(22)

MFAT

4th Div.

File Historical

BAYSIDE REGIMENT

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of Study

This study deals with the organization, leadership, disposition, mission and above all, the supply activity of the Bayside Regiment. It has a dual purpose: firstly, it attempts to correlate facts and events in the life of the organization into a systematic whole so that the investigator may be able to use them as an investigative aid; and, secondly, the study is intended to give the commissioner who succeeds to the cases the investigator completes, in turn, a ready analytical reference data with which to evaluate the conclusions of the investigator or to help formulate his own findings, as the case may be.

This study is by no means a complete history of the Bayside Regiment Guerrillas. It aims at best to emphasize the supply and procurement functions only.

Background

Early in 1942, a certain Col. Hugh Straughn, U. S. Army, was encamped in the mountains near Antipolo, Rizal. He had visions of a unified central Luzon or South Central Luzon guerrilla force and exerted all effort to attain that goal. Col. Straughn contacted guerrilla units in Bulacan and Pampanga to the North and he wooed the forces of Major Sandico and Governor Escudero way over the southern tip of Luzon. A central Luzon Guerrilla Command was indeed a reality for sometime in 1942 with Col. Straughn at the helm. All known organizations in Central Luzon were at one time or another working with the Colonel.[1]

The Marking's Guerrillas of which the Bayside Regiment was an organic unit in Rizal, the Hunters in Cavite and Quezon's own Guerrillas in Laguna, Batangas and Tayabas were said to come into existence early in 1942 under the tutelage of Col. Straughn.[2] Of the duration of the South Central Luzon Guerrilla High Command little is known. Some say it was short lived indeed, because Col. Straughn was soon betrayed and captured by the Japs.[3] A powerful rift between the FAIT and the Markings soon developed and it is said the Markings betrayed Col. Straughn for gealous reasons. An anonymous Col. Elliot P. Ellsworth took the helm which Straughn's capture left vacant but the success of the former was doubtful. The identity of Ellsworth is uncertain, some say he is actually General Lim. General Lim, however, flatly denied such rumor. It is almost certain that Ellsworth was a Filipino, however.

Activities of the South Central Luzon guerrillas was limited mainly to intelligence and occasional sabotage in Manila and vicinity. A radio station was in operation in 1943 under a Lt. Col. Borromeo.[4]

Sometime in 1944, the Markings claim that the FAIT broke up and a part was absorbed by their organization. As a result of the absorption or merger the Markings became one of the largest single organization in Luzon. Encamped in the Sierra Madre Mountains in Rizal, under the leadership of Col. Marcus Villa Agustin, the Markings schemed and plotted, some say the organization was both pro and anti-American.[5] The group gained a reputation for ruthlessness and unscrupulousness. Its membership was made up of good and bad elements. Total strength is set at 200,000 by the leaders of the organization, with 5,000 rifles a dubious figure.[6]

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1 - Guerrilla Resistance Movements in the Philippines SWPA Publication, pp 18
2 - Opcit, pp 18
3 - Opcit, pp 19
4 - Opcit, pp 19
5 - Opcit, pp 20
6 - Opcit, pp 20

There is evidence that supplies have been sent by the Markings to the Northern Luzon Guerrillas under Major Anderson but the character or quantity of the supplies is not known. Of a contact with the SWPA made by the Markings in 1944, Major Anderson supplied the radio.[7] It appears that the Northern Luzon Guerrillas and the Markings were in cooperation in more ways than one. Major Anderson has no doubt but that the loyalty of the Markings is positive, that the only objective of the group is the elimination of the common enemy.

BAYSIDE REGIMENT

Pre-American Invasion Period

A unit of the powerful Marking's Fil-American Troops, the Bayside Regiment was organized by Lt. Col. Francisco C. Francisco. The month of inception is April 1942. The camp site during the early date and apparently for sometime to come was at Tanim Island.[8] The men were recruited from inhabitants of the island and from the neighboring towns of Binangonan, Antipolo, Jala-Jala and others. Details of the organizational set-up; how the battalions and companies were encamped, supplied, trained and employed at this pre-American invasion date is very limited. No training was conducted apparently until September 1944 when the encampments at Tanim Island and Jala-Jala, Rizal, started their training.[9] This is so because Lt. Col. Francisco C. Francisco and his executive officer Lt. Col. Arriola were in a Japanese rehabilitation camp up to October 1944 when they were released.[10] No comprehensive records or reports could be found which would give light on the questions of total strength and procurements of supplies and foodstuffs from the civilian population or even of combat activities. The impression that the Bayside Regiment was nothing but a loose, uncohesive and irregular force prior to the American invasion gets stronger as one looks over the allegations and contentions of the different Battalion Commanders in their reports of record in the Guerrilla Affairs Division, PHILRYCOM. Luckily however, the period before 9 January 1945 is of slight importance as far as the attainment of the purpose of this study is concerned. And this pre-recognition period of the Bayside Regiment is significant only in so far as the organizational policies and procedures at this time may retain and influence those of the policies of the recognition period.

Pertinent data as to the disposition and strength of the regiment is gleaned from the report of the Investigating Team "D", AFWESPAC, under a Capt. Huebsch. Investigation was conducted in 1945 at the headquarters of the regiment at Dangaran, Binangonan, Rizal.

According to the certificates, affidavits and evidence compiled by Lt. Col. Francisco C. Francisco and his subordinates submitted to the Training Team "D", 6 battalions fully staffed and manned and one hospital unit comprised the so-called Bayside Regiment. The roster of officers and men numbered roughly 3,000.[11] Although the figure may be accurate however, not all were recommended for recognition by the investigating team. Only the 1st battalion with 33 officers and 838 men was recognized. The reason for this being that the 1st battalion was the only unit so organized and so commanded as to meet the requirements for recognition. Col. Marking Agustin, overall commander of the Marking's Guerrillas, of which the Bayside Regiment is an organic unit, was a member of the board for recognition of guerrilla units by AFWESPAC at the time. His view on the matter is that recognition of one battalion is more than a sufficient token for the services rendered by that unit during the war.[12]

From the recorded testimonies of officers of the Bayside Regiment and findings of the Training Team "D" there seems to be a disagreement as to the total number of men in the regiment. The commanding officer, Col. Francisco categorically sets a figure 1,479 in addition to 871 already

7 - Opcit, pp 20
8 - History of the Bayside Regiment, Report by Francisco C. Francisco, Guerrilla Affiars Division Files
9.- Opcit, Francisco's report 10 - Lt.Col Vicuna, MC, Report at GAD.
11 - Appendix, cert, of investigator 12- Req. for additional recognition by Col. Francisco, GAD Records PHILRYCOM

recognized, in a request for further recognition of additional units of his command.[12] In a sworn affidavit (Appendix E herewith) Francisco sets a different figure of 2,400 men.[13] The S-4, Capt. Nicanor V. Maycacayan, states in Appendix F herewith that the figure of 6 battalions was the occupation strength and there were actually only over a thousand men during the war of liberation. Two thousand three hundred fifty men (2,350) is probably true, the figure of Col. Francisco above.

Combat Activities

The Bayside Regiment appears on the field as an organized, cohesive, disciplined and well commanded force for the first time sometime in February 1945, when the unit under Lt. Col. Felix Arriola was requested by the commander of the 1st Cavalry Artillery to evacuate the civilians from the town of Taytay, Rizal, prior to a bombardment of the town. Arriola was given sixteen hours to complete the job which he accomplished in ten.[14] Thus was the bid of the regiment for recognition by AFWESPAC grounded. This period of attachment to the 43rd Division is the best documented period in the history of the unit. Although the records are only fragmentary and far from detailed or adequate; at any rate, it was through the recommendation from the 8th Cavalry of the 43rd Division that the Bayside Regiment was recognized.

For a period of thirteen days from 25 February to 10 March 1945, three hundred men of the Bayside Regiment were employed daily by the 8th Cavalry in mopping operations behind their lines, labor details, guides and armed escorts for ammunition bearers.[15] When the 8th Cavalry moved to the Laguna sector, the Bayside Regiment was without employment and it may have been temporarily disbanded,[16] although Col. Francisco alludes to a continuous attachment of his command to one U. S. Army unit or another from 9 January up to September 1945.[17] The next and only other documented attachment to a U. S. Army unit is from 3 to 23 May 1945 to the 192nd FA, 103rd Infantry. The Bayside Regiment furnished aerial observers, ground target spotters and intelligence men. There is no definite number of men involved.

Ration and Supplies

Lt. Col. Francisco exercised powers inherent to the commanding officer of an army unit at war to procure in person or through authorized agents, supplies and necessities needed to accomplish his combat mission. The main task of procurement of foodstuffs falls in the hands of Capt. Nicanor V. Maycacayan, the S-4, but there are times when Col. Francisco delegated limited procurement authority to two other officers, Lts. Marciano Garrovillas and Marcelino Santiago. All authority to procure was given verbally by Col. Francisco.

Records are inadequate pertaining to the total quantities of the different supplies and services furnished by U. S. Army units to the Bayside Regiment. There is little likelihood however, that sufficient supplies could have been obtained from the Americans. The basic component of the Filipino ration -- rice-- is not in the American ration, and it is doubted that extra rations were carried by the fast moving American units for the guerrillas. For this reason, it is difficult to determine the degree of need of the Bayside Regiment. The record of Guerrilla Affairs, PHILRYCOM, show that 300 men were fully subsisted daily for 13 days, the duration of attachment of the Bayside Regiment to the 8th Cavalry, 2nd Brigade. At another instance, Col. Francisco was allowed to take several "bayongs"- sacks - rice sometime during the attachment of his unit to the 192nd FA.[18] Appendix I, on the back of this study, shows that some rations and clothing were furnished by the 1st Cavalry Division to the guerrillas attached to it at Antipolo. The period referred to is the

12 - Request for additional recognition by Col. Francisco, GAD Records, PHILRYCOM
13 - Appendix _____, affidavit Col. Francisco
14 - History of the Bayside Regt. by Francisco C. Francisco, GAD Records.
15 - Ltr of Capt. F.M. Sterna, 8th Cav., 2nd Brig. File of Bayside Regt. GAD
16 - Statement of Lt.Col.Vicuna, MC, File of Bayside Regt. GAD
17 - Appendix E, affidavit Francisco C. Francisco
18 - Appendix H

period when the Bayside Regiment was at that sector. Yet these documents are without tangible figures which may be used in calculation of values.

Total quantities of supplies procured by the regiment from civilians or their total monetary value is not known. Maycacayan gives the quantities of the supplies and services he procured in Appendix F. A true copy of the book of entry which he kept of the procurements is presented in Appendix F. But Col. Francisco has no record of the procurements he made, nor have the other two officers mentioned above. Here again there is not ceiling to the quantity or value which the claims might contain.

To date there have been presented to the Claims Service, as far as is determined, 22 claims against the Bayside Regiment; two in the commission, two in Team 4, and 18 in Team 13. Of the 18 claims in the hands of this investigator, these totals are derived: 1180 sacks of palay, 355 sacks of rice, 11 sacks of sugar, 10 sacks of salt, 14 heads of carabaos, 8 heads of cattle, 3 pigs, 4,880 kilos of fish, 94 pairs of canvas shoes and 1 car rental. The total monetary value claimed is ₱83,118.[19] Of the 24 possible claimants which Maycacayan alleges he procured foodstuffs from, 8 have not filed claims with Claims Service. When and if these 8 should claim the total value in Appendix A would increase. The unknown quantity is the obligation of Col. Francisco and the other two agents.

Claimants

As a general rule, the files of claims that are presented against the Bayside Regiment are nominal in value and adequately supported by procurement receipts. Yet the investigator suspects their apparent completeness or adequacy. Almost all of the claimants are from Binangonan, Rizal, the hometown of Maycacayan. These appear either as relations of Maycacayan or close associates. In at least four cases, Maycacayan himself appears as the attorney-in-fact, a situation which makes things difficult. The key witness is an interested person. All and all, however, no incriminating evidence is produced to depreciate Maycacayan's position as key witness.

APPENDIX

The nature and character of the claims being as it is and the facts not complete, an appendix is appended herewith for further study. Important papers may be inserted herein as they are obtained. As it is not present, the appendix is believed adequately documented to support the conclusions which are propounded below.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The Bayside Regiment is a recognized guerrilla organization. Dates of recognition are 9 January 1945 to 26 September 1945. The recognized strength is 33 officers and 838 enlisted men.

2. The total strength of the organization is a great deal more than the recognized strength. A total of 2,350 were presented for recognition by Col. Francisco. This figure should be considered true for the purpose of this study.

3. The only tangible value which may be fixed of the rations supplied by the U. S. Army is for 13 days' during the period 25 February to 10 March 1945. Three hundred men (300) men were rationed by the 8th Cavalry.

4. The need for procuring supplies from civilians is obvious from (3) above.

19 - Appendix A

5. From (2) above we know that 2,350 men were present to eat the supplies procured. We also know that only 871 of these were recognized and are the only number which could obligate the Philippine Army. So that the value of the obligation to each claimant should be: $\frac{871}{2,350}$ x value claimed = obligation.

6. For the procurements during 25 February to 10 March 1945, the obligation of the Philippine Army should be:

$$\frac{571}{2,350} \text{ x value claimed = obligation}$$

Rodolfo M. Pascua
RODOLFO M. PASCUA
1st Lt. CAC
Claims Investigator

BAYSIDE REGIMENT GUARRILLAS (MARKING'S FIL-AMERICAN TROOPS) CLAIMS

Name Claimant	Commanding Officer Francisco	Maycacayan	Rice Clean	Palay	Fish	Sugar	Salt	Pigs	Carabaos	Cows	Shoes	Auto Rentals	Commander's Cars	Spare-parts Car		Amount Claimed
Angeles, Patrocinio *		✓												2-Tires 2-Rims		
Anore, Francisco	✓			250 cav.					5	2						₱10,300
" Tomas	✓			280 sacks					5	8						8,800
Antazo, Brigida *		✓	31 sacks													
Aragoncillo, Isidro *		✓											Plymouth			
Antazo, Lino *		✓		130 sacks												
Bautista, Aniano *		✓										Chevrolet				
Celebre, Rosendo		✓	20 sacks	40 sacks				1 75 kilos								2,775
Ce[illegible]rin, Rosendo *		✓	28 "													
Cequenia, Isidro		✓		100 sacks												3,000
" Patricio		✓		80 "												2,400
" Silverio		✓		80 "												2,400
Dugay, Eusebio *		✓		80 "												
Dy Tee		✓	144 sacks				10 sacks (15g)									8,940
Guadalope, Geriminia		✓	47 "			11 sacks (63 k)										3,708
Laborbio, Domingo		✓									94 prs (canvas)					1,410
Maycacayan, Florentina		✓	42 sacks									~~Ford~~				2,520
" Nicanor V.		✓										Ford				4,220
Medina, Aquilino *		✓								4						2,800
Pang, Icociano		✓			2 360 kilos											9,440
" Eugenia		✓	48 sacks					2 } 80 kilos 65 "								3,605
Reyes, Julio		✓			2520 kilos											-10,000
Tajon, Jose	✓			40 sacks					2-large							2,000
Tullo, Felipe *		✓												2-Tires		
Valdivia, Marcelo *		✓												4-Tires 4-Rims		
Vnares, Pedro		✓		100 sacks												3,000
Zaponta, Vicente		✓		40 "					2-large							8,000
Totals			355 sacks	1180 sacks	4880 kls	31 sacks	10 sacks	3	14-large	8-large	94 prs	2	1	8-Tires 6-Rims		₱83,118

Add: Bravo Gregoria PRO 9750 ₱ 3150.00 *
Mayona Eladio " 9753 3,400.00 *

*- Sent To Commission.
*- Not yet Filed claims Service
Note: Maycacayan on Affidavit Annex "A"

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES WESTERN PACIFIC

GSCPG-091-PI

APO 707
16 Nov. 1945

SUBJECT: Recognition of Guerrilla Unit.

TO : Chief of Staff, Philippine Army, APO 501

1. The following guerrilla unit is recognized by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, Western Pacific as having been an authorized element of this command from 9 January 1945 to 26 September 1945:

	Strength
Bayside Regiment	871

2. Under the provisions of Executive Order No. 21, by the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, dated 26 October 1944, the status of the members of this unit, during the period above specified, was that of officers and enlisted men of the Philippine Army.

3. It is desired that payment of this unit for the period above specified, by Finance Officer of the Philippine Army, be expedited.

4. Under the provisions of Executive Order No. 68, by the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, dated 26 September 1945, all officers and enlisted men of this unit, other than those who are members of the Regular Force of the Reserve Force of the Philippine Army, will be considered as having been discharged from the Philippine Army as of 27 September 1945.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

/s/t/ JOHN J. PEPAS
Capt., AGD
Asst Adj Gen

1 Incl
Roster of Unit

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

/s/t/ LOPE QUIAL
Lt. Co. A GS
Asst Adjutant General

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

/s/t/ JAIME A. MANAOIS
Certifying Claims Investigator

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

/s/t/ PRECIOSO B. CORDOVEZ
Claims Investigator

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Rodolfo M. Pascua
RODOLFO M. PASCUA
1st Lt., CAC
Investigating Officer

APPENDIX — B

Claim of Eugenia Patag (PRO 9569)

Team # 13 TO: Statistics Section 12 July 1947
P. B. Cordovez

Request for the military status of the below named individuals:

1. Lt. Col. Francisco C. Francisco
2. Major Nicanor V. Maycacayan

They are all alleging officers of Marking's Fil-American Guerrillas, Bayside Regiment.

/s/ E. C.
- E. C. - - - - - - - - - - - -

FROM: Statistics Branch, RFD TO: Mr. P. B. Cordovez 22 July 1947
Team # 13

Records on file at Guerrilla Affairs Division, Army of the Philippines show that Lieutenant Colonel Francisco C. Francisco and Major Nicanor V. Maycacayan, were carried on the recognized roster of the Bayside Regiment, as the Commanding Officer and S-3 respectively.

/s/ E. W. B.
- E. W. B. - - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

s/ Precioso B. Cordovez
PRECIOSO B. CORDOVEZ
Claims Investigator

A CERTIFIED CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Rodolfo M. Pascua
RODOLFO M. PASCUA
1st Lt., CAC
Claims Investigator

APPENDIX — C

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES) S S
CITY OF MANILA)

A F F I D A V I T

I, MARKING AGUSTIN, American Citizen, of legal age and presently Colonel, Inf., P.A., after having been duly sworn to according to law depose and say:

That I am the Commanding Officer of the Marking's Fil-American Troops and that according to records of the AGD, HQ, of this Unit, Maj. Nicanor V. Maycacayan is a bonafide and active member of the Marking's Fil-American Troops having been inducted into service on 20 October 1942 1st. Lieutenant;

That the following service data of the said Officer is true and correct;

SERVICE DATA

From		To		Rank
20 October 1942	:	9 January 1943	:	1st Lieutenant
10 January 1943	:	15 October 1944	:	Captain
16 October	:	9 March 1945	:	Major

That the said Major was the Supply Officer of Bayside Regiment, Marking's Fil-American Troops, and has acted as such since date of induction.

FURTHER AFFIANT SAYETH NOT.

(SGD.) MARKING AGUSTIN
Colonel, Infantry
Commanding

SUBSCRIBE AND SWORN to before me this 3rd day of November 1945 in the City of Manila, Philippines. Affiant exhibited to me his Army Serial Number No. 0-47734 in lieu of his Residence Certificate.

Illegible
(SGD.) NOTARY PUBLIC
Unitl December 31, 1946

Doc. No. 186
Page No. 40
Book No. 1
Series of 1945

I certify that this is a true copy of the original affidavit.

(SGD.) Byrne N. Sherwood
BYRNE N. SHERWOOD
1st Lt., Infantry
Investigating Officer

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Rodolfo M. Pascua
RODOLFO M. PASCUA
1st Lt., CAC
Claims Investigator

APPENDIX – D

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
: S.S.
CITY OF MANILA)

AFFIDAVIT

I, FRANCISCO C. FRANCISCO, of legal age, widower, Filipino citizen and with postal address in the municipality of Teresa, Rizal, after having been duly sworn to in accordance with law, do hereby depose and say:

That I was formerly a Lieutenant Colonel in the Philippine Army with ASN 0-48419, in command of the Bayside Regiment.

That from 8 January 1945 till the middle of February, we were operating at the McKinley-Pasig and Tagig sectors, attached to a unit of the 8th Cavalry Division under a certain Capt. Morgan.

That about the middle of February 1945 to the 6th of March 1945, we operated at Taytay-Antipolo sector attached to the 8th Cav. Regt., 1st and 2nd Squadrons, under Lt. Winn and Lt. Lynch; that from 6 March 1945 to 10 May 1945, we were attached to the 43rd Division, MP Command, under Maj. James Cogswall; that from 10 May 1945 to about the middle of August 1945 we operated at Marikina attached to the 38th Division; that from the middle of August to 26 September 1945, we were at our headquarters at Binangonan, Rizal, waiting for deactivation orders.

That on 26 September 1945, the Bayside Regiment was deactivated.

That we were given canned rations only when we were attached to the 8th Cav. Regt.; that we were given as far as I can remember 10 sacks of rice, 1 big can of coffee, 1 box of milk and 1 sack of sugar when we were operating with the 43rdDivision.

That for the rest of the time with the exception of the above periods we were forced to requisition all our foodstuffs from civilians; that besides myself, the only authorized procurement officers in the regiment were the Regimental S-4, Capt. Nicanor V. Maycacayan and at times Lt. Marciano Garovillas and Lt. Marcelino Santiago.

APPENDIX—E

That all the commandeered foods were brought to the headquarters and that I have knowledge of all such commandeering and I gave the orders myself for disbursing the goods equally among the companies; that I told the commandeering officer to make a consolidated list of all the properties they commandeered, however, I do not actually know whether such list existed.

That no report of the aggregate value of the commandeered properties was submitted to the American units we operated with; that there were times when we had to borrow cash from certain civilians to pay for foodstuffs commandeered, the individuals owning the foodstuffs then signed receipts which I retained and which show they were paid.

That as the Regimental commander of the Bayside Regiment, I took full responsibility of requisitioning rations for my men from 9 January to 26 September 1945.

That I had actually 2,400 men in my unit to provision, only 871 men were recognized.

That the only time I prepared daily strength report for my regiment was when I was operating with the 8th Cav. Regt., and at no other time was strength report submitted to any other unit.

Further deponent sayeth not.

FRANCISCO C. FRANCISCO

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of Oct 1947 at Manila.

RODOLFO M. PASCUA
1st Lt., CAC
Claims Investigator

That all the commandeered food were brought to the headquarters and that I have knowledge of all such commandering and I gave the orders myself for distributing the goods equally among the companies; that I told the commandering officer to make a consolidated list of all the properties they commandered, however, I do not actually know whether such list existed.

That no report of the aggregate value of the commandered properties was submitted to the Japanese units we operated with; that there were times when we had to borrow cash from certain civilians to pay for foodstuffs commandered, the individuals owning the foodstuffs then signed receipts which I printed and which show they were paid.

That as the Regimental commander of the Bataan Regiment, I took full responsibility of requisitioning rations for my men from 9 January to 20 September 1945.

That I had actually 7,000 men in my unit to provision, only 671 men were recognized.

That the only time I prepared daily strength reports for my regiment was when I was operating with the 5th Div. Hqs., and at no other time was strength reports submitted to any other unit.

Further deponent saith not.

FRANCISCO C. MONCADA

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ 1947 at Manila.

[illegible]
1st Lt. [illegible]
Claims Investigator

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
MUNICIPALITY OF **BINANGONAN,**) S. S.
PROVINCE OF RIZAL)
x - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x

AUG 15 1947

A F F I D A V I T

I, FRANCISCO C. FRANCISCO, Filipino, widow, of legal age, a native and a resident of and whose post office address is at the Municipality of Teresa, Province of Rizal, after having been duly sworn to in accordance with law, hereby depose and say:

That I was formerly a Lt. Col. in the Philippine Army with ASN-0-48419. That I command/commanded the Bayside Regiment, Marking's Fil-American Troops, recognized 9 January 1945.

That the claim filed by Jose Tajon for payment of Forty (40) cavans of palay and Two (2) carabaos allegedly commandeered by the Bayside Regiment Guerrillas, at Antipolo, Rizal, in the early part of 1945 is well known to the undersigned that it is true and correct. I have the knowledge of the commandeering of the above mentioned supplies because I can still recall that I was the one who commandeered the said supplies and signed the receipts for a promise of reimbursement of the United States Army.

I further certify that any claim filed with your office for payment of carabaos, cows, and palay allegedly commandeered by the Bayside Guerrillas during the months of January, February and March 1945, filed by the claimants from Antipolo, Binangonan and Teresa, Rizal, with receipts purportedly signed by me to support their claims were all true and correct.

That the undersigned do not answer for any responsibilities for any claim submitted to that office without any supporting evidence signed by the affiant.

That the commandeered supplies were taken from the owners without intimidation and force but with an understanding that these supplies will be paid by the United States Army with the prevailing price at the time of commandeering.

That I personally approached and talked with the owners of the supplies commandeered during the time of commandeering except on other times when I gave orders to my Regimental Supply Officer, Nicanor Maycacayan, and sometimes an special courier assigned to commandeered supplies.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of August, 1947, at B i n a n g o n a n, Rizal.

Affiant further sayeth none.

FRANCISCO C. FRANCISCO
Lt. Col. Inf. PA(RVT) ASN-0-48419
Commanding, Bayside Regt.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 15th day of August, 1947 at the Municipality of **Binangonan**, Rizal. Affiant exhibited to me his Res. Cert. No. A-1911246, issued on January 9, 1947 at Teresa, Rizal.

NOTARY PUBLIC-My commission expires December 31, 1948

AUG 15 1947

Doc. No. -380- ; Page No. 92;
Book No. II Series of 1947

Mar 13

HEADQUARTERS
PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CLAIMS SERVICE

EC/TNT/bma

APO 707
22 July 1947

GSCL I.13
PRO 9755

Lieutenant Colonel Francisco C. Francisco, O-48419
Teresa, Rizal

Dear Sir:

This office is presently processing a claim filed by Jose Tajon for payment of forty (40) cavans of palay and two (2) carabaos, allegedly commandeered by the Bayside Regiment Guerrillas, at Antipolo, Rizal, in the early part of 1945.

The claimant alleges that the receipt issued and signed by the Commanding Officer of the said unit was lost.

Investigation reveals that you were the Commanding Officer of the Bayside Regiment Guerrillas.

In this connection, it is requested that if possible, you furnish this office with a statement to include all information that you may have concerning this commandeering.

In connection to this, please be advised that many more claimants from Antipolo, Binangonan and Teresa, Rizal, have claims filed with this office for payment of carabaos, cows, and palay allegedly commandeered by the Bayside Regiment Guerrillas during the month of January, February, and March 1945. These claimants however, have submitted receipts purportedly signed by you as evidence to support their claims.

It is therefore, requested that you include in your statement any information that you may have concerning the procedure for the commandeering of carabaos, cows, and palay in those places.

This claim has been assigned number PRO 9755. When replying, please refer to this number.

Very truly yours,

EVERETT CHECKET
Director, Team No. 13

Item 5

HEADQUARTERS
PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CLAIMS SERVICE

SC/TMT/ces

APO 707
29 July 1947

SUBJ: 12
PHO 9708

Lieutenant Colonel Francisco G. Trencisco, 0-48419
Torres, Ilocos

Dear Sir:

This office is presently processing a claim filed by Juan Tejos for payment of forty (40) cavans of palay and two (2) carabaos, allegedly commandeered by the Separate Regiment Guerrillas, as Ambrosio, Ilocos, in the early part of 1945.

The claimant alleges that the receipt issued and signed by the Commanding Officer of the said unit was lost.

Investigation reveals that you were the Commanding Officer of the Separate Regiment Guerrillas.

In this connection, it is requested that if possible, you furnish this office with a statement to include all information that you may have concerning this commandeering.

In connection to this, please be advised that many more claimants from Ambrosio, Dingrayan and Torres, Ilocos, have claims filed with this office for payment of carabaos, cows, and palay allegedly commandeered by the Separate Regiment Guerrillas during the month of January, February, and March 1945. These claimants however, have submitted receipts purportedly signed by you as evidence to support their claims.

It is therefore, requested that you include in your statement any information that you may have concerning the procedure for the commandeering of carabaos, cows, and palay in these places.

This claim has been assigned number PHO 9708. When replying, please refer to this number.

Very truly yours,

BYRNETT CHICKAS
Director, Case No. 12

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
MUNICIPALITY OF TERESA) SS.
PROVINCE OF RIZAL)
x - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x

A F F I D A V I T

I, FRANCISCO C. FRANCISCO, of legal age, widower, citizen of the Philippines, a native and a resident of and whose post office address is at the Municipality of Teresa, Province of Rizal, after having been duly sworn to in accordance with law hereby depose and state:

That, I am a Lieutenant Colonel in the Philippine Army, ASN-048418, and that I commend/commanded the Bayaoe Regiment of the Marking's Fil-American Troops during the liberation period, recognized 9 January 1945 to 26, September 1945, with 871 men strength.

That, from 9 January 1945 to 31 March 1945, my Headquarters was stationed in Teytay, Rizal, attached to the 1st Cavalry Division and 8th Cavalry Regiment.

That, during our attachment to the above mentioned American outfits, we received scant food supply and without shelter maintenance, so I, the Commanding Officer of the above mentioned Regiment was forced by dire necessity to get rice or palay for the maintenance of my men cooperating with the Americans fighting in the front lines.

That, I have taken 5 carabaos, 2 cows and 200 cavanas of palay (Uncleaned rice) from Mr. Tomas Amore of Barrio Tatala, Binangonan, Rizal, used exclusively for the maintenance of my men, with a verbal agreement that the prevailing price of the time will be followed, which was ₱30.00 per cavan of palay and ₱400.00 per head of large cattle, the settlement of which will be made latter.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 17th day of April, 1947, at Teresa, Rizal.

FRANCISCO C. FRANCISCO
Lt. Col., Infantry, PA, ASN-048418
Commanding, Bayaide Regt.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 17th day of April 1947, at Teresa, Rizal. Affiant exhibited to me his Res. Cert. No. 1911246, issued on January 10, 1947, at Teresa, Rizal.

NOTARY PUBLIC- My commission expires December 31, 1948

APR 17 1947

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Page No. 63
Book No. II
Series of 1947.

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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
MUNICIPALITY OF_____)
PROVINCE OF R I Z A L)- - - SS
X- - - - - - - - - - - - - - X

A F F I D A V I T

I, FRANCISCO C. FRANCISCO, of legal age, widower, filipino citizen and with postal address in the Municipality of Teresa, Province of Rizal, after having been duly sworn to in accordance with the law do hereby depose and say:

That, I was formerly a L t. Colonel in the Philippine Army with ASN-O-48419. That, I command/commanded the Bayside Regiment (Marking's Fil-American Troops) recognized 9 January 1945 to 26 September 1945 with the strength of 871 officers and enlisted men as per ltr HQ AFWESPAC, file GSCPG-PI, dtd 16 November 1945;

That, I received from Mrs. Eugenia Patag, a native of Binangonan, Rizal, landowner and a merchant, 48 sacks of cleaned rice and 2 Pigs of approximately 80 & 65 kilos each, thru the S-4 (Regimental Supply Officer) on the following dates;

2	Pigs (80 & 65 kilos each)	- -	12	April 1945
18	sacks cleaned rice	- - - -	12	April 1945
10	" " "	- - - - - - -	15	April 1945
10	" " "	- - - - - - -	17	April 1945
5	" " "	- - - - - - -	19	April 1945
5	" " "	- - - - - - -	20	April 1945

That, the above mentioned supplies were distributed to the Company Commanders for the maintenance of their men;

That, we have agreed to pay her as per verbal agreement with the prevailing price of ₱60.00 per sack of 25 gantas and ₱5.00 per kilo, and

That, no payment has been issued as a partial or total settlement for the above amount.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 23 day of March 1947 at Teresa, Rizal.

FRANCISCO C. FRANCISCO
Lt. Colonel, Inf., PA, ASN-O-48419
Commanding, B ayside Regiment

SUBSCRIB ED AB D SWORN to before me this 23 day of March 1947 at Teresa, Rizal. Affiant exhibited to me his Res. Cert. No. A-1911246 issued on 9 Jan. 1947 at Teresa, Rizal.

NOTARY PUBLIC
My Commission Expires
December 31, 1947

Doc. No. 43
Page No. 4
Book No. 1
Serries of 1947

- 2 - copy

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
MUNICIPALITY OF _____)
PROVINCE OF N I G A N)- - - - SS
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

A F F I D A V I T

I, FRANCISCO G. FRANCISCO, of legal age, widower, Filipino citizen and with postal address in the Municipality of Torres, Province of Nigal, after having been duly sworn to in accordance with the law do hereby depose and say:

That, I was formerly a 1 Lt. Colonel in the Philippine Army with ASN-0-40610. That, I commanded/commanded the Bayside Regiment (marking's 511-American Troops) recognized 3 January 1942 to 30 September 1945 with the strength of 271 officers and enlisted men as per ltr NG AFWESPAO, file 0040-P1, dtd 10 November 1946;

That, I received from Mrs. Eugenia Fatay, a native of Sitangoman, Nigal, landowner and a merchant, 40 sacks of cleaned rice and 2 kilos of approximately 80 & 85 kilos each, thru the S-4 (Regimental Supply Officer) on the following dates;

2 kilos (80 & 85 kilos each)	- -		12 April 1942
12 sacks cleaned rice	- -	- - -	12 April 1942
10 " "	"	- - - - - -	13 April 1942
10 " "	"	- - - - - -	17 April 1942
5 " "	"	- - - - - -	18 April 1942
5 " "	"	- - - - - -	20 April 1942

That, the above mentioned supplies were distributed to the Company commanders for the maintenance of their men;

That, we have agreed to pay her as per verbal agreement with the prevailing price of ₱80.00 per sack of 52 ganta and ₱2.00 per kilo, and

That, no payment has been issued as a partial or total settlement for the above amount.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ____ day of March 1947 at _____, Nigal.

FRANCISCO G. FRANCISCO
Lt. Colonel, Inf., PA, ASN-0-40610
Commanding, 3 Bayside Regiment

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me this ____ day of March 1947 at _____, Nigal, Philippines, and established to me his Res. Cert. No. A-1921262 issued on _____ at _____, Nigal.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
MUNICIPALITY OF BINANGONAN) S. S.
PROVINCE OF RIZAL)
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -)

AFFIDAVIT

I, FRANCISCO C. FRANCISCO, of legal age, widower, Filipino citizen, a native and a resident of and whose post office address is Teresa, Rizal, after having been duly sworn to in accordance with law hereby depose and state:

That, I was formerly a Lt. Colonel in the Philippine Army with ASN -0-48419. That I commanded the Bayside Regiment, Marking's Fil-American Troops, recognized 9 January 1945 to 26 September 1945 with the strength of 871 officers and enlisted men as per Ltr HQ, AFWESPAC, file GSCPG-PI, dated 16 November 1945;

That, I issued verbal order to my Executive Officer, Lt. Col. FELIX J. ARRICLA, on the early part of January 1945 when we were operating with the American U.S. Task Forces, to issue order to Capt. NICANOR V. MAYCACAYAN (Regimental Supply Officer) then a major in rank, in commandeering supplies for the maintenance of the Officer and enlisted men under my Regimental Command;

That, a verbal order also was given to Capt. Nicanor V. Maycacayan, (Regimental Supply Officer), then a major to commandeer supplies for the same purpose as stated above;

That, authorized officers were instructed to issue receipts for proper verification in case of payment;

AFFIANT SAYETH NONE.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 24th day of June 1947, at Binangonan, Rizal.

/s/ Francisco C. Francisco
/t/ FRANCISCO C. FRANCISCO
Lt. Colonel, Inf. PA, ASN 0-48419
Commanding, Bayside Regiment

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me this 24th day of June 1947, at Binangonan, Rizal. Affiant exhibited to me his Res. Cert. No. A-1911246, issued at Teresa, Rizal, on January 9, 1947.

(Sgd.) Illegible
NOTARY PUBLIC -My commission expires December 31, 1948

Doc. No. 347
Page No. 85
Book No. II
Series of 1947

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

/s/t/ BYRNE N. SHERWOOD
1st Lt., Infantry
Investigating Officer

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

RODOLFO M. PASCUA
1st Lt., CAC
Investigating Officer

SWORN STATEMENT OF MR. NICANOR V. MAYCACAYAN GIVEN TO LT. RODOLFO M. PASCUA, CLAIMS INVESTIGATOR ON 26 SEPTEMBER 1947

Q - Do you swear to tell the truth and nothing but the truth?

A - Yes, I swear.

Q - Do you recognize these figures in this Annex A?

A - Yes, annex A is the true copy of the original book of entry which I kept of all the commandeered goods and services for the Bayside Regiment.

Q - When was this original book of entry prepared?

A - During the time when I commandeer the supplies.

Q - It is a fact then that as soon as you commandeer the supplies you wrote them in this book?

A - Sometimes the entry was delayed. The delay was due to the intensity of the work in the field.

Q - The persons in Annex A are all known to you and you took goods from them and from no others?

A - Yes.

Q - Were there any other officers or men empowered to commandeer goods for the Bayside Regiment?

A - Well, I do not know that because I cannot tell whether Col. Francisco commandeered goods.

Q - Do you know of any receipts signed by Col. Francisco?

A - No.

Q - Could it be that Col. Francisco commandeered goods and issued receipts without your signature?

A - Sure, he is our Commanding Officer.

Q - If he did commandeer goods would these goods have been distributed to the companies without your knowledge?

A - Yes.

Q - How many companies were there?

A - 5 companies.

Q - In other words the whole regiment was but one battalion?

A - No, in our attachment/were more than 1,000. I could not make the exact figure.

APPENDIX — F

Q - Are you aware of the fact that there were six battalions in the Bayside Regiment?

A - During the Japanese time.

Q - In this period we are talking about, how many battalions were there?

A - We brought more than 1,000 men to Taytay.

Q - You were attached to several units of the U. S. Army. Just how much rations did you receive from these units?

A - We did not receive any rations from the U. S. Army. What I have seen was cigarettes, and in the latter part of our attachment they furnished us some bread.

Q - Will you please explain fully what happened with the quantities of goods and services that appear in Annex A?

A - The supplies appearing in Annex A were proportionally distributed to the company commanders for the maintenance of their men.

Q - On the month of April for instance, according to Annex A you consumed 132 cavans of clean rice, right?

A - That amount must have been taken during that month but probably not all were consumed within that month. In April we took in a greater quantity as compared to the other dates because that is the time of harvest.

Q - I want to know if these goods and services were consumed by the whole regiment and not by the 871 recognized men.

A - It was consumed by more than 1,000 men because this is the strength that we brought to Taytay.

Q - Describe how the regiment was encamped.

A - Our main camp was in the schoolbuilding in Barrio Bangiad, Taytay, Rizal.

Q - Where was the rest of the unit encamped?

A - Company B - Barrio Darangan; Company B -town of Angono; i.e., Company B moved from one to the other periodically; Hq & Hq Company-Teresa, Rizal; Companies A and C-Taytay, Rizal.

Q - Could you state the dates when these units were at these camps?

A - I cannot but Col. Francisco should know.

Q - Did you requisition foodstuffs for each camp?

A - Yes.

Q - Did each camp maintain a mess?

A - Yes.

Q - Your best estimate of the number of men eating in each camp?

A - As I said before the unit had more than 1,000 men; I should say 200 in Darangan and Angono and the majority at Taytay.

NICANOR V. MAYCACAYAN

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 14 day of Oct. 1947, at Manila.

RODOLFO M. PASCUA
1st Lieutenant, CAC
Investigating Officer

Annex A

Commandeered Foodstuffs Based on Prevailing
Prices at the Time of Commandeering

Annex - A

1. Aquilino Medina

20 cav. of palay	- 12 Jan. 1945
2 cows	- 18 Jan. "
20 cav. of palay	- 31 " "
2 cows	- 3 Feb. "

2. Vicente Zapanta

40 cav. of palay	- 15 Jan. 1945
2 carabaos	- 20 " "

3. Domingo Lobarbio

8 pairs canvas shoe	- 20 Jan. 1945
14 " " "	- 26 " "
9 " " "	- 2 Feb. "
5 " " "	- 10 " "
6 " " "	- 21 " "
8 " " "	- 5 Mar. "
10 " " "	- 19 " "
9 " " "	- 28 " "
14 " " "	- 12 Apr. "
11 " " "	- 26 " "

4. Eugenia Patag

2 pigs (80 and 65 kilos ea.)	- 12 Apr. 1945
18 cav. cleaned rice	- 12 " "
10 " " "	- 15 " "
10 sacks cleaned rice	- 17 " "
5 " " "	- 19 " "
5 " " "	- 20 " "

5. Florentina Maycacayan

15 cav. cleaned rice	- 21 Apr. 1945
7 " " "	- 23 " "
10 " " "	- 25 " "
5 " " "	- 26 " "
5 " " "	- 26 " "

6. Germinia Guadalupe

22 cav. cleaned rice	- 1 Apr. 1945
2 sacks brown sugar	- 1 " "
10 cav. cleaned rice	- 4 " "
10 " " "	- 7 " "
2 sacks brown sugar	- 4 May "
2 " " "	- 2 Jun "
2 " " "	- 10 Jul "
2 " " "	- 4 Aug. "
1 " " "	- 12 Sep. "

7. Icasiano Patag

320 kilos of fish	- 3 Apr. 1945
280 " " "	- 14 " "
160 " " "	- 21 " "
240 " " "	- 26 " "
320 " " "	- 3 May "
240 " " "	- 18 " "
400 " " "	- 29 " "
400 " " "	- 10 Jun "

8. Rosendo Celebre

40 cav. of palay	- 15 May 1945
10 " rice	- 19 " "
5 " "	- 21 " "
5 " "	- 22 " "
1 pig (75 kilos)	- 22 " "

9. Pedro Ynares

50 cav. of palay	- 30 May 1945
25 " "	- 2 Jun "
25 " "	- 8 " "

10. Dy Tee

25 cav. cleaned rice	- 3 May 1945
38 " " "	- 8 " "
5 sacks salt	- 8 Apr "
24 cav. cleaned rice	- 8 " "
42 " " "	- 22 Aug. "
5 sacks salt	- 22 " "
15 cav. cleaned rice	- 15 Sep. "

11. Isidro Cequena

25 cav. palay	- 9 Jun 1945
25 " "	- 12 " "
25 " "	- 15 " "
25 " "	- 18 " "

12. Silverio Cequena

30 cav. of palay	- 19 Jun 1945
20 " "	- 23 " "
20 " "	- 25 " "
10 " "	-26 " "

13. Patricio Cequena

25 cav. of palay	- 26 Jun 1945
15 " "	- 28 " "
20 " "	- 1 Jul "
20 " "	- 4 " "

14. Julio Reyes

300 kilos of fish	- 22 Jun 1945
120 " "	- 30 " "
300 " "	- 15 Jul "
360 " "	- 25 " "
180 " "	- 2 Aug. "
120 " "	- 8 " "
120 " "	- 15 " "
240 " "	- 20 " "
180 " "	- 26 " "
240 " "	- 30 " "
360 " "	- 10 Sep "

15. Lino Antazo

16. Brigida Antazo

17. Eusebio Dugay

25 cav. of palay	-	5 Jul 1945
15 " "	-	7 " "
20 " "	-	10 " "
20 " "	-	12 " "

18. Mateo Celerin

28 cav. of rice	-	5 Sep 1945

Prevailing Prices (Unit Prices)

Palay from Jan. to Sept. 1945	-	₱30.00
Rice " " " "	-	60.00
Fish " " " "	- -	4.00 kilo
Meat (Pigs) " "	-	5.00 kilo

Note:
The supplies and materials commandeered were given receipts.

19. Isidoro Aragoncillo

One Plymouth Special de Lux Body No. 300 A x 80384
Feb. Plate No. 1x2280 (1941(28 w/out tires and rims 1945
Right Lamp Glass broken

20. Marcelo Valdivia

4 Tires w/inner tubes and
4 Rims (Plymouth)
6:oo x 16 8 ply - 4 March 1945

21. Patrocinio Angeles

2 Tires w/inner tubes and
2 Rims
6:00 x 16 8 ply - 2 March 1945

22. Felipe Tullo

2 Tires - 600 x 16 - 8 ply - 28 Feb. 1945

23. Nicanor V. Maycacayan - 1 Automobile - Hired
The supplies and materials being commandeered were used by thepersonnel of the Bayside Regiment, Marking's Fil-American Troops in connection with the military activities during the Liberation period (D-Day)

Hired for ₱20.00 a day for 211 days, from 27 Sept. 1945 to 26 Sept. 1945.
Make - Ford; Motor No. 18F-1219831
Class- A: 5 Pass. Type - Sedan
Plate- No. 1242 (1942)

24. Aniano Bautista - Chevrolet, Model 1940, Motor No. R-3419667
Type Sedan, Hired from 25 May 1945 to Aug. 14, 1945 inclusive.

PRD 9-169

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
) s.s.
City of Manila)

A F F I D A V I T

I, NICANOR V. MAYCACAYAN, Filipino, of legal age, married, and presently residing at Binangonan, Rizal, after being duly sworn according to law, hereby depose and say:

That I was a Plant Sanitation Inspector of the Bureau of Plant Industry assigned in the Province of Pampanga before the outbreak of the Pacific War;

That during the Japanese occupation of the Philippines, I joined the Bayside Regiment, Markings Fil-American Troops, in Barrio Tatala, Binangonan, Rizal, on 20 October 1942 with the rank of 1st Lieutenant and was made the Regimental Supply Officer thereof;

That the Bayside Regiment above mentioned, to which I belonged, was recognized by the Headquarters of the Markings Guerrillas which was later duly recognized by the AFWESPAC Headquarters in the City of Manila, on 9 January 1945;

That my main duty with the said unit was purely to collect foodstuffs and other supplies necessary for the maintenance of the unit;

That I was empowered to commandeer supplies for the unit which used to have an actual strength of 2,402 men, although 871 of them later were duly recognized by AFWESPAC;

That our unit had engaged in actual combats with the enemy, first in the Taytay-Antipolo Sector in March 1945, at which time our unit was attached to the 8th Cavalry, 1st Division, and that we have had numerous other battle engagements since then up to the final stage of liberation;

That in my main duty of procuring food for the unit, I was informed by the town population of Taytay, that a certain person by the name of Vicente Zapanta might be in a position

Exh. T
Item-5-(dup copy)

to supply foodstuffs to the said unit such as cows, palay, and other miscellaneous items, and that when I approached him and asked for some supply, he consented and managed to give us forty (40) cavans of palay on 15 January 1945 and two (2) carabaos on January 1945;

That I issued the corresponding receipt every time I, with several soldiers companions, got the said supplies from Mr. Zapanta by hauling them on foot way up our camps in the nearby mountains;

That during the above incident, I informed Mr. Zapanta that the United States task forces promised that they would be willing to pay reasonable amount in payment for whatever supplies we could get from him. He consented to the taking of the supplies for which a receipt duly signed by me had been issued to him;

That the civilian population of Taytay, as a whole, appeared very willing and always ready to help us in all our combat needs, especially foodstuffs;

That I was informed by Mr. Zapanta that the prevailing prices during those times was ₱30.00 per cavan of palay and ₱400.00 per head of cattle, but before agreeing on these prices, I first made a survey of the prices prevailing within the vicinity and found out later that those prices tallied more or less with my findings;

That said prices as agreed upon were fair, reasonable and regular at the time;

That the rate of consumption of our unit was ranging from 35 to 40 cavans of palay per day and one cow for every three days and that the forty (40) cavans of palay I commandeered from Mr. Zapanta were consumed within a day, and the two (2) carabaos for about three days basing on the above rate of consumption.

IN TRUTH WHEREOF, I hereby affixed my signature this 13th day of June, 1947, in the office of the Claims Service, PHILRYCOM, Manila, Philippines.

NICANOR V. MAYCACAYAN

I certify that the foregoing statement was made by the party signing the same voluntarily before me this 13th day of June, 1947, in the City of Manila, Philippines.

JAIME A. MANAOIS
Certifying Claims Investigator

PRO 9542

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
: S. S.
CITY OF MANILA)

A F F I D A V I T

I, NICANOR V. MAYCACAYAN, of legal age, married and a resident of Binangonan, Rizal after having been sworn to according to law hereby depose and say:

That I was the former major of Marking's Fil-American Guerrillas and upon recognition of the unit last January 9, 1945 to 26 September 1945 by Headquarters AFWESPAC file GSCPG-PI dated 16 November 1945, I have the rank of captain;

That since my induction in 20 October 1942 I was the Supply Officer of the Bayside Regiment;

That the receipts I issued to the herein claimant are of my own making and the corresponding stuffs were received by me;

That these supplies taken by me were distributed to the company commanders for the maintenance of their men;

That we have agreed the price with the claimant and up to now no payment has been made.

Further deponent sayeth none.

NICANOR V. MAYCACAYAN

I hereby certify that the foregoing statements were made by the party signing the same voluntarily before me this 14th day of July 1947, Manila, Philippines.

PRECIOSO B. CORDOVEZ
Claims Investigator

I certify that original copies of this Affidavit appear on the following claims:
PROS 9566, 9567, 9569, 9571, 9572.

Rodolfo M Pascua
1st Lt CAC
Claims Investigator

Item -13- copy

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
MANILA, PHILIPPINES - - - -) - - ss.
X- - - - - - - - - - - - - -)

A F F I D A V I T

I, NICANOR V. MAYCAGAYAN, of legal age, married, Filipino citizen and presently residing in the Municipality of Binangonan, Province of Rizal, after having sworn according to law hereby depose and say:

That, I am the legal owner of One (1) Automobile Ford, bearing Motor Serial No. 18-F-1219631 and Plate No. 1242 (1942) and was commandeered by Lt. Col. Francisco C. Francisco for use of the Staff Members of the General Headquarters from 27 Feb. 1945 to 26 Sept. 1945 inclusive;

That, I and Lt. Col. Francisco C. Francisco had agreed that the Automobile Ford will be hired for Twenty (₱20.00) Pesos a day, from the date of this contract andas for many days as the said Automobile Ford, will be used by the Staff Members of the General Headquarters, Bayside Regiment;

That no payment was issued as a partial or total settlement for the above amount;

That the Automobile Ford was used exclusively by Lt. Col. Francisco and the Members of his Staff in making contacts from time to time with the members of the Bayside Regiment actively participating in its military operations in Taytay-Antipolo Sector and the neighboring towns of Teresa, Morong, Jala-Jala, Cardona, Binangonan, Angono and Cainta;

That, after it was used for Two Hundred Eleven (211) days inclusive, the said Automobile Ford was left abandoned in Barrio Bangiad, Taytay, Rizal;

That the tires and the machine of said Automobile Ford were worned out and could not replace the tires and the machine could not be repaired for lack of materials at the time; and

That, said Automobile Ford was not registered under my name after I had bought it to Mr. Dy Tee due to my intention of keeping it so that it will not be commandeered by the Japanese Army.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of Oct, 1947, at Manila, Philippines.

Nicanor V. Maycagayan
NICANOR V. MAYCAGAYAN
Claimant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 15th day of Oct. 1947, at Manila, Philippines. Affiant exhibited to me his Res. Cert. No. A-1923890, issued on 27 March, 1947, at Binangonan, Rizal.

NESTOR C. RIVERA
Notary Public
My Commission Expires
Dec. 31, 1948

DOC. No. 1030
PAGE No. 86
BOOK No. III
SERIES OF 1947

PRO 9566

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
MANILA, PHILIPPINES - - - -) - - SS:
* - - - - - - - - - - - - - -)

JOINT AFFIDAVIT

WE, BLAS BULLICER and ABRAHAM VITAL, both of legal age, married, Filipino citizen and presently residing in the Municipality of Binangonan, Province of Rizal, after having been duly sworn depose and say:

That, we were members of the Bayside Regiment, recognized 9 Jan. 1945, and that we were assigned from time to time in collecting supplies for the Bayside Regiment under Major Nicanor V. Maycasayan;

That, we know personally Mr. Rosendo Celebre, who is the claimant in this case as we are both residents of this town. That, we know that in the year 1945, during the liberation, he furnished 40 sacks of palay, 20 sacks of cleaned rice and 1 Pig (75-kilos) to Bayside Regiment, a guerrilla organization as we were present when the transfer was effected between him and Major Nicanor V. Maycasayan of the aforesaid unit. That, after the transfer was effected, Major Maycasayan issued him a receipt.

That, we have no interest in this claim.

FURTHER, AFFIANT SAYETH NOT:

Blas Bullicer
BLAS BULLICER
Affiant

Abraham Vital
ABRAHAM VITAL
Affiant

- - - - - - -

JUL 10 1947

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 10th day of July, 1947, at the City of Manila, Philippines. Affiant Blas Bullicer exhibited to me his Res. Certificate No. A-1925509, issued on March 3, 1947, at Binangonan, Rizal, and affiant Abraham Vital exhibited to me his Res. Certificate No. A-2771514, issued on July 10, 1947, at Binangonan, Rizal.

NESTOR C. RIVERA
NOTARY PUBLIC
UNTIL DECEMBER 31-1948

NESTOR C. RIVERA NOTARY PUBLIC MANILA, PHILIPPINES

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APPENDIX — G

Trans-copy

CERTIFICATE

The undersigned claims investigator contacted Lt. P. G. Breeze, Guerrilla Affairs Division, PHILRYCOM, Camp Rizal, on 23 September 1947, and was permitted access to all the available records of the Bayside Regiment. Transcription of the records not being permitted by Guerrilla Affairs, this certificate is presented in lieu of certified copies of the documents.

Investigation for recognition of the Bayside Regiment by Training Team "D", AFWESPAC, under Capt. Huebsch, T/Sgt Bermacki and T/Sgt Victorio was conducted at the Headquarters of the regiment at Dangaran, Binangonan, Rizal, in 1945. These facts appear on the GAD Form #I:

Name of Unit: Bayside Regiment

Name of Overall Command: Markings Fil-American Troops

Name of Overall Commander: Marking Agustin

Name of Commanding Officer: Francisco C. Francisco

Name of Using Unit: 8th Cavalry, 43rd Division, U. S. A.

Authority for Organization: Marking Agustin

Date Organized: April 1942

Strength, Officers and EM: 1942 - 3,000 1943 - 3,000
1944 - 3,000 1945 - 3,000

Activities: Combat

Method of Procurement of Supplies in Local Areas: Amount Purchased - (blank); Amount Donated - all receipted

Presented for recognition are rolls of officers and men for a regimental headquarters, six battalions and a regimental hospital unit all totaling about 3,000 men. Only the 1st Battalion with 871 officers and men was recommended for recognition and did become recognized by AFWESPAC (Letter 16 Nov 1945 signed by John J. Popas, Assistant Adjutant General).

From an undated letter captioned, "To whom it may concern", Capt. M. F. Sterna, 8th Cavalry, 2nd Brigade, 43rd Division, the following facts are quoted:

APPENDIX — H

"Effective 25 February 1945 to 10 March 1945 the 8th Cavalry, 2nd Brigade employed 300 men of the Bayside Regiment stationed at Taytay, Rizal."

"Work Done:

1. Labor
2. Mopping operations behind the lines
3. Guides
4. Convoy for unarmed laborers carrying supplies to the front lines."

"Guerrillas were not compensated for the service rendered. However rations are supplied daily for the maintenance of the 300 men in their headquarters. The men served loyally."

In a letter report of Lt. Col. Felix J. Arriola, Executive Officer of the Bayside Regiment, and addressed to Col. Marking Agustin, dated 6 March 1945, he admits: that 300 men were used daily by Lieutenants Winn and Lynch and Capt. Sterna; that Capt. Sterna was responsible for the rations of the men.

An undated letter written in longhand (the regiment was attached to the 192nd FA, 3 to 23 May 1945) is quoted in full:

"FIRST BATTALION GUERRILLAS ATTACHED
103rd Infantry, APO c/o San Francisco"

"To whom it may concern:

"This is to certify that Col. Francisco Francisco of the Marking's Guerrillas attached to 192nd FA is authorized by this headquarters to take out of Antipolo several "bayongs" of palay and rice for their supply."

"WILLIAM L. SULLIVAN
Wm. L. Sullivan
Asst S-3, 103rd Inf
In Charge of Guerrillas"

The records of the Bayside Regiment in both the recognized and unrecognized rosters do not contain the name of Blas Bullicer.

The name of Abraham Vital appears on the roster of the 1st Battalion with the rank of Private.

The name Maximino B. Pulan appears on the recognized roster with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, Infantry.

This investigator further certifies that he has questioned Lt. Breeze, who investigated the Bayside Regiment for Guerrilla Affairs, and that the latter officer has no further information to add to the foregoing facts; that no reports of procurement by the Bayside Regiment were uncovered in his investigation; that he, Lt. Breeze, believed the figure 1 cited to him of about one hundred thousand pesos (₱100,000.00) of procured foodstuffs very excessive; Col. Francisco neither denied nor confirmed such opinion of Lt. Breeze when the two of them talked about it.

Rodolfo M. Pascua
RODOLFO M. PASCUA
1st Lt, CAC
Investigating Officer

23 September 1947
Claims Service, PHILRYCOM

I certify that this is a true carbon copy of the original.

Rodolfo M. Pascua
1st Lt CAC
Claim Investigator

AG 230 1st Ind /jrm
(1 Oct 46)
Hq 1st Cav Div, Camp Drake (Tokyo), Japan, APO 201, 12 October 1946

TO: Commanding General, AFWESPAC, APO 707
ATTENTION: Chief of Claims

1. During the period 1 February to 11 March 1945, F Troop, 7th Cavalry was engaged in action against the Japanese at Antipolo. Numerous Filipinos were attached to the 7th Cavalry and did see action. This headquarters does not have any record of the names of the Filipino individuals involved.

2. During the conflict the Filipinos attached to the 7th Cavalry received some clothing, ammunition, weapons and rations. No monetary provision was made, nor was any agreement or promise made that they would ever be paid. At the close of the campaign all Filipinos belonging to guerrilla units that were with the 1st Cavalry Division were put in for recognition.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

/s/t/ WM L. KERR
Lt. Col., AGD
Adj Gen

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

/s/t/ GRANT S. WILCOX
Certifying Claims Investigator
Team #2

A CERTIFIED CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:
RODOLFO M. PASCUA
1st Lt., CAC
Investigating Officer

APPENDIX — I

HEADQUARTERS
PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CLAIMS SERVICE

RMP/rn

CSCLI.13
PRO 9566

APO 707
18 October 1947

Mr. Castor Ramos
Binangonan, Rizal

Dear Sir:

This office is presently investigating claims filed against the Bayside Regiment by residents of Binangonan, Antipolo and vicinity.

Investigation discloses the fact that you were in command of Company A, Bayside Regiment.

In this connection, we request that you prepare and forward to us a complete itinerary of Company A during the period from 9 January 1945 to 26 September 1945. A short story of the activities of your company during this period is what we desire, which would describe in detail the following:

a. Locations of your company, giving the names of the towns and the dates you stayed in each

b. The strength of your company in officers and men at each camp site

c. A description of how you were supplied with food and necessities. Were you supplied directly by the regimental supply officer? Did you have your own mess hall at all times? How many men ate in your mess hall?

d. The US Army units your company was attached to and the dates of your attachment. Were you supplied rations by the US Army units and how much?

Your prompt response to this request will be highly appreciated. You will be aiding greatly towards the just determination and satisfaction of numerous claims from individuals who served the Bayside Regiment during the war.

This case has been assigned number PRO 9566. When replying please refer to this number.

Very truly yours,

EVERETT CHECKER
Director, Team #13

REAL TRUCKING
MILITARY-TRUCKING COMPANY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CLAIMS SERVICE

CLM11.A3
JHC 7246

APO 707
18 October 1947

Mr. Doctor Nunez
Binongcan, Bicol

Dear Sir:

This office is presently investigating claims filed against the Bayside Regiment by residents of Binongcan, Antipolo and vicinity.

Investigation discloses the fact that you were in command of Company A, Bayside Regiment.

In this connection, we request that you prepare and forward to us a complete itinerary of Company A during the period from 9 January 1945 to 26 September 1945. A short story of the activities of your company during this period is what we desire, which would describe in detail the following:

a. Locations of your company, giving the names of the towns and the dates you stayed in each

b. The strength of your company in officers and men at each camp site

c. A description of how you were supplied with food and necessities. Were you supplied directly by the regimental supply officer? Did you have your own mess hall at all times? How many men are in your mess hall?

d. The US Army unit your company was attached to and the dates of your attachment. Were you supplied rations by the US Army units and how much?

Your prompt response to this request will be highly appreciated. You will be aiding greatly towards the just determination and satisfaction of numerous claims from individuals who served the Bayside Regiment during the war.

This case has been assigned number PHO 7246. When replying please refer to this number.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM MONROE
Director, Claims Div

HEADQUARTERS
PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CLAIMS SERVICE

RMP/rn

GSCLI.13
PRC 9566

APO 707
23 October 1947

Mr. Lamberto San Esteban
Binangonan, Rizal

Dear Sir:

This office is presently investigating claims filed against the Bayside Regiment by residents of Binangonan, Antipolo and vicinity.

Investigation discloses the fact that you were in command of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Bayside Regiment.

In this connection, it is requested that you prepare and forward to this office, if possible, a complete itinerary of Headquarters and Headquarters Company during the period from 9 January 1945 to 26 September 1945. A short story of the activities of your company during this period is what we desire which would describe in detail the following:

a. Locations of your company, giving the names of the towns and the dates you stayed in each

b. The strength of your company in officers and men at each camp site

c. A description of how you were supplied with food and necessities. Were you supplied directly by the regimental supply officer? Did you have your own mess hall at all times? How many men ate in your mess hall?

d. The US Army unit your company was attached to and the dates of your attachment. Were you supplied rations by the US Army units andhow much?

Your prompt response to this request will be highly appreciated. You will be aiding greatly towards the just determination and satisfaction of numerous claims from individuals who served the Bayside Regiment during the war.

This case has been assigned number PRC 9566. When replying please refer to this number.

Very truly yours,

EVERETT CHECKET
Director, Team #13

HEADQUARTERS
PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CLAIMS SERVICE

CCSA1.3
APO 707

APO 707
23 October 1947

Mr. Ambrosio San Esteban
Binangonan, Rizal

Dear Sir:

This office is presently investigating claims filed against the Bayaka Regiment by residents of Binangonan, Antipolo and vicinity.

Investigation discloses the fact that you were in command of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Bayaka Regiment.

In this connection, it is requested that you prepare and forward to this office, if possible, a complete itinerary of Headquarters and Headquarters Company during the period from 7 January 1942 to 26 September 1942. A short story of the activities of your company during this period is what we desire which would describe in detail the following:

a. Locations of your company, giving the names of the towns and the dates you stayed in each

b. The strength of your company in officers and men at each camp site

c. A description of how you were supplied with food and necessities. Were you supplied directly by the regimental supply officer? Did you have your own mess hall at all times? How many men are in your mess hall?

d. The US Army unit your company was attached to and the dates of your attachment. Were you supplied rations by the US Army units and how much?

Your prompt response to this request will be highly appreciated. You will be aiding greatly towards the just determination and satisfaction of numerous claims from individuals who served the Bayaka Regiment during the war.

[illegible] has been assigned number APO 3566. When replying please refer to this number.

Very truly yours,

EVERETT CARONNT
Director, Team #13

HEADQUARTERS
PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CLAIMS SERVICE

RMP/rn

GSCLI.13
PRO 9566

APO 707
21 October 1947

Mr. Aniano Bautista
Dangaran, Binangonan
Rizal

Dear Sir:

This office is presently investigating claims filed against the Bayside Regiment by residents of Binangonan, Antipolo and vicinity.

Investigation discloses the fact that you were in command of Company B, Bayside Regiment.

In this connection, it is requested that you prepare and forward to this office, if possible, a complete itinerary of Company B during the period from 9 January 1945 to 26 September 1945. A short story of the activities of your company during this period is what we desire, which would describe in detail the following:

a. Locations of your company, giving the names of the towns and the dates you stayed in each

b. The strength of your company in officers and men at each camp site

c. A description of how you were supplied with food and necessities. Were you supplied directly by the regimental supply officer? Did you have your own mess hall at all times? How many men ate in your mess hall?

d. The US Army unit your company was attached to and the dates of your attachment. Were you supplied rations by the US Army units and how much?

Your prompt response to this request will be highly appreciated. You will be aiding greatly towards the just determination and satisfaction of numerous claims from individuals who served the Bayside Regiment during the war.

This case has been assigned number PRO 9566. When replying please refer to this number.

Very truly yours,

EVERETT CHECKET
Director, Team #13

HEADQUARTERS
PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CLAIMS SERVICE

RMC/rm

CSCL.19
APO 926

APO 707
21 October 1947

Mr. Antonio Bautista
Dagupan, Pangasinan
Ritmal

Dear Sir:

This office is presently investigating claims filed against the Bayside Regiment by residents of Pangasinan, Antipolo and vicinity.

Investigation discloses the fact that you were in command of Company B, Bayside Regiment.

In this connection, it is requested that you prepare and forward to this office, if possible, a complete itinerary of Company B during the period from 9 January 1945 to 26 September 1945. A short story of the activities of your company during this period is what we desire, which would describe in detail the following:

a. Locations of your company, giving the names of the towns and the dates you stayed in each

b. The strength of your company in officers and men at each camp site

c. A description of how you were supplied with food and necessities. Were you supplied directly by the regimental supply officer? Did you have your own mess hall at all times? How many men are in your mess hall?

d. The US Army unit your company was attached to and the dates of your attachment. Were you supplied rations by the US Army units and how much?

Your prompt response to this request will be highly appreciated. You will be aiding greatly towards the just determination and satisfaction of numerous claims from individuals who served the Bayside Regiment during the war.

This case has been assigned number APO 926. When replying please quote this number.

Very truly yours,

LYMAN CHAFFEE
Director, Team 113

HEADQUARTERS
PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CLAIMS SERVICE

RMP/rn

GSCLI.13
PRO 9566

APO 707
21 October 1947

Mr. Teofilo Cenido
Binangonan, Rizal

Dear Sir:

This office is presently investigating claims filed against the Bayside Regiment by residents of Binangonan, Antipolo and vicinity.

Investigation discloses the fact that you were in command of Company C, Bayside Regiment.

In this connection, it is requested that you prepare and forward to this office, if possible, a complete itinerary of Company C during the period from 9 January 1945 to 26 September 1945. A short story of the activities of your company during this period is what we desire, which would describe in detail the following:

a. Locations of your company, giving the names of the towns and the dates you stayed in each

b. The strength of your company in officers and men at each camp site

c. A description of how you were supplied with food and necessities. Were you supplied directly by the regimental supply officer? Did you have your own mess hall at all times? How many men ate in your mess hall?

d. The US Army unit your company was attached to and the dates of your attachment. Were you supplied rations by the US Army units and how much?

Your prompt response to this request will be highly appreciated. You will be aiding greatly towards the just determination and satisfaction of numerous claims from individuals who served the Bayside Regiment during the war.

This case has been assigned number PRO 9566. When replying please refer to this number.

Very truly yours,

EVERETT CHECKET
Director, Team #13

HEADQUARTERS
PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CLAIMS SERVICE

APO 707
21 October 1947

Mr. Teofilo Dumlao
Binangonan, Rizal

Dear Sir:

This office is presently investigating claims filed against the Bayaka Regiment by residents of Binangonan, Antipolo and vicinity.

Investigation discloses the fact that you were in command of Company C, Bayaka Regiment.

In this connection, it is requested that you prepare and forward to this office, if possible, a complete itinerary of Company C during the period from 7 January 1945 to 26 September 1945. A short story of the activities of your company during this period in which we desire, which would describe in detail the following:

a. Locations of your company, giving the names of the towns and the dates you stayed in each

b. The strength of your company in officers and men at each camp site

c. A description of how you were supplied with food and necessities. Were you supplied directly by the regimental supply officer? Did you have your own mess hall at all times? How many men ate in your mess hall?

d. The US Army unit your company was attached to and the dates of your attachment. Were you supplied rations by the US Army units and how much?

Your prompt response to this request will be highly appreciated. You will be aiding greatly towards the just determination and satisfaction of numerous claims from individuals who served the Bayaka Regiment during the war.

This case is been assigned number APO 9566. When replying please refer to this number.

Very truly yours,

HERBERT CHICKAY
Director, Item #13

HEADQUARTERS
PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CLAIMS SERVICE

RMP/rn

GSCLI.13
PRO 9566

APO 707
23 October 1947

Mr. Eufrenio Balcera
Cardona, Rizal

Dear Sir:

This office is presently investigating claims filed against the Bayside Regiment by residents of Binangonan, Antipolo and vicinity.

Investigation discloses the fact that you were in command of Company D, Bayside Regiment.

In this connection, it is requested that you prepare and forward to this office, if possible, a complete itinerary of Company D during the period from 9 January 1945 to 26 September 1945. A short story of the activities of your company during this period is what we desire which would describe in detail the following:

a. Locations of your company, giving the names of the towns and the dates you stayed in each

b. The strength of your company in officers and men at each camp site

c. A description of how you were supplied with food and necessities. Were you supplied directly by the regimental supply officer? Did you have your own mess hall at all times? How many men ate in your mess hall?

d. The US Army unit your company was attached to and the dates of your attachment. Were you supplied rations by the US Army units and how much?

Your prompt response to this request will be highly appreciated. You will be aiding greatly towards the just determination and satisfaction of numerous claims from individuals who served the Bayside Regiment during the war.

This case has been assigned number PRO 9566. When replying please refer to this number.

Very truly yours,

EVERETT CHECKET
Director, Team #13

HEADQUARTERS, FORCES COMBINED
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CLAIMS SERVICE

MCC/ra

JAGCL.19
NTO 9566

APO 707
23 October 1947

Mr. Norberto Bolaera
Cardona, Ilsal

Dear Sir:

This office is presently investigating claims filed against the Bayside Regiment by residents of Binangonan, Antipolo and vicinity.

Investigation discloses the fact that you were in command of Company D, Bayside Regiment.

In this connection, it is requested that you prepare and forward to this office, if possible, a complete itinerary of Company D during the period from 2 January 1945 to 26 September 1945. A short story of the activities of your company during this period is what we desire which would describe in detail the following:

a. Locations of your company, giving the names of the towns and the dates you stayed in each

b. The strength of your company in officers and men at each camp site

c. A description of how you were supplied with food and necessities. Were you supplied directly by the regimental supply officer? Did you have your own mess hall at all times? How many men ate in your mess hall?

d. The US Army unit your company was attached to and the dates of your attachment. Were you supplied rations by the US Army units and how much?

Your prompt response to this request will be highly appreciated. You will be aiding greatly towards the just determination and satisfaction of numerous claims from individuals who served the Bayside Regiment during the war.

This case has been assigned number NTO 9566. When replying please refer to this number.

Very truly yours,

EVERETT GEMMETT
Director, Team 113

Item # 1 — Historical Data Markings
Lil- American Troops

2 - Sketch of Operating Area
of Bayside Reg't - MFAIT

3 — Certificate of Lt. Rodolfo Pascua
re Investigation of Recognition
of Bayside Reg't, MFAIT.

4 - Statements of Lt. Col. Francisco
C. Francisco, CO, Bayside Reg't.

5 — Statements of Maj. N. D. Maycocoyan
Regt'l S-4, Bayside Reg't, MFAIT &
Special Order re his assignment
as S-4.

6 — Statement of Maj. Antonio A. Arrieta
& Special Order re his appointment
as Supply O.

7 - Ltr. of Wm. L. Kerr re receipt of
diff. items by grea units ~~of~~ then
operating in Antipolo from 7" Cav.

8 — Dates & Place of Activity and/or
operation of Bayside Reg't, MFAIT.

8

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 883078

Dates & Place of Activity and/or Operation

Bayside Regiment under Lt Col Francisco C. Francisco

8 Jan 45 to 15 February --	McKinley-Pasig, attached to a unit of 8th Cavalry Division under Capt Morgan.
16 Feb to 6 Mar 45 --------	Taytay-Antipolo Sector, attached to 8th Cavalry Regiment under Winn & Lynch.
6 Mar to 10 May 45 -------	Attached to 43rd Division MP Command under Major James Cogswall.
10 May to 15 Aug 45 -------	Marikina, attached to 38th Division
16 Aug to 26 Sept 45 ------	At Headquarters, Binangonan, Rizal waiting for deactivation orders.

as per aff. of Lt. Col. F.C. Francisco, C.O. Bayside Regt. MFAT, dated 23 Oct. 47.

7

AG 230 1st Ind / jrm
(1 Oct 46)
Hq 1st Cav Div, Camp Drake (Tokyo), Japan, APO 201, 12 October 1946

TO: Commanding General, AFWESPAC, APO 707
ATTENTION: Chief of Claims

1. During the period 1 February to 11 March 1945, F Troop, 7th Cavalry was engaged in action against the Japanese at Antipolo. Numerous Filipinos were attached to the 7th Cavalry and did see action. This headquarters does not have any record of the names of the Filipino individuals involved.

(what unit)

2. During the conflict the Filipinos attached to the 7th Cavalry received some clothing, ammunition, weapons and rations. No monetary provision was made, nor was any agreement or promise made that they would ever be paid. At the close of the campaign all Filipinos belonging to guerrila units that were with the 1st Cavalry Division were put in for recognition.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

s Wm L Kerr
WM L KERR
Lt Col, AGD
Adj Gen

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

s/ Grant S. Wilcox
GRANT S. WILCOX
Certifying Claims Investigator
Team #2

A CERTIFIED CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

S/ Rodolfo M. Pascua
RODOLFO M. PASCUA
1st Lt., CAC
Claims Investigator

Deceased

A Certified True Copy:

Sabino J. Aguila
SABINO J. AGUILA
Claims Investigator

6

MARKING'S GUERRILLAS
FIL-AMERICANS IRREGULAR TROOPS
LUZON

October 20, 1944

SUBJECT : Order to be a Supply Officer for the General Headquarters.
TO : Maj. Antonio A. Arrieta

Effective upon the receipt of this order, you are appointed SUPPLY OFFICER for the General Headquarters in San Roque, Laguna

(Sgd.) Col. L. PEORANDA
Quartermaster General &
General Staff Member

APPROVED: (SEAL)

(Sgd.) MARCOS V. AGUSTIN
Commanding.

furnished:

Col. Ortez

TRUE CERTIFIED COPY:

s/ Nicholas C McGree
t/ NICHOLAS C. McGREE
1st Lt., CAC
Investigating Officer

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Sabino J. Aguila
SABINO J. AGUILA
Claims Investigator

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
: SS.
CITY OF MANILA)

A F F I D A V I T

I, ANTONIO A. ARRIETA, a retired Major of the Philippine Army, married and resident of San Roque, Pila, Laguna, after having been sworn to according to law depose and say:

That I am one of the authorized officers by the General Headquarters of the Marking's Fil-American Troops stationed in south Centra Luzon, to commandeer supplies for the support and subsistence of our unit especially for the S. M.S. Regiment under the command of Colonel Serafin M. Silvestre.

That I authorized Lieutenant Pablo Juane to be one of our Supply Officer of the SMS Regiment from the year 1944 up to the date of Liberation.

That we did not give nor agree to prices of the Commandeered Supplies and we advised the owners that the prices will be based on Army prices.

That the SMS Regiment in which I am accounted for, operated from January 1, 1945 up to 31 May 1945, the towns of the Province of Laguna Liberation of Sta. Cruz, Laguna, Liberation of American interns in Los Banos, Laguna on February 23, 1945, Liberation of the town of Bay, Laguna, and the Liberation of Calauan, Laguna.

That I further certify that the signature of Lt. Pablo Juane appearing on the official receipts with the stamp of our unit and countersigned by the Commanding Officer, Colonel Serafin M. Silvestre are true and genuine signature of said receiving officer.

s/ Antonio A. Arrieta
ANTONIO A. ARRIETA

I certify that the above statements are given voluntarily by the person signing same without threats and intimadation.

s/ Nicholas C McGree
t/ NICHOLAS C. McGREE
1st Lt., CAC
Investigating Officer

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Sabino J. Aguila
SABINO J. AGUILA
Claims Investigator

5

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES
Camp Murphy, Quezon City File No. 003711

PAKF2 8 Feb. 1947

SUBJECT: Official Certification

TO: Whom It May Concern

1. This is to certify that the name of Micanor V. Macacayan Capt. is carried in the approved roster (guerrilla) of the Hq. Bayside Regt. recognized as of 9 Jan. 194 5, amended as of ----- 194-- (and with a terminal date of recognition as of 26 Sept. 1945).

2. This will serve as the basis for any subsequent verification and no further verification or issuance of this form will be given after obtaining this verification.

FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

/s/ Basilio Hernandez
/t/ BASILIO HERNANDEZ
Major, AGS
Asst Adj General

/s/ Jose V. Bakani

BONIFACIO O. YSIP Jr.
2nd LIEUT. AGS
CHIEF GUERRILLA SECTION
VET. AFFAIRS DIV. HAP

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Anastacio Anteola
ANASTACIO ANTEOLA
Claims Investigator

MARKING'S GUERRILLAS
Fil-American Irregular Troops
L u z o n

October 16, 1944

ASSIGNMENT

THESE GUERRILLA FORCES WILL RECOGNIZE AS " M A J O R "

N I C A N O R M A Y C A C A Y A N

AND ASSIGNED AS BATTALION COMMANDER OF THE FOURTH BATTALION ATTACHED TO THE BAYSIDE REGIMENT OF THESE TROOPS STATIONED IN SOUTH CENTRAL LUZON. HE WILL GET DIRECT ORDERS FROM THE REGIMENTAL COMMANDER.

UPON RECEIPT OF THESE ASSIGNMENT HE WILL ASSUME AS BATTALION COMMANDER VICE MAJOR TEOFILO CENIDO WHO WAS TRANSFERED TO THE MILITARY POLICE UNIT.

BY ORDER OF:

/s/ Francisco C. Francisco
/t/ FRANCISCO C. FRANCISCO, Col.
C. O. Bayside Regiment

APPROVED:

/s/ Marcos V. Agustin
/t/ MARCOS V. AGUSTIN
C o m m a n d i n g

EAGLE

THUMB MARK

M.V.A.

WITNESSED:

/s/ Mapa Col.
/t/ JOSE MAPA, Col.
Provost Marshal General

/s/ Teofilo Z. Salvador
/t/ TEOFILO Z. SALVADOR, Col.
Commanding, First Army Corps

/s/ Yay
/t/ YAY, B-67, M. I. D., U. S. Army
Fort Santiago, Manila

Signature of Holder,

/s/ Nicanor Maycacayan
/t/ NICANOR MAYCACAYAN, Major

THUMB MARK

N. M.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Anastacio Antecla
ANASTACIO ANTECLA
Claims Investigator

STATEMENT

I, NICANOR V. MAYCACAYAN, of legal age, formerly Regimental Supply Officer of the Bayside Regiment, Marking's Fil-American Troops, and discharged officer of said regiment, at present residing at Binangonan, Rizal, do hereby declare that the answers hereunder made to questions propounded by the investigator are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Q. Who was the Commanding Officer of the Bayside Regiment?
A. Lieutenant Colonel Francisco.

Q. You were his Regimental Supply Officer?
A. Yes.

Q. As Regimental Supply Officer of the Bayside Regiment, were you solely responsible in the collection of supplies and foodstuffs needed by your regiment?
A. Yes.

Q. Did you receive a direct order from Colonel Francisco or from any American unit to which you were attached to commandeer those food supplies?
A. I received from Colonel Francisco.

Q. When you were attached to the different U. S. Army units did you receive supplies in the form of rations from them?
A. According to a news from Colonel Francisco, he told me that he received something but it was not transferred to me as Regimental Supply Officer and it was one time only.

Q. When was that period when you received supplies from the American units. Where were you if you cannot remember the period, what was the area of operation?
A. I believe in the early part of March 1945., However, I am not sure what day. I might be commandeering foodstuffs from the civilians in Binangonan. Taytay - Antipolo Sector.

Q. Do you know the number of men and officers that composed the regiment of which you were the Regimental Supply Officer?
A. According to my knowledge of the real strength that I have been supplying, it was more than 1,000 officers and enlisted men excluding those men and officers who were at Marikina. They were supplied by the surrounding areas.

Q. Were all of these men and officers recognized?
A. Only 871 officers and men were recognized.

Q. Did you ever requisition supplies for the men at Marikina?
A. We did not requisition supplies for men in Marikina. Lt. Colonel Francisco at times appointed somebody to supply those men.

Q. You remember the exclusive period when you began commandeering supplies and foodstuffs for the Bayside Regiment?
A. I believe it was in the middle of January 1945 up to the third or fourth week of September 1945.

Q. In Binangonan alone, could you estimate the approximate number of civilians from whom you commandeered supplies?

A. Around twelve persons approximately more or less.

Q. It cannot be more than fifteen, am I right?
A. From twelve to fifteen.

Q. What ~~were the~~ towns in Rizal did you commandeer supplies from the period you mentioned?
A. January to September, at Antipolo and Binangonan only.

Q. Are you sure of that?
A. Yes.

Q. You are from Binangonan. Could you tell us the names of all the inhabitants from whom you commandeered supplies in Binangonan only?
A. Yes. They are Pedro Ynares, Isidro Cequenia, Patricio Cequenia, Domingo Lobarbio, Silverio Cequenia, Eugenia Patag, Florentina Maycacayan, Herminia Guadalupe, Rosendo Celebre, Icasiano Patag, Dy Tee, Julio Reyes, Lino Antazo, Brigida Antazo, Eusebio Ducay, Mateo Cilirian, Marcelo Baldivia, Isidoro Aragoncillo, Patrocinio Angeles, and Felipe Tullo.

Q. Did you requisition supplies or foodstuffs from civilians in Binangonan at a time when you were away from Binangonan?
A. Yes, when we were operating in Taytay, Antipolo Sector.

Q. What comprises Taytay and Antipolo Sector?
A. We were attached to the 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st and 2nd Squadron at Taytay Antipolo Sector under Lieutenant Wynn, and Lieutenant Lynch.

Q. What date was that?
A. 26 February up to 15 March 1945.

Q. You said that there were 871 officers and men recognized in the Bayside Regiment. How many men and officers were you actually requisitioning supplies for.
A. More than 1,000.

Q. But you were not responsible for requisitioning food supplies for men and officers stationed in Marikina. How many men and officers were stationed in Marikina for which you were not responsible for requisitioning foodstuffs?
A. I have no knowledge of that.

Q. Approximately how many companies were stationed in Marikina?
A. I cannot give you information about that question. My attention at that time was going around to see people who could give us necessary food supplies.

Q. By the way, were those units stationed in Marikina units of the Bayside Regiment under Colonel Francisco?
A. Yes, under Colonel Francisco.

Q. To what unit of the U. S. Army was the company or companies stationed at Marikina attached during that time?
A. To the 38th Division.

Q. And your unit of which you were responsible in collecting foodstuffs, were attached to what U. S. Army unit?
A. To the 38th Division also.

Q. What was your method of distribution the moment supplies were received or commandeered?
A. They were being distributed to the company commanders.

Q. How many company commanders did you have?
A. We had five company commanders.

Q. How many men and officers did each company have?
A. We had full sized companies, that is, more than 200 men.

Q. This is excluding the unit stationed in Marikina?
A. Yes.

Q. And these more than 1,000 men were all supplied with the supplies commandeered by you?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember having issued receipts for all the foodstuffs you commandeered?
A. I have issued receipts for all the foodstuffs I commandeered during that time.
Q. Immediately after delivery of the foodstuffs taken?
A. At the time the foodstuffs were taken by the men, I issued the receipts.

Q. What was your method of collection? For example, are you assigned some quota of foodstuffs to the civilians? How did you collect? Do you go personally with your men?
A. I go personally with my men.

Q. In cases where you collect more than 50 to 100 cavans of rice, how do you carry those?
A. With the use of the automobile cars.

Q. How many cars did you have at that time?
A. At first I used the car that was being assigned to me. In the month of June 1945, another car was commandeered by Colonel Francisco which was used in carrying these foodstuffs.

Q. Where were the civilians living at that time?
A. Some were living in the barrios, some in the towns.

Q. Where were the Japanese stationed at that time?
A. They were in the hills of Antipolo and Teresa.

Q. Were there any Japanese in Binangonan?
A. No more.

Q. Was that in the period January to September 1945?
A. Yes.

Q. So you were free to go anywhere at that time?
A. Yes.

Q. In the places around Binangonan, were there good roads ?
A. Yes.

// Q. Where did you keep your tires?
A. I dismantled it during Japanese time.

Q. What kind of car did you have?
A. A five passenger Ford sedan.

Q. What were your combat activities at the time you were attached to different U. S. Army units? Did you do some patrolling?
A. Patrolling and mopping up operations.

Q. Did you have any encounter with the enemy in Binangonan or Antipolo?
A. At times we have made encounter with the enemy.

Q. Would you cite the places?
A. Between Taytay and Antipolo.

Q. What about in the vicinity of Binangonan?
A. No encounter.

Q. When you were operating in the areas of Antipolo and Taytay, was that for the period January to September 1945?
A. That was for the period 26 February 1945 to 15 March 1945.

Q. When you were attached to the 8th Cavalry Regiment from February to March 1945, where was your headquarters?
A. At Bangyad, Taytay, Rizal.

Q. Is it very far from Binangonan and Antipolo?
A. Probably from sixteen to eighteen kilometers from Binangonan.

Q. And how many kilometers from Antipolo?
A. About twelve kilometers.

Q. What were the towns very close to Taytay or your headquarters at that time?
A. Cainta.

Q. What more?
A. Angono, Binangonan, Teresa, Morong, Cardona, Jalajala and Antipolo. Jalajala is the farthest. Those are the towns comprising our territorial military activities.

Q. But your headquarters was in Taytay?
A. Yes sir. That was in Barrio Bangyad.

Q. What is the next town to that?
A. Cainta; Angono in the south; Antipolo the third town, Taytay in the middle, Binangonan farther Angono around twelve kilometers.

Q. All your men were then stationed in Taytay?
A. All the 871 or more than 1,000.

Q. Why did you take the trouble of requisitioning food supplies from civilians in Binangonan and Antipolo when you could have requisitioned from civilians in the nearer towns like Cainta or Cardona?
A. I could not requisition from there because we could not find civilians in those towns. They evacuated to Binangonan and other towns.

Q. Do you remember having issued receipts later, not immediately after the commandeering, say a month or three weeks after the commandeering?
A. According to my knowledge of issuing receipts for commandeered supplies, as soon as I commandeered, I issued receipts.

Q. How about Colonel Francisco?
A. Well, I could not make information as to his methods of giving protection to the civilians who gave supplies.

Q. Do you have any records available to show the quantity of foodstuffs you commandeered from January to September 1945?
A. You know sir, (showing record) this is my record and I have here part filled up very recently when I found the receipts from Lino Antazo. At the time I commandeered the supplies, the duplicate copy of those receipts were lost so they were not entered in the book. When they were trying to file claims, these two claimants showed their receipts and I was able to fill up this portion so it was placed there recently. This was what I was doing during that time. As soon as I am off, I entered the commandeered supplies on the book.

Q. Could you submit this as our evidence?
A. Can you not make a copy?

Q. What about the duplicates that you say you copied these from?
A. First time it was attached to the claimant's papers but the investigator who happened to handle the case required the claimants to have the original receipts so they were forced to locate the originals. I submitted the originals. I do not know whether the duplicates were returned to me. I believe I don't have any other records of the duplicates. The only record available in my file is this list of names of civilians from Binangonan and Antipolo and the corresponding quantities of supplies collected which I am herewith submitting. It consists of seven pages.

Q. Do you know Meliton Zapanta?
A. Yes.

Q. What about Crispin Rivera?
A. That is the original owner of the car.

Q. When you were a guerrilla officer, that is from 1942, is that it?
A. Yes sir.

Q. From 1945 do you know of any civilians in Binangonan who were able to retain their cars and trucks from being captured by the Japanese?
A. Yes sir.

Q. Approximately, how many civilians were there?
A. Shall I name with the car that they retained? Domingo Bautista, two International trucks; Victoriano Sapimano, he is our first lieutenant, automobile Chrysler sedan; Miguel Manuson, one automobile Maxwell; Cirilo Balato, truck Studebaker; I don't know the car of one who evacuated from Cavite; two automobiles Ford and mine.

Q. How did the civilians shield their cars?
A. I believe they have done the same thing as what I have done - dismantled the principal parts and kept it very well.

Q. When did you begin possessing this car which you are claiming for hire?

A. In 1943 in the month of August if I am not mistaken.

Q. From whom did you buy the car?
A. To Mr. Dy Tee.

Q. When you bought the car from Mr. Dy Tee, were you very sure that the car was owned by Dy Tee?
A. All I know is that he bought the car from Cardona.

Q. When you bought the car in 1943 from Dy Tee, why did you not register it in the Public Works?
A. Because I wanted to hide it from the Japanese. When I bought it it was kept in the garage.

Q. Who kept it?
A. The Chinese. When the Chinese bought the car, he kept it and he resold it to me and when I bought it, I dismantled the parts of the car and kept them. I did not intend to register it neither to use it because I did not want the car to be commandeered by the Japanese.
Q. Who dismantled the car? Are you a mechanic?
A. I hired a mechanic.

Q. What is the name of the mechanic?
A. Simproso Servo.

Q. Is he from Binangonan? Would you request him to come here?
A. Yes but he died already during the liberation.

Q. Who was the mechanic who put the spare parts in order and have the car in good running condition in 1945 when you used it in the Bayside Regiment?
A. It was the same fellow.

Q. Approximately, how many cars were being used by the Bayside Regiment during the days of operation in Binangonan?
A. In the early part, we were using the automobile Ford. Later on, Colonel Francisco was able to get another car. But that car was being used by the members of the staff in hauling the supplies.

Q. In carrying the supplies from Binangonan to Taytay sectors, your headquarters, did you use the car?
A. Yes sir.

Q. Passing the highway along the main road?
A. Yes.

Q. Were there no Japanese there?
A. No more Japanese. They retreated right away.

Q. Do you remember the exact month and date when you first used the car in hauling supplies from Binangonan?
A. February 27 I believe, when we first made a survey.

Q. From that date, did you continuously use the car?
A. Yes and if I am not the one using, Colonel Francisco.

Q. Do you know how to drive?
A. No but I had a chauffeur.

Q. Is that chauffeur dead?
A. No.

Q. In hauling supplies from Binangonan to Taytay to your headquarters, did you personally ride in the car?
A. Sometimes I did not ride. Sometimes, when I had important matters to bring to Colonel Francisco, I go with the supplies.

Q. Where was Mr. Dy Tee living, in Binangonan?
A. In Binangonan, right in the town. He has a big store there now.

Q. What about before the war?
A. Yes, he had a big store.

Q. In Binangonan, were there not Japanese stationed in 1944 and 1943?
A. There were.

Q. How many?
A. About 100 at the Rizal Cement Factory. Some were civilian employees and others were Japanese Army soldiers.

Q. Where were they stationed in the poblacion, is it very near the Dy Tee Store?
A. Very far, they are at Rizal Cement Factory.

Q. Do you mean they operated the factory?
A. Yes.

Q. Were there many civilians employed in the factory?
A. Many.

Q. How did Dy Tee keep the car in the presence of Japanese, civilians, and Filipino spies?
A. In our town there were no Filipino spies. At the moment we detected Filipinos who were spies with the Japanese, they were being killed.

Q. When you bought the car from Dy Tee, did you visit the garage where it was kept?
A. Yes sir.

Q. What was the condition of the place? Was it in a safe place or was it in a visible site?
A. It was at the back of the estante in his store. That is where the car was placed.

Q. Were there any Japanese visiting the store of Dy Tee?
A. Sometimes, they were buying something but they were not frequently going to town.

Q. How did Dy Tee acquire the car from a fellow in ~~Laguna?~~ Cardona
A. I believe he bought it from that fellow.

Q. Do you know the year when he bought it?
A. I believe the same year in 1943 if I am not mistaken.

Q. If it was in the same year, do you think the car was transported from Cardona to Binangonan?
A. Yes. That is only very near, about six kilometers.

Q. Do you have any knowledge of the transaction of the car in question between the fellow from Cardona and Dy Tee?

A. My knowledge is he bought it from the fellow in Cardona and I have even seen the written transaction regarding the payment for the car.

Q. But you are sure that the car was not registered in any branch in Rizal at that time?
A. I believe it was registered by the fellow in Cardona but when Dy Tee bought it, he did not register it and when I got it I did not register it also.

Q. Would you give a brief detail as to the incident of the buying of the car from Dy Tee specifying the date and the time and place when such car was purchased from Dy Tee?
A. According to Dy Tee, he did not intend to sell the car but because he was robbed by a Makapili, his money, his rice and his properties were being taken by the Makapilis, he planned to sell the car so that he can get along with the high cost of living during that time. And because he is really known to me, even during pre-war time, he asked me whether I was interested to buy the car.

Q. Where were you hiding at that time? Were you with the populace in Binangonan?
A. I did not hide because I was in charge of the supplies.

Q. You mean you were not afraid in going from one place to another?
A. The Japanese did not have any idea that I am a guerrilla, because I am always careful of my activities.

Q. When did Dy Tee sell that car to you?
A. About August 1943, probably end of August or 25 Aug. 1943.

Q. How did Dy Tee contact you at that time?
A. I was passing one time and he called me.

Q. Where did you meet him at that time?
A. At his house. He told me, are you interested to buy my car?

Q. Did you have any companions?
A. That Flores and Napoleon Antazo.

Q. You said the actual conversation made between you and Dy Tee was in August 1945. When was the contract consumated?
A. In August.

Q. You mean the transaction occurred right on the spot?
A. When he told me, probably three days passed.

Q. Did you bring the two witnesses when the transaction was made?
A. Yes. I called them.

Q. Where did you dismantle the car? Did you call for the mechanic?
A. At the time I paid for the car, I at once got around six men so that the car will be hauled to our place and then I put the car in a place where the Japanese could not see it and when it arrived there, the principal parts were dismantled.

Q. Was the car in running condition when you bought it?
A. It was but there was no gasoline.

Q. What time of day did you haul the car?
A. Noon - Around 11:00 oclock.

Q. Where was you house located at that time?
A. Poblacion.

Q. Is it the Eastern or Western part of the town?
A. It was in the central part of the town.

Q. Where was the Japanese garrison? How far was the Rizal Cement factory from your house?
A. About 400 meters.

Q. Were there no other Kenpetai stations?
A. None.

Q. And you pushed your car at noon the day following the transaction with Dy Tee?
A. Yes sir.

Q. Where did you hide your car in your house when it was pushed by six men?
A. At the back of my house. We covered it.

Q. When did you dismantle the car?
A. At the time I got it at the house.

Q. What time of day did you have it dismantled?
A. At the time it was already placed in a safe place, I tell somebody to call Servo.

Q. Where did you keep the dismantled parts?
A. Underground in a box at the yard. Also the tires.

Q. You had it fixed in good running condition in 1945 that is a year after when you were putting the car and the dismantled parts in running condition, were the Japanese already away from Binangonan?
A. Yes sir.

Q. Where were the Americans?
A. They were in Angono.

Q. When you were hiding these spare parts of your car, it took you a lot of time digging up.
A. Oh, very easy because the same six men I hired did the work.

Q. What time of day was that?
A. In the afternoon.

Q. In a place 400 meters away from the Japanese.
A. Yes.

Q. What was the activities of the Japanese?
A. They are just in one place. When somebody is passing by I see if they have pass.

Q. Were there many officers hiding in Binangonan at that time?
A. They were in the mountain. They come to town sometimes but they did not stay.

Q. Do you mean to say that far back in 1943 when the Japanese were there, you also commandeered supplies from the civilians?

A. Yes sir. I also commandeered.

Q. When was your unit recognized?
A. It was recognized 9 January 1945.

Q. What were the activities of your men of the Bayside Regiment in 1942?
A. Hauling and some are called for combat operation.

Q. Were there encounters between the Bayside Regiment and the Japanese in 1942?
A. There were several. In going to the quarry of Rizal Cement factory, they ambushed three Japanese. They also ambushed five Japanese naval officers making pleasure trip to Laguna Bay.

Q. Were these men who ambushed Japanese men of the Bayside Regiment?
A. Yes.

Q. Were there no confiscations made by the Japanese?
A. They did not know if they were of the Bayside Regiment. But they made "zona" or search from time to time.

Q. You were not included in that?
A. I was not selected by the Japanese as suspected as guerrilla but many of our men were.

Q. You were known as a regimental supply officer of the Bayside Regiment. You were known as the officer who went from one place to another trying to collect foodstuffs for the men. The mayor of the town knew that also?
A. My name that time was "Never Mind."

Q. And they did not know the personality of Never Mind?
A. Yes.

Q. But the mayor knew that?
A. Yes, but he will not reveal because he was also a guerrilla. Although we ambushed several Japanese, our town was peaceful because in our town nobody was squealing.

Q. Did you consummate the contract with Colonel Francisco as regards to the use of your car?
A. Yes sir.

Q. You remember the terms of the contract. Was there a stipulation?
A. He told me that he was going to hire the car as long as the outfit needs it at ₱20.00 a day.

Q. Was that contract witnessed?
A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you submit that contract with your claim?
A. Yes sir.

Q. Where did you get your oil at the time you were using your car?
A. Colonel Francisco was making the requisition for gasoline and oil. According to what he told me, he was able to requisition gasoline and oil but not trucks and jeeps.

Q. Where was he able to requisition those?
A. From an Army unit in Bangyad.

Q. Did the U. S. Army unit know you had a car?
A. Yes. Colonel Francisco was even invited by an American officer in order to point out an objective in the Yamashita Line of defense. In making contact with the officers he was using the car.

Q. You know the exclusive date the car was used by the Bayside Regiment?
A. From February 27, 1945 to September 26, 1945.

Q. When was the Bayside Regiment released from attachment by the U. S. Army unit?
A. September 27, 1945 at Binangonan, Rizal.

Q. What was the last activity that you had with the U. S. Army unit in Binangonan?
A. That was mopping up operations.

Q. What was the date?
A. August to September 1945.

Q. When was your unit deactivated?
A. 27 September 1945.

Q. After the mopping up operations in September 1945, you were all stationed in one place in Binangonan for deactivation?
A. We were in miscellaneous groups already.

Q. After the mopping up operations, when you were ready for processing, you were in Binangonan?
A. Yes sir.

Q. Where were you processed?
A. In Binangonan.

Q. How many days did it take you to be processed by the U. S. Army Unit?
A. I believe more than two weeks.

Q. When you were stationed in Binangonan waiting for deactivation, who fed your men?
A. We. We even fed the processing team.

Q. So you continuously made requisitions?
A. Yes sir.

Q. To what Army unit did the processing team come from?
A. I believe from the 38th Army Division.

Q. Were they Americans or Filipinos?
A. Americans and Filipinos.

Q. Was there any U. S. Army unit in Binangonan?
A. Only the processing unit purposely to process. They brought their rations but the Filipinos were not used to eat American rations and they asked me rice and kandule.

Q. Did you continuously requisition supplies and foodstuffs even when there was no direct order from your Commanding Officer?

A. All my commandeering of supplies were ordered by my Commanding Officer.

Q. Did you have a list of the prospective civilians from where you got your foodstuffs?
A. That is the only list.

Q. What about outside of Binangonan and Antipolo. Did you not requisition supplies there?
A. I could not because most of the civilians in Taytay and Cainta were not there.

Q. And you did not requisition supplies from civilians and natives of other towns who evacuated in Binangonan? You told me civilians evacuated to Binangonan and Antipolo.
A. I remember I commandeered a car from Senator Mabanag who evacuated in Binangonan.

Q. Did he claim for that car already?
A. I do not know but it is here. That falls under Isidro Argoncillo, a Plymouth sedan, very new.

Q. So you cannot estimate the number of offices and men in Taytay?
A. I can~~not~~ estimate that. You know our strength is more than 1,000. Colonel Francisco ~~is~~ and me were the ones directly responsible giving supplies. The real strength of the Bayside Regiment is 2,400 among which only 871 were recognized.

Q. Have you anything more to say about this?
A. How about that Mr. Julio Reyes? He received letter and told me to come up?

Done this 29th day of November 1947 at Headquarters, Claims Service, PHILRYCOM, APO 707, located at P.U. site.

Nicanor V. Maycacayan
NICANOR V. MAYCACAYAN

I certify that the foregoing statement was made before me by the party signing the same voluntarily this 29th day of November 1947.

Anastacio Anteola
ANASTACIO ANTEOLA
Claims Investigator

15 copies each
AS

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FORCES
MARKING'S -FIL.- AMERICANS
AQUINO'S COMBAT UNIT
(STATION IN BINANGONAN)

March 12, 1945.

SUBJECT: TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENT

TO : MAJOR NICANOR MICAGAYAN
" FAUSTINO ANTIPORDA

Your are hereby temporarilly assigned as Supply Officers to take charge of the Marking's Guerrilla Forces stationed in the town of Binangonan, Rizal.

BY ORDER OR:

/s/ F. L. Aquino
/t/ F. L. AQUINO
COL. USPIF

APPROVED BY:

/s/ Illegible
t/ COL. L. PENERANDA
POST COMMANDER

(HANDWRITTEN)

Pabling & Abuyog, must

be supplied with rice.

/s/ Illegible

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Anastacio Anteola
ANASTACIO ANTEOLA
Claims Investigator

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
RIZAL EASTERN LAGUNA COMMAND
BAYSIDE REGIMENT

Feb. 14, 1945

SUBJECT: ORDER
TO: MAJ. N. NEVER MIND

You are hereby given full power to commandeer supplies of any form whatsoever within the Bayside Regiment, that is from Cainta to Talim Island. Remember that racketeering is punishable by law. You are the main authority to issue orders to all Batt. Supply Officers of the Regiment. I will issue Warrant of arrest to any one ignoring your orders.

By order:

/s/ Felix J. Arriola
/t/ FELIX J. ARRIOLA
Actg. C.O., Bayside
F. A. C.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Anastacio Anteola
ANASTACIO ANTEOLA
Claims Investigator

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FORCES
HQS: MARKING'S --FIL-AMERICANS

24 November 1944

SUBJECT: IDENTIFICATION
TO: : ALLIED TASK FORCES

The bearer is NICANOR MAYCACAYAN, of the Bayside Regiment holding the rank of Major, USPIF, with men available for whatever service they can render. Among the special services he and his men can offer you are labor, guide, police and housing.

They have been loyal, some have been under fire with the guerrilla combat units in the hills, most "under fire" when Japs "goned" them and they took it without breaking.

I wish to welcome you and commend my men to whatever service asked them.

/s/ Marcos V. Agustin
/t/ MARCOS V. AGUSTIN
Commanding

THUMBPRINT OF HOLDER

N. M.

EAGLE

SIGNATURE OF HOLDER

/s/ Nicanor Maycacayan
/t/ NICANOR MAYCACAYAN

ATTESTED:

/s/ Francisco C. Francisco
/t/ FRANCISCO C. FRANCISCO
COLONEL, USPIF
Regimental Commander

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Anastacio Anteola
ANASTACIO ANTEOLA
Claims Investigator

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE ISLAND FORCES
RIZAL EASTERN LAGUNA COMMAND
MARKINGS FIL-AMERICANS
Bayside Regiment

2 March 1945

SUBJECT: ORDER
TO : MAJOR MAYCACAYAN

Your a re hereby ordered to collect aids and supplies of any form anywhere for use of this outfit directly working with the United States Forces. The U. S. Task Forces is willing to pay for wahtever supplies particularly clean rice for the use of this outfit at Taytay.

GET ANY MOTOR CAR FROM ANY OF THE OFFICERS BELONGING TO THE BAYSIDE REGIMENT FOR YOUR USE. THE BOYS ARE GETTING HUNGRY. MOST OF THE TIME THE BOYS ARE OUT WITHOUT ANY MEAL. YOU MUST UNDERSTAND THAT. THE BOYS ARE EXPECTING TO MUCH FROM YOU AND FOR THAT MATTER YOU ARE EXPECTED TO WORK HARD.

/s/ Felix H. Arriola
/t/ FELIX H. ARRIOLA
Lt. Col. USPIF
Regimenta l Adjutant
F.A.C.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Anastacio Antecola
ANASTACIO ANTECOLA
Claims Investigator

4

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
: S.S.
CITY OF MANILA)

A F F I D A V I T

I, FRANCISCO C. FRANCISCO, of legal age, widower, Filipino citizen and with postal address in the municipality of Teresa, Rizal, after having been duly sworn to in accordance with law, do hereby depose and say:

That I was formerly a Lieutenant Colonel in the Philippine Army with ASN 0-48419, in command of the Bayside Regiment;

That from 8 January 1945 till the middle of February, we were operating at the McKinley-Pasig and Tagig sectors, attached to a unit of the 8th Cavalry Division under a certain Capt. Morgan;

That about the middle of February 1945 to the 6th of March 1945, we operated at Taytay-Antipolo sector attached to the 8th Cav. Regt., 1st and 2nd Squadrons, under Lt. Winn and Lt. Lynch; that from 6 March 1945 to 10 May 1945, we were attached to the 43rd Division, MP Command, under Maj. James Cogswall; that from 10 May 1945 to about the middle of August 1945 we operated at Marikina attached to the 38th Division; that from the middle of August to 26 September 1945, we were at our headquarters at Binangonan, Rizal, waiting for deactivation orders.

That on 26 September 1945, the Bayside Regiment was deactivated.

That we were given canned rations only when we were attached to the 8th Cav. Regt.; that we were given as far as I can remember 10 sacks of rice, 1 big can of coffee, 1 box of milk and 1 sack of sugar when we were operating with the 43rd Division.

That for the rest of the time with the exception of the above periods we were forced to requisition all our foodstuffs from civilians; that besides myself, the only authorized procurement officers in the regiment were the Regimental S-4, Capt. Nicanor V. Maycacayan and at times Lt. Marciano Garovillas and Lt. Marcelino Santiago.

A F F I D A V I T

I, FRANCISCO C. FRANCISCO, of legal age, widower, Filipino citizen and with postal address in the municipality of Tarlac, Tarlac, after having been duly sworn to in accordance with law, do hereby depose and say:

That I was formerly a Lieutenant Colonel in the Philippine Army with APO 7-Daily, in command of the Bayalis Regiment;

That from 6 January 1945 till the middle of February, we were operating at the Montalban-Pasig and Pasig sectors, attached to a unit of the 6th Cavalry Division under a certain Capt. Thompson;

That about the middle of February 1945 to the 6th of March 1945, we operated at Taytay-Antipolo sector attached to the 6th Cav. Regt., 1st and 2nd Squadrons, under Lt. Ulam and Lt. Lynch; that from 6 March 1945 to 10 May 1945, we were attached to the 42nd Division, AP Command, under Maj. Ramos Gonzaeli; that from 10 May 1945 to about the middle of August 1945 we operated at Bulacan attached to the 35th Division; that from the middle of August to 20 September 1945, we were at our headquarters at Binangonan, Rizal, waiting for deactivation orders.

That on 20 September 1945, the Bayalis Regiment was deactivated.

That we were given cannot rations only when we were attached to the 6th Cav. Regt.; that we were given as far as I can remember 10 sacks of rice, 1 big can of coffee, 1 box of milk and 1 sack of sugar when we were operating with the 42nd Division.

That for the most of the time with the exception of the above period we were forced to requisition all our foodstuffs from civilians; that Bayalis already, the only authorized procurement officers in the regiment were the Regimental S-4, Capt. Simeon V. Torreyanza and at times Lt. Antonio Gorostiza and Lt. Teofilo Santiago.

That all the commandeered foods were brought to the Headquarters and that I have knowledge of all such commandeering and I gave the orders myself for disbursing the goods equally among the companies; that I told the commandeering officers to make a consolidated list of all the properties they commandeered, however, I do no actually know whether such list existed.

That no report of the aggregate value of the commandeered properties was submitted to the American units we operated with; that there were times when we had to borrow cash from certain civilians to pay for foodstuffs commandeered, the individuals owning the foodstuffs then signed receipts which I retained and which show they were paid.

That as the Regimental commander of the Bayside Regiment, I took full responsibility of requisitioning rations for my men from 9 January to 26 September 1945.

That I had actually 2,400 men in my unit to provision, only 871 men were recognized.

That the only time I prepared daily strength report for my regiment was when I was operating with the 8th Cav. Regt., and at no other time was strength report submitted to any other unit.

Further deponent sayeth not.

FRANCISCO C. FRANCISCO

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of Oct 1947 at Manila.

RODOLFO M. PASCUA
1st Lt., CAC
Claims Investigator

That all the commandeered foods were brought to the headquarters and that I have knowledge of all such commandeering and I gave the orders myself for distributing the goods equally among the companies; that I told the commandeering officers who a consolidated list of all the properties they commandeered, however, I do so actually know whether such list exists.

That no report of the aggregate value of the commandeered properties was submitted to the American units we operated with; that there were times when we had to borrow cash from certain civilians to pay for foodstuffs commandeered, the individuals owning the foodstuffs then signed receipts which I retained and which show they were paid.

That as the Regimental commander of the Bataan Regiment, I took full responsibility of requisitioning rations for my men from 9 January to 26 December 1941.

That I had actually 1,500 men in my unit to provision, only 971 men were recognized.

That the only time I prepared daily strength reports for my regiment was when I was operating with the 6th Div. Hqs., and at no other time was strength report submitted to any other unit.

Further deponent saith not.

[illegible]
PRUDENCIO G. PANGILINAN

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ____ day of _____ 1947 at Manila.

[illegible]
Lt Col., GSC
Claims Investigator

STATEMENT

I, Francisco C. Francisco, formerly Commanding Officer of the Bayside Regiment, Fil-American Troops, of legal age, ~~widower~~, and resident of Teresa, Rizal, hereby declare under oath that the answers made hereunder to questions propounded by investigators are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Q. Were you the overall commander of the Bayside Regiment, Marking's Fil-American Troops?
A. Yes.

Q. Where did you operate in the early part of 1945?
A. Taytay, Antipolo Sector from 28 Feb. 1945 to 10 March 1945 Regimental Territory at Mckenley & Taguig - January & February 1945. 11 Mar. 1945 to 26 Sept. 1945 Antono, Binangonan, Talim Island & Jala-jala.
Q. How many officers and men composed your unit in that sector?
A. 3,600 officers and men.

Q. Were you attached to an American unit during these operations?
A. Yes, from February to March 1945, we were attached to the 8th Cavalry Regiment; March to May 1945 to the 43rd Division; May to August 1945 to the 38th Infantry Division; and August to September to the 243rd Infantry Regiment of the 6th Army Corps.

Q. During your attachment to these various units of the U. S. Army, were you supplied with rations and clothing?
A. We were supplied by the 8th Cavalry Regiment during during lunch time only. We were not supplied with rations by the 30th, 43rd and 243rd Infantry Divisions.

Q. Were there no headquarters of these American units to whom you were attached stationed near Taytay and Antipolo Sector where your officers and men were operating?
A. Yes, there was under Major Cogswall, composing of 12 men. They stayed in Taytay and later on transferred to Morong, Rizal.

Q. Did you not receive supplies from Major Cogswall?
A. No.

Q. Is it not true that you were under Colonel Marking during that time?
A. I admit my unit is under him. In fact, I took my oath under Colonel Marking when I was inducted into the Army, but in 1945 when we were attached to the U. S. Army we had no contact with Colonel Marking and the officer from whom I got orders was Major Cogswall.

Q. In 1945 did you not receive orders to commandeer supplies from Colonel Marking?
A. No more. I contacted Colonel Marking in 1942, 1943 and 1944 and received orders from him during those years but in 1945, we could not contact him because his headquarters was near the Yamashita Line.

Q. Is it not true that Colonel Marking visited your headquarters in Taytay in 1945?
A. Only once and that was the time when we were attached to the 8th Cavalry Regiment.

Q. Did you not receive orders from Colonel Marking not to commandeer supplies in 1945?
A. I did not. I commandeered supplies of my own volition as commanding officer of a unit to feed my men.

Q. Have you not been issued liberty bonds by Colonel Marking?
A. Yes, in 1944 but not in 1945.

Q. What's the appearance of this liberty bond, would you describe?
A. It is in typewritten form signed by Colonel Yay and Colonel Marking with their corresponding thumb marks.

Q. How many liberty bonds were received by you?
A. Around 24 pieces.

Q. How much amount is embodied in each liberty bond?
A. ₱1,000 in Japanese currency.

Q. Were these liberty bonds sold by you?
A. These were used to purchase supplies in 1944.

Q. Do you remember having issued a contract in favor of Major Nicanor Maycacayan?
A. Yes.

Q. What was this contract about?
A. It is for the hire of his car for the use of the staff of our regiment during the operation.

Q. Do you remember the stipulations in the contract?
A. It was for hire to use this car by the general staff of my regiment and to pay ₱20 a day until it was returned to the owner.

Q. Do you remember the dates when this contract was executed?
A. I am not sure now of the exact date but it was during the operation in 1945.

Q. Was there a witness to this contract?
A. There was. I do not remember now the name.

Q. What kind of activities if any did you have in 1945?
A. Combat activities and civilian security guards.

Q. Did you know if this car was owned by Nicanor Maycacayan and that it was registered by him?
A. I do not know if it was registered by Major Maycacayan but I know he bought the car from a Chinaman in Binangonan.

Q. Do you know the name of the Chinaman?
A. I do not know him.

Q. When you hired this car, did you get it personally from the house of Maycacayan in Binangonan?
A. No. Major Maycacayan brought it to my headquarters.

Q. Do you know the number of houses in Binangonan which were rented by the Bayside Regiment?
A. There were houses in Binangonan which I and my officers rented during our operation in 1945 and at the time when we were attached to the U. S. Army units.

Q. Is it not true that you and your men were housed in a school building in a barrio in Taytay during the operation?
A. Most of my men and officers were there but some officers and I with some men occupied houses in Binangonan.

Q. Where was the place in Taytay were your officers and men housed?
A. At the school building and surrounding houses in Bangyad.

Q. How far is Bangyad from Binangonan?
A. About 4 miles.

Q. What's the necessity of staying in Binangonan occupying houses thereat when most of your men and officers were in Bangyad?
A. We had combat activities and we were following up the advanced artillery unit of the U. S. Army.

Q. Were these officers and men who occupied the houses in Binangonan recognized?
A. All the officers including myself who occupied these houses were recognized although some of these men were not. I occupied the biggest house there.

Q. What about that orders which you received from Colonel Marking to commandeer supplies, were they written?
A. They were verbal but in the years 1942, 1943, 1944. In 1945, we received no orders from him because we were then operating under American Army units.

Q. Did you issue receipts in 1942, 1943 and 1944 for foodstuffs commandeered?
A. No because the civilians were afraid to hold them.

Q. Did you keep records of your commandeerings in 1942, 1943 and 1944?
A. I do not have complete records but I have some in my possession.

Q. Can you bring them here?
A. I will try.

Q. Was the recognition of your unit set back?
A. Yes, to May 1942.

Q. When did you join Colonel Marking?
A. In 1942, I took my oath under him.

Q. When was the Bayside Regiment organized?
A. It was in the early part of 1943 under Filemon Aquino but when Filemon Aquino was transferred to headquarters as staff member, I was ordered by Colonel Marking to command the regiment.

Q. How many men composed the Bayside Regiment in 1943?
A. 3,600 men.

Q. You remember the name of the civilians from whom you commandeered supplies and issued receipts therefor?
A. No, I cannot remember.

Q. Who were the officers of the regiment whom you authorized to commandeer supplies?
A. Lieutenant Marciano Gurravillas and Capt. Lamberto San Esteban in 1942, 1943 and 1944. In November 1944, these officers were replaced by Major Nicanor Maycacayan who was then designated as our battalion supply officer.

Q. In 1945, did you issue receipts for supplies commandeered?
A. I issued some.

Q. Did you not issue receipts in 1946 or 1947 for supplies commandeered in 1945?
A. No. If I know that I commandeered supplies from a civilian but forgot to issue receipts at the time of the commandeering, I execute an affidavit to that effect but I never issue new receipts.

Q. Do you remember the foodstuff you got from Tomas Anore?
A. Rice and carabao. I do not know the exact quantity.

Q. Did you issue receipts to Tomas Anore?
A. If I remember right, yes. I commandeered these supplies when we were in Darangan.

Q. Were you not receiving supplies from the U. S. Army then?
A. Only for lunch time from the 8th Cavalry.

Q. Do you remember having received these supplies from Tomas Anore?
A. I contacted Tomas Anore myself and when he had consented to give supplies for my men I sent some of my men to carry the foodstuffs from him.

Q. How many times did you send your men to get supplies from Anore?
A. I do not remember.

Q. Would you name the persons whom you contacted and who contributed supplies to your unit?
A. Francisco Anore, Tomas Anore, Castor Cenedoza.

Q. Approximately, how many number of cavans of palay did you get from Tomas Anore?
A. I cannot remember although I know I got from civilians as many as fifty cavanes or more of palay.

Q. Do you have any records of commandeerings in 1945?
A. I do not have.

Q. Do you know Isidro Victorio?
A. Yes. He is a big ranch owner of Pasig, Rizal.

Q. Did you commandeer heads of cattle from Isidro Victorio?
A. Yes.

Q. Did you issue receipts to him?
A. I had an agreement with him to supply my unit with the heads of cattle from his ranch and to give my men cows whenever I send them to him.

Q. How many heads of cattle did your men get from Isidro Victorio, do you know?
A. Around fifty heads but not more than sixty. There is one thing I can remember is I would like to tell you. You know I was forced to give advance payment to some of these civilians from whom I commandeered supplies because I know that they will be reimbursed by the U. S. Army. These civilians were insistent on having money from me which I did not deny to give. At present, I am indebted from one Eulogio Rodriguez for ₱15,000 from whom I got a loan to satisfy some of these claimants.

Q. When did you pay some of these claimants?
A. Just after the operation.

Q. Does Colonel Marking know about this?
A. These commandeerings in 1945, Colonel Marking does not know because he did not operate with us at that time. He maintained a separate headquarters in the mountains. In fact, we contacted the Americans earlier than Colonel Marking and we operated with the Americans independently from Marking's unit.

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Q. Do you know if Major Maycacayan had a record of commandeerings made?
A. Yes. I still remember he has.

Q. Do you know if Major Maycacayan issued receipts in all his commandeerings?
A. I think he has because I told him that I cannot answer for any of the supplies commandeered by him.

Q. How were these commandeered supplies disposed of?
A. They were distributed among the company commanders for the use of their men.

Q. How far were you from Colonel Marking during the period you were attached to the American Army units?
A. About ten miles away. He was in the mountains in Antipolo when we were in Darangan, but we were operating independently. We were the ones who contacted first Major Miller of the U. S. Army, the representative of the SWPA sent to the mountains from Australia.

Q. But you were with him in 1942, 1943 and 1944 and you were receiving orders from him during those years. Is it not true that you were under Colonel Marking in 1945 and that you were also receiving orders from him during that year?
A. I admit that I am under Colonel Marking that my unit was organized under him but in 1945 we were attached to American Army units and operated independently with the Americans. We did not receive orders nor were able to contact Colonel Marking at that time.

FRANCISCO C. FRANCISCO

I certify that the foregoing statement was made by the party signing the same voluntarily before me this 18th day of December 1947.

Anastacio Anteola
ANASTACIO ANTEOLA
Certifying Claims Investigator

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
MUNICIPALITY OF BINANGONAN) SS.
PROVINCE OF RIZAL)
x - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x)

AFFIDAVIT

I, FRANCISCO C. FRANCISCO, of legal age, widower, Filipino citizen with Postal address in the Municipality of Teresa, Province of Rizal, after having been duly sworn to in accordance with law do hereby depose and state:

That, I was formerly a Lt. Colonel in the Philippine Army with ASN-O-48419. That, I command/commanded the Bayside Regiment Marking's Fil-American Troops recognized 9 January to 26 September 1945 with the strength of 871 officers and enlisted men as per ltr. Hq. AFWESPAC, file GSCPG-PI, dtd 16 November 1945:

That, the houses of the following names listed below was used by the Bayside Regiment as Officers and enlisted men quarters from March 1945 to August 1945 inclusive with corresponding amount.

Patricio Lacostales	----------	₱ 300.00
Pedro Perpetua	----------	300.00
Hilario Orquina	----------	360.00
Marta Cebanico	----------	360.00
Maximo Cervo	----------	300.00
Ricardo Balajadia	----------	360.00
Felicidad de Martinez	----------	720.00

That, we have agreed to pay them under the rate above quoted.

That, no payment has been issued as a partial or total settlement for the above amount.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 11th day of June 1947 at , Rizal.

a/ Francisco C. Francisco
t/ FRANCISCO C. FRANCISCO
Lt. Colonel, Inf. PA, ASN-048419
Commanding, Bayside Regiment

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 11th day of June, 1947 at Binangonan, Rizal. Affiant exhibited to me his Res. Cert. No. A. 1911246, issued on January 9, 1947 at Teresa.

a/ Apronieno B. Maravilla
t/ APRONIANO B. MARAVILLA
NOTARY PUBLIC - My commission expires December 31, 1948.

(NOTARIAL SEAL)

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CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Antonio A. Gabel
ANTONIO A. GABEL
Claims Investigator

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES:
: S.S.
QUEZON CITY :

A F F I D A V I T

I, Francisco C. Francisco, of legal age, widower, Filipino citizen with Postal address in the Municipality of Teresa, Province of Rizal, after having been duly sworn to in accordance with law do hereby depose and state:

That, I was formerly a Lt. Colonel in the Philippine Army with ASN-0-48419. That, I command/commanded the Bayside Regiment Marking's Fil-American Troops recognized 9 January to 26 September 1945 with the strength of 871 officers and enlisted men as per ltr HQ, AFWESPAC, file GSCPG-PI, dtd 16 November 1945;

That sometime during the latter part of February 1945 when the Bayside Regiment of which I am the commanding officer was attached to the 43rd Division, it was necessary to get a number of houses in Darangan, Binangonan, Rizal for quarters of officers and enlisted men under my command. Arrangements were made with owners of a number of houses whereby the officers and enlisted men would use the same as quarters. The owner or owners of houses which were occupied by the Bayside Regiment were requested to move to other places so that personnel and enlisted men would have free access and movements in the said houses. I cannot recall the dates in March 1945 when the houses of respective owners were occupied;

That prior to the actual occupation of the houses some of the owners were notified that they would be paid at a future date by the US Army. There were, however, some owners who were not actually promised payment but they were made to understand that in the occupancy of their houses they would be compensated in one way or another;

That I have examined the claims of Patricio Lacuestales, Pedro Perpetua, Catalino Orquina, Marta Cebanico, Maximo Cervo, Ricardo Balajadia, Felicidad de Martinez, and that I certify that the amounts they are claiming are just and reasonable; that the said amounts that they are trying to collect were recommended by me to them as per rental of the houses they wanted;

That no receipts were issued to any of the owners; that no payment was ever made to owners by the Bayside Regiment Headquarters; that the houses of the above claimants were used by the Bayside Regiment from March 1945 to August 1945.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I sign this 17th day of November, 1947 at Claims Service, PHILRYCOM, APO 707.

FRANCISCO C. FRANCISCO
Lt. Colonel, Inf. PA, ASN-048419
Commanding, Bayside Regiment

I certify that the foregoing statement was made by the party signing the same voluntarily before me this 17th day of November 1947 at Claims Service, PHILRYCOM, APO 707.

ANTONIO A. GAHOL
Claims Investigator

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CERTIFICATE

The undersigned claims investigator contacted Lt. P. G. Breeze, Guerrilla Affairs Division, PHILRYCOM, Camp Rizal, on 23 September 1947, and was permitted access to all the available records of the Bayside Regiment. Transcription of the records not being permitted by Guerrilla Affairs, this certificate is presented in lieu of certified copies of the documents.

Investigation for recognition of the Bayside Regiment by Training Team "D", AFWESPAC, under Capt. Huebsch, T/Sgt Bermacki and T/Sgt Victorio was conducted at the Headquarters of the regiment at Dangaran, Binangonan, Rizal, in 1945. These facts appear on the GAD Form #I:

Name of Unit: Bayside Regiment

Name of Overall Command: Markings Fil-American Troops

Name of Overall Commander: Marking Agustin

Name of Commanding Officer: Francisco C. Francisco

Name of Using Unit: 8th Cavalry, 43rd Division, U. S. A.

Authority for Organization: Marking Agustin

Date Organized: April 1942

Strength, Officers and EM: 1942 - 3,000 1943 - 3,000
1944 - 3,000 1945 - 3,000

Activities: Combat

Method of Procurement of Supplies in Local Areas: Amount Purchased - (blank); Amount Donated - all receipted

Presented for recognition are rolls of officers and men for a regimental headquarters, six battalions and a regimental hospital unit all totaling about 3,000 men. Only the 1st Battalion with 871 officers and men was recommended for recognition and did become recognized by AFWESPAC (Letter 16 Nov 1945 signed by John J. Pepas, Assistant Adjutant General).

From an undated letter captioned, "To whom it may concern", Capt. M. F. Sterns, 8th Cavalry, 2nd Brigade, 43rd Division, the following facts are quoted:

Item 29

"Effective 25 February 1945 to 10 March 1945 the 8th Cavalry, 2nd Brigade employed 300 men of the Bayside Regiment stationed at Taytay, Rizal.

Work Done:

1. Labor
2. Mopping operations behind the lines
3. Guides
4. Convoy for unarmed laborers carrying supplies to the front lines.

Guerrillas were not compensated for the service rendered. However rations are supplied daily for the maintenance of the 300 men in their headquarters. The men served loyally."

In a letter report of Lt. Col. Felix J. Arriola, Executive Officer of the Bayside Regiment, and addressed to Col. Marking Agustin, dated 6 March 1945, he admits: that 300 men were used daily by Lieutenants Winn and Lynch and Capt. Sterna; that Capt. Sterna was responsible for the rations of the men.

An undated letter written in longhand (the regiment was attached to the 192nd FA, 3 to 23 May 1945) is quoted in full:

"FIRST BATTALION GUERRILLAS ATTACHED
103rd Infantry, APO c/o San Francisco

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that Col. Francisco Francisco of the Marking's Guerrillas attached to 192nd FA is authorized by this headquarters to take out of Antipolo several "bayongs" of palay and rice for their supply.

WILLIAM L. SULLIVAN
Wm. L. Sullivan
Asst S-3, 103rd Inf
In Charge of Guerrillas"

The records of the Bayside Regiment in both the recognized and unrecognized rosters do not contain the name of Blas Bullicer.

The name of Abraham Vital appears on the roster of the 1st Battalion with the rank of Private.

The name Maximino B. Pulan appears on the recognized roster with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, Infantry.

This investigator further certifies that he has questioned Lt. Breeze, who investigated the Bayside Regiment for Guerrilla Affairs, and that the latter officer has no further information to add to the foregoing facts; that no reports of procurement by the Bayside Regiment were uncovered in his investigation; that he, Lt. Breeze, believed the figure I cited to him of about one hundred thousand pesos (₱100,000.00) of procured foodstuffs very excessive; Col. Francisco neither denied nor confirmed such opinion of Lt. Breeze when the two of them talked about it.

Rodolfo M Pascua
RODOLFO M. PASCUA
1st Lt, CAC
Investigating Officer

23 September 1947
Claims Service, PHILRYCOM

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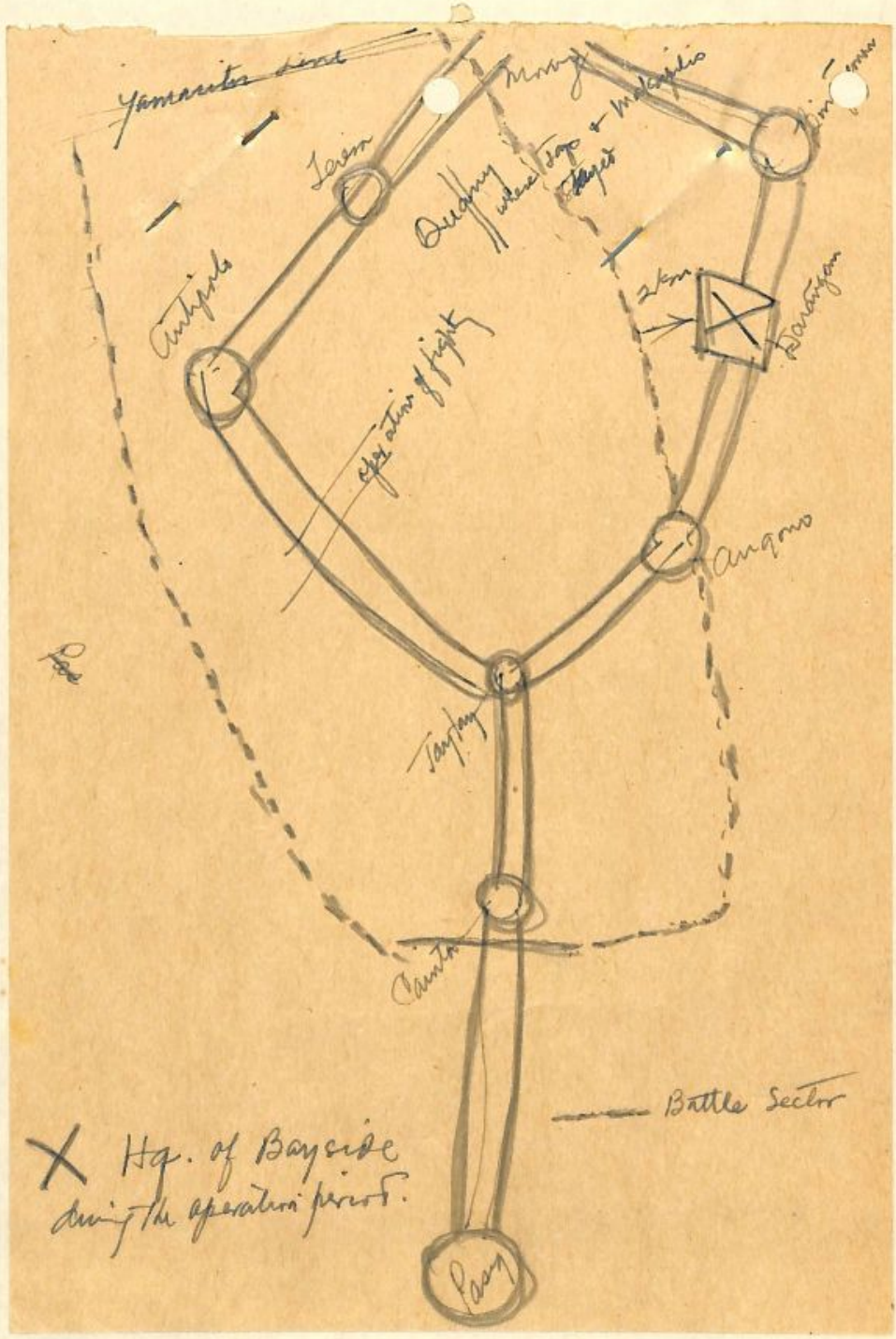

A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE MARKING'S FIL-AMERICAN TROOPS

A GUERRILLA BAND IS BORN:

On 9 April 1942, just as the last shots were being fired on Bataan, Army Specialist MARCOS VILLA AGUSTIN (MARKING), took an oath of allegiance to the United States of America, before an American Army lieutenant, Russel Barrows, CAC, USA, who had escaped to the hills. The oath was administered in the beautiful Talbak Valley, Antipolo, Rizal. With Marking at the time of the oath-taking was his guerrilla band which he had recruited a month before. This original band was titled the "Old-timers," the first to rally to his call when the last phase was being staged in Bataan.

With that oath and armed with authority to organize a resistance group, Marking gave official cognizance to his outfit which was established as the "Guerrilla Headquarters," South Central Luzon," in the province of Rizal.

During the months from April to June, Marking had mustered such a considerable number of fighters around him that it became necessary to re-group the command into combat teams of approximately 150 men each under his best and ablest officers, Col Leon Cabalhin, who was always his second in command, Col Roberto Mata, who later became a division commander, Col Jose Mapa, Marine Engineer, who was also a division commander and, at a later date, the Provost Marshall General, Col Teofilo Salvador, a USAFFE Lt, and 1st Army Corps commander of Marking's Guerrillas, and Col Pablo Jornacion, of the Jornacion Regiment or the Blue Fighters. This arrangement was to ensure greater mobility and to lessen the problem of feeding a large number of men. Marking himself maintained a combat team in his headquarters.

These combat teams were allowed by Marking to roam the countryside to maintain peace and order among the civilian population. In return for the kind treatment and the protection extended to the civilians by Marking's men, the townspeople not only attempted to conceal the whereabouts of the unit from the enemy, but contributed supplies to the support of the unit.

Marking's outfit grew by leaps and bounds. With a bigger force bigger problems had to be faced. The men had to be fed and armed. So Marking sent organizers to all the outlying towns in Rizal, even those far from his own headquarters. The town enlistments were divided into supply and procurement, intelligence, military police, and replacements. The response of the town-

The town enlistments were divided into supply and procurement, intelligence, military police, and replacements. The response of the townspeople was almost instantaneous. From every town and barrio and even from Manila, convoys were organized to transport all kinds of foodstuffs, clothes, and arms and ammunition to Marking's headquarters. Couriers and confidential messengers came in daily to the main base bringing intelligence reports, roster rosters of new enlistments, communications and messages from persons and members from all parts of Marking's guerrilla territory. Special procurement groups were sent as far as the battlefields of Bataan to secure arms and ammunition. These groups were selected mostly from the several regiment commands in the City of Manila. This influx of arms and ammunition, sparked the morale of the Marking guerrillas and gave them confidence in their power as an armed force.

During this period, Yay Panlilio (now Mrs Yay Agustin) joined Marking. The presence of "Mammy"YYay, as she was and still is tenderly called by all Marking men, wielded considerable power and influence in the organization. A former newspaper woman of the DMHM, specialized in propaganda and counter-propaganda. She organized the administerial staff of Marking's General Headquarters. Records of all kinds were kept. Stacks of rosters, intelligence reports, official communications, and other documents were kept as files and as future reference for the organization. It was through Yay's instructions and efforts that today the Marking's Fil-American Troops, can show evidences of its existence.

ENLISTMENT:

General enlistment of the Marking's guerrillas came from all walks of life; farmers, chauffeurs, mechanics, carpenters, doctors, lawyers, engineers, and white collar workers; men, women, and children --- young and old, were not denied the right to fight for their country. Children ranging from the ages of twelve to fifteen proved to be sources of honest and true information; women could carry messages and even small caliber fire-arms inside their skirts without arousing the suspicions of the enemy; the men contributed all kinds of service to the underground movement --- combat infantrymen, intelligence officers, supply agents, couriers, informers, advisers, or laborers.

Several Americans joined Marking in the field. With their guerrilla ranks, they are as follows: Capts Avlin J Farretta and John Paul Scharffer, both mining engineers; Lt Col Gotlieb Neigum, veteran of Bataan and corporal in the 31st Infantry, U S Army; Maj Herbert E Barr, Denver, Col; Maj (Mrs)Rufina Lopez Barr, a registered nurse; Capt Albert Carron, veteran of Corregidor, Westbrook, Maine; the late Capt Sidney (Sid) Gorham; the late George Lightman, who was liberated from the Lumbang

Garrison by Marking and his Oldtimers in June 1942; Capts Robert Velge, George Wicks, and Johnny Fulgrum. Among the staunch supporters and morale boosters in the city of Manila were the lovely couple Herbert and Janet Walker and the late Miss Helen Wilk and Dr. Darby of the Emmanuel Hospital.

MARKING'S GUERRILLAS AND THE FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULARS:

In June 1942, Marking met and conferred with the late Col Hugh Straughn, in the latter's hideout somewhere in the Malaya Mountains. At this conference, both parties came out for a coordinated action. An agreement was made fusing the Marking's Guerrillas and the Fil-American Irregular Troops, with Col Straughn as Commanding Officer and Marking as General Field Commander and second in command. They also agreed that in the eventuality one of them dies or is captured, the surviving leader will take overall command of the fused organization.

During the months that followed this fusion, both headquarters of Straughn and Marking were scenes of busy activity. Plans for a new system of coordinated action were drawn up. Policies were established. Commands were clarified and the chain of command was instituted. Topping all, the Articles of War, and the standing Army Regulations guiding both in framing their policies and mode of action.

Propaganda and counter-propaganda were given new life, under the expert direction of Yay. Coordination of the Manila regimental commands were perfected by Col Roger (Rodge) Moskaira and his assistants. Rodge was the strong link between Marking and the Manila commands, and was instrumental in making new contacts and gaining supporters for the organization. Maj Galicano Astorga, was the confidential agent of Marking between prominent supporters in and around Manila and the headquarters of Col Straugh The agreement between Marking and Straughn brought closer bonds of friendship between the two organizations, although some Fil-Americans resented Marking's powers and influence over Straughn.

When Col Straughn was captured by the Japanese in 1943, some Fil-American units ignored the provisions of the fusion between the two organizations, and acted independently. Marking, who had his hands full running his ever growing organization, did not attempt to influence this decision on the part of those Fil-American units that preferred to operate independently.

GROWTH AND EXPANSION OF MARKING'S FIL-AMERICANS:

In June 1942, Marking and his fighters raided the Jap Gar- [illegible] Laguna. The raid was well-timed and executed

almost to perfection except for one hitch. After killing all Jap sentries and other enemy personnel, Marking found out that the American soldiers and other allied nationals concentrated there and being used as laborers, did not want to be liberated. Only one American took the chance for freedom. He was George Lightman. Those who preferred to stay, were later massacred by Jap reinforcements from other garrisons.

After the Lumbang raid, Marking and his band gained new and undisputed prestige as one of the most formidable guerrilla organizations in the Philippines. Japanese punitive Expeditions were sent out in large numbers to try and capture Marking and his followers.

Roger Moskaira, working on the Manila Organizations, registered 20 regimental commands. Col Pablo Alora registered the Cavite Highlanders, Lowlanders, and the Texans. Col Juan Santiago registered the Anilao Unit thru the late Col Cirilo Perez, Col Laud Mangkon registered the "Batangunos" now known as the Medrana Unit. The late Col Pacifico Licsi registered the Makiling Avengers and the Licsi Battalion. Majors Cabrega and Orozco registered the Pagsanjan Unit, now under Maj Primitivo Capili. Maj Juan Marquez registered the Infanta Unit. Capt Toradio Danao registered the Dumagat (Native) Labor Battalion. From the province of Rizal several regimental commands were registered. These and many other units from Laguna, Tayabas, Batangas, Cavite, Bulacan, Tarlac and Pangasinan were registered and approved by Marking to be units of the overall command, the Marking's Guerrillas and later the Marking's Fil-American Troops.

By October 1942, all these units were officially registered as units of Marking's Guerrillas. The organization had grown so large that Marking and his staff decided to reorganize the whole command. The four army corps were established and new commanders instituted.

THE FOUR ARMY CORPS, MFAT

1st Army Corps: This corps included all units in the province of Rizal and some units so classified for their proximity to Marking's headquarters. Col Teofilo Salvador, an oldtimer, commanded this corps.

2nd Army Corps: Included in the 2nd Army Corps were all the regimental commands of Manila and suburbs. The late Col Ruperto Batara alias Enrique Zulaybar was the first designated to command this corps. After his capture and subsequent execution by the Japanese, Col Abdinago K Ortiz was ordered to assume command in place of Col Batara.

3rd Army Corps: Col Justiniano Estrella alias Alfredo David commanded this corps. Units in the provinces of Laguna, Tayabas and Batangas came under the jurisdiction of this corps. (See report)

4th Army Corps: For a time the late Col Patricio Erni was commanding this corps, however, after his death, Col Pablo Alora took command. All Cavite units and Bulacan outfits were originally the only units under this corps. Later units from Tarlac, Pangasinan, Zambales, and Bataan were included also.

MARKING'S GUERRILLA GENERAL STAFF:

Marking's success he owed to the top-notch officers who composed his, plus the help of the Advisory Board. As of October 1, 1942, the following was the set-up of Marking's General Staff:

MARKING (MARCOS VILLA) AGUSTIN	Commanding Officer
Col LEON Z CABALHIN	2nd in Command
Col YAY (PANLILIO) AGUSTIN	Chief of Staff
Col ROGER MOSKAIRA	Adjutant General
Col SALVADOR SENERES	AC/S G-2
Col ARMANDO DE LA ROSA	Inspector General
Col LUCIO PENARANDA	A C/S G-4
Col SILVING GALLARDO	A C/S G-3
Col TIMOTEO RICOHERMOSO	Chief Medical Corps
Col ONESIMO SORIANO	Chief Finance Service
Col JOSE MAPA	Provost Marshal General
Col ANACLETO DIAZ	Judge Advocate General
Col TEOFILO SALVADOR	A C/S G-1, CO 1st AC
Col ROBERTO MATA	Division Commander
Lt Col CEFERINO ALCRUZ	Asst Inspector General
Col RUPERTO BATARA	CO, 2nd Army Corps, Advy Board
Col RAMON ORIOL	Advisory Board
Col CIRILO B PEREZ	Advisory Board
Col RICARDO NEPOMUCENO	Advisory Board
Lt Col ASUNCION A PEREZ	Advisory Board
Maj JOAQUIN PARDO DE TAVERA	Advisory Board

GENERAL ACTIVITIES:

Of Combat Teams:

Three years of field experience in direct combat with the enemy produced in the Marking's Guerrillas, the best seasoned, best disciplined, bravest, and the fightingest combat teams in the Philippines. Marking's fighters reached the apex of their glory fighting side by side with the American Liberation Forces. It is of recorded that Marking's men throughout South Central Luzon contributed materially to the final defeat of the enemy.

In Manila and elsewhere Marking's men joined the US Army of Liberation and rendered every possible assistance to that force.

The cream of Marking's fighters, the 1st Yay Regiment, was attached to the 3rd Infantry Division, and greatly assisted in the liberation of Rizal and in the campaign for and the capture of IPO DAM, Bulacan. The 1st Cavalry Division, the 11th Airborne Division, 38th Infantry Division and the 37th Division are just a few of the American units to which thousands of Marking's men were attached and saw action in the final stage of the liberation.

However, the hardest fight of the guerrillas was during the Japanese occupation, long before the U S Army ever set foot on the shores of Leyte in October 1944. Long before that, from the times of Bataan and Corregidor, the guerrillas fought at great odds against the enemy. Handicapped with poorer arms and ammunition than the enemy, the guerrillas persisted in fighting, the guerrilla way. Strike by surprise, strike hard and make a good get-away, that was the guerrilla way. On the highways and roads and wherever the Japs had their garrisons, the guerrillas of Marking struck. Marking's men were trained to hit when least expected, trained to be ready for any emergency. Qualities of cunning and deception were developed, and were used to good advantage on those several occasions when Marking and his men were encircled by Jap troops in the Sierra Madre Mountains. The Japs used about 8,000 troops in encircling the main base of the MFAT on Mt Kanumay. Marking and his men escaped from the trap and for months afterwards the Japs still combed the mountains in that vicinity. Cabalhin and Mapa got out of an encirclement in the mountains of Salang-Bato, Sta. Maria, Laguna. Marking and his fighters escaped another encirclement in the mountains of Baras, Rizaal, where the Japs used bombers, tanks, cavalry, and foot troops. In the mountains of Sulok, Marking and the Japs fought three times for three successive years. In June 1943, Marking and his fighters were bombed out of Talim Island. Cabalhin had several encounters with the Japs and the Jap sponsored Constabulary. Twice he raided the Constabulary men at their garrison in Tanay, Rizal, and made off with all the arms and ammunition. In the second raid he divided the spoils with Cols Mata and Jornacion, who assisted him in the operation. Mata controlled the highways from Pililla to Mabitac and very seldom would the Japs take the chance of crossing the Rizal-Laguna boundary for fear of encountering Mata's fighters. Jornacion perpetrated one of the most spectacular jobs on record. When he was captured in Sta. Cruz, Laguna, he befriended a

certain Capt Sakai and later coaxed him to confer with Marking. However, instead of meeting Marking, this treacherous captain, who was responsible for the deaths of many guerrillas in the province of Batangas, met his death. Salvador and his men ambushed and killed all Japs in the patrol of the San Guerrillmo cementnquarry. For this act Salvador's family were taken into custody by the Japs, who promised to release them upon Salvador's surrender. However, Salvador decided to stay with his men and continue the fighting. Jornacion and Salvador's men fought the Japs that intended to raid Marking's headquarters in Padulasan Kabayo. Jornacion fought the Japs that raided him in Kabulsan. The late Major Bautista had several running fights with the Japs in StaMaria, Marking and his men again encountered the Japs in Kaniogan, Lagundi, Morong, Rizal. Col Moskaira commanded the operation against the Japs in Sta Maria and blew up ammunition depot there. In the operations against Kapatalan and Sta. Maria, several combat teams were used. Mapa and his combat team encountered the Japs in Parang ng Buho in May 1943; Salang Bato in June 1943; Bo Ylasan, Luka, Tayabas, in December 1943, Famy, in February 1944; Sta. Maria in March 1944; and again in Salang Bato in March 1944.

Related above are only a few of the encounters that the Japs experienced at the hands of the different combat teams.

The combat teams employed a system of rotation. After six months in the field, new recruits were taken in to be trained, and then faced with the enemy in actual combat. The old fighters who were relieved in the field, went to the towns and cities to become intelligence and procurement officers. If the new assignment did not suit them, they drifted back to their former combat leaders. Out of the new recruits for combat those who did not pass the acid test were returned to their former commands and assigned tasks better wuited to them. This rotation went on until practically every enlistment in the command had their actual experience in the field against the enemy.

But in every combat team there were always maintained permanent fighters. At times a certain percentage of the personnel had to be laid off, but they always returned after the expiration of their passes. When a combat team became too large and unwieldy, the combat leader usually divided his command and assigned a competent leader for the new element. This, of course, had the normal sanction of the overall commanding officer, Marking.

The Trigger Squads were subsidiary units of the combat teams. It was their duty to eliminate spies and other elements blocking

the work of the guerrillas. Triggermen worked in twos or fours A trigger group may have more men, but in the accomplishing of a certain mission they preferred to work in small groups or singly.

Select men were assigned to the trigger squads. Leaders of trigger squads had long experience in combat. They were selected for their alertness and personal initiative. They were vested with powers uncommon to guerrillas in other branches of the service. It was their job to mingle with the people and the enemy to seek out their quarry. They were a class by themselves.

Among the best trigger squad leaders that Marking had, was the late Col Pacifico Licsi, a lad of about 21 years. He organized the units in Pasig, Rizal and in Laguna, but his first love was the trigger job. Informed upon by spies, he was apprehended in Los Banos, Laguna and later executed.

OF INTELLIGENCE:

SWPA is witness to the completeness, efficiency, accuracy, and up-to-dateness of Marking's intelligence units. Each unit within the MFAT had its own intelligence branch, but the unit that devoted its entire efforts to intelligence work was the MID (Military Intelligence Department), under the command of Col Salvador Seneres. For purposes of efficiency, Col Seneres divided Manila into four zones. Each zone had its senior and junior intelligence officers. Several hundred agents operated in each zone under the supervision of these intelligence officers. Operatives posed as laborers and found employment in Jap depots camps, and military offices; others posed as buy and sell agents; and still others were planted in Jap sponsored government offices Thru these men Marking knew the units, organizations, and strength of the Japanese concentrations. Buy and sell agents knew who sold war materials, kind and quantity sold, and the buyers. Agents planted in the Engineer Island smuggled maps out which contained information of vital importance to the enemy. The Cavite Saboteurs and Intelligence obtained Jap maps showing the number, types, and location of mines laid at the entrance to Manila Bay and around the bastion of Corregidor.

As early as 1942, contacts were made with other guerrilla units supposedly with radio transmitters in order that Marking's intelligence reports could be transmitted to the headquarters of General MacArthur in SWPA. Missions were sent as far as Mindanao to enlist Col W W Fertig's help in the transmissio Marking's reports

Col Praeger in Northern Luzon was contacted by the late Helen Wilk's agents. AIB agents from Panay received numerous intelligence reports and maps from Col de la Rosa and the late Lt Col Ceferino Alcruz. Those reports reached SWPA thru General Peralta's radio transmitter.

Thru the Kalayaan Command, under Lt Col Bernard L Anderson, the greatest bulk of Marking's intelligence reports passed thru SWPA, via radio transmitter and via submarine. In a short space of time the MID submitted no less than 300 maps and sketches, and over a thousand pages of intelligence reports. (July - Dec 44)

One of the biggest scoops in the intelligence field for the Marking's Guerrillas, was the report of the late Col Eadie Reyes, of the Cobra Regiment, Manila. She submitted a transcript of a secret conference between the Jap high commands in the Philippines. The transcript revealed the secret plan for the defense of the Philippines, which called for the establishment of the much vaunted "SHIMBU LINE" of Gen Yamashita. The transcript and the p plan were transmitted to SWPA, so that when the American Liberation Forces landed on Luzon, already with the knowledge of the "SHIMBU" scheme, they were able to systematically cut the defense to pieces.

Arms and ammunition were secured from many sources. The fighters badly needed clothes, but not as bad as food. So Marking went after food.

The barrios and towns near the Sierra Madre Mountains were the best and quickest sources of food. Barrio and town units were organized principally as supply units. The town units with their supply groups organized convoys transporting rice and palay, and different kinds of viands to supplement those that could be found in the mountains. Thru the generosity of certain cattle owners, who allowed the guerrillas the slaughter of their cows or carabaos, the fighters got their meat. The Dumugat units hunted for wild pigs and deer, and taught the fighters the edible roots of plants. Fish were trapped in rivers and inland creeks.

Marking's guerrillas issued receipts for all things taken or contributed by loyal civilians. In 1942 Col Straughn authorized the Marking's Guerrillas to issue guerrilla war notes in the amount of ₱10,000.00 guaranted to be redeemed after the war and backed by personal wealth. The late Col Straughn's properties,

which included his Polillo coal mine, were considerable guarantee for the issuance of the war notes. However, the ten thousand pesos was not sufficient to finance and sustain Marking's big guerrilla force. So Marking authorized the use of guerrilla receipts.

The collection of palay, rice, and other foodstuffs in the province of Rizal was efficiently handled by Col Lucio Penaranda, Marking's chief supply officer. Distribution of all supplies was just and fair. Each combat unit got its share to its satisfaction. The loyal citizens who sympathized with the fighters and their cause, gave until it hurt.

Supplies from far towns and from Manila were brought by large convoys. The Japs knowing this, tried to cut off Marking's Guerrillas from their source of supply, but somehow the men always managed to elude the enemy and brought whatever they could carry to the hills. However, many good guerrillas were caught at this work, and when the Japs had the goods on them, they never came back alive. One of the most pitiful of such cases was that of the late Capt Mendez of the Cobra Regiment. He was apprehended in Morong, carrying goods for the guerrillas. He was crucified in public in Pasib, Rizal. He died nailed to a cross, in February 1944.

THE FIRST YAY REGIMENT:

The Shimbu Line of Yamashita extended to Sta. Maria, Laguna, from the north. Marking and the whole force of the combat teams, were bivouaced in Karatom Mts less than five hours walk from the main defenses of the Japs in the Kalinawan Caves, to the east. With [illegible] was Capt George Miller, GSC, AUS, and Lt Brooke Stoddard, Cav, AUS. Both of these American officers landed in the Philippines sometime in September 1944, via submarine at Lt Col Anderson's Kalayaan Command, somewhere north of Infanta, Tayabas. Capt Miller was a liaison officer from Gen MacArthur's headquarters, while Lt Stoddard was a demolition officer. Capt Miller was also in charge of the radio transmitter at Marking's headquarters.

In the first week of March 1945, Marking and all his fighters, plus Miller and Stoddard, decided to come down from the hills and join the Liberation Forces. The forces about a thousand seasoned guerrillas crossed the Shimbu Line, to Quisao, and then by bancas to Cardona, Rizal. There they met the 1st Cavalry, USA. Capt Miller and Lt Stoddard accompanied by Col

Armando de la Rosa and Maj Lydia Arguilla, reported to the XIV Corps, US Army, at the instruction of Marking.

After a week with the 1st Cavalry, the 43rd Division came. Marking reorganized his force and named it the 1st Yay Regiment. The 1st Yay Regiment was officially attached to the 43rd Division as of 10 March 1945. All combat units previously mentioned in this narration were included in the regiment, plus contingents from the Javiers Regiment, Cavite Saboteurs, and Intelligence, Eden Kids Reformed, Pasig Unit, Tanay Unit, Baras Unit, Antipolo Unit, Teresa Unit, Morong Unit, Cardona Unit, Binangonan Unit, Taytay Unit, Angono Unit, Joe's Boys, A-Square Regiment, Jornacion Regiment, Santos Regiment, Saints Regiment, Spiders Regiment, MID, and the Lost Brigade. The 1st Yay Regiment fought in the liberation of Rizal province.

Just before the 1st Yay Regiment fought at Ipo Dam, the 2nd Yay Regiment was formed. Again more contingents from the Cavite Saboteurs and Intelligence Unit, Santos Unit, Navatos Unit, Lost Brigade, Dragons Unit, Antipolo Unit, A-square Regiment, Tarlac Unit, Pangasinan Unit, and the MID were called to the field. Most of them had previously been attached to other American units in Manila and Central Luzon. The victory at Ipo Dam was the attainment of the greatest glory for Marking and his guerrillas. "Charged only with conducting a diversionary action to distract the enemy's attention from the main effort, the Marking's Forces seized and secured strategic objectives which would otherwise have required a costly and protracted action by the American Forces."

But the fight at Ipo Dam was not Marking's hardship. It was during the three years of the Japanese occupation, the three years of continuous persecution of the members of the resistance movement, that the guerrillas suffered. Outnumbered, and with poorer and fewer arms and ammunition, the guerrillas were hunted down like rats. The guerrillas fought and retreated and came back again to hit the enemy. They were called by the Japs "the misguided element." Misguided for being loyal to their country and to America. Only their faith and fighting heart carried them thru that horrible and gruesome nightmare.

The voices of those who died in the battlefields, and the silent complaints of the living but half-dead, are solemn declarations of proofs and evidences that they too have served.

Revised by:
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2nd Lt, Inf

Written by: Armando de la Rosa

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