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Authority *UND SS 3078*

COPY
SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICT
PHILIPPINE ARMY
USAFFE



SUBJECT: General Summary of Conditions

TO : The CG, SWPA.

1. We got off better from the five-month mopping up expeditions of the enemy (July-December) better than we expected. It is true that our signal system was paralyzed from November up to date, but by February, we expect to have most of our radios going.

2. There are no significant losses of personnel. Four majors were captured, but three of them were quartermaster men and the other was in charge of the Inshore Patrol (section which provides sailboats for courier service to other islands). All were easily replaced. Officers and men who are captured or surrender automatically turn into agents inside enemy territory after two or three months.

3. Rightly or wrongly, we have been the subject of bitter condemnation by civilian authorities and civilians for adopting a "lie-low" policy, especially when the enemy started to commit murderous attacks on them. I feel, however, that I was justified in my decision because at the present, the mopping up drives which covered the entire district including the Province of Romblon, has practically ceased - allowing me to resume work on intelligence missions. Furthermore, I can throw at least 2500 rifles into a fight in two weeks with most of the ammunition you have sent me previously, I don't know if the enemy knows that although I suspect that they still have a lurking suspicion that there is a highly organized force which they have not been able to bring to bay.

4. Morale is still generally high, but there are certain sectors especially CAPIZ where it is low. This was due to the fact that these sectors never suffered until recently. They had been holding dances as if there was no war around them until October, 1943. When about 500 of them were killed by the enemy, these soft-skinned people started to point out army locations. It was not until lately that these people were effectively taught that such is decidedly improper and that we would not hesitate to take stern action on "pointers".

5. Health conditions up to the present remain excellent. There is no epidemic in any part of this district. Most of my men sent to Mindoro and Palawan come back sick with malaria. An estimated 20% of our men have been immunized either with cholera or typhoid vaccine. We are reserving the vaccines for bubonic plague you sent us.

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6. I have issued an order directing that all officers who surrender to the enemy will be tried for cowardice. I have nothing against an officer who is captured but this island is wide enough for an officer to run around if he is not a coward. There are friendly units which he can run for protection in every town in this island. So far, out of about 50 officers casualties, the majority have been either killed, wounded or captured. Only about 10 of whom five are medical officers have surrendered.

7. At present, BOMBON is nil as an intelligence agency. The enemy seems to have swept it clean. There is however no report of the capture of ranking officers in that island who are in position to know anything vital.

8. PALAWAN submit its first report under its ~~new~~ commanding officer, Major PABLO MUYCO. It is ~~recommended~~ that you send a party there with ~~signal equipment~~ at the first opportunity. Pertinent reports showing enemy locations are being sent with these reports.

9. PHILLIPS, I think, exaggerated what we have done in MINDORO. All we did was to issue orders and saw to it that they were carried out. Any credit should go to JURADO, BELONCIO, and their men. Major HUFFY whom JURADO designated as Island Commander there was not really active until lately, but was given the command because he is a regular officer on whom we can hold onto if things don't go right. BELONCIO was consulted about it and agreed.

MACARIO PERALTA, Jr.
Colonel, Inf (O-1527)
District Commander

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Authority UNDP 88 307

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
PROVINCE OF PALAWAN
Office of the Governor

6th MP

In the field, October 6, 1943



Col. Macario Peralta, Jr.
Commanding General, VI Military District, AUSA
Panay

My dear Col. Peralta:-

In reply to your letter, dated August 7, 1943, there are enclosed herewith true copies of my appointment and the oath of office which took place in Malacañan on the very same day that I was appointed by the President, that is on August 29, 1941. Likewise, you will find copy of the telegram of Lt. Col. Roxas, dated March 10, 1942. Similar telegram was received by me from Lt. Col. Roxas when he was at Dansalan, Lanao, acting as Secretary to the President, but said telegram was lost in Montes, Puerto Princesa, when we were pursued by the enemy.

Very respectfully,

GAUDENTIO E. ABORDO
Governor

Incls: as stated above.

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MALACANAN PALACE

MANILA

August 29, 1941

Sir:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 16, Subsection (b) of Commonwealth Act No. 357, you are hereby appointed Provincial Governor of Palawan.

By virtue hereof, you may qualify and enter upon the performance of the duties of the office, furnishing the Commissioner of Civil Service with a copy of your oath.

Respectfully,

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON

Mr. Gaudencio E. Abordo
Through the Honorable
The Secretary of the Interior
Manila

1st Indorsement
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Manila, Aug. 30, 1941

Respectfully transmitted to Mr. Gaudencio E. Abordo, Puerto Princesa, Palawan.

(Sgd.) ARSENIO SERRANO
undersecretary of the Interior

A TRUE COPY:


provincial Secretary

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Authority *UND SS 307*

9:30 A. M.

Charge Relief Committee
Cebu City March 10, 1942

The Provincial Treasurer
Puerto Princessa, Palawan

THE FOLLOWING IS FOR YOUR INFORMATION, FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT

On all activities account government services are to be made: vacancies are to be filled by temporary assignment of officials or employees, including teachers, receiving salaries but not actually working; salary of officials or employees who refuse to accept assignment will be stopped, the appointment of temporary employees holding positions requiring special qualifications and whose positions cannot be filled by assignment of other employees (gov't) possessing such qualifications may be renewed until non-working employee can be trained for such positions all other teachers shall cease receiving salaries upon termination of their appointments.

All government corporations except the Manila, the Food Production Center, the Phil. Nat. Bank and Agricultural Bank shall cease operation and salaries of officials and employees of such corporations should be stopped immediately if they had previously received three months advance salary and if no such advance has been paid they may be given one month salary upon discharge; officials and employees of these corporations who are not natives of your province but have been assigned their head officer may be given half their salary for three months more until they can find other work; the Provincial Auditor is authorized to retain not more than two officials or employees of such corporations if in his opinion that is necessary to safeguard the properties and record of those corporations.

All heads of offices or corporations authorized to continue operations shall submit to the Provincial Auditor a full lists of their employees stating the nature of the work of each employee and their qualifications and also the name of those employees receiving salary but not actually working. The Provincial Auditor is authorized to assign non-working employees to fill vacancies in other services.

A CIVILIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE is hereby created for your province including the City of Iloilo composed of the Provincial Governor as Chairman and the City Mayor, the District Engineer, the Prov. Areas. as members. This committee shall have power to authorize disbursements from the Civilian Relief Committee and Defense Funds for following purposes:

To establish evacuee camps and therein build temporary quarters for indigent evacuees; establish sanitary installations; provide adequate water supply by drilling artesian wells or otherwise; set up medical dispensaries and assign for such work doctors already in the government payroll, provided that if clinic physicians are so assigned at full time their salaries may increased to not more than 100 pesos monthly; to supply food and other essential requirements to indigent evacuees whenever necessary, on condition that any able-bodied evacuees required to work whether by the government, the army or private of private farmers or industrialists should accept employment upon payment of reasonable wages, and should such evacuees refuse to accept employment his food ration should be immediately cut off.

To supply food and others essential to indigents who are willing to work but cannot find work, in case there is a large number of such workers in any locality, the District Engineer may be authorized to undertake Public Relief projects to provide employment of such people at a daily wage not exceeding sixty centavos. Expenditures for this purpose shall not exceed fifty thousand pesos during the

(continued)

next six months without previous authority from the Secretary of the President.

To pay the wife or children of soldiers or officers of the Army killed or permanently disabled in line of duty or in default of such relatives to their dependent parents or next of kin the following monthly allowances:

To the wife P20.00, to each child P5.00 payable to the mother, but in no case shall the total amount paid exceed three fourths of the basic salary; to the dependent parents or next of kin who are indigent in cases there are no surviving wife or children twenty pesos but in case to exceed three fourths of the basic salary of the officer or soldier killed or disabled; no wife survive the children shall receive the allotment corresponding to the mother payable to their grandparents or temporary guardian designated by the Relief Committee.

To the same members of the family of civilians who maybe killed or permanently disabled by enemy action one half of the monthly allowances authorized in preceding paragraph five there is hereby allotted for your province the sum of two hundred thousand pesos for Civilian Defense and Relief Expenditures for the next six months.

The Auditor is directed to prescribe rules and regulations for proper accounting of expenditures chargeable to Defense and Civilian Relief funds and said expenditures must be supported by vouchers so that these expenditures may be reimbursed by the United States Government upon approval of such vouchers later by army authorities.

Taxes should continue to be collected and people generally should be impressed with their legal and patriotic obligation to pay taxes promptly. Assessment of lands heretofore planted to sugar which henceforth be planted to rice or corn are to be revised as follows:

Taxes of lands to be planted to rice are to be reduced to tax corresponding first class upland rice land, and these to be planted to corn to be reduced to tax for first class corn land. The national bank agency or Prov. areas, is hereby authorized to grant a crop loan but not exceeding twenty five pesos per hectare to farmers who abandon sugar production for production of rice or corn but in no case shall this loan be granted for more than eighty percent the area of the land of each farmer previously planted to sugar with export quota.

Effort should be exerted to intensify production of foodstuffs as well as alcohol for motor and tractor fuel. Civilian Relief Committee is authorized to buy rice and corn for storage to insure food requirements of province for resale at cost or free distribution as authorized above.

In accordance with previous instructions Provincial treasurers are hereby authorized to pay to families of officers and soldiers such amount of their salaries allotted by them and if no allotments have been made they may pay full salary under old schedule of pay but not exceeding one hundred pesos monthly for the three months.

Upon making such advances treasurers should immediately Radio Finance Officer USAFFE for corresponding deduction from salary of officer or soldier concerned. These advances are chargeable to Relief fund.

Absolute unit of purpose and complete cooperation required of all officials and they are directed to give the army full cooperation.

Provincial treasurer is authorized to advance funds to necessary for continuing the operation of local government and government cooperations for the account of National Government. Cash is to be obtained from Currency Committee, Cebu if possible but otherwise to be printed locally in accordance with previous instructions.

All communications concerning Civilian Government activities should be addressed to SECRETARY OF THE PRESIDENT at Davao, Lanao until further notice. These instructions supercede all previous authorizations for expenditures of fund. Please notify all officials concerned.

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE

OATH OF OFFICE

I, GAUDENCIO E. ABORDO of PALAWAN

having been appointed to the position of Provincial Governor of Palawan, hereby solemnly swear that I will well and faithfully discharge to the best of my ability the duties of my present position and of all others I may hereafter hold under the Commonwealth of the Philippines; that I will support and defend the Constitution of the Philippines; and that I will obey the laws, legal orders, and decrees promulgated by the duly constituted authorities of the Commonwealth of the Philippines; and I hereby declare that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in the Philippines, and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; and that I impose this obligation upon myself voluntarily, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion.

SO HELP ME GOD.

(SGD.) GAUDENCIO E. ABORDO

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of August,
A. D., 1941 at Manila, Philippines.

(SGD.) JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

DRY SEAL

TRUE COPY.

Gaudencio E. Abordo
ABORDO
Provincial Secretary

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Authority UND 88 1074



My dear Col. Peralta:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter entrusted to Major Pablo Muyco whom you sent to assume command of the Palawan forces and to investigate charges as may be presented to him. At this juncture, allow me to thank you for the prompt attention you have immediately taken to check what I consider a usurpation over standing constituted authorities by a minor Hitler.

With the presence of Major Muyco whom I find to be just the type of officer to lead our forces in Palawan, and with a common understanding between civil and military authorities working hand in hand for a common cause, I do believe everything will be straightened to insure that our common ends are achieved.

Recently, however, there seems to be some difficulty in making Major Manigues recognize your authority and instructions set forth in your letter. Major Manigues has still with him some men determined to continue his battalion and ignoring completely Major Muyco's command. This is indeed a very sad incident and unfortunate at that when we are fighting against a common enemy. I only hope that through Major Muyco's efforts, Major Manigues and his men will realize early the ignominy of their present attitude.

In your letter of August 7, 1943, request has been made to submit a name qualified to be Judge of the Court of First Instance for Palawan. I am recommending strongly Judge Generoso Borja, Justice of the Peace for the municipalities of Dumaran and Taytay, whom I consider to be the most qualified among local materials who have not surrendered to the enemy. Judge Borja is a lawyer, has been Justice of the Peace for the municipalities of Cuyo, Dumarán, and Taytay for the last twelve years during which time he has rendered continuous and efficient service in the judiciary. I take pride in his intellectual processes and in the dignity of his bearing which make him fit to be a Judge of a Court of First Instance.

In the same letter you also requested for the names of persons composing the present Emergency Currency Committee. In the absence of any authority, and making use of our discretion during this present emergency, the Provincial Board, by resolution, created a committee composed of:

Mr. Pedro Cecilia, Provincial Treasurer, Chairman
Mr. Angel Paguia, Provincial Auditor, Member
Hon. Gaudencio E. Abardo, Prov. Governor, Member

From December, 1942, the Committee has already printed P108,840.00 backed up by Trust Funds deposited in the name of the Provincial Treasurer in the Philippine National Bank which the Committee expects to replace as soon as financial aid for this province has been received. In this connection, I wish to request for proper representation to His Excellency, President Quezon, that we be authorized to print circulating paper bills as financial aid to this province for operational expenses and to partly defray the expenses of the Army in Palawan, including reliefs for the suffering people in the way of public works, sanitation, conservation of civilian defense, additional loans to municipalities and districts so that local governments may function, and others, no less than P1,000,000.00. Attached herewith is a statement on how the P1,000,000.00, as requested, will be spent.

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For your information, as you very well know present-day conditions, the people of Palawan are miserably hard up, hence, no substantial revenue accrues to the coffers of the province or its instrumentalities. As an emergency measure to keep the government functioning, emergency circulating paper bills were printed to pay:

- (a) Salaries of provincial officials and employees on the active list including emergency provincial guards
- (b) Salaries of provincial officials and employees on the passive list up to June 30, 1942
- (c) Salaries of national officials and employees, including regular teachers, up to September 30, 1942
- (d) Pensions of U. S. World War Veterans
- (e) Salaries of officers and soldiers of the Philippine Constabulary
- (f) Partial salaries of American enlisted men who were stranded in Palawan after the fall of Corregidor
- (g) Partial salaries of officers and soldiers who fought in Bataan paid either in person or to wives and minor children
- (h) Loans granted to municipalities and municipal districts to enable same to continue their operation
- (i) Loans granted to Army authorities (AUSA) to pay salaries of officers and enlisted men
- (j) Other administrative expenses of the government
- (k) Wages of laborers working on relief projects
- (l) Subsistence as aid to organized guerilla bands

You made mention in your letter of August 2, 1943, that you have authorized the Commanding Officer here to draw from the civil government such money as is absolutely necessary to keep the military machine going. Said Commanding Officer has already asked us to facilitate the Army with the amount of P15,000.00 monthly. For the first few months, by garnering every available stationery in the province, we may be able to put up the desired amount requisitioned but I am constrained to confess that unless some stationery could be secured elsewhere outside of this province, we may not be able to put up the desired funds in which case we have asked your Commanding Officer here to help us secure the necessary materials for printing emergency bills.

I also wish to avail of this opportunity by soliciting the aid of your good office in transmitting to His Excellency, President Quezon,

for approval the appointments of the following persons to fill vacancies in the government in view of the surrender of the regular incumbents to the enemy:

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1. Dr. Nestor P. Matro, as District Health Officer. This doctor was the Chief of the Puerto Princesa Hospital. The regular incumbent, Dr. Jesse de Leon, has surrendered to the enemy in Puerto Princesa.
2. Mr. Albino Magay, as District Engineer. Mr. Magay is an Assistant Civil Engineer in the Office of the District Engineer. The regular incumbent, it is learned, is in Manila at present.
3. Mr. Modesto Rodriguez, as Justice of the Peace for Brooke's Point and Balabac. Mr. Rodriguez is the only available and best material for this position in these places. He has studied law and is respected by the people. The regular incumbent is with the enemy now.
4. Atty. Juan Bautista, as Justice of the Peace for Puerto Princesa. Atty. Bautista had been a Judge for Coron, Taytay, Bacuit, and Dumaran for several years and resigned to throw his lot on mining business. The regular incumbent, it is learned, is in Manila now.
5. Judge Teleforo Parades, as Justice of the Peace for Cagayan-cillo, and Dumaran. Presently, he is Justice of the Peace for Cagayan-cillo, but I have to include Dumaran because Judge Generoso Borja is being recommended as Judge of the Court of First Instance of this province.
6. Mr. Tomedio Abiog, as Justice of the Peace for Taytay, Bacuit, and Coron. Mr. Abiog is a law graduate, and the only available material for this position. The regular incumbent is with the enemy now.
7. Mr. Gregorio Quicho, as Provincial Fiscal. He is presently the Provincial Sheriff; had finished the studies of law; had been for several years Justice of the Peace in two municipalities in Bataan. He has a matured judgment, being old already, and had been Governor of Bataan for two terms. The regular incumbent, altho not surrendered to the enemy, is hiding in the mountains but near to the enemy territory. Contact is not possible and dangerous.
8. Judge Generoso Borja, as Judge of the Court of First Instance for Palawan. He is the senior in point of service of all Justices of the Peace in the unoccupied area in Palawan.
9. Mr. Teodoro Mañate, as Member of the Provincial Board. He will take the place of the regular incumbent, Mr. Antonio H. Sabonacio, who is imprisoned in Cayo and does not feel going to the temporary capital for fear of being caught by the enemy, during the absence of the latter.
10. Mr. Miguel Martin, as Member, Provincial Board. He will take

the place of the regular incumbent, Mr. Ramon Palanca, during the absence of the latter. Mr. Palanca, I understand, intends to join the Army.

11. Mr. Eufasio T. Abid, as Clerk of Court. Mr. Abid is presently Deputy Clerk of Court for Cayo. The regular incumbent has joined the Army.

In sending the foregoing names to the President, with the exception of the Members of the Provincial Board, who receives per diems fixed by this Body, please request him to fix salaries of each appointee. You will observe, as evidenced by attached documents, that I have extended to them appointments, subject, of course, to the approval of the President. This I have to do in view of its importance and absolute necessity, otherwise, works will be paralyzed, as in most cases, I have to perform them.

I also wish to reiterate the urgent need for firearms and ammunitions for use of the organized Emergency Provincial Guards to make more effective the maintenance of peace and order and to reinforce to a great extent our resistance against the enemy. The standing force of this organization is as follows:

- 1 Captain
- 1 First Lieutenant
- 1 Second Lieutenant
- 4 First Sergeants
- 4 Sergeants
- 4 Corporals
- 5 First Class Privates
- 90 Privates

To equip this organization, we shall need at least 100 rifles or shotguns and side arms with the complementary ammunitions. I hope you can extend your kind services in this regard, too, as presently we have only four four shotguns with few ammunitions.

I shall not be lengthy in this letter but I assure you the best we can do to help the Army in Palawan attain its objectives and show results under extreme difficulties.

With fervent hope and determination to perpetrate in our struggle for the emancipation of our country now held in bondage and wishing for the speedy collapse of the totalitarian countries that brought war and havoc to humanity, here's wishing you and everyone in the Army good luck and safety. MAY GOD BLESS US ALL.

Very respectfully,

GAUDENCIO B. ABORDO
GOVERNOR

01
Lt.-Col. Macario Peralta, Jr.
CO, Sixth Military District, in the Field

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Authority: NND 88 70 74

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
PROVINCE OF PALAWAN
Office of the Governor

November 5, 1945

My dear Col. Peralta:

I am enclosing herewith, telegram for his Excellency, President Quezon, with the request that it be coded and transmitted to him so he may be apprised of the present situation in Palawan.

It will be noted in the attached telegram that I have divided the province into four administrative districts, assigning a deputy governor for each, with monthly compensation of P160.00 each and directly supervised by a Special Deputy Governor receiving salary of P200.00 a month. I have also appointed Emergency Provincial Guards all payable from the Relief Fund, the only fund we can avail of, pursuant to a resolution of the Provincial Civilian Relief Committee. However, these plans and policies are meeting obstructions and oppositions from the Provincial Auditor, Mr. Angel Reguin, who is constantly in hiding far from from this headquarters. I fear that there may be trouble among our people aside from placing my life in danger and that of the Provincial Treasurer. Said Provincial Auditor has, from the very beginning, been laying obstructions and has frustrated our plans and policies for the common good. We can no longer allow this to go further, otherwise, chaos and confusion may arise to the detriment of our cause.

Likewise, we need relief funds as ours are almost exhausted and we need assistance in order not to paralyze the efficient functioning of the government and to continue assisting our people in our relief program.

Presently, pending matters are being heaped awaiting action of the Provincial Board but cannot be expedited because the members of the Provincial Board are not reporting to this headquarters. I am therefore recommending to the President for appointment the substitutes of the present incumbents.

For the proper administration of justice and the common good, I would highly appreciate your good services by way of transmitting the attached telegram to President Quezon so he may be apprised of our grave situation.

Thanking you in advance for the service you will render in this regard and looking forward to a time when I could be of service to you, may I hope to hear an early reply.

Very respectfully,


GAUDENCIO B. ABORDO
Governor

01
Lt.-Col. Macario Peralta, Jr.
Commanding General
Sixth Military District

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Authority: DND 88 20 87

T E L E G R A M

RUSH

HIS EXCELLENCY
PRESIDENT MANUEL L. QUEZON
WASHINGTON, D. C.

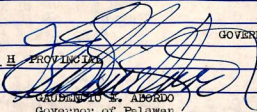
IN VIEW GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION PROVINCE WHERE TRANSPORTATION AND MEANS COMMUNICATIONS ARE DIFFICULT BESIDE OUR CONSTANTLY BEING HARASSSED BY THE ENEMY PLEASE AUTHORIZE OUR DIVIDING THE PROVINCE INTO FOUR ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS WITH ONE DEPUTY GOVERNOR IN EACH DISTRICT AND RECEIVING EACH MONTHLY SALARY OF ONE HUNDRED FIFTY PESOS SUPERVISED BY A SPECIAL DEPUTY GOVERNOR RECEIVING TWO HUNDRED PESOS MONTHLY EFFECTIVE OCTOBER FIRST THIS YEAR STOP CREATION THESE POSITIONS DEEMED ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY AS IN PANAY TO ATTEND NEEDS ARMY TO PROPERLY AND EFFICIENTLY SUPERVISE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND TO MAKE GOVERNMENT CLOSER TO PEOPLE ESPECIALLY DURING THIS EMERGENCY COMMA FUNDS TO BE TAKEN FROM RELIEF FUND AS POLICY ADOPTED TENDS CONSERVE CIVILIAN PROTECTION STOP PROVINCIAL CIVILIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE COMPOSED MYSELF PROVINCIAL TREASURER AND DISTRICT ENGINEER CREATED RECENTLY EMERGENCY PROVINCIAL GUARDS OF HUNDRED TEN STRONG PRIVATE RECEIVING TWENTY PESOS MONTHLY AND CHIEF ONE HUNDRED PESOS MONTHLY FOLLOWING EXAMPLE PANAY COMMA AUTHORITY FOR ITS CREATION BEING LIKEWISE URGENTLY REQUESTED STOP GUARDS RESPONSIBLE AMONG OTHER THINGS MAINTENANCE PEACE AND ORDER COMMA SUPERVISE ORGANIZATION BOLO BATTALIONS COMMA ACT AS RUNNERS AND DEFEND AND PROTECT PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES STOP THERE BEING MANY PENDING MATTERS FOR ACTION PROVINCIAL BOARD STRONGLY RECOMMEND IMMEDIATE APPOINTMENTS OF TEOFILO MALATE ACTING MAYOR PUERTO PRINCESA AS MEMBER TO ACT DURING THE ABSENCE MEMBER ANTONIO SABENACIO MAROONED IN CUYO FOR ALMOST TWO YEARS NOW AND MIGUEL MARTIN TO ACT DURING THE ABSENCE MEMBER RAMON PALANCA JOINING THE ARMY WITHOUT WHICH FUNCTIONING PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT GREATLY JEOPARDIZED STOP FOR SPEEDY ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND GOOD PUBLIC SERVICE I LIKEWISE RECOMMEND FOR APPOINTMENTS WITH CORRESPONDING SALARIES TO BE FILED BY YOU THE FOLLOWING COLON JUDGE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE JUDGE GENEROSO BORJA COMMA JUSTICE PEACE PUERTO PRINCESA ATTORNEY JUAN BAUTISTA COMMA JUSTICE PEACE BROOKES POINT ABORLAN AND BALABAC MODESTO RODRIGUEZ REGULAR INCUMBENT A PUPPET OFFICIAL COMMA JUSTICE PEACE GAGA YANCILLO DUMARAN AND TAYPAY JUDGE TELESFORO PAREDES COMMA DUMARAN AND TAYPAY UNDER JUDGE BORJA BEFORE COMMA JUSTICE PEACE RAQUIT GORON IGNEIDIO ABIGO REGULAR INCUMBENT SURRENDERED TO THE ENEMY COMMA PROVINCIAL FISCAL GREGORIO QUICHO THE REGULAR INCUMBENT IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY OF THE ENEMY COMMA DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER DR NESTOR P MATRO THE REGULAR INCUMBENT HAVING SURRENDERED TO THE ENEMY COMMA DISTRICT ENGINEER ALBINO HAGAY AN ENGINEER THE REGULAR INCUMBENT BEING IN MANILA COMMA PROVINCIAL AUDITOR ACTING SENIOR CLERK ROMUALDO FACTANAC THE REGULAR INCUMBENT BEING IN HIDING AND RAISES TECHNICALITIES ON LEGITIMATE CLAIMS AFFECTING COMMON GOOD THUS ENDANGERING MY LIFE AND THAT PROVINCIAL TREASURER STOP OUR RELIEF FUND BEING ALMOST EXHAUSTED NOW PLEASE ALLOT TO THIS PROVINCE TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS BEING VERY INDISPENSABLE IF THE GOVERNMENT IS EVER TO CONTINUE TO PAY SALARIES OF ALL NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES INCLUDING TEACHERS ON ACTIVE RELIEF WORKS AID TO INDIGENT PERSONS SANITATION AND PAY TO RETIRED TEACHERS AND US PENSIONERS AND OTHERS STOP PROVINCE WITHOUT FUNDS AND SO ARE MUNICIPALITIES AND DISTRICTS STOP PROVINCIAL OPERATION EXPENSES AND PART OF CUYO TAKEN FROM TRUST FUNDS ALL THE REST OF LOCAL MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS FROM RELIEF FUNDS STOP OUR SITUATION GETTING TENSE AND CRITICAL ON FINANCE

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HELP REQUESTED STRONGLY URGED STOP PLEASE CABLE REPLY RUSH SO AS TO
REMEDY OUR PRESENT DIFFICULTIES AND THANKS END



GOVERNOR ABORDO

R U S H PROVINCIAL

GABRIELIO E. ABORDO
Governor of Palawan
Caramay, Puerto Princesa, Palawan

November 5, 1943

His Excellency,
President Manuel L. Quezon
Washington, D. C.

S I R :

Supplementing my telegram of November 4, 1943 apprising you of our present grave situation, I have the honor to give further elucidation on matters treated therein.

The present plan of the enemy to perpetrate in the unsundered territory of Free Palawan has created in this province a state of grave emergency so that functions of the present administration over all unoccupied areas of the province have been greatly jeopardized. As an emergency measure, and to bring nearer the government to the people during this emergency when they should be assisted by the government and keep aloft in their hearts their undying love of country and faith in our leaders now in Washington, I have divided the province of Palawan into four administrative districts, each under a deputy governor receiving salary of ₱150.00 monthly and directly supervised by a Special Deputy Governor with compensation of ₱300.00 a month. I have also appointed Emergency Provincial Guards ready to protect me and my co-officials and employees of the government, and help reinforce to a great extent the Army in Palawan from attacks of the enemy. As there are no available funds from the provincial general fund with which to pay salaries of these important and absolutely necessary positions, I have availed part of the Relief Fund allotted to this province to pay salaries attached to the above-named positions inasmuch as the services of these men, it is reiterated, will consequently redound to the protection of the civilian population and the interests of the government. To this plan which is now in effect, the Provincial Auditor, Mr. Angel Fagua, has raised his objection and refused to pass in audit vouchers and payrolls that may be presented in payment of such salaries and which, it is feared, may be a source of trouble among the people aside from endangering my life and that of the Provincial Treasurer. It may be stated in passing, that since the outbreak of the war, said Provincial Auditor has been resorting to technicalities frustrating our plans and policies for the common good. As we cannot sacrifice public interest arising from a general consciousness of our obligations and duties to the people and to the State, I have to brush aside technicalities, even it shall render myself answerable after the war, because in so doing I have not only the support and sympathy of the people of Palawan but also the satisfaction that the interests of the government and the people have been amply protected.

So that the people can avail of the services of other public servants, especially in the administration of justice, I am submitting for your approval the appointments of the following persons to fill vacancies caused by the surrender of the regular incumbents to the enemy:

Mr. Albino Magay, as District Engineer.

Dr. Nestor P. Mateo, as District Health Officer.

Judge Generoso Borja, as Judge of the Court of
First Instance

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- Atty. Juan Bautista, as Justice of the Peace for Puerto Princessa
- Mr. Modesto Rodriguez, as Justice of the Peace for Brooke's Point, Balabac, and Aborlan
- Judge Telesforo Parades, as Justice of the Peace for Cagayancillo and Dugawan
- Mr. Ignacio Ablog, as Justice of the Peace for Taytay, Sault, and Coron
- Mr. Gregorio R. Quino, as Provincial Fiscal
- Mr. Teodoro Manate, as Substitute Member, Provincial Board
- Mr. Miguel Martin, as Substitute Member, Provincial Board
- Mr. Rufasio T. Abid, as Clerk of Court

Our funds have dwindled to such an extent that we are now making use part of the relief fund allotted to this province to defray operational expenses of the Provincial Government and its municipalities and districts so that their normal functions may not be paralyzed. To this end, we request for financial aid in an amount no less than P1,000,000.00 to enable us to run the government on sound financial basis and so that assistance can be extended to our needy people up to the termination of the present war.

Generally the people are busy in their respective ordinary labors with that unifying faith in our leaders now in Washington and the mighty strength of the Allies. They have been patiently waiting and ever wishing for your early return to the islands to inspire us more in our fight against the totalitarian countries that brought chaos and havoc on our shores. Constantly attacked and harassed by the enemy, they have not lost sight of the fact that the Allies will ultimately triumph and that time is fast approaching when the final blow, perhaps the mightiest in all history, shall turn the tide of reverses against the enemy.

Ever wishing for your fine health and success in our common field of endeavor, and assuring you my unflinching loyalty to our cause, I am,


Very respectfully,

 GABRIEL E. ABORDO
 Governor of Palawan

TABLE I

STATEMENT ON THE PRESENT FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE PROVINCE OF PALAWAN
(General Fund)

Balance as of June 30, 1942	(P613.75)
Total Expenses, July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943	(P27,124.51)
Total Estimated Expenses, July 1, 1943 to June	
30, 1944-	
For salaries	(P40,082.00)
For other expenses	(5,000.00)
Total Estimated Overdraft on June 30, 1944	(P48,866.86)

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TABLE II

STATEMENT SHOWING ADVANCES PAID TO NATIONAL OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES,
ARMY IN PALAWAN, LAMBIG PENAL COLONY, U.S. WAR VETERANS AND USAFFE OF-
FICERS AND ENLISTED MEN AS OF NOVEMBER 10, 1943[#]

Total Amount Advanced to National Officials and Employees . .	P57,731.39
Total Amount Advanced to Army in Palawan	74,792.00
Total Amount Advanced to Lambig Penal Colony	41,000.00
Total Amount Advanced to U. S. War Veterans and USAFFE	
Officers and Enlisted Men	12,681.00
Grand Total	P186,204.39

[#] This disbursements does not include those paid in the municipalities and municipal districts.

CERTIFIED CORRECT:


E. B. Dugombai
Asst. Provincial Treasurer

(COPY)

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6th MD
G-2 Monthly Report

1 May 43 - 31 May 43

ok

PUPPET OFFICIALS OUTSIDE PANAY

Name	Designation	Authority
F. Alindugen	Town Mayor, San Fernando, Masbate	Sgt. Santillana 30 Apr
L. Altajero	Town Mayor, San Jacinto, Masbate	Sgt. Santillana 30 Apr
Kintana	Town Mayor, Dimasalang	Sgt. Santillana 30 Apr
Orense	Chief of Police, Dimasalang, Masbate	Sgt. Santillana 30 Apr

E. Puppet Officials within Panay:

F I Rampula	City Fiscal of Iloilo
Gabriel Camon	Chief, Secret Service, Iloilo City
Antero Mijares	Chief District Inspector, NARIC
Felix Macalalag	Ass't Chief District Inspector, NARIC
Domingo Trompeta	Mayor of San Miguel, Iloilo
Delfin Tumaliwan	Treasurer of Oton, Iloilo
Tobias Fornier	Governor of Antique
Jose Quimpo	Provincial Treasurer, Antique
Baltazar Balodhay	Jap appointed Mayor, Laua-an, Antique
Bernardino Hernandez	Mayor of Fatnongon, Antique

/s/N.C. Baylen
1st Lt (Inf) GSC
Ex Officer
61st Div

SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICT
TUNIS-200, CGSITF
TOKYO

G-2 NON-MILITARY REPORT



Place : In the Field
Date : 25 March 1944
Time : 0900 A (PST)

Map - PANAY, Scale: 1:200,00 (BCGS)

1. PUPPET GOVERNMENTS - Enemy civil structures, policies, and achievements are important themes of this report for this period. The following are organized puppet governments in this Sector.

(1) DUMARAO

- a. Municipal Mayor ----- Deograciao Lubrico
- b. Vice Mayor ----- Memasio Bianco
- c. Mun. Councillor ----- Bienaido Derrata
- d. " " ----- Selverio Dasal
- e. " " ----- Agapito Ofasastro
- f. " " ----- Innocencio Valensay
- g. " " ----- Perfecto Mondenero
- h. " " ----- Teodorico Castaño
- i. Mun. Treasurer ----- Proceso Castro
- j. Chief of Police ----- Sergio Calizo
- k. Sgt. of Police ----- Leopoldo Castaño
- l. Policeman ----- Expedito Rubial
- m. " " ----- Jose Arancio
- n. " " ----- Angel Saicedo
- o. " " ----- Federico Cognito
- p. " " ----- Hermenegildo Cabanico
- q. " " ----- Ernesto Mendocino
- r. " " ----- Cornelio Huqueriza
- s. " " ----- Manabato Elias

(2) DARAL (Inactive)

- a. Municipal Mayor ----- Jose Sadang
- b. Vice Mayor ----- Eleuterio Mercado
- c. Secretary ----- Martin Gayosa
- d. Mun. Councillor ----- Vicente Glono
- e. Chief of Police ----- Nicanor Jimenez

(3) DUMALAG

- a. Municipal Mayor ----- Salvador Amador
- b. Vice Mayor ----- Teodulfo Casar
- c. Mun. Treasurer ----- Leopoldo Gergo
- d. Secretary ----- Epifanio Puente
- e. Mun. Councillor ----- Ricardo Castro
- f. " " ----- Canuto Picorao
- g. " " ----- Toribio Hermolano
- h. " " ----- Roque Frondoza
- i. " " ----- Jose Padriga
- j. " " ----- Resurreccion Fuerte
- k. Chief of Police ----- Benjamin Fermilino
- l. Janitor ----- Pedro Casia

(See Over)

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(4) QUARTERO

a. Municipal Mayor ----- Vicente Pabuna
 b. Vice Mayor ----- Indalecio Funcion
 c. Mun. Councillor ----- Zolio Pimentel
 d. " " ----- Jose Hollpaz
 e. " " ----- Benito Onas
 f. Mun. Treasurer ----- Pacifico Armonio
 g. Clerk ----- Mariano Barrientos
 h. " ----- Lorato de los Santos

(5) DAO

a. Municipal Mayor ----- Jose Bawson
 b. Secretary ----- Fernando Contreas
 c. Mun. Treasurer ----- Perseverada Solano

(6) SAOMA

a. Municipal Mayor ----- Berlandino Protasio
 b. " " -----

(7) SAESUBIO

a. Municipal Mayor ----- Vicente Macanan
 b. Vice Mayor ----- Andrea Latuga
 c. Secretary ----- Pio Martinez
 d. Sanitary Insp. ----- Florentino Laguda
 e. Policeman ----- Ricardo Corcino

(8) JAMINDAN

a. Municipal Mayor ----- Antonio Advincula
 b. Mun. Councillor ----- Egidio Vestidas
 c. " " ----- Joaquin Mendoza
 d. " " ----- Leodegario Calaxterio
 e. " " ----- Isidario Orozco
 f. " " ----- Igmedio Lisuelo
 g. Chief of Police ----- Policarpo Patricia
 h. Sgt. of Police ----- Jose Villasis
 i. Policeman ----- Domingo Vinagas
 j. " ----- Reynaldo Panuncio
 k. " ----- Isidra Vassa

(9) SAPIAN (Puppet Government functioning in Ivisan)

a. Municipal Mayor ----- Diosdado Hondrado
 b. Vice Mayor ----- Serafin Obedos
 c. Secretary ----- Legaro Lahera
 d. Mun. Councillor ----- Juan Calpena
 e. " " ----- Honorato de la Cruz
 f. " " ----- Rufino Oquiera
 g. " " ----- Iluminado Onalia
 h. " " ----- Alberto Arcanio
 i. " " ----- Amante Ballona
 j. Mun. Treasurer ----- Leopoldo Pasenal
 k. Clerk ----- Aquilino de la Cruz
 l. " ----- Ignacio Odrino
 m. " ----- Ramiro Estores

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(9) SAPIAN (Continued)

n. Clerk	-----	Alipic Odocado
o. "	-----	Rospero Anas
p. Chief of Police	-----	Alarico Olandessa
q. Sgt. of Police	-----	Jose Hondrado
r. Policeman	-----	Juan Olaso
s. "	-----	Salvador Ocenia
t. "	-----	Leonardo Dioreso

(10) IVISAN

a. Municipal Mayor	-----	Manuel Villafuz
b. Vice Mayor	-----	Aproniano Orola
c. Market Collector	-----	Jose Villaflores

(11) ALDABAS

a. Municipal Mayor	-----	Roque Mayor
b. Mun. Treasurer	-----	Manin Morales
c. Justice of Peace	-----	Juan Cortes
d. Chief of Police	-----	Benigno Talabaon
e. Policeman	-----	Vito Tolentino
f. "	-----	Oyang Vargas
g. "	-----	Jose Candelario
h. "	-----	Cente Lares
i. "	-----	Geronimo Paulo

(12) SAPIZ

a. Municipal Mayor	-----	Jose Salgado
b. Mun. Treasurer	-----	Santiago Janinto
c. Judge of 1st Inst.	-----	Eduardo Abalo
d. Liaison Officer	-----	Jose Torres

B. PAYS ALLOWANCES, AND PRIVILEGES OF PUPPETS -

Pays of puppets are derived from taxes and other municipal income sources. Rates, therefore, are based upon the wealth of the town concerned. There are no allowances extended to puppets, so far. Privileges could be pointed to freedom to contact with enemy posts and officers, social enterprises within the community, powers extended to them making figures heads out of them for the common duties or implements in enemy's achievement of his devilish intentions in this island.

C. TAXATION -

Cedula tax is ₱ 1.00. While, KALIBAPI membership costs ₱0.25. Property taxes exist and are rationed in accordance with the worth.

D. PENAL LAWS -

In addition to the Penal Codes existing long since the American Regime, the government has employed the Acts and Laws enacted by the Phil Commission, Phil. Assembly, and the Phil. Legislature, Penal Laws promulgated by the Comdr-in-Chief of JIF, and Acts passed by the Director General of Japanese Mil. Administration.

E. POSTAL SERVICE -

There is no Postal Service in Civil agencies in this Sector. In most cases, only military courier service by planes or boats

(See Over)

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is being maintained. In Capiz proper, civil mail service is stressed mainly thru boats between Manila and the province of Capiz. This action however is under strict censorship of the JIF.

F. CIRCULATION OF MONEY-

- a. Opening of Banks - There is no bank existing in this province, though there have been efforts or intention to effect same.
- b. Public Utilities - Conveyance of public utilities goes under the jurisdiction of the Liaison Officer, Mr. Torres. The enemy has all the control or disposal of public utilities.
- c. Prices of commodities - SKY-HIGH prices dominate all areas in this Sector. Here goes the Law of Supply and Demand, plus present crippled trade and commerce.
- d. Kinds of Money Circulating - Jap currencies are rampant esp. among occupied areas. In some towns, Army notes are accepted in strict secrecy.

G. RESUME OF CIVILIAN STATUS -

- a. Jobs offered and amount of pay - Civilians are offered the jobs as teachers, clerks, servants, messengers, street cleaners, spies or painters, houseboys, laundry laborers, miners, carpenters, and other reconstruction works in the community at reasonable wages. Usually, pays never get below P 1.50 and not exceeding P 3.00 a day.
- b. Degree of Cooperation with the Japs - Cooperation with the enemy is confined to mass labor for the benefit of the community, in one way, and for the general welfare of the enemy, in most cases. This cooperation is forced, and only 30% of the civilians who cooperate take their roles seriously for reasons we cannot explain.
- c. Influence of Jap propaganda - Presently, enemy propagandas have diminished their strong effects upon our people. This is due to the coming of new arms now being used by our forces in the island, plus the influx of Allied genuine propagandas.
- d. Loyalty to the U.S.A. and the Army - The people, as a whole, are still loyal to the U.S.A. and firmly believes in the coming of the Americans pretty soon to retake us, while some do not believe in the superiority of our Army, after the Japs had recently effected their harvest campaign in the mid-section of this province. However, they are (90 %) are loyal to the CAUSE and its factors of action.
- e. General attitude - Everyone nowadays is EXPECTANT. This is the general attitude. AID will surely come. Some are very firm with our stable expectation.
- f. Neighborhood Association - Neighborhood Groups are not so extensive in this Sector. In Panit-an and Capiz, Neighborhood members are made as night guards of the enemy. The expansion of this goes with the progress of the puppet gov't in each town concerned.

H. RECONSTRUCTION AND RELIEF MEASURES-

- a. Roads and bridges under repair - Only bridges between SAPIAN and IVISAN; PANIT-AN and SIGAY; DUMALAG and LAJAZ; DAO and MANBUSAO are being repaired by the enemy's servants. Not much could be said of roads these days.
- b. Funds or appropriation allotted to repairs and public constructions - The enemy has the access on all these matters with

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puppets and barrio tenientas as agencies.

c. Funds allotted for relief measures - There are no definite funds allotted for relief measures, esp. for the sick or the needy ones. CHARITY may arise any moment the enemy becomes conscious of its. It goes with the enemy's temperament.

d. New projects - Building of fortifications or school bldgs are the enemy's new projects. In some instances, a school bldg becomes a fort.

I. EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS OF THE ENEMY -

a. Schools opened and enrolment - Ivigan, Capiz, Panitan and Dao have schools opened for children ranging from the age of five to twelve years. Capiz has an enrolment of around 200. Dao has not yet reported their numbers on this matter.

b. Subjects or policies taught - There is but one subject added to the previous Phil curriculum. That's NIPPONGO. Nationalism is stressed with respects to flag or the Rising Sun, and the Free (Independent) Republic of the Philippines. Hatred for ALLIED Nations and for the Army is being promoted.

c. Teachers and training - Most of the teachers are veterans. By veteran, we mean, regulars of the old regime who were then active before the Japs landing in this island. While some are under-graduates, and some Jap Officers or NCOs.

J. SOCIAL INFLUENCE OF THE ENEMY -

a. Social problems - There are no Red Light Districts nor cabarets in this Sector. However, there still exists in secrecy, prostitutes for Japs only.

b. Position of Women - There is no woman suffrage. The home is the place of almost every fair sex in this Sector, while there are some married ones exercising commerce or negotiables taking clericals in the government or enemy hands. Some jobless women act as Laundry agencies to the enemy. And there are some shameless ones who indulge in DARK career.

c. Curfew - Curfew Hours start from 6:00 in the evening to 6:00 in the morning. Nobody is allowed, except Jap sentries or PC and CDC guards, to roam the streets or any portion of the earth in the town or garrisons as the case may be.

d. Census of civilian population - Census campaign is performed directly by Co. tenientes who in turn submit reports to Puppet Mayor. Efforts have been exerted to secure the actual civilian strength in each enemy garrison or occupied area. Reports on this matter shall be published in the next issue.

e. Socials - Parties, picnics, dances, weddings or birthday celebrations, town fiestas and other feasts are maintained by enemy populace. In most occasions, the Jap officers are present, esp. when the affair is grand in the town. In far places the enemy does not attend for obvious reasons.

f. Man-en-pro-Jap elements - Pro-Jap elements in forms of decoys, spies, stool pigeons, molls, guides and propagandists are rampant among the persons of merchants, children from age of 8 to 15, and lovely women posing as cigarette or soap vendors. Propagandists are worse enemies of our cause. They wage bitterly against our organization and mock the coming of the EID.

g. Liberalization of Divorce Law - Like Reno, Divorce Law is existing in this regime. This is in consonance with the Act on Divorce recently passed by the Assembly in Manila. However divorce cannot be granted, unless both parties consent or come to the point of mutual agreement.

- h. Marriage measures - No change in measures used before the Jap occupation of the island. However, a Jap Romeo may marry a Filipina if the fair Maria-Clara accepts the proposal. There is no force employed. But a Filipino cannot marry a Japanese.
- i. Newspapers in circulation - There are no newspapers circulating presently in this Sector. Perhaps, contact with Manila has badly affected the spread.
- j. Radio broadcasts and programs - Only Axis victories are permitted to ring around the town. Allied broadcasting stations can never have their chance to voice out their program or tid-bits in enemy areas. Japanese impregnability and invincibility are the main issues of the radio program.
- k. Attitude to Jap colors - Civilians heartily hate Jap colors because of the big BLOOD at the very heart of it's cloth of purity. The red spot reminds them of the brutal atrocities, all committed in Filipino Blood, by the Japs. However, considering fear as a matter of fact, Jap flag is a defense to their precious lives. So, in this expression, they are obliged to like Jap colors.
- l. Fear of MPs and sentries; fear of soldiers - Yes. MPs are being feared as GESTAPOs in Poland are. Sentries sometimes create visions like ghosts before the eyes of the civilians with their bayonets identical to ghouls scythe.
- m. Freedom of speech and Press - There is no freedom of speech and press among civilians. This is one way, an enemy's device in the curtailment of dangerous propaganda.
- n. Freedom of trade and travel - Recently, the enemy has been in doubt of merchants that he regulated the random of trade and travel. Puppet Mayors and other ranking officials in the Provincial government, are authorized to vouch for merchants traveling inside enemy lines carrying enemy passes.
- o. Percentage of civilians directly cooperating with the enemy - Nearly 85 % of the civilians are cooperating with the enemy because of fear. About 20 % are heartily cooperating with the enemy. And only 30 % are not cooperating, at any means, with the enemy. The term "cooperating" is, therefore, presented in various aspects.
- p. Confirmed Jap atrocities - Refer to attached Periodic Report re this item.

K. RELIGIOUS MEASURES -

- a. Religion protected - The enemy protects any religion within his domain provided that religion does not attack his policies.
- b. Religious tolerations and restrictions - There are no religious tolerations nor restrictions. Nipponese patriotic songs are in some occasions sang in churches by children. Religious songs of the enemy are, likewise, given preference. Worship is free.
- c. Civilian attitude to religion as compared to Pre-war period - There is no change in civilian attitude. Religious rites and ceremonies have not altered which rather have maintained the old attitude of the civilians toward religion of the present regime.
- d. Prerogatives, protection, etc. and degree of their application to the Japs - In general, religion is always protected and esteemed by the enemy with high consideration.
- e. Sermons - These are mainly centered upon God and his Bible. There are some cases, sometimes, when people inside the church are instilled with some hints re Japanese magnanimity and good-

ness in intention, we mean - "holy" intentions.

f. Reactions of the people to the sermons - The people stick to the religious or the sacred side of the parish or priest's sermons.

L. HEALTH AND WELFARE PROJECTS -

a. Sanitary measures enacted - There is a move on promoting sanitary conditions in this province. But so far, there has never been any actual step taken to evidence the enemy's desire to make his surroundings healthful to live in.

b. Vaccines and injections given to the public - These items are absent in this Sector. Only enemy officers are well-attended to in matters of medical treatment.

c. Activities of Health Officers - We reports on this matter could testify the activities of Health Officers in this Province.

d. Sources of drinking water - Wells by the rivers, natural water springs from hillsides, and brooks near community settlement are main sources of drinking water in this province.

e. Public dispensaries - There are no public dispensaries. Medical treatment are usually performed in enemy posts by Jap medics, less of local doctors.

f. Brief summary of health and vitality of civilians - In war, health is always the problem. It is, therefore, not a wonder if we meet people who look pallid, weak, and undernourished. This is due to lack of proper medical supplies and appliances, good food, scarcity of nourishing materials, and abundance of mental vexations and numerous bundles of physical pains. The health and vitality of the civilians are deplorably very low. Unless, the enemy takes up proper and effective remedies before the whole race perished into that abyss of forgetfulness then mere lives shall be wasted.

M. ECONOMIC MEASURES -

a. It is in this particular subject that the enemy has taken a considerable attention and consideration for this period. The destruction of enemy's contact with Saigon or Japan proper and the very limited production of the Central Luzon have not only created a craze upon the enemy's brain, but a stiff and voluminous predicament to him. In this connection, therefore, economic measures have been adopted to solve his supply problem for this period.

b. Improvement of agriculture - Farmers, thru Bo. Tanientes and Puppet Mayors, have been instructed to plant more crops this season. Diversification of crops, is likewise recommended. Landowners are also enjoined not merely to wait for the production, but to work on the lands. All vacated lands are being given to those persons interested to take up agricultural work. However, rice among areas very near the enemy's clutches are being transported to enemy posts for his use. This is one way of ending the guerrillas in the notorious Pansy.

c. Local and National trade - Local trade is not so well developed. However, to some degree, most of the people nowadays are merchants. Soap, dried fish, locally-woven cloths, cattle selling are their missions. National trade is crippled as there's strict regulation on boats sailing between islands in this archipelago.

d. Developments of industries - The enemy has centered developments on FARMING. Less attention is given to fishing, weaving, copra-

(See Over)

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d. Standard of Living - Standard of living inside enemy lines is VERY HIGH. Prices of commodities soared to the SKY. But this is favored somehow by the abundance in JAP MONEY.

Tom Jado
COMUNDO J. NORADO (C-62858)
3rd Lieut., Infantry
CO, Tunis-200, CCSITF
(For 973)

OFFICIAL: *Tom Jado*
TOMAS JADOC
Pfc. Inf.
Adm. Incharge

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Panay

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICT
LONDON 200

6 November 1944
6:00 P.M.



Subject: WEEKLY REPORT
To : CO, Tunis

* * * * *

V. MISCELLANEOUS:

1. Families of unsundered soldiers of Guimbal are closely watched by PCs and Agents of Puppet Mayor Palacios. (33-003)
2. Luis Espolita is the puppet Mayor of Igbaras. (33-033)
3. The enemy is on the outlook for holders of the 1943 emergency notes. (33-001)
4. Steps has already been taken to bring back to our folds or to put to moderation the activities of Mayor Flalcios of Guimbal.
5. Telephone line already connects Guimbal to the City. (33-003)
6. Lt. A. Buenavista with his wife Loticia, usually ride on a passenger truck from the City to Logenos. (3-008)
7. From Jap Officers, it was learned that they are expecting transports to arrive this week to load more soldiers from Iloilo City to unknown destination. (3-001)
8. Puppet Mayor Salvador Tueres of Tigbaun is under investigation by the Japs for maltreating a certain fellow who pointed an Army man to the enemy. (33-001)
9. The enemy intercepted a radio message from the SWPA to Panay broadcasted on 24 Oct. '43 at 4 P.M. Part of the message was interpreted by the enemy as follows: "JUST WAIT.." by an American officer, BRIGA.

In view of the above, the enemy is planning to campaign again in the mountains to look for the radio receiver which he believes is still operating in the mountains. (L-002B)

10. Purpose of the recent Japanese patrol of Bo. Janips-an Janiway, was to look for an emergency note (Phil. notes) printing out fit owned by a certain Baborne, who was reported printing bogus notes somewhere in that barrico. (32-006 thru Mayor Gavara).

11. Japs in Pototan are becoming strict to young and able bodied men entering the market. They are being acerched. (Lt. Macerencio)

12. Col. Masco Uno, CO of Pototan garrison has recently been promoted from Captain. (32-001)

13. It was reliably reported that the Japs in their recent operations in Dumangas and Bta. Nueve have not done any killing. Their intention to penetrate these towns was to capture civil officials and to find out why a PC who was once sent to Dumangas from Btac. Nuevo was not able to return. (3-003)

14. A number of suspicious persons arrived with the enemy unit at Janiway recently.

15. The number of persons who go on marketing at Pototan is observed to be decreasing. (32-001)

16. Capt. Nomurs together with Puppet Mayor Gavara and puppet Treasurer Barranco who left for the City 31 Oct. have as yet not returned to Janiuary.(32-001)

17. Buyo, Sta. Barbara has its own puppet government officials who are as follows:

Mayor - Basiliso Subang

Secretary - Maximo Sununsera

Treasurer - Alfredo Suronsion

Councilors:

Salvador Superficial

Abondio Saluntay

Gervacio Masiacino

Federico Jopson

Micanor Potopetin

Sersfin Barquillos

Manuel Teodoro

Melquiados Suerte

Miguel Solihon

* * * * *

LUIS T. DATOR
Lieut.-Col., Inf.
Commanding

OFFICIAL:

/s/ P.M. Miguel
P.M. MIGUEL
1st. Lieut., Inf.
London 200

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C O P Y

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICT
LONDON 200



P2may

7 November '43
2 P.M.

Subject: Daily Report
To : CC, Tunis

The following are Puppet Officials and employees in the Municipality of Sta. Barbara:

Mayor - - - Cornelio Quidato
Secretary - Wencesiao Sison
Treasurer - Jose Sabido
Clerks- - - Ceferino Soledares
 Manuel Saguiban
 Melicio Sutomel
Kalibapi speaker - Roman Sarilan
Census enumerator - Manuel Roblan
Inspector and interpreter - Teodolfo Sinfuago?
Teachers - Felieltas Millan
 Filomena Sobrepina
 Maura Sofinia

LUIS T. DATOR
Lieut.-Col., Inf.
Commanding

OFFICIAL: P. M. Miguel
 P. M. MIGUEL
 1st Lieut., Inf.
 London 200

Distribution: As usual.

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Authority *NND 55 302*

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICT
LONDON 200

8 November
8:00 A.M.



SUBJECT: Daily Report
To : CG, Tunis

* * * * *

6. The Municipal council of Janiway convened in its first regular session on 6 Nov. at the Office of the Chief of Police. Mayor Gavara presided the session while Capt. Nomura was conspicuously present. The session dealt mainly on a new budget which is being required by the Provincial Treasurer. The session adjourned at about 4:00 PM. As a result of their session, the inhabitants of Janiway are required to pay the following to the puppet government:

- a. All inhabitants from the ages of 18 to 60 should pay a Residence Tax of ₱1.25 each.
- b. Land Tax.
- c. Kalibapi membership fee - ₱1.55
- d. Cattle branding and registration tax.

7. The following is a list of Puppet officials of Lambunao as submitted by Commonwealth Municipal Mayor Rufino Gonzalez of said town:

Mayor - - - - - Hipolito Laropay
Vice-Mayor - - - - - Ildefonso Latorilla
Sec. - - - - - Hilario Leyritana
Councilors: Eugenio Latanafrancia
 V. Losbanes
 Agustin Lavilla
 Marciano Figueroa
 V. Lavilla
 Gregorio Barranco
Chief of Police - Jose Segura
Policeman:

Vicente Agreda	Luis Legardo
Amado Latanafrancia	Venancio Legan
V. Leyritana	P. Lozada
Juan Letrero	S. Sionillo
Inocentes Lemana	Salvador Abeto

8. The following information obtained from the enemy was submitted by Commonwealth Municipal Mayor Rufino Gonzalez:
- a. The enemy will no longer issue passes because we are now independent - independence having been given on 14 Oct. '43.
 - b. The enemy will leave Panay before the end of November.
 - c. Puppet Laropay secured the following concessions:
 - (1) The enemy will not go to the barrios without the consent of the Puppet Mayor.
 - (2) If Army men are caught in a certain barrio, people therein not concerned will not be harmed.
 - d. Japs in Coto are expecting the arrival of Blas Gonzalez and Caram.

LUIS T. BATOR
Lieut.-Col, Inf.
Commanding

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Authority: UNCLAS E.O. 12958

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICT
LONDON 200

8 November '43
8:00A.M.

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LUIS T. DARO
Lieut.-Col, Inf.
Commanding

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Authority: U.S. 59 10 28

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICT
LONDON 200

8 November '43
8:00A.M.

SUBJECT: Daily Report
To : CG, Tunis

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LUIS T. DATOR
Lieut.-Col, Inf.
Commanding

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Authority: *RU/D SS 2c 7c*

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
PROVINCE OF PALAWAN

-0-

Office of the Governor

6th
November 8, 1943

His Excellency,
President Manuel L. Quezon
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following narrative report on conditions obtaining in this province from the outbreak of the war, December 8, 1941, up to the present, for your information:

I. ADMINISTRATION

A. What has gone in the Province in brief:

The Provincial Government of Palawan is beset with multitudinous problems arising from the present world conflagration wherein the Philippines is directly involved the consequences of which particularly affects this province.

At the outbreak of the war, following instructions from the Department Secretary of Interior to transfer the seat of the Provincial capital to a safe and convenient place when danger is imminent, the undersigned, by provincial executive order, transferred the capital to Aborlan on January 2, 1942 after Puerto Princesa was machine gunned by seven Japanese planes on January 1, 1942.

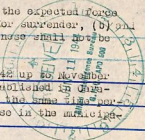
From this time, conditions have become critical so that the normal functions of the Government had been irregular due to some obstructions coming from within the rank and file of some national and provincial officials headed by the Provincial Inspector then who refused to give the necessary cooperation and protection to the Government made worse by the interference of some ambitious politicians who tried to instigate non-cooperation among the people by holding meetings in the capital during our absence depicting to them the erroneous impression that the civil officials have abandoned the capital because they are afraid to fight the Japanese. All these misinformations tending to mislead the people who were ordered to evacuate the capital at government expense on January 2, 1942 ended when, on May 18, 1942, the Japanese formally occupied the capital and all the skin-deep patriots and ambitious politicians disappeared into thin air like dewdrops in the morning sun.

Previous to the occupation of Puerto Princesa by the enemy, the seat of the capital, preparatory to its transfer to Caramay, was temporarily located at Montes where, on May 14, 1942, after the fall of the island fortress of Corregidor and anticipating for the occupation of all provincial capitals by the enemy as announced in the radio, an emergency popular meeting among provincial officials and employees, officers of the Constabulary, and prominent citizens of the province was held to agree on a definite stand on the propounded question of "Surrender". In this meeting, it was unanimously agreed that, in view of the inadequacy of our

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armed force in Palawan to offer any resistance against the expected forces of the enemy, (a) no person shall submit to the enemy for surrender, (b) and anybody who voluntarily offers his services to the Japanese shall not be looked upon with approval.



During the intervening period from May 18, 1942 up to November 26 of the same year when the provincial capital was established in Caramay, the officials and employees were in fact hiding at the same time performing their duties in their respective hideouts. Those in the municipalities were likewise urged to do the same.

The activities of the Administration during this period were centered on intensive campaigns for food production, anti-profiteering, and in preserving the morale of the people. Aside from the thousands of letters circulated to all local officials and employees, and civic-spirited citizens who were urged to rally behind the government in its policy of passive resistance, my Secretary, Mr. Arturo R. Masay, on his trips to the barrios has done much to instill in the hearts of the people, loyalty to the Motherland, faith in the able leadership of our leaders now in Washington, D. C., and in our firm conviction and belief on the ultimate triumph of the democracies.

From November 26, 1942, the provincial government continued to function as usual up to the present. Employees were required to observe regular office hours in accordance with standing order of that Office, and only those whose services are absolutely needed to keep the governmental machine functioning have been called to active duty in the absence of adequate funds to meet operational expenses. In other words, the government has been simplified observing the strictest economy in the disbursement of government funds which shall be treated later in this report. At times we are harassed by the enemy in which case we have to be in our hideouts to resume work again as soon as the enemy has left.

The enemy, thus far, has made four attempts to land soldiers in the temporary capital, first, on July 10, 1943, second, on August 30, third, on September 2, and lately, on October 13, 1943. During the first three attempts, the enemy machine gunned and bombed the place demolishing almost all the buildings in Caramay but without success of landing. No casualty was registered during these raids. On their last attempt when a transport and launch were used, they were allowed to land but were tactful enough to pull out immediately having sensed the presence of guerrillas round our place.

Presently, they have taken keen interest on the capture of the legitimate provincial officials to end once and for all, guerilla resistance in this province. Preparations and plans are under way to launch a bigger expeditionary force the purpose of which is to force the people to recognize their puppet government and owe allegiance thereto.

In view therefore of this present state of grave emergency, I had to divide the province into four administrative districts, each under a deputy governor, and directly supervised by a Special Deputy Governor, all to exercise the duties and powers of the Governor in the district. They are: (a) to see to it that the existing civil government is preserved and maintained; (b) to supervise the official activities of all municipal officials; (c) to see to it that peace and order is properly maintained; (d) to direct and supervise the activities of the provincial

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guards; (e) to undertake investigations in the conduct of local officials affecting the administration of local affairs, and report his findings and recommendations to the governor; (f) to see to it that taxes are collected and public funds are properly safeguarded; (g) to investigate all fifth column activities and espionage, and take proper measures against them; (h) to detain or order the arrest of persons suspected of fifth column activities and espionage; (i) to undertake and direct guerrilla warfare against puppets and collaborators with the Japanese military authorities; (j) to supervise and be held responsible in the collection of all payay contributions that may be required for the Army. Deputy Governors are considered Food Administrator in their respective districts while the Mayors act as municipal Food Administrator in their respective municipalities with the barrio lieutenants as their assistants; (k) to exercise all powers of the Governor in accordance with existing laws; (l) to fill up quotas for galay either to be purchased by the government or by the Army if and when request for this purpose is made by military or civil authorities; (m) to encourage the planting of short season crops to begin on October 15, 1943 by requiring each member of the family and those under him over 18 years of age to have a lot no less than 1/2 hectare properly fenced in order to forestall any shortage of food supply, and (n) to report weekly to the Governor his activities, actions, and instructions to officials in his district.

The administrative division of the province is as follows:

- Administrative District No. 1 - Comprising the Municipalities of Puerto Princesa and Dumaragan.
Deputy Governor - Mr. Raimundo Bunsag.
- Administrative District No. 2 - Comprising the Municipalities of Taytay, Bacuit, and Free Coron.
Deputy Governor - Mr. Jacinto H. Allil
- Administrative District No. 3 - Comprising the Municipal Districts of Brooke's Point, Balabac, and Free Aborlan.
Deputy Governor - Datu N. Jolkipli
- Administrative District No. 4 - Comprising the island municipalities of Cuyo, Agutayn, and Cagayancillo.
Deputy Governor - Mr. Jess S. Abid

The set up of this present organization took effect on October 1, 1943 calculated to (1) bring closer the government to the people who needs assistance and protection from the government during this emergency; (2) have more supervision over local governments; (3) increase food production; and maintain better relationship and cooperation with the military authorities in collaborating defense, espionage, and fifth column activities.

B. Peace and Order:

Peace and order still reign supreme among the people in Free Palawan. There are no banditry or lawlessness. The people are devoted

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to their ordinary labors and are ready to render service to their country by giving part of their time, usually once a week for twenty four hours, guarding the shores from incoming vessels and to apprise their neighbors of any impending danger.

Bolo Battalions have been organized all over the province to help the local police force in maintaining peace and order in the barrios. Each battalion is headed by a Chief Leader and divided into groups, each under a unit leader. This organization has helped much in checking fifth column and espionage activities, and in relaying communications and flash messages from one barrio to the other. They have also helped the Army in Palawan by building the barracks for the soldiers, and in transporting their food supply from the barrios to their headquarters.

This tranquility and orderliness among the people was marred by the soldiers who were impressed by the growing ambition of their commander to apply martial law in Palawan. They committed a series of abuses and mistaking the good services and kind hospitality of the civilians, placed the laws into their own hands and played the role of minor Hitlers.

For a brief period, the province was in a reign of terror. The Commander, Major Pedro Maniguel, usurped the existing civil government by converting same to military making all civil officials subordinate to him ignoring completely the appointment extended to the undersigned by your excellency. Because there was no way of checking this anomaly, the undersigned, in a series of letters to the Commanding Officer of the Sixth Military District, submitted our bitter protests over the abuses and irregularities committed by the soldiers ~~committed by the soldiers~~ and their commander, respectively. In answer to our incessant protestations, the Commanding Officer sent Major Pablo Muyo to assume command of the battalion here and from that time on peace and order was restored.

It may be mentioned here that in the Municipality of Cuyo the local government was likewise usurped by American soldiers who acted as impostors in that island municipality. They were checked, however, by the mayor, Mr. Pedro Fonce de Leon, and his police force culminating on the death of a certain, Errol T. Glew.

Before this time, the government has banked on the Constabulary and the local police force for protection. In view, however, of the absorption of the Constabulary into the Army of the United States of America in Palawan, it became an absolute necessity of maintaining a biggar police force adequate enough to render the seat of the capital viable at any moment's notice. To this end, I have organized the Emergency Provincial Guard Force the primary concern of which are:

- (1) to help maintain peace and order;
- (2) to suppress banditry and lawlessness;
- (3) to effect arrest on persons found actually committing crime and other abuses;
- (4) to investigate all fifth column activities and espionage;
- (5) to assist local officials in the collection of voluntary contributions for our armed force;
- (6) to serve as agency for civilian defense in the conservation of our civil government in the district where they are assigned;

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- (7) to act as defenders and protectors of civil authorities in their respective security area, and to make themselves always available, even on off-duty, if and when the security of their chief and other officials are endangered; and
- (8) to act as instrument in localizing enemy movements, and to report same immediately to their immediate Chief, the Deputy Governor.

This organization consists of the following:

- 1 Captain
- 1 First Lieutenant
- 1 Second Lieutenant
- 4 First Sergeants
- 4 Sergeants
- 4 Corporals
- 6 First Class Privates
- 90 Privates

and it is calculated that this force will give the adequate protection to the government once equipped with the necessary firearms and ammunition which are sadly lacking in this province.

C. Economic Conditions:

The Province of Iloilo before the outbreak of the war depends upon Manila and some provinces in the Visayas for food supply, principally, rice, canned goods, flour, fruits, and other foodstuffs. Only the barrio people, and not all, produce rice in their farms. Almost all the inhabitants residing in the urban communities secure their foodstuffs from those coming from Manila on commercial boats. It was evident, therefore, that at the outbreak of the war when shipping came to a standstill, the life line of the people engaged in mining, lumbering, fishing, and those residing in the urban communities, had been totally cut.

Confronted by this grave problem of food supply and to forestall hunger among the people, the administration immediately at the outbreak of the war sent a series of telegrams to the authorities concerned in Manila and even to the provincial officials in Iloilo to extend food assistance to this province. Once, food was shipped to Puerto Princesa on the M/S Jesus T from Iloilo and the food loaded therein reached the port of destination. Those brought on the S/S Governor Smith for Ceren and Cullion and those on the M/S Fortuna for Puerto Princesa, including radio accessories and fuel oil, gasoline, and medicines went to the bottom of the sea when both vessels were attacked by enemy submarines and planes.

In view of these losses, the government urged the urban dwellers to move to the barrios to join the battalion of planters and begin life anew. A period of economic readjustment began.

The people in their determination to perpetuate and realize their ideals and objectives to outlive this war for greater services to their country started on a mass production of food. They made engines

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and planted rice, corn, camotes, vegetables, tubers, and other cereals locally known as "bataw", and "dawa". They also availed of the wild roots such as "corot", "tanobong", "batbat", "urabi", "guayan", "borot", and other forest fruits like "balisangad", "borog", "candis", "tabu", "bage", etc. The undersigned, with the assistance of his co-officials, employees, and local agents in the provinces, urged the people to keep on with the production and procurement of food to enable us to maintain our armed force which was calculated to give adequate protection to lives and properties.

Campaigns have been and are being waged intensively by deputy governors, tenientes del barrio, municipal mayors, and school teachers who are doing splendid work in this regard.

In Southern Pinaric, more rice is produced and the excess in that sector are being transported to the northern and island municipalities to supplement what the people in these places can produce. The abundance of pelay in the South may be due partly to the favorable climatic conditions and extensive plains found therein. It is partly also due to the able leadership and guidance of Datu M. Julipili, the 141 of the natives there and who has ever been loyal to our Cause. Datu Julipili has recently been appointed Deputy Governor for Southern Pinaric.

Clothing is utterly lacking among the people and prices of this article have soared high. Although clothing is not within the scope of Executive Order No. 371 of your Excellency, the Provincial Control Committee took a hand in controlling excessive high rates. Because of the extreme need for this necessity, the province set aside funds and distributed same to the different municipalities and districts for the purchase of cotton seeds and employment of teachers in weaving to revive the cotton industry. The Municipality of Agutaya is leading in this industry.

Other commodities of prime necessity have found substitutes, too, during this war. Lye soap, for example, is being manufactured and a set consisting of a certain piece of sticks and steel takes the place of matches. For illumination in the home, coconut oil, almaciga, wax, and other forest products have been resorted to in the absence of mineral oil or petroleum.

I would not miss stating here that the people, aside from being farmers, have learned to become blacksmiths, tinkers, fishermen, carpenters, and manufacturers. Although not specialized along these lines, they have the satisfaction of producing their own needs which I hope they will not forget when the war is over.

B. Health Conditions:

Generally, the people are fairly healthy although many have been attacked with malaria, dysentery, tropical ulcer, and other prevailing diseases. Those residing in the evacuation hideouts suffer from these diseases. These may be due to scarcity of food, poor water supply, and inadequate clothing.

Medicines, such as quinine, aspirin, plasmodium, atabrine, dysentery and diarrhea tablets, neo-salvarsan ampoules, camphorated oil, castor oil, iodoine, mercuric iodine, guaze, bannaga, etc. have all been exhausted and the people have to avail certain barks of trees and herbs to cure their sick. Sometimes, the province, to help our suffering people, have to buy

smuggled quinine and aspirin from the enemy territory even at exorbitant cost and distribute them free to the people. But this is only once in a while.

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The services of relief physicians and sanitary inspectors are always available and their activities are mostly centered on giving health advice and suggestions which are found to be relieving. One physician told me how sorry he feels when after diagnosing his patient, no medicines could be administered. If only we can have some medicines!

To improve the water supply of the people, the province has set aside funds to the different municipalities for the construction of more wells. In this way, it is believed, prevalence of dysentery and diarrhea can be remedied.

g. Funds:

Funds of the province have dwindled since the outbreak of the war when the provincial and municipal coffers were drained to pay the advance salaries of national, provincial, and municipal officials, employees stationed in the province aside from other expenses incurred in evacuating government records and properties. Since that time, the collection of taxes have become nil and void, and no revenue since then entered the provincial treasury.

Presently, only relief and trust funds (time and current deposits in the Philippine National Bank in the name of the Provincial Treasurer) are in the possession of the Provincial Treasurer which are used to back up the emergency circulating paper bills now in circulation throughout the province. This was resorted to, as a matter of discretion on our part assuming personal risk at the same time, to keep the provincial government and its instrumentalities functioning until financial aid can be allotted to this province.

To this end, I am submitting herewith attached, statement on the present financial status of the province for your information and which should be made as basis in the allotment of funds in the future, if there be any forthcoming.

Table shows that the province is facing an estimated overdraft of P72,820.28 on June 30, 1944. This deficit does not include salaries of employees on the passive list from July 1, 1943 up to the present, in view of the simplification of the government. The case of the passive employees, whether they shall receive compensation during the duration of the war, is reserved for higher authorities to determine. It will be recalled that the Annual Provincial Budget before the outbreak of the war carries an annual appropriation of over P50,000.00 as compared to the present simplified budget barely reaching P45,100.00. It is therefore evident that to meet all obligations to the satisfaction of all concerned, the province needs financial aid of no less than P500,000.00 yearly to place it on sound financial condition. This amount does not take into consideration the salaries of officials and employees who have surrendered to the enemy.

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Table II shows amounts advanced to other entities of the National Government and that of the United States Government which were paid to U. S. World War veterans and to soldiers and officers of the USAFFE and the AUSA. The amounts shown therein does not include those paid in the municipalities and districts. The trust fund which was used for these advances will be replaced as soon as the province receives the refund of all advances.

and districts, The municipalities/having run short of funds to continue the local governments functioning, have been extended loans which have to be paid within one year after the termination of the present war.

The following are the loans already released:

Municipality of Free Puerto Princesa	- P7,000.00
Municipality of Cagayancillo	- - - - - 4,500.00
Municipality of Agutaya	- - - - - 3,000.00
Municipality of Bacuit	- - - - - 6,000.00
Municipality of Taytay	- - - - - 7,000.00
Municipality of Cuyo	- - - - - 6,000.00
Municipality of Dumarán	- - - - - 6,000.00
Municipal District of Brooke's Point	- 16,000.00
Municipal District of Balabac	- - - - - 3,000.00

The municipality of Coron and the municipal district of Aberlan have not as yet been granted loans in view of the surrender of the legitimate municipal mayors and the reorganization of these local governments outside of the enemy territory is still in the process of organization.

F. Administration of Justice:

For the speeding disposal of cases now held pending in the Courts of Justice, these are submitted to your Office by telegram a list of names recommended to fill vacancies in the judiciary in Palawan caused by the surrender of some of the Justices of the Peace to the enemy.

Few major crimes have been registered and are now awaiting trial, and minor cases such as stealing through mischief arising from shortage of food, and slight physical injuries, have been disposed outside of Courts by means of making both parties come to amicable settlement before the mayors and tenientes del barrio who give advices that time is no more when we should be fighting each other, which we are confronted by a greater problem - that of fighting the enemy.

G. Relief Works:

To relieve in part the suffering of the people, the relief fund allotted to this province by telegram from Secretary Roxas has been released to the different municipalities and districts throughout the province. The following are recipients of this allotment:

Puerto Princesa	- - - 14500.00
Bacuit	- - - 1500.00
Agutaya	- - - 6100.00
Dumarán	- - - 2000.00
Cuyo	- - - 8000.00

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Tajtay	₱2600.00
Cagayanville	1500.00
Balabac	2000.00
Brooke's Point	7000.00

From this allotment, trails and bridges have been constructed to facilitate travel and wells have been dug to give adequate water supply in the barrios. Medicines were bought and relief physicians and sanitary inspectors are employed so that of the ₱30,000.00 allotted to this province only very small balance is left. It must be recalled that this allotment is only good for the first six months and the province expects to receive allotments corresponding to the next succeeding 12 months since relief work started during the early part April, 1942.

II. Municipalities and Districts:

All the municipalities and districts have continued to function and government funds properly safeguarded. The Mayors of Candon and Aborlon have surrendered to the enemy and qualified persons have been appointed to reorganize the local governments. All the rest of the municipalities and districts that are now functioning in Free Palawan have been granted loans payable within one year after the termination of the present war. To enable them to live within these loans, the mayors have been requested to simplify their respective local governments by retaining only such positions as are absolutely necessary to keep the local governments functioning. For example, the positions of municipal secretaries which could be handled by the municipal treasurers without additional compensation have been eliminated.

Peace and order as well as health conditions of the people in all municipalities and districts are receiving careful attention from the provincial government and all mayors are being urged to see to it that disorders and commission of crimes are curtailed.

The island municipalities of Cuyo, Cagayanville, and Agutaya, due to their geographic situation, have been extended revolving funds with which to purchase palay in the mainland and elsewhere to be sold to the public at cost plus transportation and marketing expenses. The idea behind is to forestall hunger and eliminate as far as possible profiteering which made Cuyo notorious.

I. Transportation and Communication:

Means of communication within the province are mostly through letters which are relayed by runners from barrio to barrio by banca or pangoes. Telephones and wireless have become extinct since the Japanese invasion of the province. Efforts, however, are being exerted by military authorities in Palawan so that contact can be made at least once a month between Palawan and Manila to collaborate defense work in the islands.

Transportation of food supply and equipment are done mostly by sailboats and is usually risky and dangerous. Japanese launches patrolling off our shores and planes flying overhead have done much havoc to our sailboats. Pangoes laden with rice from the south are being impounded so that it requires at least three months to bring up food for the soldiers and people in the north and in the outlying islands.

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To evade past experiences of our sailors, food supplies are being transported by way of the western route up to Port Barton where they are being unloaded and transported overland by the natives who are more than willing to do this job in their desire to help the government if they might only be spared from the front.

II. GUERRILLA WARTARE-

Guerrilla warfare started in this province as far back as July 27, 1942 when the first shot of resistance against the enemy was fired in Tanabag under Lt. Casiano Ami, then a sergeant of the Constabulary, followed by a series of encounters in Coron led by Lt. Carlos Amores.

All over the province were guerilla bands ready to meet Japanese expeditions on launches. Near the island of Patunga in the Cuyo Group, Capt. Vicente Bajer, leading a few veterans of the USAFFE on a pangco, encountered a Japanese launch and killed a number of its crew. At La Coka's Point, Lt. Emilio Tambaga successfully raided the Japanese patrol camping at the Central School. The P.C. soldiers under Lt. F. Mangubat, defended our temporary capital when the enemy tried to make landing on July 10, 1943.

All these bands of small guerilla units, not to mention the others, formed the nucleus of the present Army organization initiated by the undersigned as far back as October 5, 1943. This organization was partly supported by the government and partly by the people who contributed paylay.

As was mentioned early in this report, there was a brief reign of terror. This was due to the mistaken conception of the soldiers who were impressed by the growing ambition of their commander, Major Pedro Manigba, to apply martial law in the province of Palawan. In answer to our protests, the Commanding Officer sent Major Pablo Mayno to assume command and to this day said officer heads all guerilla units which have been absorbed into the Army of the United States of America.

It may be stated in passing that the battalion here organized is not yet equipped with the complementary arms and ammunitions but in a few months, it is hoped, sufficient arms and ammunitions will be flowing and that the indignities that have been heaped by the Japanese will soon be vindicated.

III. LOCAL SUPPAT GOVERNMENT-

During the Japanese invasion of the capital on May 12, 1942, the enemy did not meet anybody residing therein so they began looting and destroying the houses where once dwelt a peaceful and happy people. With the guidance of K. Kara, a Japanese merchantman and lumber dealer in Puerto Princessa before the outbreak of the war and who was interned in Manila, they proceeded to Iwahig Penal Colony where they were cordially received by the colony officials and employees who gave facilities to them. The colonists that were left (because most of them have died) were used as spies to apprehend the whereabouts of the officials of the province.

When they could not capture any, they adopted the policy of

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attraction by giving gifts (bags containing a ganta of rice, candles, and cigarettes) to every person they meet in the course of their expeditions making him believe that this a war between the colored and the whites and that as oriental peoples all Filipinos should help the Japanese win this war.

Enticed by this outward show of friendship and through the persuasions of the Chief of the Colony who wrote letters to the officials of the province and friends, those who were accustomed to lead a life of ease and comfort did not hesitate to surrender and accept positions from the Japanese hands however ignoble the role they would be performing.

From those that surrendered, the Japanese picked out their men to constitute their puppet government which consists of a governor, a treasurer, an auditor, a fiscal, a district engineer, a Constabulary Inspector, a district health officer, a division Superintendent, and for the municipality, a mayor, a treasurer, a chief of police, a secretary, and policemen, and of course, spies. It will be noted that the puppet government organized in the Philippines is almost patterned after that of the set up of legitimate provincial and municipal governments, to make it easy for the puppet officials and the people to adjust themselves to their respective positions. And it did not take time when the puppets have been doing splendid work in their ^{private} ~~public~~ duties to deliver their country in complete vassalage to the Japanese Empire.

When already sitting as puppets, they tried to please the officers of the Japanese Army to win their confidence and insure the stability and their false authority by sending communications to their former colleagues and friends who refused to surrender inviting them to return to the capital and save the civilian population from exposure and disease.

When they failed to attract us and fearing the day when terrific winds of re-venge shall be whistling and howling over our shores, our puppets have consistently used their military leads to send expeditions to the different necks and corners of Free Palawan to end once and for all resistance in this province.

What happened? Japanese planes dropped bombs prepared by local puppets inducing us to surrender and see Palawan in its new fashion. Then immediately followed bombs calculated to make us feel the might and power of Japan.

This bespeaks of the ambition and greed for hellish power and false authority of these puppets who have tried hard to sell our country at the expense of the honor and dignity of the Filipino people.

What shall be done with them?

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS:

In view of the foregoing, and in consideration of the fact that the people of Free Palawan are bent on upholding the honor and integrity of our Country and people, it is strongly recommended that:

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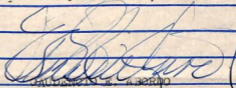
1. Financial aid be extended to the Province of Palawan in an amount not less than P1,000,000.00 to keep the government functioning and help the people in their present sufferings up to the end of this present war;

2. Sufficient arms and ammunitions be rushed to complement the present Army organization in Palawan and the force of Emergency Provincial Guards;

3. Medicines as mentioned in this report should likewise be rushed to relieve most of our suffering people.

4. Appointments of persons recommended to fill vacancies caused by the surrender of the incumbents to the enemy be rushed & once approved.

Respectfully submitted,



SAUL CRISTOBAL S. ALONSO

Governor

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Incl: As stated

UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES
7 PAAC, IN THE FIELD

13 SEPT. 44

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE REPORT
TO : C.O. 7 PAAC.

Manila is bristling with military activity. All street corners and approaches to bridges have barricades 4ft. high of stacked soil. In Quezon, Ayala, Sta. Cruz, Jones bridges, Rizal Avenue-Ascarraga crossing, Paco Market crossing, San Andres Ronda are Jap sentries with fixed bayonets even during daytime. In Manila Bay from July to-date various types of Japanese merchant and naval vessels are anchored. At the back of the Manila Post Office are 42 steel self-propelled barges. These took part during the first defense drill of August 15, loaded with marines stationed in Intramuros.

Since the first day of August from 8:00 P.M. could be seen 15 searchlights all around Manila. They would sometimes converged on a spot as if locating a wave of enemy planes. Searchlights are located in: Port Area-3, Lighthouse north mouth Pasig River-1, North Harbor-1, Engineering Building, UP-1, Juvenil Hispanica grounds, Paco-1, Nichols Field-3, Nielson Field-2, Guadalupe-1.

At daytime Jap planes practice dogfights, dive bombings, and bomber formations. Fighters are mostly of the Oscar type with axillary fuel tank under the fuselage. Anti-aircraft and coastal gun firings are practiced by Japs. Anti-aircraft batteries are located in: Port Area-7, North Harbor-3, Pureza, Sta. Mesa-3, Rizal Park-6, Nichols Field-4, Nielson Field-4. There

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are 7-155 mm cannons on wheels on Pier 7, and 6 at the Philippine Union College, Caloocan; 2 of which are emplaced and 4 are on wheels.

The Dewey Boulevard is now a restricted naval zone. From Vito Cruz street going south of the Boulevard is now a runway. Civilians in some parts of Harrison street were ordered to vacate their homes and the Japs occupied them. Malate and Ermita near the Bay would soon follow suit.

The defense drill of August 15, begun from 8:30 A.M. to 1:30 P.M. Movements of Jap troops mostly on trucks, passing Taft, Rizal Avenue, Quezon Avenue, España, Dewey Boulevard, and other streets between Jap Garrisons. The drill must be important to warrant the attendance of Marshal Terzauchi, C-in-C. of the IJF in the SWPA. At 9:30 A.M. that day he left his residence in the President Quezon home in Pasay, and boarded a plane in Nielson Field and flew over Manila and suburbs. He landed at same airfield at 12:30 P.M.

The next defense drill was on August 25-27. As on August 15, movements was mostly of infantry. The next drill will be on September 15-25. During those drills people mostly stayed in their homes. Manilans who have constant knowledge of war news considered these drills as indications of Japanese vigilance regarding incoming invasion.

Air-raid shelters ranging from simple dugouts to elaborate reinforced concrete as in the High Commissioner's grounds, are being built by Japs. Jap civilians have their own near their houses. Among the Filipinos very few have shelters near their houses believing that Manila will not be bombed.

Blackout strict in the city, such that several electrical connections in some residences were cut because of non-observance.

Manila is now on state of permanent alert. Entry to city is now restricted to merchants with passes, and persons who have health certificates from their respective municipalities, stating that they will receive special treatment in the city. Inspections especially on entry are rigid.

Many P.C.'s have escaped from the Constabulary mostly with arms. Others have contacted preferable Guerillas, prior to desertion. Laurel issued shoot-on-sight order to deserters. ^{of the} The present problem of all Manilans is food, especially rice. Rice is for sale in practically all public markets at the fantastic price of P100.00 per ganta (Sept. 7). The Japs controlled the rice market. Not being able to control the commodity from its source because of the Guerillas, they do it in the city. They have secret agents who cornered the black market and set a high price for rice. With their control of rice, they control the masses, who sulkily accept their proffered jobs, which have an allowance of 300 to 400 grams of rice per person a day and few pesos salary. Centrifugal sugar is P25.00 a kilo, meat P40.00, and fish is P30.00 a kilo. The drills and the Japanese rice agents are responsible to the recent rise of the price of rice. Evacuation is the present talk of the Laurel Government. Depopulation of the non-essential civilians and go to the provinces. Some Manilans considered depopulation a farce. They say Japs know Manila is hard to depopulate and that the Japs do not want Manila depopulated because they will stay and fight it out in

the city using Filipinos as cover. Military activity in airports and garrisons indicate Jap won't declare Manila an open city.

Transportation from one district to another in the city is a problem. Street cars are few and always full. Almost daily people get hurt or are killed in the street cars. No more buses operate in the city. Caratelas, and auto-calesas running from Libertad, Pasay to Sta. Cruz Charges ₱5.00 per person. The five passenger auto-calesa of pre-war days now loads from 20 to 25 persons. The secret is the change to 1-1/2 ton truck springs. Alcohol is ₱800.00 per five-gallon can. It will come in the near future when all civilian motor vehicles will be charcoal fed. Tricycles which are many charged a minimum fare of ₱1.00 a block. Luxurious way of going down town is on Dekars, costing from ₱20,000 to ₱25,000 with the horse.

Distribution of money among the population is irregular. Many are so poor, they can even eat, while there are some who have plenty to spend. Among the latter are the new rich (Merchants of Death), who struck in the buy-and sell dealing war materials with the Japanese Army and Navy. They compose about 10%. Next are the High Government Officials and high Officers of the Contabulary, who live comfortably on the graft and corruption which exist in the City Hall and in the Legislative Building. They are about 5%. Another class are the pre-war rich who are mostly far-sighted type, and not wanting to compromise themselves live quietly by selling their jewelry, and cars to the new rich. They are about 10%. The majority are the lower Government Officials, employees, P.C.'s, who are afraid of the consequences of the buy-and sell; and the usual bulk of the Filipino middle

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class. These people live on the proverbial hand-to-mouth existence. The rest are petty thieves, beggars and crooks. Street fighting and burnings is what the people are afraid of. Jap infantry practice street fighting tactics in the Sunken Gardens. It indicates Japs anticipate this. The Guerillas will rise as soon as the first Allied bomb is released from Allied planes. Majority of Manilans always know what is happening outside. Short wave sets are many. The fall of Paris was known by all Manilans, and President Quezon's death brought unanimous grief to the people.

No doubt the Japs will fight for their hard won Philippines.

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