensation, they would have a receipt. I have seen many such notes issued by Lt Col Straun's organization of guerrillas but never thought them legal. We were organized into home guards which comprised the main portion of our forces. This was simply a reserve force. Small groups were kept in the hills in increasing numbers as we obtained arms. These groups derailed military trains and hijacked the supplies. They are famous in Luzon as the "Texans" group of Luzon. A large group of perhaps 4,000 men with rifles under Petricio Erni, a Filipino civilian operated around Dasmariñas, Cavite. This group committed many acts of banditry and spread the rumor the "Texans" did it. During 1943 and 1944 we had many armed clashes with this group. One of my regiments under Col de Vega lost 75 of 200 against these forces in January 1944. A "Col Taparan" from Magallanes, Luzon expelled Erni from the east coast of Cavite. Our sabotage unit in Cavite City blew up the Cavite arsenal in December 1943 causing the death of Japs and Filipinos, numbering about 200. The arsenal was completely destroyed. There were numerous incidents where we waylaid Jap soldier's trucks and supplies. I do not remember the dates or the exact number of these raids. In Manila about May 1943 we organized an intelligence section. We penetrated various governmental bureaus with our spies. Bonifacio the Minister of the Interior had a large force of spies collecting information for the Japs. Three of these spies were my men including his personal secretary. As early as December 1943, I had 200 men in the Metropolitan Constabulary which later grew to enormous proportions, such that when Loyal declared war on U.S. in October of this year and a mass desertion of the Constabulary occurred. I did not have the facilities to take care of all these men in the mountains. We have on our rolls the lists of names of many persons actively engaged as Japanese spies, but refrained from any studied policy of killing these people for lack of supposed authority.





Occasionally however, incidents would occur and retaliation would take place. Meanwhile my medical practice as Dr Lomar grew to an alarming extent. I changed residences three or four times in order to lose some of my practice. I am an eye specialist and obtained by purchase a set of testing lenses, and curiously through this medium and without seeking it, I became known among the Japanese for fitting glasses. Among the Japanese Military Police, I had the good fortune to fit Col Nagahama, Deputy Commander, Japanese Military Police, with the first satisfactory pair of lenses he had ever had on his very near sighted eyes. He became my ardent supporter from a medical viewpoint. He had a Filipino Querida (a Par amour), both had gonorrhoea of long standing and applied to me for treatment. The woman had an especially painful case of stricture of the urethra, and had to have regular treatment. She became very much attached to me (as a doctor) and several times I was invited to dine out with the two of them. Through this woman, I was able to learn that Col Nagahama was corruptible by bribery, so much so that he made a flat price of 1,000 pesos for the release of an ordinary Filipino guerrilla from St Santiago, and 5 to 10 thousand pesos for release of political prisoners. The money was paid to this woman named, Carmen Rosales who in turn gave it over to the Jap Colonel. I effected the release of many hundreds of men whose families were able to raise the money. Among those I released was Major Santos after one year of imprisonment. When Miss Wilk, superintendent of Emmanuel Hospital and Dr Berby and Mrs Stagg were arrested for espionage, I was able to get a guarantee from Col Nagahama that these women would be sentenced to life imprisonment in Bilibid Prison, instead of a death penalty. These people were reported dead by Japanese authorities, but I have personal knowledge that they are still living. Mr Pablo, the assistant director of the prison has actively collaborated with me throughout in delivering large quantities of food supplies to American prisoners, especially women in Bilibid, Mandaloyang and Montinglupa prison camps. I cannot speak too highly of this man in extenuation of apparent Japanese activity of which he may be accused. Other Japanese officers likewise falling under my influence are Captains Tanaka, Watanabe. Capt Watanabe carried on a wholesale theft of truck tires from Japanese trucks and warehouses, turning them over to my forces, but reporting them as stolen by guerrillas. He sold these tires to the Japanese Navy at a handsome profit which business is still going on. This business was affected through the office of Mr Carlos Cocco, a prominent lawyer in Manila who was a member of my organization. It is not true as rumored that Mr Cocco became rich through these dealings as he made strict accounting to us. Capt Tanaka frequently for a price released prisoners to us. Capt Tanaka also had venereal disease and I became very friendly with him and learned much of Jap officers psychology and military secrets. In October 1943, I entered San Tomas Concentration Camp by climbing over the wall at night and effected the release of Mr and Mrs Allen Walker. Mr Walker is an American writer. We transported these people to San Mateo, but they later voluntarily surrendered and were reinterned. I made arrangements on this trip to the prison to furnish to the Americans there, daily news in the form of a mimeographed sheet. I prepared a second alias as a Mr Carlos Heron, a man who had died on Bataan. I obtained Filipino citizenship papers with a Filipino father from Mr Gonzalez, head of the Bureau of Census, who was a collaborator. The Japs got closer on the trail of Dr Lomar, and although I had three separate houses, I was finally trapped about February 1944 in the house of a Spanish woman, Tarcila Villaverde by a Filipino spy. I escaped to another house, but he tortured the woman, found my address, and trapped me again. I offered him a large bribe, which he seemed to consider, and while apparently getting money out of a bag, I was able to shoot him dead, and escaped from the vicinity. This is the only Filipino whom I have killed although I am not attempting to escape responsibilities of my organization. I will not attempt to insert in this record, all of the incidents and contacts I made in the last three years as I cannot recall them all. Among the other things I wanted to mention is a growing conspiracy among the Filipinos, especially the "wiser" classes, to take advantage of the generous policy of the U.S. in the matter of rehabilitation. I know of instances where persons buying and selling trucks to the Japanese Army have saved the former registration papers are intending to distribute these among their compadres and associates and a claim will be made that such truck was "confiscated" by the Japs. In fact, blank forms are being printed to "manufacture" imaginary trucks for this purpose. Also many people intend to burn their houses on the approach of the Army and claim an inflated compensation. Such talk as this fully engrosses the people everywhere. Many who would not think of it are being schooled by the "wise" ones. They anticipate using political influence to procure verification of their claims, through the tortuous ramifications of the "Compadre" system. I can make the flat prediction that if





no highly incorruptible American officials are placed in charge of these matters, a national scandal will ensue, plus the bilking of the Americans of millions of dollars. Of course, I know in any case all graft cannot be eliminated. The point is the people are aware of their "opportunity" and are laying plans beforehand to take advantage of it. In November 1944 I received some propaganda material from Major Anderson's Hqs in Tayabas, Luzon and an invitation to visit him. Major Anderson is leader of Tayabas group of guerrillas. I obtained a pass from Col Nagahama and left Manila for Major Anderson's Hqs at Infanta, Tayabas, Luzon. I went on foot through the Sierras, barefooted, and after an incredible hardship, I arrived there on 5 December 1944. He explained that my arrival was timely because he had attempted to assign the territory of Cavite to, two rival groups, the R.O.F.C. and governor Cestoneda. He said he had only recently heard of my group. He asked me to return to Cavite and take a radio, a large supply of medicines, guns and ammunition to find Major Vanderpool, an American A.I.B. man who had recently passed through his place from a submarine. The R.O.F.C. had recently taken one of his radios into Cavite and lost it to a group of bandits. I agreed to this provided he would radio my presence to K.A.S. in Leyte and asked for a status for me, outline my activities, and request my promotion to Lt Colonel. I felt this was due me because Anderson had just been promoted to Major for the same type of activity and many others. My passenger to Cavite with all this material, through mountains and swollen river trails, was a very difficult feat in the face of increased Japanese activity. I passed the Hq of Mark King's guerrilla's in the Sierra Madres, Rizal, Luzon. I met Capt George Miller and Lt Stoddard, American A.I.B. men there and also Yay Pamilio, the reputed guerilla of Marcus Augustin, the guerrilla leader known as Mark King. When I arrived in Cavite on 20 December 1944, I found Governor Cestoneda had recently abdicated and published a defy to the Japanese. He was very angry at Major Vanderpool for ignoring him and bringing in an outside guerrilla organization. I joined forces with him as leader and I as advisor. I offered to mediate with Major Vanderpool, but when I arrived at the R.O.F.C. whom he was with, I found that he had gone to Leyte. Col Cestoneda requested me to proceed by sailboat to Mindoro and make my way to General Valdez at Leyte with a message from him. I left Looe, Batangas on 2 January 1945 and arrived at Commander Rose's place on Mindoro on 3 January 1945. On 4 January 1945 I got a Catalina flying boat to San Jose. On 5 January I took a C-46 to Leyte and reported to UNAFPC. I reported to the 4th Replacement Depot on 5 January 1945.

22. Wounds received (physical location, cause, geographical location, date, by whom treated, when and where disabilities claimed if any):

I was wounded on two separate occasions by Japs while serving with the guerrilla forces. The first time on 5 January 1943, San Jose Bulacan at 0900 hours by either a rifle bullet or a piece of rock deflected by the shot. The second time on 12 January 1943 at 1600 hours by a rifle bullet in left elbow. I treated myself as best I could. I am not aware of any disabilities as of this date.

23. Illnesses (nature of illness, geographical location in which incurred, dates, by whom treated, when and where, disability claimed, if any):

I had attacks of both amoebic and bacillary dysentery every few weeks for the past 3 years. I have had malarial chills but was able to treat myself with quinine. Extreme emaciation and cough, and weakness make me suspect tuberculosis. I have also had severe tropical ulcers which are healed now. I am not aware of any disabilities as of this date.

24. Decorations, citations, awards:

Purple Heart for wounds received on two occasions. 5 January 1943, San Jose, Bulacan at 0900 hours by either a rifle bullet or a piece of rock deflected by the shot. 12 January 1943 at 1600 hours by a rifle bullet in left elbow. Both of these wounds were inflicted by the enemy. Authorized American Defense Service Medal, with one bronze star on the service ribbon. Authorized Asiatic - Pacific Theater Medal with one bronze star on the service ribbon for Philippine Campaign from 7 Dec 1941 to 7 May 1942. Entitled to Distinguished Unit Badge with two oak leaf clusters. Authority: G.O. 14, W.D., 9 Mar 42 (2 citations); G.O. 21 W.D., 30 Apr 42; G.O. 22, W.D., 30 Apr 42.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

25. Service in the Bureau of Constabulary (location, rank held, and circumstances of service):

None.

26. Employed by the Japanese in any capacity (location, dates, by whom employed, other circumstances):

No.

27. I am re-enlisting in the AUS voluntarily \_\_\_\_\_.

28. Vital statistics regarding other Service Personnel or American Citizens:

Sgt Polans was last seen by me in February 1943 in Manila. He obtained employment as a fare dealer in a gambling establishment. He is posing as a Spaniard. Health was excellent. George was captured and put in a Military Prison at Cabanatuan about June 1943. Health was poor, suffered from malnutrition. Bobby was captured 12 January 1943 and placed in Cabanatuan Prison. I heard he had been executed but have no other information on this. The person who knows the full names of these two boys is a Mrs Utinsky, an American Red Cross official worker in Manila. Mrs Utinsky an American civilian is a Red Cross worker in Manila. Last seen by me in October 1944 at Manila. Health good. Gen Stevens, CO, 91st Div., PA, died in prison camp at Capaz, Tarlac. Camp O'Donnell shortly after capture. I do not know the date of his death nor his place of burial. Mrs Florence Brown an American whose husband was a representative of an oil Co in the States, was taken out of Santa Tomas prison in May 1942 and mistreated by Japanese. She died and was buried in a Chinese Cemetery in Tondo, Manila. Her grave is not marked. It is my belief that her husband is still a prisoner of war in Santa Tomas prison. Lt Col Matrous, Medical Officer is in Bilibid prison. Health very poor. This was reported to me about 1 October 1944.

29. (For American Personnel Only)

Having had the choice of remaining in this theater or of returning to the United States by first available transportation in accordance with War Department Circular 58, 1944, I choose to return to the United States.

/s/ CHARLES W. FOLSON  
Major, MG

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 31st day of January 1945 at Headquarters, Fourth Replacement Depot, APO 703.

/s/ STEWART M. MORGAN JR  
Major, A.G.D.  
Asst Adjutant General

DECLASSIFIED PER DA CIRC. #127  
23 DEC. 53



G-3 Section  
Routing Slip

Asst C of S G-3

Maj Gen S J Chamberlin

Executive

Col G A Rehm

Administration

Lt Col W M Turner

Lt H D English

CWO C J Hallinan

WO (jg) H J Farrington

Operations

Brig Gen W E Chambers

Col H B Wheeler

Col C Whitney

Capt C C Phleger

Col F H Chaffe

Col J E Bowen

Col J M Bartella

Col F H Britton

Lt Col E J Macheray

Lt Col J V Rathbone

Lt Col L J Loughran

Lt Col D G Sherrard

Maj J R Akright

Lt Comdr N E Weaver

Maj F E Anderson

Lt Comdr R H Amberg

Lt Comdr G Dwight

Maj B L Anderson

Maj L A Telesco

Capt H B Bowman

Lt J A Sipfle

Requirements

Lt Col F H Boland

Maj R L Specht

Maj M Carrington

Lt J H Wells

Historian

Maj H V Bail

Lt J A Isely

Lt R R Smith

Lt R A Gardner

Planning

Brig Gen C A Russell

Brig T W White

Col B R Peyton

Col H C McLean

Capt G F Mentz

Col F E Cookson

Col D Larr

Col C T Tench

Col C K Rich

Col C Giebel

Capt H E Parker

Col B W Bidwell

Col W T Ryder

Col J F Holland

Comdr R W Allen

Lt Col E J Latoszewski

Maj E C Hawes

Lt Comdr F E Borchert

Maj G T Walker

Lt E M Fitzpatrick

Drafting

M/Sgt R T Hoover

Publications

Chief Clerk

For:

Approval

Comment

Concur

Info

Nec Action

Signature

Ret Adm

Note & Ret

Dispatch

Summary

Journal

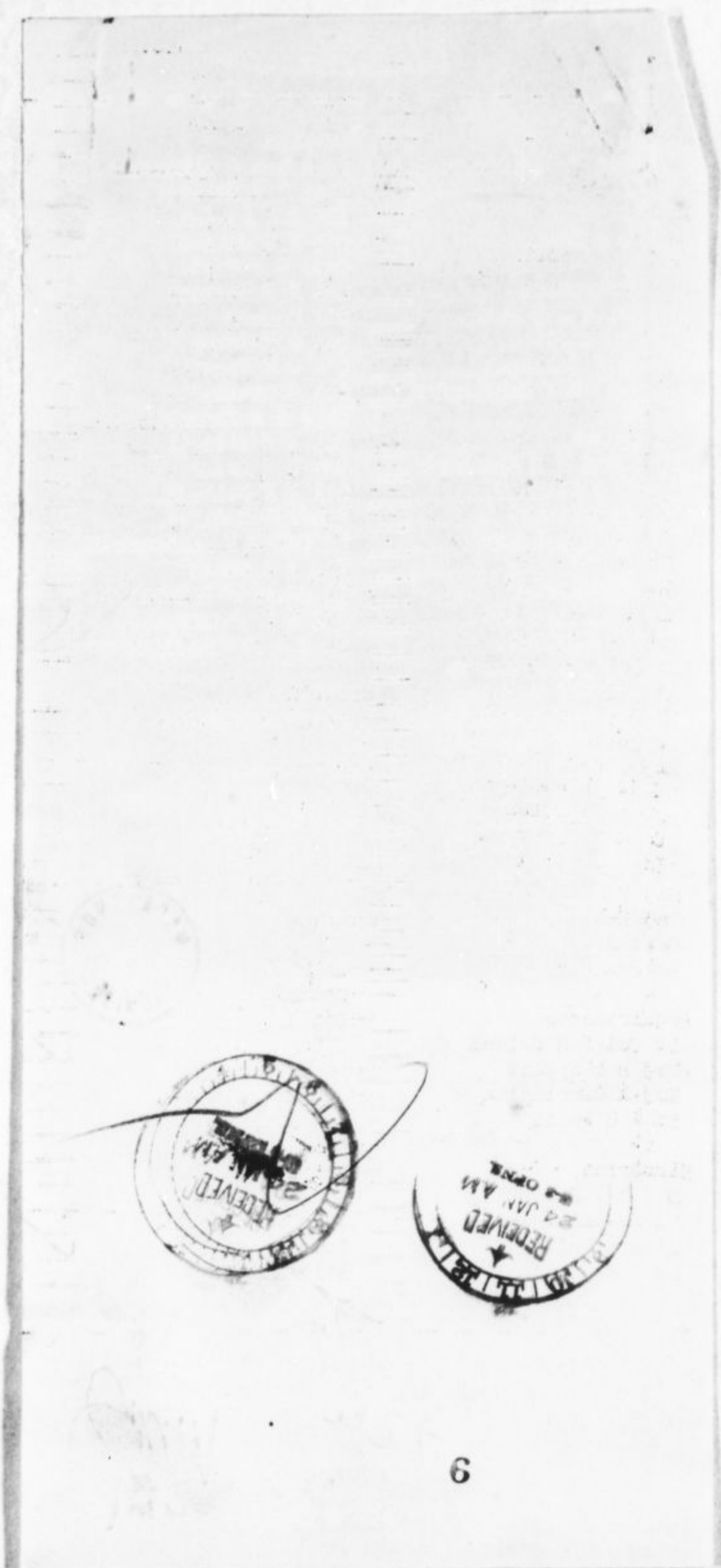
Your File

File Adm



*File*

*WMA*



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA  
Mil. Int. Section, Gen. Staff

22 Jan 1945

TO:  
Gen Willoughby \_\_\_\_\_  
Col Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_  
Col Craig \_\_\_\_\_  
Lt Col McVittie \_\_\_\_\_  
Maj Burns \_\_\_\_\_  
OPERATIONS:  
Col Buck \_\_\_\_\_  
P.I.:  
Col Mellnik \_\_\_\_\_  
Capt Slutzky \_\_\_\_\_  
Capt Williams \_\_\_\_\_  
Capt Steinway \_\_\_\_\_  
Capt Baldwin \_\_\_\_\_  
BATTLE ORDER \_\_\_\_\_  
PLANS & EST \_\_\_\_\_  
DRAFTING \_\_\_\_\_  
PUBLICATIONS \_\_\_\_\_

FOR:  
Circulation \_\_\_\_\_  
Comment \_\_\_\_\_  
Information  \_\_\_\_\_  
Nec Action \_\_\_\_\_  
Ret to Admin \_\_\_\_\_  
Ret to Ops \_\_\_\_\_  
Ret to P.I.  \_\_\_\_\_  
File  \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
Approved \_\_\_\_\_  
Draft \_\_\_\_\_  
Sketch Map \_\_\_\_\_  
Ltr Draft \_\_\_\_\_  
Check Sheet \_\_\_\_\_  
Folder \_\_\_\_\_  
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To: 63 PI 844



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9 January 1945

MEMORANDUM

TO : Colonel Mellnik  
SUBJECT : Interview of Major Charles W. FOLSOM

DECLASSIFIED PER JCS LTR O8  
20 AUG. 75

1. Major Charles W. FOLSOM, MC 0-338536, former Division Surgeon of the 91st Division PA on Bataan, arrived in Leyte from enemy-occupied territory in January 1945 and prepared an account of his experiences since the fall of Bataan in April 1942, copy of which has been passed to the P.I. Section G-2 GHQ. An interview of Maj. FOLSOM in Tacloban on 8 January 1945 developed additional fragmentary items of information which are given in para. 2, below. This information relates to the period mid-1942 to 1944 inclusive in Manila and vicinity. It is obtained from this one source alone and should be evaluated accordingly. Correlative notes from information in the files of this section are added in parentheses from time to time.

2. The French Consul in Manila has consistently refused to aid guerrilla organizations, and is considered pro-Japanese.

The Portuguese Consul in Manila has informed the Japanese of FOLSOM's whereabouts, and is considered pro-Japanese.

DELL was shot as a Japanese spy in Manila, date unknown, by an American named MAURER who found a book containing guerrilla information in DELL's possession. (Evidently refers to Franz von DEEL, alias Frank DELL, a German-American ex-member of the 31st Inf in Manila, previously reported by guerrillas as a Japanese spy.)

TOM, of Tom's Dixie Kitchen on Carriedo Street, is an American Negro described as a rough and tough character, who has been harassed considerably by the Japanese in the last two years. His place is a rendezvous for underworld characters and black market operators ("buy and sell"), and TOM would be a valuable source of information on these characters.

Marcelino ROQUE of 1118 Anak Bayan is a Visayan and a former Private P4. He was employed by the Japanese as a spy under the name of "Marcelino RODRIGUEZ", and later promoted to confidential messenger carrying reports and correspondence from MP Headquarters at Fort Santiago to various Philippine Government offices. At the same time he acted for FOLSOM as an intelligence agent with the rank of Lieutenant, and passed considerable valuable information to him. He is unusually dark, ugly and bow legged, about 35 years old, has a scraggly Oriental moustache and is reliable. He may be hard to locate; Mr PINDAN (see below) will be able to find him.

Major A. T. SANTOS, PA, was BARKER's lieutenant in Manila in 1942. In January 1943 he was betrayed by TARZAN (see below) and was imprisoned in Fort Santiago by the Japanese. In January 1944 Major FOLSOM was able to obtain his release by bribing Col NAGAHAMA. SANTOS is believed to be still in Manila, activities unknown.

"TARZAN" is an ex-member of the 26th Cavalry, P3, and acted as bodyguard for BARKER during 1942. He surrendered to, or was captured by, the Japanese in 1943 and betrayed Maj. SANTOS and Capt. BARKER at that time.



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Capt. BARKER was captured by the Japanese in January 1943 when betrayed by TARZAN. He was imprisoned in Fort Santiago, obliged to make propaganda speeches and pamphlets, and was executed about a year later together with STRAUGHN and THORPE. All three are buried in the Chinese cemetery in Manila.

MARKING was seen by FOLSON shortly before he left Luzon on December 1944. Marking is described as rough and tough, and his organization was guilty of many arbitrary shootings of suspected spies and of secret political machinations towards other guerrilla organizations (ENVI, Hunters) with a view to aggrandizing his, Marking's, power. Recently ANDERSON has been able to enforce better standards of behaviour on Marking and his outfit. Marking at present is receiving considerable funds from ANDERSON, probably part of P200,000 intelligence funds recently brought in from SWPA, and is hiding this away for his own use.

The BLUE EAGLE group in Manila is a guerrilla intelligence organization composed largely of intellectuals, lawyers, and professors. Mr. PHIDAN (see below) may be a member of the group and in any case would be able to identify its members. Further details unknown. (nb FOLSON knows nothing of the FREE PHILIPPINES group and was not able to comment on names of FREE PHILIPPINES leaders quoted to him.)

The CENTRAL HOTEL CAFE on Rizal Avenue is a rendezvous of Japanese spies and informers.

Mr. Hammond BUCK of Alfonso, Cavite, is an old American who runs a truck farm raising vegetables for the Japanese, who therefore do not molest him. He was a millionaire before the war and is still very wealthy. He has contributed considerable funds to guerrilla organizations. (nb BUCK previously identified by an evacuee as a harmless doddering American, about 70 years old, living free in Tagaytay.)

The ELIZALDE brothers were big contributors of money to the guerrillas.

Esteban de la RAMA contributed considerable funds to guerrillas. He has also collaborated considerable with the Japanese.

The TEXANS is a name assumed by various bandit groups in Cavite, most of whom have fought with FOLSON's guerrillas.

Dr. SANTIAGO (real name) is the head of a Japanese spy ring composed of Filipinos in Manila. He is well known as such and consequently cannot leave Fort Santiago, where he is protected by the Japanese.

Fred GLOBODSKY is an American Jew interned in Santo Tomas. He acts as informer for the Japanese, is widely known as such and detested by the other internees.

Santo Tomas main building has a Japanese installation on the 4th (?) floor. Japanese civilian officials have sheltered here during air strikes on Manila in September 1944, and FOLSON believes that the installation is nothing more than an air raid shelter.

VILLANUEVA, the son of Pedro VILLANUEVA (see below) is employed by the Japanese as a spy. He secretly furnished names of Filipino spies in the pay of the Japanese to FOLSON's organization.

Manuel MANORA is the puppet Chief of the Water District. He is a mestizo, and loyal to the Allied cause. He has secretly wired the water mains leading into Fort McKinley and has placed explosives there, intending to blow up the mains (when ordered to do so?) (at a propitious moment?).

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CALLES, the son of Governor CALLES, is a writer about 45 years old and lives at the corner of Remedios and del Pilar. He is writing a book about the Japanese occupation of Manila, which FOLSON indicated would probably be of doubtful value to anyone. CALLES is a friend of Gen. VALDEZ.

IDA, last name disremembered, is an English mestiza in Manila, about 50 years old. She is engaged in collecting "intelligence" information and has passed a good deal of this to FOLSON.

ORDONEZ, alias SANTOS, is employed at the Malacanan keeping USAFFE records. As far as known to FOLSON, these records are still preserved there in good condition.

Col. MARTINEZ at the Malacanan is Director of Amusements of the puppet republic and has charge of cafes and cabarets. He is loyal and has supplied intelligence to FOLSON through PINDAN.

The MALACANAN GUARDS are for the most part engaged in racketeering - "salapsap" - that is, confiscation of trade goods from merchants on flimsy or no pretexts, and exacting toll from black market operators.

"IGNACIO JAVIER" (possible alias, broadcast for the Japanese before the war, in Manila (?), and is now VARGAS' secretary in Tokyo.

Pat HOOVER is known to FOLSON through hearsay only as an old American in Manila, free but sick and incapacitated. He carried messages into Santo Tomas for FOLSON. He was connected with Mary STAGG (see below).

Sgt BOONE, guerrilla leader on Bataan, now takes orders from RAMSEY. Bataan is the source of many guerrilla rifles and BOONE's outfit is comparatively well armed.

Patricio ERNI, guerrilla leader in Cavite, claims 20,000 men and is thought to have about 4,000 arms. His headquarters is at Dasmariñas, Cavite. He is hostile both to FOLSON's guerrillas in Cavite and to the HUNTERS; MARKING secretly helps ERNI in order to keep the HUNTER's power in check.

Col. HOJA is Chief of Staff for ERNI. He is described as ambitious.

Col. "TAP ARAN" (alias?) is a guerrilla leader in a wild area of Cavite, with headquarters at Magellanes. He speaks no English, and is hostile to ERNI.

BONIFACIO, the Minister of the Interior, is treacherous and undependable. He is in charge of the administration of old soldiers, and has built up a private spy ring working for the Japanese, largely from these old soldiers. Recently he has been contributing money to the guerrillas in an effort to conciliate them.

Carmen ROSALES is the mistress of Col. NAGAHAMA, Commander of the Japanese Military Police. Like NAGAHAMA, she is venal. FOLSON treated both of them for venereal disease and was able to buy the release of many prisoners through Carmen ROSALES.

Ruth DARBY, a sister of Dr. DARBY, was arrested at the same time as Mrs. STAGG. She was absolved of espionage charges and returned to Santo Tomas.

Dr. DARBY, a woman doctor and in ill health, was arrested on espionage charges with Mrs. STAGG. She was badly beaten, and was believed to be in Fort Santiago as of August 1944.

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Miss WILK, arrested with Mrs. STAGG, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Mrs. STAGG was watched by the Japanese for some time before she was arrested for espionage. She is believed to be still alive.

Mr. PABLO, former Director of Welfareville, has an American wife. He is now assistant director of Bilibid and has been helpful to prisoners there.

Carlos GOCO, a former Manila attorney and a slippery character, is engaged in "buy and sell" procuring ties for the Japs.

CASTANEDA, former puppet governor of Cavite, was puppet governor for a short time only and has been a guerrilla leader for a long time. He has 16 regiments, which include many remnants of FOLSOM's organization. He is not disloyal, despite what Marking and Erni say.

FOLSOM organized his guerrilla outfit involuntarily after April 1943, when he set up as a Spanish doctor in Ermita and Filipinos came to him asking that he lead them in guerrilla activities. He used the name "Fil-American East Luzon Guerrillas", and the organization expanded into combat units in the suburbs and surrounding provinces, and intelligence echelons in the city as well. FOLSOM was never particularly interested in guerrilla activities, preferring to be a doctor in Manila, and the organization gradually broke up, remnants joining other guerrilla organizations.

Pedro VILLANUEVA of Amadeo, Cavite, was FOLSOM's commander in that province. He subsequently surrendered to the Japanese, and was later released when he agreed to act as a spy for the Japs. He is pro-American, and now acts as a spy for loyal guerrillas as well.

Col. de VEGA was another FOLSOM commander in Cavite. He is sick, and will probably soon die.

Mr. PILDAN, Secretary to BONIFACIO, the Minister of the Interior, was the keystone of FOLSOM's intelligence net. He organized 200 members of the Metropolitan Constabulary.

Francisco TEODORO, son of the owner of the Ang Tibay Shoe Factory in Manila, was FOLSOM's commander in Manila. He is still active there.

Yay PANLILLO, right hand "man" for Marking, was alive and well in December 1944 when FOLSOM passed through their headquarters. (She was reported dead, or captured or killed by the Japanese, around July-August 1944; both by guerrilla and Japanese sources.)

3. FOLSOM's information was limited and fragmentary, due probably to his disinterest in underground activities in general. Such information as he has given is thought to be reliable. He states that the Japanese never suspected him as possibly pro-American and never made overtures to him to act secretly for them, though he saw and treated Col. NAGAHAMA for eyes and for venereal disease.



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Miss WILK, arrested with Mrs. STAGE, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Mrs. STAGE was whisked by the Japanese for some time before she was arrested for espionage. She is believed to be still alive.

Dr. BARKER, former Director of Wellfleet, has an American wife. He is now assistant director of Wellfleet and has been helpful to prisoners there.

Carlos GODO, a former Manila attorney and a slippery character, is engaged in "buy and sell" procuring steel for the Japs.

CASABLANCA, former puppet Governor of Cavite, was puppet Governor for a short time only and has been a guerrilla leader for a long time. He has 10 regiments, which include many remnants of BARKER's organization. He is not disloyal, despite what Barkin and Iral say.

BARKER organized his guerrilla outfit involuntarily after April 1942, when he set up as a Special Doctor in Manila and Pampanga. He used the name "Tri-American Anti-Japan Guerrillas" and the organization expanded into coastal areas in the suburbs and surrounding provinces, and intelligence sections in the city as well. BARKER has never particularly interested in guerrilla activities, preferring to be a doctor in Manila, and the organization gradually broke up, remnants joining other guerrilla organizations.

Dr. VILLARUA of Manila, Cavite, was BARKER's commander in that province. He subsequently surrendered to the Japanese, and was later released when he agreed to act as a spy for the Japs. He is pro-American, and now acts as a spy for loyal guerrillas as well.

Col. de VERA was another BARKER commander in Cavite. He is sick and will probably soon die.

Dr. BARKER, Secretary to BARKER, the Minister of the Interior was the husband of BARKER's intelligence net. He organized 200 members of the Metropolitan Constabulary.

Francisco BARKER, son of the owner of the Agri-Tidy Shoe Factory in Manila, was BARKER's commander in Manila. He is still active there.

Toy BARKER, right hand "man" for Barkin, was alive and well in December 1944 when BARKER passed through their headquarters. (She was reported dead, or captured or killed by the Japanese.)

Information was limited and fragmentary, and probably to his disliking. Such information as he has is to be reliable. He states that the Japanese never suspected BARKER's pro-American and never made overtures to him to join. Although he saw and treated Col. WABAWAMA for eyes and for venereal disease.



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