

EVACUEE REPORTS:

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The following Report is from memory, and since  
it covers as far back as December 8, 1942, the  
dates in it may not all be accurate.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

- I. Personal Experiences in Philippine Islands  
from December 8, 1942 to November 9, 1943.
- II. Atrocities.
- III. My Personal opinion of Colonel PERALTA.
- IV. List of Civilians at Iloilo & Status as of May 1943.
  - a. In concentration Camp
  - b. Other than in Concentration Camp.
- V. Air Base Squadron Operation Reports.
- VI. Appendix I.  
Surrender Orders
- VII. Appendix II.  
Leaflets dropped from planes.



I. Personal Experiences in Philippine Islands  
from December 8, 1942 to November 9, 1943.



PERSONAL EXPERIENCES IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
From December 8, 1941 to November 9, 1943

8 December 1941: On the 8th December 1941 (the date of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Philippines time), I was an Airline Pilot working for the Iloilo-Negros Air Express Company. I left Iloilo on the 6:45 schedule flying the Stinson Tri-motor to Bacolod, the principal city in Negros. When I landed there I found that the war was on. I loaded up my passengers immediately and flew back to Iloilo.

Upon my return to Iloilo airdrome I was informed, after inspection by General CHINOWETH and Colonel CHRISTIE, that they might have to commandeer the planes and equipment of the airline for the army.

During the rest of that day I made my regular schedule, 11:30 Bacolod, 1:00 Cebu, 4:30 Bacolod.

9 December 1941: That night a wire was received from the Bureau of Aeronautics to the Bureau of Post that all runways should be obstructed, therefore, I was unable to take off for Bacolod on the 9th December. General CHINOWETH grounded all pilots until further orders. The next day he informed us that we were going to be used to ferry troops to Ferrol on Tablas Island, where a regiment was being organized.

10 December 1941: I flew on the 10th December, the first load of 16 officers and enlisted men and their equipment in the amphibian, to Ferrol. Since the landing strip was obstructed we landed the plane in the water, and the soldiers went ashore and opened the field.

11 December 1941: On 11th December, MING, who was the Operations Manager of our airline, and also a pilot and I, flew both the Sikorsky and the Tri-motor with 30 officers and enlisted men and their equipment to Ferrol. On the way up we saw a submarine in Loco Bay which is near Ferrol. The submarine dove at once. We returned to Iloilo, and I made another trip with equipment and supplies to Ferrol. On the way back from this trip I was intercepted by a Japanese plane. Since my plane was a civilian plane and neither armed nor armoured, I had been flying close to the clouds. When I saw the Jap, I pulled up into the clouds and flew back safely to Iloilo.

11 to 13 December 1941: From this time on for several days, General CHINOWETH permitted us to fly the mails and passengers at night to Batangas. We would call Manila first to get information concerning the patrols, then we would fly so that we would arrive at Batangas at dawn. We also continued our runs to Bacolod and to Cebu.



13 December 1941: On the 13th December a balloon was seen south of Pansy. Colonel DEYER of the Medical Corps brought an order over to me from General CHYNOWETH that I should investigate it. Colonel DEYER and I took off in a Stinson Junior owned by the Airlines, and went up to 12,500 feet. We could go no higher, and the balloon was easily 17,500 feet above us. We never could get close enough to turn in anything but a negative report.

13 to 15 December 1941: In the next few days, General CHYNOWETH twice requested me to make reconnaissance flights to check on boats seen between Pansy and Negros Islands.

16 December 1941: I flew both morning and noon schedules, landing at Iloilo 12:05. At 13:05 35 Japanese bombers came over Camp Delgado, the airport of Iloilo. They flew in two flights, one of eighteen and the other of seventeen, twin-engined bombers. Camp Delgado was the drone where our ships were located. The first two waves missed the target, falling short. One bomb dropped 60 feet from where I stood. The bombing killed 127 civilians and 18 soldiers. When the two flights came back for their second runs they hit the target area doing some damage to the runway. Next, four strafing planes came over at an altitude of 50 feet, and set everything on fire. They burned the Sikorsky, S-43, the Stinson Tri-motor, and the Stinson Junior.

The bombing took about 45 minutes, and the strafing planes took about 15 minutes more. When they had left, there was nothing but a Bellanca Skyrocket left, and that was in the burning hanger. MENG and I were able to get it out of the hanger. There was only one bullet hole in it, and that was easily repaired.

17 December 1941: On 17th December I went up to Santa Barbara (16 km from Iloilo), to which place General CHYNOWETH had moved his troops. I reported to the General, told him that we had no aeroplanes and that I would like to join the army. The General made me a Captain and appointed me his pilot and gave me the order to commandeer the Bellanca. MENG, who was with me, did not want to fly without guns and joined the Quartermasters Corps as a civilian in charge of transportation. Our third pilot, BERNON, went with the Army Engineers and was assigned to airdrome work.

18 December 1941 to 31 January 1942: From this time until 31st January 1942, I spent most of my time either trying to locate fields to be used as airdromes or flying the General about. One job or the other took me all over Pansy, Negros and Cebu.



31 January 1942 On 31st January I flew up to Janiway to try and find a satisfactory place to hide the Bellanca in a river bed. It was about 0850 hours, which was about 20 minutes after the Japanese reconnaissance plane always made its daily flight over Iloilo. I found I could not land on the short runway of Janiway. On my way back to Iloilo I saw four Jap Zeros circling around. Possibly the Jap reconnaissance plane had seen me and called for the Zeros to get me. I saw the Japs at the same time they saw me, but again I was lucky and was able to get into the clouds where I stayed for 20 minutes. When I came out the Japs had gone, and I landed at Camp Delgado. We had left the field just the way it was after the Japs had bombed it on 16th December 1941. I kept the Bellanca in the bombed-out hangar.

About 1110 hours the four Japanese returned and strafed everything on the field. They got the gas tanks, the railroad yards, Fort San Pedro, and the barracks. The two 50 calibre that had been left behind at San Pedro gave the Japs plenty of fire until they silenced.

About 1215 hours four four-engined bombers flew over Iloilo, circled, and went west. Five minutes later seven two-engined machines did the same thing. About 15 minutes after that the eleven came back and bombed Iloilo and Camp Delgado, using 500 lb. bombs. Their main target was two boats in the harbour. They missed these but blew up several sugar bodegas, the cadre barracks, hit the runway and the railroad yards, and set fire to a lot of gasoline along the railroad line. They put one bomb through the hangar where the Bellanca was.

1 to 14 February 1942 I spent the next two and a half days repairing the Bellanca. The Japs had really done quite a job on this last bombing run. Had General CHYNOWETH not moved his men away some time before, the casualties would have been very high. Four soldiers and five civilians were killed.

After I had patched up the Bellanca, I flew it to Janiway. About that time Colonel REBALTA (then G-3 of the 61st Division and now Commanding Officer of the Sixth M.D. and organizer of the guerillas on Panay) came to me and told me that a secret trip to Del Monte for General CHYNOWETH was to take place, and that I was to be ready to leave at 0400 hours to go to Camp Delgado to pick up the General. This message was delivered by mouth to me because the General could not trust the wires. He felt, and probably correctly, that all wires were tapped, and he relied only on word-of-mouth messages given at the last moment.



Just before taking off on this mission, I was checking the landing strip while my mechanic was warming up my plane. I found a large hole dug in the runway which surely would have turned my plane over. This meant that someone knew the secret plans, so I drove my car to the General and told him that there must be a leak some place (the meeting was, I believe, to have been attended by all Generals and was to have been on Mindanao). The General called off our trip and put the G-2 to work to find the leak.

15 to 20 February 1942: At 0300 hours the next day, 15th February, 1942, with G-2 men stationed all around to see what would happen, I took off and flew to Camp Delgado. Nothing happened that disclosed who the spy was. Later we found out his identity. He was an educated Filipino who had travelled all over the world and was then the secretary of DON VINCENTE LOPEZ, a very rich, retired Filipino. Thereafter, he went to Manila and led the Japanese invasion on Panay. He was held in great esteem by the Japs, who gave him authority to go any place in the Philippine Islands by any available transportation. He knew about the airdrome at Janiug because it was built on the grounds of LOPEZ and was there the day I landed and made one take off.

That afternoon I returned to Janiug and started camouflaging my plane. I had no ammunition or guns and no parachute. One of the things that made my life a little miserable was the fact that the Filipino trainees were always shooting at my plane, thinking that it was a Jap, although I did paint a very large American flag on the sides of the fuselage.

We had developed by this time a field with a 7,000 foot runway at Santa Barbara. During this period we were putting in various emergency fields all over the island, at Calinog right on the river, at Tapes, on the Panay River. The air fields under construction at this time were Mandurriao, Sara, Pilar, Dumarao, Dingle, and San Jose. The Japs used the first of these and have never been able to find Sara because of the way in which we camouflaged it.

I was nearly caught one day when I was flying some engineers over to San Jose, but the camouflage on my plane saved me. I flew from Iloilo landing at San Jose at dawn. Major POWELL of the Engineers, with one cameraman from the Signal Corps were my passengers. The flight was for inspection, taking pictures for camouflage. After flying about an hour and a half I returned to Mandurriao air field. I noticed all the men running and knew these men were familiar with my plane so it must be a Jap coming. Before this date special personnel





had been picked in crews and trained to get the planes in the revetments. Covering them with fish nets woven with cogon grass, and placing portable plants in boxes in front of the revetment, and to quickly remove the wheel tracks of the plane. Rice straw had been piled around. One of these crews waved me into the revetment and finished camouflaging the plane as the Jap started circling. The Jap plane circled for about ten minutes trying to locate my plane and then went over to the Camp Delgado circling same looking for the plane. He came back to Mandurriao, circled once, and flew off towards the east. Around noon time a Japanese photographic plane came over and photographed Mandurriao and Camp Delgado fields. We later received information that a Jap plane arrived from the south over San Jose after I had left, circling once, and headed directly for Iloilo. This indicated to me that the Japs had radio contact with some boats and subs of 5th column activities at San Jose. From this time on in all my flights, I never made a direct course. During this time, the Bellanca was the only plane operating on Pansy.

20 February 1942: About the 20th February, Captain (now Major) BRANFORD, who had been the group Engineering Officer on Nichols Field and former air line pilot in the Philippines, came down from Bataan in a PA Stearman C-1. When he learned about how I had organized an air-base squadron, he said that Santa Barbara would be used as a stopping-off place on the cargo run from Del Monte to Bataan. Since my Bellanca could carry a thousand pounds of cargo at 125 m.p.h. he traded me his Stearman for my Bellanca.

21 February 1942: By this time, General CHYNOWETH had been transferred to the command of Cebu and General CHRISTIE made CO of Pansy. The latter requested me to make reconnaissance flights nightly over Guimaras Strait and to San Jose to look for transports and destroyers, as it was thought invasion was imminent. The Japs were now beginning to use seaplanes for reconnaissance both morning and afternoon.

When I wasn't flying at night, I was working with my Air Base Squadron repairing the civilian ships on the Del Monte to Bataan run (this was now known as the "Bamboo Airline"). Another job I had at this time was made at Lt. Commander BUCKLEY's request. It was to try to find one of his PT boats near Cuyo Islands. I didn't find it, but I did find two Jap transports sailing north on my way out and south on my way back. I figured that the Japs thought that I was a reconnaissance plane, and that they had better change course to make my report inaccurate.



The chief supplies that Batcan wanted were medicine for beri-beri (which had first priority), and chocolate. The beri-beri medicine was called "tiki-tiki" and was made out of rice husks, manufactured by our chemical warfare branch. A lot of the supplies had been taken in by boat, but about this time, March 1942, the Japs captured or sunk the boats. Thereafter, the "tiki-tiki" and chocolate were turned over to me, and I had to load as much as I could on each of the planes of the Bamboo Airline. The planes used by the Bamboo Airline at this time were the Bellanca, Waco, Beechcraft, and the Grumman. I also had been preparing to receive and assemble three P-40's which were on a boat that had grounded at Leyte. I disassembled two trucks and made a trailer and arranged railroad facilities for picking up the P-40's at Ilcilo or at Sara. This was done at the request of Captain LAMBERT, from Batcan. However, the P-40's were rerouted to Mindanao when the ship was salvaged.

15 March to 10 April 1942: By the 15th March we had the Santa Barbara base pretty well equipped, our revetments made, and our shops set up. This was to be the headquarters for our Air Base Squadron. On the 1st April I asked General CHRISTIE if he could have the radio station brought from Tubung Point to Santa Barbara (former Bureau of Aeronautics). This was done on 8th April at which time Colonel GROVER at Del Monte requested me to put the station into operation no later than midnight, 9th of April. Three AC officers in a PA Stearman from Corregidor landed at night in the water south of Guimaras Island. A P-40 landed at Mandurriao air field at night with the landing gear retracted.

10 April 1942: On the 10th April Captain PUTMAN arrived in a P-40 and told me he was to stand by for a special reconnaissance flight over Manila. The next day we received word that Cebu had been invaded. General CHRISTIE sent a message to me asking if we could give CHYNOWETH any help. This is when I asked Captain PUTMAN for aid. PUTMAN went over to see what was going on at my request. He pulled the belly tank off his P-40 and made three trips over. On his second flight he found a Jap seaplane, chased it right down among seven or eight transports in Cebu harbour and set it afire. Colonel GERRING at present guerilla leader in Cebu, saw it happen.

On the night of the 9th Lt. GERRIG, in a Philippine Army Stearman, and Captain RANDOLPH in a Waco of the Bamboo Airline, made a daring trip to Corregidor without any aids in the way of landing lights either on the plane or on Corregidor and without a moon, both planes being damaged by trees and shell holes on the runway. They evacuated two Jap interpreters, a Chinese



Colonel, and a United States newspaperman. They also brought out some of General MacARTHUR's and General WAINWRIGHT's records. Lt. GERRIG's plane was damaged very badly with a prop bent, the landing gear damaged and his lower right wing tore up so that the plane was trying to kick off in a spin, during his return trip to Iloilo. Captain RANDOLPH's Waco had both lower wings damaged and the landing gear. They were so badly damaged when they arrived at Santa Barbara that I had to ground them. I notified Colonel GROVER that I could repair them if he could send me a new prop for the Stearman. I also wired that I could repair the old Bellanca which had been brought to me for repairs. The passengers and records were eventually evacuated by Colonel GUNN from Santa Barbara airfield on the return trip after General ROYCE's raid.

12 April 1942: On 12th April, PUTMAN made his reconnaissance trip over Manila, Corregidor and Batan, and returned to Santa Barbara. The bombing raid of General ROYCE gave our morale a great boost, and we were quite sure aid was on the way.

15 to 16 April 1942: The repairing of these ships took up most of our time until 15 April. That night I received a wire from Colonel GROVER that the spare parts were on the way, that he wanted to know when the Bellanca and the damaged P-40 would be in flying condition, and that beginning at 0300 next morning he wanted me to send him weather reports. Then things began to happen rapidly. At 2100 hours that night my telegraph system went out, my operator left to investigate and never came back. The wires had been cut, and I never learned what happened to the operator. At 0300 hours Colonel GROVER radioed that Major BRADFORD was to take the Bellanca and pick up three Americans at Tacloban on Leyte Island. Shortly after that the instructions were changed by Colonel GROVER, and BRADFORD was ordered to take off for Del Monte to arrive there in the morning. All messages were transmitted by phonetic codes using the M-94 device.

With my telegraph out already, the next thing to go was my radio. First, someone had gotten my operator drunk, then the batteries were found to be run down. After giving Colonel GROVER the weather at 0300 hours, I found the radio was out and could no longer send out messages.

Just as Major BRADFORD was about to take off, Captain GRUNDT discovered that the runway had been blocked with stones in such a way that the ship would turn over. We cleared the runway, and Major BRADFORD took off in the dark, for we now found that the power plant would not run. The operator, a



Filipino, was finally found to have been the saboteur. He was eliminated by the guerillas.

After day-break, when I was looking over the radio shack, I found that the place had also been sabotaged. The power plant engine would not start.

A few minutes later, General QUIMBO came out from Iloilo and told me that the Japs had just marched in as he was leaving. Not having much confidence in QUIMBO, I tried to call my home in Iloilo. A Jap answered at the main exchange and asked "Who are you? Where are you at?" I refused to answer and demanded my number. The Jap wouldn't give me the number, so I palled the phone out of the wall, called my men together, and ordered them to burn everything on the field. I had sent my station-wagon into Iloilo to try to get Lt. GERRIG and Captain RANDOLPH who were at Colonel POWELL's house, but they couldn't get through. GERRIG and RANDOLPH got to Negros in a boat and were eventually evacuated. I ordered GRUNDT to pick up the officers at the San Barbara golf club. It was now about 0720 hours. The station-wagon arrived with GRUNDT, a Lt. O'BRIEN and his mechanic, and two naval officers, one of whom was a Lt. HOWARD. Lt. O'BRIEN, to save the Waco, took the mechanic and the naval officers and set out for Del Monte. He never made it. They were shot down by a Zero just as they were coming in for a landing at Del Monte. This is the plane the Japs thought I was flying.

At 0620 hours a wire was received from Major BICKERTON by courier from Iloilo that had been sent at 0230 hours. It stated that the Japs were coming from Arevalo Beach by truck, having come ashore on the beach at Otan. Major BICKERTON had left at Iloilo for just such an emergency. He was to destroy the town when the Japs arrived, and he did a complete job of it.

About ten minutes after that a Jap seaplane came over our field, flew back and forth, and did a little strafing to interfere with our efforts to destroy the field. I loaded trucks and cars with all my men and supplies that were originally meant for Bataan, and sent them to a previously selected evacuation point in the hills. We removed the wing gun off the Stearman and put it on a truck, then we set the Stearman on fire.

Two men that deserve a lot of credit are Cpl. SHRY of the Air Force, and a Civilian named SHEPARD. Both men stuck with us until the last. All traffic had stopped out of Iloilo, and we expected the Japs to surround us any minute, as the plane was now going up and down the road. When we did r out, most everything was destroyed, and anything we could set on fire



was burning. The Japs did arrive at the airfield about ten minutes after we left. According to information received from Sgt. WACKY who escaped from Fort San Pedro, my radio operator, Sgt. JOHNSON, was taken out for questioning many times, but General CHRISTIE told everybody to say I had gone to Australia. I think the Jap plan was to get Santa Barbara complete, as my air base shops and equipment (equipment taken from the Insee Airline) was one of the best. Our runway was 7,000 feet long, and after paving we could have taken care of any type airplane.

My wife and child were still in Iloilo. I hadn't been able to take them away because my baby had just been born, and my wife wasn't too well. Later I learned that my baby, two and a half months old, had been killed by the Japs because a baby of the same age had died in one of our concentration camps when we rounded up the Japs at the start of the war. My wife is still in a Jap interment camp.

I went up to Missi and reported to General CHRISTIE. Missi was just at the base of the mountains behind Lombuno. As I drove through Janiway on the way, I saw the Japs bombing it with small bombs, and the rear passengers were throwing hand grenades. I reached General CHRISTIE about 1000 hours. He ordered me to Mt. Baloy with General GIMBO and Col. POWELL, so I sent word back to my air base squadron as to where I was going, and that Captain GRUBT would be in charge in my absence.

General CHRISTIE was very annoyed with General GIMBLE who was worried about what he was going to do with his car. General CHRISTIE told him that he had an invasion on his hands and couldn't worry about his automobile, to go burn it or do anything he wanted to with it.

The three of us drove as far as we could, then we dismantled the car and hid the parts and continued on foot. Men kept arriving at the foot of the hills. They were met by a regular detail that took their cars apart or destroyed them, and everyone continued the rest of the way on foot. We were going to the forward CP of the place that General CHRISTIE had selected some time previous for his last stand, should events make that necessary. We walked all day along the trail that had been made when the supplies had been sent in to Mt. Baloy. Late in the afternoon of 17th April we arrived at the CP and began to prepare it for General CHRISTIE's arrival later. Incidentally, before I had left, General CHRISTIE to go to this forward CP, I had been handed a wire timed at 0300 from



General CHRISTIE, ordering that I should fly out to San Joaquin at dawn and investigate the appearance of nine Jap transports. No effort had been made to deliver this wire to me earlier. Maybe it was best I didn't receive the order as I would have used the Bamboo Airline Waco, taking off at daylight, and would have been met by the attacking Jap planes.

18 April 1942: At this time there were about 35 American officers and a division of Philippine troops on Pansy. General CHRISTIE had informed me his men had 2,600 rifles and 90 rounds of ammunition per rifle. On the morning of 18th April, the first troops began to arrive on Mt. Baloy. Suddenly, a messenger ran up and told General QUIMBO that there were 20,000 Japanese at the base of the mountains. QUIMBO immediately ordered surrender and demanded that I write a note to the Japs offering our surrender, and that I carry it to them under two white flags. I refused and told him that I wouldn't surrender, and that I wouldn't carry any white flags. Then, he ordered Colonel FLENEAU, the chief of staff of the 61st Division, to write and take a note to General CHRISTIE saying that we were going to surrender. Colonel FLENEAU refused, saying that such an act was punishable by death under the Articles of War. Colonel POWELL was next asked to do the same, and he too refused. Then, QUIMBO wrote the note himself. Within thirty minutes of the time that QUIMBO announced that we would surrender, approximately 500 men who had arrived by then just disappeared. They changed their uniforms for civilian clothes, threw their guns away, and ran off.

As QUIMBO was finishing his note, a messenger arrived from General CHRISTIE asking for information about conditions at the forward CP, so QUIMBO ordered the messenger to take the note to the General.

QUIMBO told me that if we surrendered, the Japs would treat us according to the terms of the International Law. I told him that I wouldn't trust any Jap, that I wouldn't surrender, and that I was going back into the jungle and live with the monkeys. With that I left (only QUIMBO, FLENEAU, and POWELL being still in camp), and walked up to the Non Christian School House on Mt. Baloy, where the finance officer, Lt. UNDERWOOD, and M/Sgt. ASHTON were based. He had brought out with him a million Pesos of genuine Filipino currency. There was also some American miners there. I stayed there that night as there was no trail, and the jungle was too heavy to get through at night. I told the Finance Officer what had happened.



19 April 1942: At dawn we all started off to the rear CP with all the money. There we found a messenger from General CHRISTIE with a message for me to return to the General at once at the forward CP. I went back with the messenger. The General wanted to know all about QUIMBO's surrender, and I told him of my determination not to surrender. The General said he wasn't going to either, that they would fight until all their ammunition was expended and then he would fall back to the jungle until aid arrived. CHRISTIE had already arranged with a native officer, who had been Superintendent of Schools, to take him into the jungle and teach him how to live there.

By this time the Jap planes had located us in the mountains. They would fly up to the Non Christian School as their land-mark and then circle outward. I suggested that we had better remove their land-mark and camouflage the spot. General CHRISTIE agreed it should be done and had it done that night.

Then General CHRISTIE showed me a telegram from General WAINWRIGHT that a landing field should be made at all cost in any unoccupied territory, and that he was to be informed as soon as it had been constructed and was available for use. General CHRISTIE asked me what I could do about it and said "I'll make you a Major now and you build me an airfield. If you don't build it, the rank is no good. If you do, the rank will stick." This was on the afternoon of 19th April.

I mentioned to General CHRISTIE my worry about my family. He told me he would have one of our C-2 men give 500 pesos to my wife, and that when I had the field constructed, he would do everything possible to get my family back to me.

He also told me how we were invaded, and that the Japs had landed at 12:30 in the swamps of Oton, that all lines of communication had been cut earlier, that the Filipino secretary of DON VINCENTE LOPEZ led the Japs in, that they had infiltrated into Iloilo waiting to attack at dawn. At this time I might mention that some months later from this date it was common knowledge, and the statement from a former Jap civilian, married to a Filipino. This officer was a merchant at Kalibo, Pansy whom had disappeared before December 8 and was now a Captain in the Jap Imperial Forces. His statement was "On two nights before the invasion I swam ashore and studied the layout of Capiz town guard system, finding most guards asleep. On the night of April 15 I



went ashore by boat, dressed as a conductor of the Pansy railroad, and cut all lines of communication. This same Captain was in charge of the Kalibo sector and was trying to promote good will among the people as they knew him well. Colonel PERALTA made a special effort to get him and did by dynamiting a bridge which his car was going over, and all were killed. The Filipino troops had let us down badly. This was very true, as in my mission to build the flying field, soldiers from the Capi sector had fled over the mountains to Antique, and on asking one group of three why they were there, and who gave the order for them to leave, the answer was "we heard the Japs were in Iloilo and Capi so we left. I met many of these men and told them to report to the newest headquarters, or I would kill them as deserters in the face of the enemy. The Japs tricked many of our officers by using a boy to warn the troops of many Japs coming. In two cases where the officers had burned supplies General CHRISTIE reduced them to Lieutenants from the rank of Major and Colonel, and reduced Major FRANCISCO, finance officer, to 2nd Lieutenant for running away.

I agreed to try to find a place to build a field. We figured that some place in Antique on the west coast was about all we had a chance of finding unoccupied. The Japs had landed both in the North and the South and had overrun a part of the east already. They were also along the coastal road in Antique, but there was a heavy jungle in the west that offered some possibility of our being able to hold ground there.

20 April to 8 May 1942: The next day, 20 April, I started for Antique with a Philippine Officer as guide, and in two days I had reached a point behind Lublub. General CHRISTIE had given me written orders to pick up all the men there I needed to complete my mission, so I chose six expert riflemen and a Philippine Major who knew the region well. We went up to Culasi, passing through the Jap lines on the coast and avoiding their patrols. From the shore I saw the island of Maralison, and I thought the beach might do. We went out in a boat to investigate and found that it was too soft and couldn't be used. Then we went to Bathatan Island. It looked quite usable. I picked a landing strip which went through the school house. We tore down the school house and used the lumber for drags, and I felt I could control the 625 natives who lived on the island. Therefore, I sent the Major back to





Lublub with a message to be radiced to General CHRISTIE and thence to General WAINWRIGHT, that the airfield would be ready on 29th April (3 days off). We had it ready by midnight that night with the aid of 143 civilians and 42 carabocs. I ordered that no civilian should leave the island, on the pain of being shot, and I also prohibited any fishing. This was done, of course, to prevent word of our work getting to the Japs. I told the civilians they would get no money until a future date. Even though the Japs flew over Batbatan Island several times a day on reconnaissance, the camouflage on the field fooled them.

On my way from Mt. Baloy to Colonel GRINGS headquarters at Lublub, I met Captain A. WHITEHEAD who was on his way to General CHRISTIE to report that his entire Philippine cavalry outfit had deserted. The General sent him back with some money to try to round up his men, but he couldn't find them. Eventually, when General WAINWRIGHT ordered the surrender, he had to give himself up. On June 5 the Japs released him with the job of contacting the men who were still fighting and of telling them to surrender. He was to tell them they would be released as soon as they surrendered. He went to Bambang and wired the Japs "Impossible to convince soldiers to surrender. Goodbye". He then escaped to Tablas Island and later joined the Guerillas.

8 to 17 May 1942: I stayed on Batbatan Island until the 8 May. Then, since there was no longer any moon, I decided to leave a man in charge and rejoin General CHRISTIE. I bought a boat and sailed to the mainland near Lipate Point. Thence I went to Daba, near Libacao, and prepared a field there for night flying (this field is still in guerilla hands and is now being lengthened). I left a man in charge there and started for Mt. Baloy. All through this area there had been set up bodegas of supplies for the last ditch stand. As I went along I found all these warehouses marked with white flags and the natives talking about an order of General CHRISTIE, that they should mark them so. I also began to hear rumours about the fall of Corregidor. I didn't believe them and wired General CHRISTIE, offering to take over the territory and straighten the troops out. The General wired back that I should go to Mt. Baloy. This was about 17th May, 1942.

17 to 19 May 1942: I started out for Mt. Baloy. On the way, I ran into a Captain RAVEL of the Army Transport Service. He told me how the Japs had



put an American flag on a cruiser and sailed into the harbour near San Jose on Mindoro Island. The garrison was tricked and easily defeated, and the Chemical Warfare Officer and 52 enlisted men at the Air Base fled into the jungle. By order of General CHRISTIE, Captain RAVEL had finally evacuated all of them to Panay by sail boat and left them at Tabung airfield in the North West corner of the island and was bringing their service records to General CHRISTIE. He did not want to go to Mt. Baloy, and told me Corregidor had fallen, and we would surrender. He then gave me the records to deliver to General CHRISTIE.

19 May 1942: I arrived at the rear CP on Mt. Baloy and found that Colonel THAYER had come there the night before, having been flown by the Japs from Mindanao to Cebu and from Cebu to Iloilo. He was sent to inform all fighting units of the terms of General WAINWRIGHT's unconditional surrender of all forces in the Philippine Islands.

After Colonel THAYER's arrival, General CHRISTIE radioed General SHARP on Mindanao as follows:

"What did Mac (General MacARTHUR) say in answer to your radio sent by you in regard to your surrender?"

(Signed) CHRISTIE.

General Sharp replied by radio:

"You are under my command and accordingly will surrender yourself and troops as I have previously directed."

(Signed) SHARP.

To this General CHRISTIE answered by radio:

"Colonel THAYER arrived last night and decision made to comply faithfully with your order for the surrender of my division."

(Signed) CHRISTIE.

Previously, on 10th May, 1942, General CHRISTIE had radioed General CHYNOWETH on Cebu as follows:

"Acknowledge receipt of clear message on surrender, signed SHARP, but doubt his authority to order any such thing (stop) To satisfy me, I must have MAC's okay, otherwise it may be treason (stop) I do not see one small reason why this unit should be surrendered, because some other unit has gone to hell on some Corregidor, shell-shocked terms, issued without proper verification



which can readily be obtained by airplane. Mass armed banditry certain. Request a clear hand."

(Signed) CHRISTIE.

Two days later on 12th May, General CHRISTIE radioed General SHARP.

"Your radio surrender of my forces sounds totally unnecessary, and for me to comply tends to treason, without sanction of War Department through MAC (stop) My forces are in excellent shape and have reasonable chance of pulling through on our mission, and such action will destroy military and civilian morale. Common sense dictates one be given a chance (stop) I strongly urge you to have the approval of War Department through MAC explaining that if everything else is wrong, my forces are intact and capable (stop) I have no reason to question your authority (stop) Time is not any essence in my case for any hasty action (stop) In this delicate situation please do not get us into mutual conflict or issue any pre-emptory orders which will embarrass me. We are still free and intact and have a good chance of helping the mission (stop) Make me independent, do not put me on the sacrificial block."

(Signed) CHRISTIE.

When I arrived at Mt. Baloy, I reported to General CHRISTIE. He told me that he had to surrender and showed me the radios. He had sent Colonel POWELL to make the final arrangements with the Japs at the school house at Lambanao. The Japs had brought Colonel THAYER to Lambanao, and then made him walk in front of their truck, carrying two white flags until he reached Missi, about 3 km. From there on Colonel THAYER had to walk by himself until halted by our guards. Colonel THAYER was almost dead when he arrived, suffering from dysentery. After talking with Colonel THAYER, and the decision made to surrender, General CHRISTIE opened all bodegas having food stuffs and told everyone to eat anything they wished. The food supply was enough to last our men six months.

Surrender Orders - Appendix I

General CHRISTIE told me he was waiting for Colonel POWELL's return note, and then we would all have to surrender. I told him that I wasn't going to surrender unless he ordered me to do so. He replied that he wouldn't order me to, but if I got lost on the way down to the Japs, it was my business, and he would tell the Japs that I had gone to Australia, and if I did get to Australia tell General MacARTHUR the conditions of our surrender.



Colonel POWELL's message was received on 22nd May, telling General CHRISTIE that all terms of International Law were being complied with by the Japs and that he must hurry down to Lambunao.

Colonel PERALTA was called in by General CHRISTIE and the two talked for several hours. Colonel PERALTA, our G-3, didn't want to surrender. CHRISTIE told him that as a Filipino he would be released in 30 days, and then he could start Guerilla warfare. CHRISTIE gave him 125,000 pesos and told him that between that day and the 30th of May, the date of surrender, he should hide all supplies and the radio that he might need later. Colonel PERALTA agreed and left the 22 May 1942, saying goodbye to all of us, but thereafter did not surrender.

All day long for several days, each officer would weigh his chances of living in the jungles against his individual surrender.

22 May 1942: That afternoon, General CHRISTIE, after ordering the burning of the million pesos which had come from Corregidor, started to walk to Lambunao. Three officers went with him. They were Colonel BRITTAN, Colonel FLENEAU, and Major MOOTE (who had been a Lieutenant in the USN and had been made an army Major by General CHRISTIE). Just before he left, General CHRISTIE told me that if I arrived in Australia I should bring back our forces as soon as possible, and that I could aid the forces with my knowledge of the Philippine Islands. There were about 15 more of us who had not yet made up our minds and had been released by General CHRISTIE to make our own decision on surrender. Eventually six of us decided not to surrender. They were Colonel GIMPERLY (former President of the Surigao Consolidated Mining Company), Captain HAWLEY (former manager of Marsman Trading Company), Lt. JOHN HULME (former assistant manager of HongKong-Shanghai Bank), VOLOTKIN (a Russian who was serving as a Lieut.), Lt. HENRY HERMAN (a half-breed), and myself.

Following is a list of U.S. officers and men of the 61st Division who surrendered on Panay 30 May 1942.

Brig. Gen. ALBERT F. CHRISTIE - C.O. of 61st Division.

Col. FLENEAU - Chief of Staff of 61st Division.

Col. FITZPATRICK - 61st Division, was 1st Lt. when he came to Panay

Col. BRITTAN - Division Q.M., was Captain when he came to Panay

Col. T. POWELL Sr. - Civil Affairs Officer, was civil attorney in Iloilo City before war was declared.



Col. UNDERWOOD - Division Finance Officer; came from Corregidor with one million pesos Philippine money; was 1st Lt. when he arrived.  
Maj. LAYTON - 61st Division; was 2nd Lt. when he arrived in Panay  
Maj. HARDING - 61st Division; was 2nd Lt. when he arrived in Panay  
Maj. BICKERTON - 61st Division; was 2nd Lt. when he came to Panay. Maj. BICKERTON was in charge of burning Iloilo city when the Japs arrived. Even with the surprise invasion the Japs gave us, BICKERTON did a good job of burning Iloilo. For the burning of Iloilo city the Japs treated Maj. BICKERTON very badly, beating him so that he could not get out of bed for two weeks. The men who escaped from Ft. San Pedro said they expected BICKERTON to die, as the Japs would give him no medical attention

Maj. MOOTE - 61st Division; was Lt. in the navy; came from Corregidor; a civilian before the war and editor of the Manila Tribune.

Maj. LOWE - 61st Division; was Lt. in the navy; came from Corregidor; former civilian and with Singer Sewing Machine Co.

Capt. HORNEY - 61st Division; was 2nd Lt. when he came to Panay

Capt. LASSER - 61st Division; was miner from Masbate; his commission was acting.

Capt. ASHTON - 61st Division; assistant Finance Officer; came from Corregidor with UNDERWOOD and the one million pesos; was M/Sgt. when he arrived

Capt. RAY - 61st Division; was civilian with Visayan Stevedoring Co., Iloilo city.

Capt. GOODE - 61st Division; was civilian with Standard Oil Co. before the war.

Lt. MIKLEK - 61st Division; Ordnance; was Sgt. when he came to Panay

Lt. DROBAK - 61st Division

Lt. GARDNER - 61st Division; was civilian in Iloilo working for Kerr & Co

Lt. MAXWELL - 61st Division; was civilian in Iloilo working for Kerr & Co

Lt. KENNEDY - 61st Division; was civilian in Iloilo working for Shell Oil Co.

Lt. CREIGHTON - 61st Division; was civilian in Iloilo working in the Bank of India

Lt. BALENCOUGH - 61st Division

S/Sgt. JOHNSON - Air Corps; was by radio operator at Santa Barbara came to Santa Barbara from Del Monte, Mindanao.



Sgt. MACKAY - Air Corps, medical department; came to Pansy from Mindoro; was stationed at San Jose airfield when the Japs invaded Mindoro. Surrendered on Pansy; escaped from Ft. San Pedro and stopped with Gov. CONFESSOR; was called by PERALTA to go on the boat to Australia; did not go with boat. PERALTA ordered him to report to the air base squadron as he was causing much trouble with the civilians. I checked up on the trouble reported and found that it was true. To keep from having him locked up I detailed him to Daba airfield. He seems to have started trouble there as he and another American were shot.

Cpl. SENEY - Air Corps; came to Santa Barbara air field April 9 as armament man for Capt. PUTMAN's P-40. I have told about Cpl. SENEY's great help on the day of invasion at Pansy; surrendered with 61st Division GRIFFIN - A.T.S.; was radio operator; came to Iloilo on the Shell Oil Co. tanker which was loaded with low test gasoline. The tanker arrived at Iloilo around the last of March. The crew refused to go back to sea, and General CHRISTIE turned GRIFFIN over to the air base squadron.

SLOUCHER - I do not remember anything about this man.

FREDRICH - Came from Masbate to Pansy; was a factory representative of the Caterpillar Tractor Co.; was hired by the engineers on Pansy and was one of our most valuable men. He was familiar with all tractors and heavy equipment, and there was never a break down he could not repair quicker than anything I have seen. Many times I flew him to airdromes where equipment or tractors were out of commission. We would land at night, he would work all night repairing the equipment and instruct the men on the repair of same, and we would take off in the morning for Santa Barbara. He surrendered with General CHRISTIE.

GLUE - Air Corps; came from Mindoro with Sgt. MACKAY after Mindoro was invaded. General CHRISTIE assigned he and MACKAY to our air base unit. Two days before the invasion of Pansy he surrendered with 61st Division; escaped from Ft. San Pedro; was with Gov. CONFESSOR; Col. PERALTA asked for Americans to send to Australia. GLUE, HARRIS and the group left Pansy around October 1942. The boat was well equipped and had an inboard engine. One of our C-2 men from Palawan departed from Palawan in April and stated that he had talked with the crew of our boat, and they had been adrift in the China Sea and drifted back to Palawan.



24 to 25 May 1942: The six of us who had decided not to surrender started through the mountains toward Libacao on the 24th May. We weren't sure what we were going to do or where we were going.

26 to 29 May 1942: We rested at Libacao from 26th May until 29th May. On June 3rd, 1942 we were joined here by a Spaniard who had been a civilian in charge of the caches of supplies. All supplies cached along the Aclan river behind Guadalupe, Ortega, Pampango, Alfonso XII, and Medina were taken by the civilians. These supplies consisted of rice (palay), sugar, canned milk, and assorted canned goods. The supplies had been brought in by boat up the Aclan river and from Libacao was to be relayed from cache to cache and to Mt. Baloy, our C.P. After the surrender, all these supply caches were inspected by the Japs, but they found all the supplies gone. All effort was made by the Japs to have the civilians return the supplies, and around July the fifth columnists had turned in a list of all the supplies taken and by whom taken. Again they tried through the mayor's of towns nearby, but Colonel PERALTA stopped the Japs from getting any foodstuffs from the civilians.

The Japs were to arrive at 2400 on 29th May in this area to get the supplies and arms that we had cached. The seven of us pulled out 10 minutes before they came and went up to a mountain overlooking Medina so that we could be in a position to see the Japs if they came near us. We stayed there for five days, then we decided to break up. The Spaniard returned to his home, the Russian and Lt. HERMAN went back to their wives near Sara on the other side of the island, and the four of us (GIMPERLY, HAWLEY, HULME and I) decided to cross the mountains to Culasi.

3 to 7 June 1942: It took us four days to cross the mountains. We came out of the mountains and asked a native to get a message through to a Mr. DIETRICH, a relative of GIMPERLY. We were told that DIETRICH was in the employ of the Japs, and we sent no message. Again, we broke up. HULME and I took all supplies back into the mountains, and GIMPERLY and HAWLEY bought a boat to go down coast and then inland to an evacuation place near Igberas. GIMPERLY was to send us back word about conditions in Iloilo and whether we should find it safe to join him. He was married to a Filipino and of Swiss nationality and did not expect such trouble.

7 June to 1 September 1942: HULME and I remained in the mountains until approximately 1st August. We lived on rice, salt, sugar, coconuts, and



monkeys in the jungle. The nearest house was a day's walk away. Occasionally we caught a fish in the river. We couldn't stand this diet so we burnt all our papers (I saved my pilot's license and my wife's picture) and put on civilian clothes. We decided to say we were miners prospecting, but we couldn't talk to anyone because all the natives speak only Visayan which we didn't know.

After burning everything, we left and went to Mount Magasolon, where we lived right on top of the mountain until September.

I would like to suggest that after the war all effort be made to send doctors and teachers of education back through the mountains, as these people have no sense of sanitation. Twenty to thirty people live in one small nipa shack. They defecate through the floor, and the pigs under the house do the cleaning up. They never take a bath, and all eat out of one container with their hands. Most every person is covered with sores and has some kind of skin disease. The doctors practice hoodoo or spirits system of healing. I have seen people die while the witch doctor was talking things over with the spirits.

During this time I kept under cover due to being well known. HULME would go down to the barrie (little country town) market and pick up information about the Jap occupation. He heard that there was a lot of banditry, and there was much guerilla activity under Colonel PERALTA, that a lot of natives were trying to play puppet politicians under the Japs. We heard there were only 3,000 to 4,000 Japs on the whole island of Pansy which is 14,000 square miles. There also were many false rumours of the arrival of American troops.

I didn't mind waiting for aid on top of the mountains, as Jap planes flew by on the clear days at an altitude equal to ours, and I did get a good look at them, most flights going south as fighters and bombers. Their only scheduled trip was a Douglas transport DC-2 every Saturday morning, headed towards Iloc and returning towards Manila Sunday morning. The largest flight ever to pass was sixteen fighters headed south, and the following day eleven bombers (most I was using my eight power binoculars, and when one would go over high, I would look for the star, but always found the red ball.

At this time HULME decided to go into Libacao for a good time. It was getting on our nerves living as we did. An English speaking, Filipino school teacher had been buying us our chow and sending some by a native boy to us





in the mountains. He found so few Japs at Libacao that he returned and said that we were foolish to stay out of circulation. While HULME was away a Filipino came to me and told me that the Americans had arrived, and he would take me to them. I believed him because he had been a government employe and talked good English. I noticed he was watching my .45 calibre all day. At night he grabbed my .45 calibre and said "Sir, you will go to the Japs." There was a patrol waiting on the other side of the mountains for him to bring me in. I had a colt .380 in my shoulder holster and when the Filipino went to get a rope to tie me up I pulled it out and shot him twice. Before he died I made him confess. He said he was to get 500 pesos from the patrol of 32 men waiting for me. I was most interested to find out if they knew my name, but all they knew was that two Americans were back in the hills.

After that experience I returned to wait for HULME, but had made up my mind to join PERALTA.

When HULME returned we talked it over, and he also decided to join PERALTA 15 September to 1 October 1942: About 15th September, while we were trying to contact PERALTA, we found a Filipino tied up in the barrio. We asked why, and learned that he had been caught just as he was about to lead a group of bandits up to behead us while we were sleeping, and steal the large amount of money HULME had with him. Then a messenger arrived with a note to meet Captain GRUNDT in the North CP at Mount Baloy, that he had an important message to give me concerning flying. I knew GRUNDT's signature very well, as on the airline, the flight engineer must sign the aircraft log book every day before flights.

We had heard that there was a lot of banditry by natives around Mount Baloy trying to steal our supplies. The Japs had brought 200 soldiers there on June 3rd and destroyed everything they could find, machine-gunning the entire neighbourhood. They had set fire to the rice and bayoneted the canned goods, but they took nothing with them. Now the natives were going up to find out who was buried, and as soon as anything was found the bandits would kill them and steal it.

Nevertheless, I decided, because of the mention of flying, that I would go there anyway. HULME went with me. Expecting to be shot at any minute, we walked three days until we arrived at the North C.P. We passed natives everywhere fully armed, but they didn't molest us.



We arrived at the alternate C.P., called the North C.P., and found Captains GRUNDT and HAWLEY there. They wanted me to capture a Douglas transport from the Japanese at Manduriao airport, with the protection of PERALTA's men, for the purpose of flying it out of the Philippines and to Australia to tell General MacARTHUR the treatment that the prisoners-of-war were getting. I agreed to do this. This was the plan of Governor CONFESOR, the Governor of Pampanga, who had never surrendered and just moved his government back into the mountains and Colonel PERALTA.

But before we left, I suggested we inspect our old rear and forward C.P.'s. We found out that the Japanese had left intact 101 cases of dynamite in the engineer's bodega and some 295 shells. The rice was still smoldering four months after the Japs had set it on fire.

The four of us left the mountains and went to Lambunao. When we arrived there, we saw that PERALTA had everything under control. Autos were running, American and Filipino flags were flying on the municipal building, all the cars had flags on them. I couldn't believe my eyes. I wondered where the Japs were. We took a car from there to Major OFIEMARIA's headquarters down at Cebatuan. We stayed with him that night. He asked me if I wanted to see a little action that night as he had 80 Japs barricaded in a school house at Santa Barbara. I then learned that PERALTA had the Japs thrown back to three spots (other than the 80 soldiers), Capiz, Iloilo and San Jose.

I received the information about a retired American soldier by the name of CUNNINGHAM, who, with PERALTA's men, had blown up a train killing some 20 Japanese, and about the bandits taking all the food from the American and English civilians whom were evacuated into the hills behind Janinay. PERALTA killed everyone of the bandits (eleven of them).

I went out with him on his inspection and saw his battalion with Enfields and Springfields fighting the Japs who had trench mortars and machine guns and automatic rifles. OFIEMARIA couldn't take them by rushing because of their mortars and machine guns. He sent 60 men up to get the dynamite I had found, but that was a week's trip. OFIEMARIA told me the natives were bringing in money all the time for PERALTA to operate and just taking a receipt. Eventually after about eight days, the Japs sent airplanes over and moved in trucks, repairing the roads that PERALTA had destroyed, and took the 72 survivors out.



I asked Major OFFICEMARIA to give me a patrol, and I would go to the Santa Barbara Airfield, my old headquarters, and make an inspection. He gave me the patrol, and I made a complete inspection of the airfield finding only the burned fusilage of the Stearman with the engine removed (I had burned the Stearman the morning of the invasion). The inspection revealed the following:

- a. All the equipment had been removed. (the burned equipment)
- b. 13 trucks we destroyed were removed.
- c. They had never flown from this field.
- d. The tunnels are still intact.
- e. The revetments are still intact.
- f. Two road rollers (steam) are still there with the vital parts of the engine removed. (piston and connecting rod)
- g. One road grader was complete, less the magneto from the engine and the rear driving wheels.

It was then I learned that I was supposed by the Japs to be dead, and the Japs had killed the other pilot, MENG. MENG, on the morning of the invasion, turned his car and took a truck to get out of Iloilo. He picked up an American Priest. They were captured by the Japanese who had barricaded the roads and were taken into a bodega where there were other prisoners. The secretary of DON VINCENTE LOPEZ led a patrol of Japs and started to pick out of the prisoners, the men who had been in the army. MENG tried to convince him that he was a civilian working for the army, which was true, but the Japs took MENG and the Priest to another building and began to cut off his fingers to make him disclose the whereabouts of our army, chopping off one finger at a time. MENG was just swearing at them all this time as they cut off all of his fingers. Then the Japanese decided that they couldn't get any information from MENG or the Priest so they took them out and shot them.

The Japs thought I was dead because General CHRISTIE told them I had gone to Australia and they thought that I was in the Waco which Lt. O'BRIEN was flying that was shot down over Del Monte. When I heard of this and saw that the natives recognized me, I decided to take my wife's name of ROBINSON. I was still unable to learn what had happened to my wife or child.

Major OFFICEMARIA informed me about the Filipino who had pointed out my air base evacuation place to the Japs. This same man was warned by me not to make his house so prominent at night with the bright lights he was using.



His house was on top of a high hill and could be seen for many miles. He confessed that he was pro-Jap and the Japs came to his house the second day after the invasion, and he led them to the air base evacuation place. For his act of treason he received one of the air base squadron Ford trucks from the Japanese. Later he was annihilated by the guerillas.

Major OFFICEMARIA gave me his car and we went to San Miguel. The plan was for me to go into Iloilo, and under the protection of guerillas, observe and make our plans to steal the Douglas. The Japs were making a drive up towards San Miguel and were being held by the guerillas just below the town to prevent them from relieving the 80 men surrounded in the school house. I went down and watched the fight. As the Japs would try to get across the bridge, the guerillas picked them off one by one. That night the Japs broke through, but we went around them and got to the edge of the Mandureo airfield. We stayed there for three days, watching the airport. It was then I noticed that when a plane was landed it was not serviced with gasoline until it was about to take off again. Hence, no planes would be left on the field with full tanks.

The Douglas (A DC-2) seemed to be there for mechanical repairs. On the third day the Japanese mechanics worked on one engine all morning, gassed it, and test-flew it. After test-flying it, they reserviced it, and the pilot took off in the direction of Manila. We also observed that their guard system was very lax and that the possibilities of stealing a plane were good.

Now that the DC-2 was gone, Captain GRUNET took me to Governor CONFESSOR's radio station at Bocardi.

1 to 31 October 1942: At this time the Japs were looking for Governor CONFESSOR. They wanted to convince him to surrender and to be the puppet governor. Many attempts were made by patrols to get at him and our radio station. We were copying the news from KOFI, San Francisco, and putting it out on sheets and distributing it to the civil government officials throughout the island. If anyone deserves a medal it should be the newscasters there. We still live by their news in Panay and the rest of the Philippine Islands. It is the outstanding morale builder we have.

For leaflets dropped from planes see appendix II

Governor CONFESSOR had organized his provincial guards, armed them, and set up a method of distributing news and orders throughout the island thro



the mayors. CONFESSOR's right hand man was Capt. BENDICTO, a former law professor in San Augustine College. He had three concentration camps and a "Bolo" battalion as a labor battalion. A system of passes was set up so that no unauthorized persons could get about the island. He was feeding all of his men out of funds collected by voluntary contributions, and with the promise that upon the return of the Americans they would be paid. He is respected by all Filipinos. The civilians are 100% behind him. Many attempts have been made on his life by Japanese and traitors. The latter, at least, don't live long. The provincial guards make Christians out of them - dead Christians!

During this month PERALTA sent a boat with Lt. HARRIS, Lt. CHAMBERLIN, and Sgt. MACKAY which was to get through to Australia.

November 1942: Colonel PERALTA sent word to me during the month that I should report to him at Sara. The Japs were after him pretty hard because he was ambushing a lot of them. I had learned that PERALTA first had to conquer the bandits who had been attacking Americans and loyal Filipinos. PERALTA had now built up a reputation for leadership by actually being at the head of his men in all fights. By now the natives were talking about no one but MacARTHUR, PERALTA and CONFESSOR.

To get to PERALTA it took me four days walking through the jungle to avoid the Japs that were putting pressure on PERALTA around January, and had about 5,000 men on the island. I reported to PERALTA about 25th of November 1942.

December 1942: About 4th of December 1942, PERALTA made me an officer in the guerillas and put me in charge of organizing an air base squadron. The extract of the order for my assignment follows:

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
HEADQUARTERS IV PHILIPPINE CORPS  
IN THE FIELD

14 December 1942

SPECIAL ORDERS }  
No. -57- }

5. Capt. H. W. L. MEIDER, AC, having reported to this Headquarters for duty, is assigned CO, IV Philippine Corps Air Base Unit. He will, upon receipt of this order, start the organization of his Unit per table of organization approved by this Headquarters and prepare and install equipments and plants necessary for its operation.

By order of Lt.-Col. PERALTA:

/s/ F. Montinola  
F. MONTINOLA  
(Brevet) Major, Inf.  
The Adjutant General

38



When we were set up we would inform General MacARTHUR what we had for him. We would collect all the old technical men from the airlines as a nucleus for this squadron. We sent a message on 9 December 1942 to "Chief of Air Corps, Washington, D.C." by radio that we were organizing an airbase squadron, and had a field available with personnel to operate it. A copy of this message follows:

7 DECEMBER 42

TO THE CHIEF OF THE AIR CORPS  
WASHINGTON DC

HAVE ESTABLISHED AIRBASE UNIT WITH FORMER AIRLINE MEN AND EQUIPMENT NOT SURRENDERED STOP CLASS A AIRPORT OK FOR BOMBERS AT SARA ILOILO PROVINCE PANAY THREE MORE CLASS B AIRPORTS IN THIS UNOCCUPIED AREA STOP IN THE SARA AREA CAN YOU DROP \_\_\_\_\_ AND TAKE AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SARA LANDING FIELD STOP I HAVE FIFTEEN YEARS AIR CORPS SERVICE AND UP THE TIME OF INVASION WAS AN AIRLINE PILOT P I LICENCE NUMBER FIFTY FIVE FLYING OUT OF ILOILO PANAY REFERENCE MYSELF FIVE AIR CORPS OFFICERS MAJOR E. RAWLINGS MAJOR A CRAWFORD MAJOR W SANS MAJOR J GIFFIN MAJOR RYAN MAJOR HENRY FISHER

HENRY W L HEIDER

CAPT AC

On December 31, 1942, an answer was received from General MacARTHUR that unless 100 Octane gasoline was available, supplies could not be flown into Panay. A Copy of General MacARTHUR's answer follows:

31 December 42

UNLESS LARGE QUANTITY OF ONE HUNDRED OCTAVE GASOLINE AVAILABLE IN PANAY TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES BY AIRCRAFT IMPOSSIBLE STOP OTHER POSSIBLE MEANS BEING STUDIED AND WILL INFORM YOU FOR PERALTA FROM MACARTHUR

NOTE: PARAPHRASE OF MSG HQ L KAZ 24 DEC 42 ORIGINAL GARBLED.

RECD IN CODE 31 DEC 42 810 PM

During the month of December starting around the tenth, the Japs issued orders that the guerillas on Panay would be wiped out, and they would use twenty thousand Japs on us. Our G-2 system was working good and we seemed to be able to predict all their moves, and this one looked very much like fresh troops on their way south, stopping on Panay for training. All together they only put in around 3,500 to 5,000 troops with five tanks and eight armoured cars. The Japanese planes did give us hell, sometimes three times a day



and not less than two. The most planes used was seven in one flight, and they were the students from Iloilo getting in their training. I observed the flights coming in. The instructor would lead off with the first dive bombing, and it was most times a good hit, then the students would follow through dive after dive until unloaded, and then the strafing would start. The students had many misses, but when the instructor made his dive (his plane was special marked), he never missed. We had destroyed all bridges, and this was the first time they had used a crane to lift the motorcycles across short bridges which was destroyed. They had about fifty soldiers on motorcycles, and they moved so fast we had a hard time keeping up and ready for them. The Japanese had found out our position through fifth columnists and spies and went to each and every one of them. This was my first lesson on how mobile one had to be to successfully fight the Japs. We would move sometimes three times in one nite. We made no movements in the daytime, all trails were clear, no fire was allowed as they would locate the smoke by airplanes, and radio to the ground troops. All towns we thought the Japs might garrison troops in, the people were asked to evacuate all movable property and after three days we would burn the towns. When the Japs arrived they would use the church or cemetery and that made ambushing good for us. During the hottest of the fight we received a radiogram from General MacARTHUR to cease hostilities with the Japs and to concentrate on intelligence work. I'll never forget that radio, as four Jap planes had been bombing and strafing for 45 minutes, and a fifth columnist (as we found out later) was riding in one of the planes pointing out our positions. Each house was being bombed and the only thing that saved PERALTA and myself was that he had moved the night before about 300 yards from the burned house which was their target. After the bombing, the messenger gave us the radio message from General MacARTHUR. PERALTA decided that headquarters would remain in the Sara sector, and he himself moved over in the mountains west of Calinog and started operations with the Japs on a big scale. This move caused all the Japs to leave the Sara sector (the Japs had been combing the hills and received no fire from us. They were sure we had left for Calinog). In this drive the Japs used the Webb system, or in plain words they came from all directions. It was in this drive I learned the value of the jungle. Three times I was almost caught, and at times was as close as ten feet <sup>ES</sup> from a patrol as they went by. In this drive the Japs used women or dogs. The women wore bright colored dresses and were exceedingly good for <sup>ES</sup> ing. The Japs who wore civilian clothes would contact the girls know



then by the way they dressed. All patrols had dogs with them. We had to kill most of our dogs as the barking of the dogs would disclose our positions.

Our message system was by runner as we didn't have radios. This caused quite a bit of delay in enemy operations, and when we received information as to their movements it was too late to be of any value. The Japs maintained radio contact at all times with their line. In many cases our G-2 men would report that every five minutes they could see a man winding the generator for the radio.

Colonel PERALTA through our G-2 was buying ammo in Manila at one peso a round from the Japs, and the men would bribe the sentries through to Batangas where the ammo was put on a boat and delivered to Panay. We found the Japs very easy to bribe as they needed money for good times. We were also buying dynamite at ten pesos a stick.

January 1943: Jap pressure was still on, all Japs had left the Sara sector, and headquarters was operating in the mountains. The air base squadron was well under organization, supplies were being picked up. During the later part of the month the Japs invaded the Sara sector again with around 2,000 men. By aid of guides and fifth columnists they went straight to our headquarters. This time they spread the word that gas would be used on us, and they did quite a bit of trench mortar firing into the mountains to scare us out. The Japs occupied the Pilar Sugar Central and fortified same. My air base headquarters was on the mountain above the Sugar Central, and I found out I could watch every move they made. When patrols came out my men would follow. By this method, if they came near our headquarters we were ready. PERALTA gave orders to do no shooting as he wanted headquarters to function. To try us the Japs would send patrols out unarmed to trick us into shooting. They would walk the trails shouting "Come out and fight. You are yellow" in both English and Visayan language, and would leave trucks parked at barrier at night to see if we would burn them. The most dangerous time for us was always during moonlight nights, as the Japs moved around at night and slept in the day time.

Following is a Circular of Information sent to all Units:

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
HEADQUARTERS CORPS AIR BASE UNIT  
IV PHILIPPINE CORPS (In the Field)

SC

26 January 43



BULLETIN NO. 1  
SUBJECT : Circular of Information

1. Airfields. So as to keep the remaining airfields from the hands of the enemy, it is requested that airfields show no activity or be touched in anyway other than that to camouflage or obstruct them. Any activity around an airfield such as cutting grass, cleaning runways, or repairing will cause the enemy to become suspicious, as pilots can note any change as an airfield improves. Aerial photography can detect quickly the slightest change made.

The Air Base Unit is detailing air corps personnel to each of the airports with specific instruction as to the operation of a wartime airfield. At this critical time, it is of utmost importance that any information received about airfield or airplanes by ground troops be relayed to the Air Base Unit Commander, IV Philippine Corps.

2. Aerial Photography. It is a well known fact that the enemy is using aerial photography extensively as this is of great value in war operation. An aerial photograph can detect most anything within the range of the camera used and as we all know the enemy planes are flying at low altitude thus making the air picture very clear; in fact, if troops or equipment are exposed, it is possible to count each man or piece of equipment. When proper measures are taken for concealment, the purpose of the air picture can be defeated.

3. Anti-Aircraft Security. The first requirement of anti-aircraft security is an efficient warning system. Air guards are detailed by all units to give timely warning of the approach of hostile aviation. Upon receiving an air alarm signal, troops in position, bivouac or billets seek the nearest concealment or cover and remain motionless. In general, foot troops on the road take concealment or cover in adjacent ditches, depression or shadows. Motorized troops clear the center of the road, halt, and dismount. Horse elements seek protection by dispersal and utilization of all available concealment and cover.

/s/ Henry Meider  
HENRY W.L. MEIDER  
Major, Air Corps  
C. O.

February 1943

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
HEADQUARTERS IV PHILIPPINE CORPS  
IN THE FIELD

20 February 43

SPECIAL ORDERS )

NO. 24 )

(EXTRACT)

X

X

X

X

2. The following changes in the assignment of officers, IV Philippine Corps, are hereby announced effective this date:

Major HENRY W. L. MEIDER, AC, C. O., Air Base Unit, IV Philippine Corps, is hereby relieved of his present assignment and assigned as CORPS AIR OFFICER.

Capt. EDWARD L. GRUNDT, AC, Adjutant, Air Base Unit, IV Philippine Corps, is hereby relieved of his present assignment and assigned as C. O., Air Base Unit, IV Philippine Corps.

They will, upon receipt of this order, assume their duties accordingly.

By order of Lt.-Col. PERALTA:

/s/ Jerome J. Juarez  
JEROME J. JUAREZ  
1st Lieut., Inf  
Asst. The Adjutant General



18

J3/a2

DISTRIBUTION:

CO, IV Phil Corps  
C of S, " " "  
Air Base Unit  
Offs concerned - 2  
F i l e

March 1943: All staff, special staff, and headquarter officers called for a meeting about our now being the 6th M.D. This information raised the morale very high. The IV Philippine Corps was dissolved and designated 6th M.D. by order of General MacARTHUR. The Japs were still patrolling the mountains.

April 1943: Jap pressure was still strong in small patrols anytime of the day or night. Plans had been laid to give the Japs in Iloilo city a little trouble. We expected they would celebrate on April 16 their being in Panay one year. We put 500 soldiers inside the city of Iloilo armed with rifles. We had received 15,000 rounds of ammunition from Col. ABCDEF which had been salvaged from the S.S. Panay which was sunk at Marcolon Bay.

Something went wrong, and the fight went off as expected the 11th. Our troops burned 138 houses which were occupied by the Japs and pro-Japs and killed many Jap officers, soldiers, and Jap P.C.'s. When the fight started on the inside our troops on the outside of the city went to work. The people of Iloilo city thought the aid had arrived.

At this time I was asked by Colonel PERALTA to try and promote good will among the civilians, give them a partial payment of money owed them by the army, and get more supplies for the army from them. As an American I could do this. In fact, the manager of one sugar central gave our air base squadron 600 sacks of sugar, 866 liters rum, a complete machine shop, and locomotives. One of the letters is as follows:



ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
SIXTH MILITARY  
DISTRICT

In the Field  
11 April '43

The Manager  
Sara-Ajuy Central  
Somewhere

Dear Sir:

We would like to take some matters with you which is essential for the Army as well as yours. It is regarding you central supplies and equipments

Central LUTODLUTOD being our lesson, we would like to effect arrangement with you as far as the Army utilizing some of your equipment and supplies and for the evacuation of some essential machineries and properties of the Central which may be useful to our enemy.

This Headquarters has authorized Major H. MEIDER to make definite arrangement with you in this regard. The Army is willing to spend for any reasonable expenses incident to this operation. The services of your Central employees, however, are much desired in order to effect this project without delay.

We are capitalizing on your previous attitude of cooperation to the Army which you have shown in the past and we do expect that you will give the Army you full confidence and trust.

Should the Army need some of your supplies and equipments, Major MEIDER as authorized is directed to issue proper receipt for them and dispose any reasonable amount as partial payment.

Whatever help you and the Central employees can give us will be a material contribution to insuring the success of what we have started.

There may have been some incidents which are not altogether pleasant as regards activities of some officers. We ask you to forget them with the assurance that some will not reoccur.

Very respectfully,

/s/ L. R. Relunia  
L. R. RELUNIA  
Lt.-Col., CE  
Ex. Officer

COPY furnished:  
District Adjutant, 6th M.D.

On April 14 I received a radio from Major VILLANOR asking me to join him on Negros Island. I received a clearance from headquarters and was ordered on a special mission and pulled out by sail boat that night. The trip was eleven days on the water as there was very little wind and the Jap patrol boats were on the watch most of the time. Every time we heard the patrol boat engine we would get to shore and seek cover. The trip started from Bagacay on the N.E. side of Panay along the coast to Guimaras Island and over to Negros and down the coast to Asia. We got through all the Jap patrols except for the last day we tacked out a little far from the coast to get wind and the patrol boat was fast. I swam to shore with the crew. We had made four stops on Negros and all the people would talk about was me being an American, and could I please stop the civil war which was going on. The army was killing everyone but the Japs. The war was internal, and the Japs were drinking toasts to the USAFFE and Colonel GADOR.

I arrived at Major VILLANOR's headquarters April 26. I have known Major VILLANOR for many years. He asked me to assist him, and maybe he could arrange for me to get south and back to flying again.

May 1943: During the month of May, one of our subs sunk a transport loaded with Japs off the southern tip of Negros. The transport sank immediately, and around 300 Japs were in life boats. The sub came up on the surface and



machine gunned the life boats, sinking them. Around 70 Japs made shore, and the natives killed them with bolos. Two of the life boats washed ashore with the machine guns tied to them. A lot of records were taken by the natives. The many sinkings of Jap ships by our subs are covered in Major VILLAMOR's report.

Orders were received by VILLAMOR to make contact with a sub off Pansy, so we started out by sail boat again. There was very little wind and some days none at all. The Jap patrols were heavy and transports were going south. In fact, one day five transports passed us. Patrols were so heavy and with no wind we would surely get caught. We then thought up the idea that VILLAMOR should be C.O. of the 7th M.D., and we would quickly get the island guerillas under control and then request the sub to pick us up at Negros. The suggestion was okay, and VILLAMOR was made C.O. of 7th M.D. After he took command, I wished many times we had risked the Jap patrols, as this job was dynamite. I was made advisor to VILLAMOR and HQ. Commandant. I had more experience with the Japs than any of them and had military experience, and using PERALTA's methods was a help. The first thing I tried to impress on their minds was, we would operate on a military basis and not like bandits.

During these months I met most of the guerilla leaders on Negros; Col. ABCUDE, Col. MATA, Col. AUSEJO, Col. MERCADO, and Col. GADOR; from Mindanao, Col. MORGAN; from Cebu, Col. CUSHING; and from Bohol, Major INGENIERO. I know each of their stories, and to write about them would fill a book.

During the last of June, the Japs started patrols near our headquarters. When things were getting hot, Col. GADOR pulled out with all his men and gave us no aid whatsoever. At this time Major VILLAMOR was definitely through with GADOR. It was proven during this time that there was no control over the men, and not one man had guts enough to get a G-2 report on enemy operations before running. Our first thought was always the radio and then VILLAMOR. At first we would keep Major VILLAMOR under cover. All persons, before seeing him, had to be investigated by our outside men, then by myself. If they're story was okay then they could see Major VILLAMOR.

During July the sub arrived. On the eighth a Jap cruiser was patrolling up and down the coast all day, and in the morning a Zero fighter loomed over our shore line and circled the barrio of Hinnaabun. I know from experience that when a plane circles any barrio you can expect the Japs to invade the



place within 72 hours. The sub arrived on the 9th, and the Captain told Maj. VILLANOR about the cruiser being above him, and then he just shut off everything and waited until the cruiser had left. Also, he could have sunk the cruiser if he had more torpedos. He also knew about the airplanes. All supplies were unloaded without mishap, and the sub commander gave us a lot of the sub supplies.

The Japs invaded us on the 11th, and we did lose 40,000 rounds of ammunition which was the fault of the officer in charge of the ammunition. The Japs left after a few days, taking with them two civilians.

August 1943: The 7th M.D. was turned over to Col. ABCEDA, and our group moved out of the Hq. sector. We continued with our intelligence work.

September 1943:

October 1943: We were invaded by the Japs again. They pulled out after a few days, but did garrison troops at Sipalay. During October a very clever Filipino worked his way into our camp who had come from Manila. After giving him a trial as a spy we executed him.

On October 19th was to be our contact with the sub. All signals were out as ordered by radio. The failure to make contact was due to our pulling down the sail of the boat. The second day we made contact, and after a few minutes we were on our way to Australia. In my whole life I have never received the good treatment and swell food as I did on that sub, and from the Capt. on down to the last man of the crew they treated us as if we were the president himself.

One delicate matter which we have been neglecting is propoganda. No army can operate without the civilians to back it up. We have done very little towards keeping the civilian morale high, and the Japs have been using high powered propoganda with every policy of attraction. I have been in the hills and think I understand what we really need to keep the morale high until aid arrives. A flight of bombers over the Philippine Islands with only cigarettes and leaflets and on that leaflet print a message from General MacARTHUR. By sub send seeds of all kinds, cloth for making clothes, thread, needles and let the people do the work themselves. Tell them how to tan leather and send the chemicals required, with thread, and let them make their own shoes. Send late magazines and medicines. It would be of great value to send an expert on propoganda there with a portable press, paper and ink. Americans should



sent to work on one specific mission, the one he is an expert in.

The greatest need now in the Philippine Islands is an American General sent by General MacARTHUR, who has the power to make decisions as they come up. This General should take a good staff of American Officers, and in due time the whole Philippine Islands would be under control for our forces when they arrive. A plan worked out with this system would give the Japs the biggest set back they ever had. Our main trouble right now as I see things after arriving in Australia, is we don't realize the big opportunities that are within our power right now, and we are slowly letting ourselves down and making the fight much harder when the forces arrive. General MacARTHUR is still a God to the Filipinos, and that is why more messages should be sent with his name signed to them, and radio KONE should be used with messages from General MacARTHUR to the Filipinos.

All the latest devices for sabotage should be sent so as to delay the Jap war effort, and cameras to take pictures and show the facts.

HENRY W. L. MCIDOR



II. ATROCITIES



## ATROCITIES

1. After the surrender of Panay, for several weeks, the Japs treated the officers well to attract more to surrender. After the two weeks were up, the officers were put to work in all types of manual labor. Colonel POWELL, who was about 60 years old was made to push the large food cart (usually pushed by two Filipinos) back and forth to market each day (2km). Others were made to dig trenches, clean latrines, and clean up all the burned materials in the town of Iloilo. They were forced to scrub the floors and work in the Jap officer's kitchens, while the Japs used the American Flag to shine their shoes and dry the dishes.

2. The Japs all over loved to practice their judo on the American officers in front of Filipinos to show the Japanese superiority. One American in Bacolod knocked a Jap down with his fists, another Jap jumped in, and the American was finally carried off unconscious.

3. At Fort San Pedro, the American officers were lined up, and everyone was hit on the head with a stick because one officer had taken a drink of water without authority.

4. My 2½ months old son was killed because a Jap baby of the same age had died in our concentration camp.

5. In September 1943, 800 civilians on Guimaras Island were killed in order to put down guerilla movement. Men, women, and children alike were machine gunned and bayoneted (used as dummies for bayonet practice) to terrorize the people.

6. When the Japs capture a man they suspect of being a soldier, they first throw a gun at him to see how he grabs the gun. They'll feel his shoulder to see if he had been carrying a gun. They'll suddenly give orders behind you. If they decide you're a soldier and you won't talk, the Jap will then do one of the following:

- a. Cut out the lips
- b. Cut off the ears
- c. Pour gasoline on the hands and set them on fire.
- d. Slit the sole of the feet and cut off the skin and make the victim walk in the sand.

7. Colonel CUSHING told me that a patrol of 32 men in Cebu found a house with two pieces of paper that made the Japs think belonged to the





army. All 32 Japs raped the 14 and 16 year old daughters and then forced the parents to perform indignities on their own daughters in front of all of the people of the barrio.

8. The Japs raped all the Filipino women they got hold of. At Lublub I heard of 200, including the daughter of a captain I know, who were turned over to the Jap troops at San Jose. The Filipino telephone girls at Iloilo were taken out to the Jap transports the day of the invasion.

9. In Manila, a Filipino woman was being searched on Rizal Avenue by a sentry. She objected to his handling and slapped his face. He took off all her clothes and tied her to a pole in the center of Manila.

10. Major BICKERTON was eating a banana. A Jap grabbed it out of his hands, ate all but an inch of it, spat on it, and made Major BICKERTON eat the remainder in front of a group of Filipinos.

11. In Panay, a Filipino was skinned alive in order that we, up in the hills, would hear his screams and would be frightened. I was in the vicinity at the time.

12. In Negros, a boy was tied in a house, the house set afire and he burnt alive as a warning to the guerillas.

13. The Japs would stop buses to inspect the occupants. The patrol would make everyone get out, and men and women alike would have to take off all their clothes.

14. The Japs burned down every place they went into after the guerillas. Often, they would set parts of the jungle on fire to burn any who might be lurking there.

Two days after the invasion of Panay Mr. GARRET, manager of the Hong Kong Shanghai Bank, and Mr. LEES, British Vice Commander were tied to a tree and killed. They had been dead ten days and the dogs had been eating them. A Filipino by the name of DON RAMON LOPEZ had them buried in an old well.



III. My Personal opinion of Colonel PERALTA



My personal opinion of Colonel PERALTA

Colonel PERALTA is the outstanding Filipino of all times. He has carried on the fight since the surrender and is a real leader of men. Colonel PERALTA's organization is the best military organization in the Philippines, and the only district that worked as a unit.

If a Filipino General is made, Colonel PERALTA should be the man, as he is the only Filipino I have seen that can outsmart his men and make his men carry out his orders to the last letter. Colonel PERALTA is not only a fighter but a very intelligent man.

HENRY W. L. MEYER



IV. List of Civilians at Iloilo & Status as of May 1943.

a. In Concentration Camp

b. other than in Concentration Camp



LIST OF CIVILIANS AT ILOILO & STATUS AS OF MAY 1943

In Concentration Camp:

NORWOOD CARROL - American, Liggett & Meyers.

ISABEL CARROL - American.

LEE CARROL - American, 6 yrs. old.

1 small girl - American.

1 infant - American.

Dr. GILBERT G. CULLEN - American.

THEO. CONSANAVE - American

JOHN FLEMING - American

EDWARD McCREARY - American, Philippine Railway Co.

EILEEN McCREARY - American

JEAN McCREARY - American, 22 yrs. old.

EDWARD McCREARY Jr. - American, 14 yrs. old.

Mrs. BYLAND - British, Mr. Byland is Swiss.

1 infant -

JOAN KERR - British, Warner Barnes & Co.

DOROTHY KERR - British, Warner Barnes & Co.

CYNTHIA KERR - British, Warner Barnes & Co., 6 yrs. old.

KERR Jr. - British, 4 yrs. old.

ALLEN -

Mrs. HENRY W. L. MEIDER - American

HENRY PARROT BYRD - American, Socony Oil Co.

HUGH W. CHURCHILL - British, Shell Oil Co.

EILEEN CHURCHILL - British

ROBERT RALSTON - British, Chartered Bank of India

SILVA RALSTON - British

MARION RALSTON - British, 7 yrs. old.

ROBERT RALSTON Jr. - British, 5 yrs. old.

CREIGHTON - British

JOHN COLIN MARSHALL - American, Visayan Stevedoring Transportation Co.

HELEN MARSHALL - American

COLEEN MARSHALL - American, 17 yrs. old, School Baguio.

DONALD MARSHALL - American, 14 yrs. old, School Baguio.

ALEXANDER O. BARGRIE - British



BERTHA MARGRIE - British.  
HERBERT HENRY - British.  
KINNES - British, has Philippine papers.  
JOHN SHRUBSALE - British, Nestle Milk Co.  
MYRA SHRUBSALE - British  
JOHN SHRUBSALE Jr. - British, 14 yrs. old.  
WENDY SHRUBSALE - British, 4 yrs. old.  
Mrs. HODGES - American, 1 sister.  
Mrs. WILLIAMS - American.  
1 Infant - American.  
Wm. GREENBAUM - American.  
MARY GREENBAUM - American.  
DELPHIN GREENBAUM - American, 16 yrs. old, Baguio School.  
WALTER DAVIES - British.  
BETTY DAVIES - British.  
DAVIES Jr. - British, 14 yrs. old.  
Dr. WATERS - American  
Mrs. WATERS & BILLY WATERS - American, 6 yrs. old.  
1 Infant - American  
Miss ERNST - American.  
Dr. CHAMBERS - American.  
Mrs. CHAMBERS - American  
1 Infant - American  
Dr. ROSE - American  
Mrs. ROSE - American  
REDFERN -



List of persons other than in Concentration Camp

THOMAS POWELL - American, army.  
ROBERT SULLIVAN - American, died.  
HENRY SHEPARD - American, died.  
ROY ALLEN - American.  
CUNNINGHAM - American, should be decorated for help in blowing up a train with  
FRALTA's men.  
BETTY McCREARY - American, 19 yrs. old, school Baguio.

JAMES GARDINER - British, army, Kerr & Co.  
MAXWELL - British, army, Kerr & Co.  
GOUDIE - American, Socony Oil Co., army.  
GARRETT - British, Hong Kong Bank, killed by Japs.  
HULME - British, army.  
JAMES LEES - British, killed by Japs.  
JOHN HAY - American, army.  
ADRIAN VANT HOFF - Dutch, unknown.  
RAFAEL ZANDERO - Spanish, has Philippine papers, free.  
Mr. HODGES - American, free.  
Mr. WILLIAMS - American, Singer Sewing Machine Co., killed on SS Corregidor  
when same was sabotaged or hit mine.  
MANUEL LORING & family - Americans, free.  
WALTER SAUL - American, unknown, news received that he is insane.  
HARRIS - Unknown.  
Mrs. JOLHUENA & her sister - American, unknown.  
GRUNDT - Army.  
Mr. FORD - American, free.  
Mrs. FORD - Too much comment cannot be voiced on the aid that Mrs. Ford has  
given to Americans & Filipinos. She has set up an evacuation camp  
and has taken care of anybody needing aid.  
Dr. MEYERS - American, free, son at Harvard University.  
M. CLARKE, wife and 2 children - Americans, free.  
B. ZIMMERMAN - American, free.  
J. TREAT - American, free.  
H. SCHURING - American, free.  
N. MANN - American, free.  
GRUNDT - American, army.  
H. LIMBLOOM - American, free.  
E. HUBBARD - American, free.  
P. MENG - American, killed by Japs.  
W. TERHAD - American.



VI

HENRY W. L. MEIDER

V. Air Base Squadron Operation Reports.





AIR BASE SQUADRON OPERATION REPORT

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
HEADQUARTERS CORPS AIR BASE UNIT  
IV PHILIPPINE CORPS (In the Field)

1 Feb 43

SUBJECT: Operations Report  
TO : The Commanding Officer, IV Phil. Corps, (In the Field)

I. CREATION

The Corps Air Base Unit, IV Phil. Corps, was created on December 15, 1942, at Sara, Iloilo Province, Island of Panay.

II. PERSONNEL

COMMANDING OFFICER:  
Major Henry W. L. Meider, AC

ADJUTANT:  
Capt. Edward L. Grundt, AC

ENGINEERING Including: PARACHUTE SECTION ARMAMENT SECTION	OPERATIONS Including: RADIO METEOROLOGY PHOTOGRAPHIC	SUPPLY Including: TRANSPORTATION MESS
*	*	*
Capt. B. Decampo, AC Lt. E. Segevia, AC	Directly under Major Meider	Capt. M. C. Hawley, OMS Lt. E. J. Juarez, AC
*	*	*
Sgt. B. Vicente Airplane Welder & Metal Worker Sgt. J. Cabahug In Charge - Engines Sgt. D. Decoste Crew Chief Sgt. N. Magpasa Crew Chief Sgt. A. Gestese Asst. Crew Chief Sgt. A. Lopez Asst. Crew Chief Cpl. A. Espanela Airplane Mechanic Pfc. A. Depatille Air. Mech. Helper Pfc. F. Dametria Air Mech. Helper Pfc. S. Delegosa Air. Mech. Helper	Sgt. J. Sherrard in Charge of Airplanes	Cpl. A. Mans Pfc H. Payepelin Pvt. F. Dece Civ. P. Bugless Civ. J. Malendres
		*
		MEDICAL CORPS:
		Sgt. D. Mackae



III. AIRPORTS

Island of Panay:-

A. Airports Occupied by Friendly Troops:

1. Catiolan - Province of Capiz  
Serviceable at all weather. Field too short for heavy bombers and fast pursuits. Equipped for night lighting with bamboo torches. Cpl. L. Espanela is detailed here to operate the field with instructions from the Air Base Unit. Runway is clear and extension is being contemplated should it be necessary. No revetments and concealment. Gasoline and oil - None.
2. Daba - Province of Capiz  
Serviceable at all weather. For emergency use only. This field is too short for bombers and fast pursuits. Equipped for night lighting with bamboo torches. Sgts. D. Mackae, D. Decoste, A. Gestese and A. Lopez are detailed here to operate the field with instructions from the Air Base Unit. Runway - clear. Plans are being made to extend the runway should it be necessary. Concealment for two planes. Revetments - none. Gasoline and oil none.

- B. Airports Occupied by the Enemy:
1. Dumarao - Province of Capi  
Serviceable at all weather. Effective runway - 3,250 feet.  
Equipped for night lighting with bamboo torches. Runway is clear.  
Revetments - none. Gasoline and oil - none.
  2. Piler - Province of Capi  
Serviceable during dry weather. Effective runway - 1,000 meters  
from south end of the field. Equipped for night lighting with  
bamboo torches. Runway - clear. No revetments or concealment.  
Gasoline and oil - none.
  3. Sara - Province of Iloilo  
Serviceable for bombers and fast pursuits during dry weather.  
Equipped for night lighting with bamboo torches. The runway is  
camouflaged and obstructed. Gasoline - none; oil - 200 gallons  
in security area. Revetments - 2. Maintenance tools in  
security area near field.
  4. Camp Delgado - (Iloilo City) - Province of Iloilo
  5. Lectugan - Province of Capi
  6. San Jose - Province of Antique
  7. Santa Barbara - Province of Iloilo
  8. Mandurao - Province of Iloilo

Island of Tbilis:-

1. Ferrel  
Field for emergency use only at all weather. Runway is too short for  
heavy bombers and fast pursuits. Runway is under investigation for  
extension. Not equipped for night lighting. Lt. Segovia is to  
check this airport on his way to Mindoro and relay the information  
back. Gasoline and oil being investigated. No concealment.

Island of Mindoro:-

- A. Airport Occupied by Friendly Troops:
1. Wasig  
Serviceable at all weather. Emergency use only. Not equipped for  
night lighting. Lt. Segovia is detailed to investigate this airfield.
- b. Airports Occupied by the Enemy:

1. Calapan
2. San Jose  
Note:- The enemy has constructed an airfield at Calapan in front  
of the high school building.

Island of Negros:-

Six airports are on this island but no correct information is  
available at this time.

Island of Cebu:-

Three airports are on this island but no correct information is  
available at this time.

Island of Masbate:-

Two airports are on this island but no correct information is  
available at this time.

Island of Palawan:-

Two airports are on this island but no correct information is  
available at this time.

IV. AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING

Key men of the Iloilo-Negros Air Express Co. have been inducted into  
the service of the Army of the United States of America in the Philippines.

V. OPERATIONS

- 15 Dec 42 - Capt. E. L. Grundt on special mission with Signal Corps.  
Returned to Air Base Unit Jan. 27, 1943
- 17 Dec 42 - Capt. H. C. Hawley on special mission with Major Fertig  
up to the present.
- 23 Dec 42 - Sgts. Sherrard, Gestese & Lopez on special mission for  
former INABC men. (Mission completed)
- 7 Jan 43 - Lt. Villaluz with Mr. J. Melendres transferred tools to  
tangle No. 2. (Mission completed)
- 11 Jan 43 - Capt. B. Deocampo with Sgt. J. Sherrard on special mission  
for P-40 radio at San Miguel.
- 14 Jan 43 - Mr. J. Melendres on special mission for airplane supplies  
at Tubungan.
- 18 Jan 43 - Sgt. A. Gestese on special mission to Davao airfield.
- 18 Jan 43 - Cpl. L. Esmeralda on special mission to Davao airfield.



- 20 Jan 43 - Lt. P. Villaluz on special mission for gasoline. (No gasoline found)
- 24 Jan 43 - Lt. E. Segovia with Sgt. N. Magpusae on special mission for tools at tunnel No. 2 (Brought most of the tools to security area.)
- 27 Jan 43 - Lt. E. Segovia with Cpl. A. Mene on special mission to Mindoro.
- 1 Feb 43 - Sgts. D. Mackae, D. Decoste, & A. Lopez on special mission to Daba airfield.

#### VI. SUPPLY

At security area near Sara airfield:-

200 gallons of oil

Maintenance tools

Supplies in the hands of Capt. Joe Herman, Corps of Engineers:-

- 2 pcs. - Gasoline hand pump
- 1 pc. - Hand drill press
- 1 " - Electric drill (Delta)
- 1 " - 2 ton press
- 1 " - Bench vice
- 34 pcs. - Emery cloth # 242 1/2
- 132 " - Sand papers # 0/2
- 3 rolls - Friction tape
- 2 pcs. - Painting brushes - 4 inches
- 1 pc. - Steel brush - 2 1/2 inches
- 2 pcs. - Painting brushes - 2 1/2 inches
- 1 pc. - Hand saw - wood
- 1 " - Ball pin hammer - 1 lb.
- 1 " - " " " - 3/4 lb.
- 1 " - " " " - 1/2 lb.
- 2 pcs. - Calipers
- 2 pcs. - Pliers - 6 inches
- 1 pr. - Tin snips pliers
- 1 " - Side cutting pliers
- 1 " - Pointed nose pliers
- 2 pcs. - Wire cutters
- 1 pc. - Monkey wrench - inches 12.
- 1 " - Special wrench - 12 inches
- 1 " - Crescent wrench - 12 inches
- 1 " - " " - 4 "
- 1 " - Pipe " - 8 "
- 1 " - Double end wrench - 3/8 X 7/16
- 1 " - " " " - 1/2 X 9/16
- 1 " - " " " - 7/8 X 3/4
- 5 pcs. - Punches
- 3 " - Scrapping tools
- 1 pc. - Screw driver - 8 inches
- 2 pcs. - " " - 4 "
- 2 " - " " - 5 "
- 1 pc. - " " - 3 "
- 1 " - " " - 2 1/2 inches
- 1 " - Ratchet driver - 42 blades
- 1 " - Bastard file
- 2 pcs. - Rattale files - 10"- 7"
- 1 pc. - Brace
- 1 " - Back saw - 21 blades
- 1 " - Wood chisel
- 1 " - Soldering iron with 1 bar nichel x 4 lead solders
- 1 can - Soldering flux
- 1 pc. - Blacksmith punch
- 1 " - Square - 10 inches
- 1 pc. - Level - 30 inches
- 1 " - Hand oiler
- 1 - 6 ft. folding rule

Supplies kept at security area (formerly at tunnel No. 2):-

- 44 tins - Graphite - 1 lb net.
- 65 kls - Brush plate 1/8" X 6" X 4"
- 10 pcs - Naples for greasing.



- 2 pcs - Signal lamp - ship (old)
- 9 kls. - Brush wire spring - B.W.G. (110)
- 3 pcs - Gate valve - 1 1/4"
- 1/2 kl - Glue
- 10 kls - Brush copper 1/16"
- 1 1/2 " - Washer (iron) - 7/8"
- 4 pcs - Various bushing
- 2 " - Gate valve - 1/4"
- 3 kls - M. belts 1/4" X 1 1/2"
- 12 " - Brush screen for centrifugal basket (used)
- 1 pc - Carlock packing - No. 605 (1/8" X 4" X 6")
- 1 " - Columbian Vise (6") (Second hand)
- 1 " - Jack screw (Second hand)
- 1 " - Wheel barrow (Second hand) (Wooden floor)
- 1 " - Master meter with dinning centrifugal pumps suction  
2 inches discharge 1 1/4 inches Class (1) Group (D)  
No. F. 739044 Current (AC) H.P. 1/2 cycles (60) volts  
(220) Amps. 1.6.

Supplies in the hands of Mr. J. Melendres at Tubungan:-

- 1 - Truck V/8 C.O.E. 95 H.P. W/ spare parts, good condition
- 1 - Welding outfit, complete
- 1 - Air compressor, complete - Engine driven, good condition
- 1 - Electric pump, New - 110/220 volts - W/ parts
- 1 - Centrifugal pump - motor driven - 1/2 H.P. - 110-220 volts.
- 2 - Nozzles, new
- 1 - Scale, Fairbanks - 50kiles capacity, new
- 2 - Boxes, Carlock packing
- 11 - Baskets, Paints - black, gray & red
- 30 - Tins, Cts. Paints - black, chamois, blue & pink
- 1 - Set, Stock and dies - 1/2 to 2 inches
- 5 - Lengths, Air hose W/ couplings - 18 ft. each, new
- 2 - V/ belts, rubber, new
- 1 - Post, drill
- 1 - Set, Drill, Size 1/4 to 1 inch
- 1 - Gasoline hydrometer
- 1 - Kerosene "
- 1 Diesel oil "
- 1 Pipe vise "
- 1 - " wrench - 36 inches
- 35 - Gts. - Mobiloil AP - S.A.E. 40 (9 Gals)
- 2 - Boxes, Fittings, various sizes - G.L., new
- 1 - Chamois leather
- 6 - Pcs. - Soldering brass, new
- 1 - Asbestos gloves
- 1 - Box - Tin handles & cover cups
- 2 - Water meter - 1/2 inch
- 1 - Sealing device
- 1 - Chain - wrench 4 inches
- 1 - Shovel
- 1 - Pick
- 1 - Kerosene stove
- 3 - Rolls, wire
- 1 - Spander for Gas. Hose - W/ 3 sets couplings  
(Personal)
- 1 - Rev. counter - W/ watch 9999 Rev.
- 1 - Box, Mechanic tools  
(Don Fernando Reguera, San Joaquin, Iloilo)
- Gasoline ----- 500 tins
- Kerosene ----- 250 "
- Lubricating oil ----- \* \* \* 1 yr supply for 5 cars
- Grease ----- \* \* \*
- Lard ----- \* \* \* 1 yr supply
- Coffee ----- \* \* \*

(Tubungan)

- Various trucks and cars
- Chifanzen - Jacobs biscuits - Qui Ma
- 6 - Cars, perfect condition
- 5 - Trucks



VII. RADIO SECTION

One (1) engine (stationary power plant), gasoline or alcohol 2 H.P. and one (1) generator (110) or (220) volts; 1 to 2 kilowatts) are on requisition from the Corps Quartermaster, IV Phil. Corps.

Capt. B. Deocampo and Sgt. J. Sherrard are on special mission for a P-40 radio at San Miguel, Iloilo.

VIII. ARMAMENT SECTION

Two .50 Cal. machine guns removed from a P-40 are now being used by ground troops.

IX. PARACHUTE SECTION

None

X. METEOROLOGY

Two (2) thermometers (weather reading), two (2) barometers (weather reading), and one (1) table clock are on requisition from the Corps Quartermaster, IV Phil. Corps.

XI. PHOTOGRAPHIC

Equipment and supplies on requisition.

/s/ Henry Weider  
HENRY W. L. WEIDER  
Major, Air Corps  
C.O.

DISTRIBUTION:

CO, IV PHIL. CORPS - - - - - (1)  
C of S, IV PHIL. CORPS - - - - (1)  
G-1, IV PHIL. CORPS - - - - - (1)  
G-3, " " " - - - - - (1)  
F I L E - - - - - (1)



ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
C P O  
CORPS AIR BASE SQUADRON

1 March 43

SUBJECT: OPERATIONS REPORT  
TO : The Commanding Officer, CP O

I. APPOINTMENTS

On February 20, 1943, Major Henry W. L. Weider, AC, C.O., Air Base Unit was relieved of his assignment and assigned Air Officer, IV Phil. Corps. On the same date, Capt. Edward L. Grundt, AC, Adjutant, Air Base Unit was relieved of his assignment and assigned C.O., Corps Air Base Squadron, IV Phil. Corps.

II. PERSONNEL

COMMANDING OFFICER:  
Capt. Edward L. Grundt, AC

ADJUTANT:

ENGINEERING  
Including:  
PARACHUTE SECTION  
ARMAMENT SECTION  
\*\*\*

OPERATIONS  
Including:  
RADIO  
METEOROLOGY  
PHOTOGRAPHIC

SUPPLY  
Including:  
TRANSPORTATION  
MESS  
\*\*\*

Capt. B. Deocampo, AC Lt. E. Segovia, AC Capt. M. C. Hawley, GMS  
 Lt. E. J. Juarez, AC

\*\*\*

\*\*\*

\*\*\*

"A" FLIGHT		SARA SECTOR
3 Sergeants	1 Sergeant	1 Corporal 4 Pvs. 1st. Class 3 Privates 2 Civilians
"B" FLIGHT		DAHA SECTOR
4 Sergeants		
1 Corporal		
"H" FLIGHT		NEGROS ISLAND
Commanding Officer		Lieut. E. Lagradilla, AC
With		5 Enlisted Men (Attached)
"C" FLIGHT		CEBU ISLAND

Under process of organization

### III. AIRPORTS

#### Island of Panay:-

- A. Airports Occupied by friendly troops:
1. Daha - Province of Capiz
  2. Pilar - Province of Capiz
  3. Sara - Province of Iloilo
  4. Tabung Point - Province of Capiz
- B. Airports Occupied by the Enemy:
1. Delgado - (Iloilo City) Province of Iloilo
  2. Dingle - Province of Iloilo
  3. Dumarao - Province of Capiz
  4. Loatugan - Province of Capiz
  5. Manduriao - Province of Iloilo
  6. San Jose - Province of Antique
  7. Sta. Barbara - Province of Iloilo

#### Island of Tablas:-

1. Ferrol - (Not occupied by the enemy)

#### Island of Mindoro:-

- A. Airport Occupied by Friendly Troops:
1. Wasig
- B. Airports Occupied by the Enemy:
1. Calapan (There are two airfields in this town, one was recently built by the enemy)
  2. Mangerin
  3. San Jose

#### Island of Negros:-

- A. Airports Occupied by the Enemy:
1. Bacolod (Bacolod City), Province of Occ. Negros
  2. Dumaguete - Province of Or. Negros
  3. Fabrica - Province of Occ. Negros
  4. Kabankalan - Province of Occ. Negros
  5. La Carlota - Province of Occ. Negros
  6. Valladolid - Province of Occ. Negros
- B. No Information Received on this Airport:
1. Hinamaylan

#### Island of Cebu:-

- A. Airports Occupied by Friendly Troops:
1. Medellin
  2. Tuburan
- B. Airport Occupied by the Enemy:
1. Cebu (City of Cebu)

#### Island of Bohol:-

- A. Airports Occupied by Friendly Troops:
1. Carman
  2. Ubay

#### Island of Bohol

- B. Airport Occupied by the Enemy:
1. Tagbilaran



Island of Leyte:-

- A. Airports Occupied by the Enemy:  
1. Ormoc  
2. Tacloban

Island of Samar:-

- A. Airports Occupied by Friendly Troops:  
1. Borongan  
B. Airports Occupied by the Enemy:  
1. Catarman  
2. El Panbagan Sur  
3. Sabang Calbayog

Island of Masbate:-

- A. Airports Occupied by the Enemy:  
1. Aroroy  
2. Masbate

Island of Palawan:-

There are two airports on this Island but no correct information available at this time.

(NOTE:- Classification of airports whether friendly or enemy controlled was based on G-2, CP O, releases.)

IV. AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING

The Engineering Department of the Corps Air Base Squadron have gained two new mechanics. Tools and equipment are being inspected once a month.

V. OPERATIONS

Inspection of tools and equipment by Capt. Edward L. Grundt. Capt. Benjamin Deocampo with Sgt. John Sherrard on special mission for P-40 radio at San Miguel.

Mr. Juan Melendres on special mission for airplane supplies at Tubungan, Iloilo.

Lt. Epifanio Segovia on special mission with Cpl. Alberto Mano to Mindoro.

Capt. Maynard C. Hawley on special mission with Major Fertig.

Lt. Eladio Lagradilla inspected Pilar Airfield.

Sgt. Nicomedes Magpuseo on special mission to pick up Capt. Hawley at Dava Airfield and to contact Mr. Cortez, Radio Operator.

"N" Flight being organized in Negros Island by Lt. Eladio Lagradilla with 5 enlisted men.

"C" Flight being organized in Cebu Island. Capts. Hawley and Deocampo will proceed to Cebu Island on returning from their present missions.

Plans on airfields and repair of same have been discussed by Major Heider, Air Officer: Capt. Grundt, C.O., Corps Air Base Squadron; and Capt. Herman, representative of the Corps of Engineers, and plan has been submitted to G-3, CP O

A letter has been sent out calling Mr. F. Aronson to organize the Photographic Section of the Corps Air Base Squadron.

A letter has been sent out calling Mr. Ulderico Cortez, radio operator, to duty.

VI. SUPPLY

The following have been requisitioned from G-4, CP O:

- 15 Feb 43: 12 Signal Panels (Ground to Airplane)  
White color, light weight cloth - 3' X 10'  
24 Feb 43: 2 Tractors with crble attached (100 ft. on each tractor) for pulling airplanes.  
2 Trucks - Each truck to be equipped with the following equipment as follows:  
200 ft. rope; 1" Diameter  
1 Axe  
1 Steel Bar; 2" X 5"  
2 Fire Extinguishers  
2 Buckets  
1 First Aid Kit  
1 Litter



3 Corner Markers or Boundary Markers  
2 Airfield Center Markers  
2 Wind Cones  
2 Signal Cloth - Red cloth 2' square  
2 " " - Green " 2' "  
6 Lanterns with red globes for obstacles  
2 Very Pistols with red, green & white  
flares  
2 Radio receivers  
2 Binoculars - 6, 7, or 8 power  
2 (50-gallon) Barrels, Oil for "moke Pot.

VII. RADIO SECTION

One (1) engine (stationary power plant), gasoline or alcohol,  
2 H.P. and one (1) generator (110 or 220 volts; 1  
to 2 kilowatts) are on requisition from G-4, CP O  
Capt. B. Deocampo and Sgt. J. Sherrard are on special mission  
for a P-40 radio at San Miguel, Iloilo.  
Mr. U. Cortez, radio operator, has been called to duty.

VIII. ARMAMENT SECTION

Two .50 Cal. machine guns removed from a P-40 are now being  
used by ground troops.

IX. PARACHUTE SECTION

NONE

X. METEOROLOGY

Two (2) thermometers (weather reading), two (2) barometers  
(weather reading), and one (1) table clock are  
on requisition from G-4, CP O.

XI. PHOTOGRAPHIC

The following have been requisitioned from G-4, CP O:

1. Two (2) cameras, any size as long as the  
lens are good and films are available.
2. Films for the above cameras.
3. Chemicals for developing films
4. Equipments to be used in connection with  
the process of developing the films.

Mr. F. Aronson has been called to organize this Section.

APPROVED:

HENRY W. L. MEIDER  
Major, Air Corps  
Air Officer

EDWARD L. GRUNDT  
Capt., Air Corps  
C.O.

DISTRIBUTION:- "U"





VI. Appendix I.  
Surrender Orders



APPENDIX I

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY FIRST DIVISION  
IN THE FIELD

May 19, 1942

SUBJECT: SURRENDER

TO : ALL UNIT COMMANDERS

To put a stop to further useless sacrifices of human lives, Lieut. General J.M. WAINWRIGHT tendered at midnight, night of May 6-7, 1942 to the senior Japanese General on Corregidor, the formal surrender of all American and Philippine Army troops in the Philippines. You will therefore be guided accordingly, and will, repeat, will surrender all troops under your command to the proper Japanese Officer.

This message has only just been received by me. I know that Gen. WAINWRIGHT would not have surrendered without good and sufficient cause. There is no doubt that it was done to save further unnecessary large loss of life. So, regardless of our personal feelings in the matter, as good soldiers who obey commands, we must comply.

Therefore:- All Regimental Commanders and Officers of this Division will prepare to carry out the following instructions:

(1) All land mines and other explosives of any description will be immediately removed from any place where they might cause damage to Japanese troops, particularly they will be removed within twenty-four hours. Where it is unpracticable to remove such obstructions without destroying structures or highways, they will be clearly marked "Danger" in the presence thereof. No destruction of property, military or civilian, will be countenanced. All Officers are enjoined to carefully instruct those under them and any with whom they may come in contact, to strictly observe the above provisions. Any violations of this order will be dealt with summarily. All members of the armed forces will be considered deserters and will be reported to the Japanese authorities. The Japanese Army will treat the Officers and enlisted men according to International Law. Courteous and prompt obedience to the Japanese Army and their orders is absolutely necessary.

(2) a. The 1st. Bn., 2nd Bn., and Hq & Hq Bn. of the 64th Inf. Regt. will turn in their arms and ammunition at Tepas, and then proceed to the intersection of the Tepas-Calinog-Cepiz Road where they will report to the Japanese.

b. 3rd Bn., 64th Inf. Regt. will turn in its arms and ammunition to Libacao and proceed to Balete to report to the Japanese representative.

c. 2nd Bn., 63rd Inf. Regt. and attached troops will turn in its arms and ammunition at Baha, and then report to the Japanese representative at Massin.

d. 3rd Bn., 63rd Inf. Regt. will turn in its arms and ammunition to Barrio Tambal and report to the Japanese at Janiway.

e. The 65th Infantry Regiment and attached troops will turn in its arms and ammunition to Valderama and proceed to Calinog to report.

f. 1st Bn., 63rd Inf. Regt. and attached troops will turn in its arms and ammunition at Alibunan School and proceed to Calinog to report.

g. Hq & Hq Bn., 63rd Regt; Provisional Regiment and Division Hq and attached troops will turn in their arms and ammunition at Misi, and proceed to Lambunao.

(3) All units will report to specified locations noted above on or before May 30, 1942.

(4) All units must carry a white flag when reporting to position where depositing equipment and also to final location when reporting.



- (5) Units will march during daylight only.
- (6) All units will carry sufficient rations for trip to place where they are reporting and further sufficient rations for three additional days.
- (7) All will release to the local Japanese commander where they report, any prisoners of war which they may have.
- (8) It is absolutely prohibited that arms, ammunitions and other equipment or food caches be destroyed or dispersed.

(SGD) ALBERT P. CHRISTIE  
BRIGADIER GENERAL  
COMMANDING.

True copy  
/sgp



VII. Appendix II

leaflets dropped from planes.



APPENDIX II

CARD OF SURRENDER OF  
IDENTIFICATION

To Filipino Officers and enlisted men:  
Majority of your comrades has surrendered.  
Surrender! Surrender immediately bringing this leaf-  
let, then your lives will be safe and you may be able  
to see your family.  
Surrender immediately!

The Commander-in-Chief  
IMPERIAL JAPANESE FORCES  
District of Visayas

1. The Anglo-American Allied Navy has been completely destroyed again very recently off the Solomon Island.
2. As long as the resist, our Forces will stiffen the offensive and will annihilate you until the last man.
3. SURRENDER IMMEDIATELY! Don't you know that the War prisoners in Luzon have been released and they are now at their respective homes.

August 26, 1942

The Commanding General,  
The Imperial Japanese Forces,  
District of Visayas

1. Don't believe what is being said by the Filipino Soldiers who have not surrendered to the Japanese Forces but have been fleeing here and there. All they say is absolutely false and unfounded. The U.S. army and navy have been annihilated. They will never come again to the Philippines.
2. The remnants of the USAFFE are not military men but robbers. They are trying to take away the happiness of the peace-loving people.
3. If you let your sons and brothers join again with said remnants of the USAFFE believing what they propagate, all of you will be massacred.
4. If you join them and disturb peace and order, we shall destroy all villages and houses and kill every man and woman until the last one by shells and bombs.
5. Peace and happiness will be yours only if and when said remnants of the USAFFE are completely cleared away. Therefore, if you desire to live peacefully and happily, you must cooperate sincerely and fully with the Japanese Forces.

The Commanding General,  
The Imperial Japanese Forces,  
District of Visayas

IMPRESS IN YOUR MIND THE DAY  
OF DECEMBER THE 8th!!!  
\* \* \*

That is the day when Japan stood up to destroy the arrogant United States of America and the British.

This the day when the first fire of the Great Aerial attack on Hawaii began, followed by the continuous march of capitulation of Hongkong, Manila and Singapore. Thus Japan has stood up indignantly against the groundless oppression of the Oriental people by America and British.

Don't forget that today is that day of last year!

That was the day when the bright and permanent dawn of the Orient visited us.



Annex to page 3.

Major ANDREWS: Philippine Air Corps; reported to Major WILLAMOR's headquarter during the month of August 1943; his travel to our headquarters from Mindanao was no less than that of a peace time general. Major ANDREWS always tries to impress the people by putting on a big front. Upon arriving at our headquarters he immediately started gambling. This had never been allowed before, and now the men were gambling most of the afternoon and night. He immediately ordered a house built of wood, and men were hired from the barrios around our district. This was against our secrecy policy, as we had always done our own work and were mobile at all times. A complete change came over our personnel. The second day after his arrival there was a disagreement between us, as he was very anti-American in his talk. Major ANDREWS' anti-American talk caused all the Filipinos to side with him and voice all the things Americans had done wrong. There was plenty of heated talk between ANDREWS and myself. When the Japs invaded us we soon found out Major ANDREWS had no experience with the Japs and could not even use his head when pressed. Major ANDREWS will never convince me or any of the men in our group that he participated in any guerilla activity in Mindanao. I don't think a good recommendation is possible for an officer who has the following policy for building morale; heavy drinking, big time gambling, and plenty of women. With the forementioned in mind, to keep Major ANDREWS in charge of the "Planet" radio station may have drastic results.



S

Annex to page 3.

Major ANDREWS: Philippine Air Corps; reported to Major VILLAMOR's headquarters during the month of August 1943; his travel to our headquarters from Mindanao was no less than that of a peace time general. Major ANDREWS always tries to impress the people by putting on a big front. Upon arriving at our headquarters he immediately started gambling. This had never been allowed before, and now the men were gambling most of the afternoon and night. He immediately ordered a house built of wood, and men were hired from the barrios around our district. This was against our secrecy policy, as we had always done our own work and were mobile at all times. A complete change came over our personnel. The second day after his arrival there was a disagreement between us, as he was very anti-American in his talk. Major ANDREWS' anti-American talk caused all the Filipinos to side with him and voice all the things Americans had done wrong. There was plenty of heated talk between ANDREWS and myself. When the Japs invaded us we soon found out Major ANDREWS had no experience with the Japs and could not even use his head when pressed. Major ANDREWS will never convince me or any of the men in our group that he participated in any guerilla activity in Mindanao. I don't think a good recommendation is possible for an officer who has the following policy for building morale; heavy drinking, big time gambling, and plenty of women. With the forementioned in mind, to keep Major ANDREWS in charge of the "Planet" radio station may have drastic results.



S

Annex to page 3

**Captain WHITEHEAD:** Started with the 26th Cavalry at Ft. Stotsenberg; had his troops shot out from under him in the battle at Lingayan; took what was left of his men and proceeded on foot to Baguio; arrived in Baguio the same day the Japs were to arrive; left Baguio when the Japs came in; proceeded to Bagabag; turned his men loose as the Japs were on his trail; made his way alone to Marinduque Island; sent a wire to General CHRISTIE; General CHRISTIE ordered him to proceed to Panay; was ordered to organize a cavalry unit on Panay which he did. On the day of the invasion of Panay his men deserted him so he cut all the horses loose and reported to General CHRISTIE at Mt. Baley. General CHRISTIE sent him back to find his men and get the outfit together. He surrendered with the 61st Division May 30, 1942. About one week after the surrender the Japs ordered Captain WHITEHEAD to go out and convince more men to surrender. Captain WHITEHEAD sent a note back to the Japs that he could not convince the men to surrender and "Good Bye". He then made his way to the Romblon Island group. In December 1942 WHITEHEAD came to PERALTA with complaints on the guerillas at Romblon. PERALTA studied the complaints for three days and then gave WHITEHEAD 3,000 pesos and ordered him to go back and organize in a military fashion, and he would be in charge of Mindoro, Marinduque, and the Romblon group. WHITEHEAD went back to Romblon in January, and up until I left he was doing a good job. Captain WHITEHEAD is a sick man and should be evacuated from the Philippine Islands.

