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DECLASSIFIED  
Authority *NNDSS 3078*

## OFFICIAL CASH BOOK

(SMALL)

*Capt. C. C. [Signature]*  
(Office of Officer)*SQUADRON 311*  
(Office designation)*Central Luzon*  
(Station)

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yet at every school to which he was sent, he was soon the best leader and fighter. From 8-15 he studied at the Suburra, Elementary School and won left to his on studies.

He learned much at this time of gango boys. He together with his gang ransacked every rice gran and field. Military boys would profit by this, but much as we would think of, he developed leadership and courage. In his early school days athletic and military training interested him most.

While he was here finishing his elementary course, his family were sinking into hopeless poverty. Old Florentino Procion was sick and he ran into debts, so it was with difficulty that the daily expenses were defrayed. The proposition as to whether Carlos would continue his studies, because a problem it was out of his father's power to support him to go to high school, but Carlos' aunt offered assistance and in reliance on promise which proved to be useless Carlos entered the Central Luzon Agricultural School at Dumarog Nueva Ecija. When Carlos presented himself to the registrar, the faculty members of the farm school were amazed not more of the handsomeness of the youth than by his strength. On the first day of his enrollment he surprised his instructors and students by lifting a heavy concrete bench under a mango tree and one of the spectators that he had never known a youth of equal strength.

At C.L.A.S. he was one of the best basketball players and average student. He was poor men to ruggedness his existence excited (Galy), but he was smart. Despite the platters

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and dirty suits his vision, wit and audacity gave him and undisputed ascendancy in every activity and meeting against school regulations of the school, he was the leader. He was fourth in when he became the leader of the strike of C.F.S. He left his alma mater 1934 and after that, he went to Bayuic to find a job. Luckily, he was employed as checker of the Bayuic Lumber Co. The poor fellow was employed for 3 months <sup>with</sup> sorrow, because he used to think of his sweetheart Crescing. Carlos was engaged to Crescing while he was still first year in C.F.S. After 3 months of service, Carlos quit the employment and went back to his lonely town of Talavera, N.E. to see his loving sweetheart and parents.

In ordinary circumstances, the lady was a regularly charming girl and to Carlos, she was the most beautiful, graceful and accomplished of her sex. His marriage made it necessary for him to exert himself more strenuously than he had hitherto done. He took a house at home and engaged in Poultry Raising and little business by keeping a little <sup>dry</sup> good store. At length Carlos in the 26<sup>th</sup> of his age, determined to seek his fortune and went to the Bergad Cade Training Camp to apply for any kind of job. There the hard years of poverty he worked as a head teacher laborer of the Bergad Runway project under the supervision of Eng. Ignacio Caniedo and Eng. Bermudez Alvarado. From his patience, he was made an Assistant Instrument man of Eng. Bermudez Alvarado.

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It was in the later <sup>part</sup> of Oct. 1941 when he was employed as an Assistant Instrument man in the construction of the Camp Tins Runway. I must have known him for only civil service eligibles and engineering students are employed & that post under Engineers Ignacio Carriedo and Herminda Almirante who guided him personally; he was able to carry on the job efficiently. While busy surveying some sections of the runway he was visited by some American Inspector who asked him some questions pertinent to the project. The American officer was surprised to know that Carlos could answer well so that he mistook Carlos for an engineer. When the inspector left, he gave some commendations for the excellent work done by the Assistant Instrument man.

At the outbreak of the Pacific on Dec. 8, 1941, he was still the hard working and ambitious Assistant Instrument man at the runway. The Japanese offense and invasion reached the Philippines and on Dec. 10, 1941, landings were numerous in all sections of the country. Indeed ~~with~~ with the great desire to serve his country and people, he applied for any kind of job in the Army.

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He was employed as a head laborer in the Air Corps at Bongabon, under Lt. de Leon Santos after a couple of days. Eng. Ignacio Carriedo & Eng. Herminda Almirante arrived in the Camp. They were given assignments by Lt. de Leon to take charge in digging of holes and dug out for radio sets. Carlos was assigned by Eng. Herminda Almirante

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to take charge of the men digging for holes and lay out on the radio sets. Conditions everywhere were critical. Food and Japanese would raid. And, on Dec. 13, 1941 at about 12:50 midnight around 12 Japanese planes raided Bongod + Pangasinan for almost half an hour shraping. Carlos, Eng. Carreras, Eng. Alvarez and some soldiers got tired on moving from place to place in order to find a safe place. This and many more instances made Carlos hate the invading Japs.

Dec. 16, 1941 when Carlos asked permission from Eng. Almirante and that he left the camp. Later, on Dec. 26, the war forced to evacuate his family to the barrio of Bisco, Royal Mesa Caya. Landings were made by the invading Japs and troops passed unopposed along the way, as American and Filipino retreated to Bataan and Corrigidor. In May of the same year civil government was restored to the Philippines by the Japanese Imperial Forces. Families who evacuated to the mountains were forced or led by Jap propaganda to return to their homes. Carlos and his family stayed in their evacuation place because they knew the cruelty of the Japanese to the civilians.

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During the first few months of the Japanese rule many civilians who refused to return to their homes were beheaded. Japanese soldiers appointed peace time mayors or Sangays to run the municipality. At this time the Socialists who were from two immemorial pro-Japanese were getting a stronghold in the government. Peaceful

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civilians suspected as guerrillas were beheaded without due trial. Some suspected people were tortured inhumane, such as by hammering the heads and the fingers. Unfortunate ones were killed by torture. Carlos knew these inhumane tortures and that his anger against the common enemies developed in his heart which made him brave and steadfast. The Bonus and their families were made spies of the Japanese soldiers. This made life in the barrier exactly the life in hell.

On February 1942 Carlos moved his family home barrier. He engaged in little business to support his four kids. During market days he took prime commodities to be sold. He did this finely until May of the same year.

Meanwhile, situations in and out of the town especially in the fields and ~~barriers~~ <sup>barrios</sup> were growing critical. Bad elements took courage and feeds in banditry and highway robbery.

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Hundreds of people were deprived of their well earned money. Clothings, jewelry, and land tools and still hundreds of people lost their lives whenever they do not give what the bandits need. He was just thanking God for saving him from the trouble of meeting such people when one dark night in May his house was surrounded by men armed with rifles and long boloes. He was summoned to get down at the point of a pistol. Carlos was brought to a far field where he was asked jumping questions about his arms and other people who possess arms. By blood, he denied his arms and saved other

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civilians suspected as guerrillas were beheaded without due trial. Some suspected people were tortured inhumanely, such as by hammering the heads and the fingers. Unfortunately some were killed by torture. Carlos knew these inhumane tortures and that his anger against the common enemies developed in his heart which made him brave and steadfast patience. The groups and their families were made prey of the Japanese soldiers. This made life in the barrero pretty the life in Hell.

On February 1942 Carlos moved his family home barrero. He engaged in little business to support his four kids. During market days he took prime commodities to be sold. He did this finely until May of the same year.

Meanwhile, situations in and out of the town especially in the fields and ~~barreros~~ <sup>barreros</sup> were growing critical. Bad elements took courage and pride in banditry and highway robbery.

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Hundreds of people were deprived of their well earned money. Clothings, jewelry, and hand tools and still hundreds of people lost their lives whenever they do not give what the bandits need. He was just thanking God for saving him from the trouble of meeting such people when one dark night in May his house was surrounded by men armed with rifles and long boloes. He was summoned to get down at the point of a pistol. Carlos was brought to a far field where he was asked jumping questions about his arms and other people who possess arms. By blood, brave, he denied his arms and some of other

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persons from possessing such. His father-in-law passed the same ordeal, but both of them were luckily set free. Being at liberty the next day, he inquired where those people were from his relatives. His relatives told him that they were the lawless elements that were against democracy, liberty, and justice. He planned to go against them.

He believes that civilians should be first of all be given protection and that rights be respected. He therefore organized a small but compact unit of strong and healthy men who were mostly ~~Waffle~~ men to carry out to the best the principles of the democratic Philippines under the capable guidance and protection of the mother democratic country, the U.S.

Carlos Nocon's plan came to sweet realization when under the name of Squadron 311, he was appointed First Lieutenant and <sup>Commander</sup> by Captain Albert Short. He organized his outfit last July 5, 1942. He campaigned for more arms from different places and persons until he had sufficient for ~~the~~ a squadron. Feb. 7, 1943 his squadron became an attached unit of the 45th <sup>USAF</sup> (Luzon Guerrilla Army Forces) under the <sup>overall</sup> command of Major Robert B. Lapham, American commander of ~~Waffle~~ Guerrillas.

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Lieutenant Carlos D. Nocon had a hard time together with his men during their first few weeks. Since the Japanese Imperial Forces were scattered over the islands they had to transfer his headquarters from time to time, so that he & his men won't be caught unaware by the Japanese. At times when the Japanese are



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close to him, he & his men would just lie down on the muddy fields. They have to hide themselves like rats while Japanese soldiers hunt them armed to the teeth. Nevertheless, the Squadron which ~~commenced~~ bravely fought its way.

It was in the first week of Feb. 1943 when he had to move his headquarters to a farther place. Japanese M.P.'s have learned of the Squadron's whereabouts at their destination. He had no time. He moved his headquarters to the far mountains of Balabon, Jayabon. He had a hard time in moving his men. He had to pass fangers which would mean death at the Japanese patrols and sentries. At this time he had 58 men with 58 rifles and around 3,000 bullets. Every now and then they have to stop at places where friendly civilians can direct them to their destination. He had to struggle his way. In front of him were deployed by his soldiers snipers. Finally, they reached Junonia, a barria Balabon Jayabon. A day after they have rested with Capt. Albert Short in the house of Mr. Garcia. Carlos felt something strange with the beating of his heart accompanied by slight fever and headache. It ~~did not~~ <sup>did not</sup> take long, however, that he became well again.

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Lieutenant Vocum & his men can not forget their long and hard hike. The bitter bites of small insects on the way, the dense forest and hard stones, the fatigue and the perspiration they shed on their way. At times they heard the rumbling of the Japanese tanks as close to them and they would often ask themselves why they have come to that place. On the morning of Feb. 19, 1943

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Capt. Short was driving Lt. Fabius because of the bad activities done by Fabius.

Capt. Short told Carlos to assemble his men for they are going to barrier San Jose, Baler on their way Capt. Short and men of 311<sup>st</sup> Co. 102<sup>nd</sup> met Lt. Fabius of the 102<sup>nd</sup> under Capt. Juan Alipio. It was night on the barrier of Perennia when Capt. Short & Lt. Fabius had hot arguments.

Capt. Short was disarming Lt. Fabius, but he rejected to be disarmed, so he drew his pistol and shot Capt. Short. The right elbow of Capt. Short was shot. After a few minutes, some body guards of Capt. Short fired at Lt. Fabius so he died instantly.

Carlos and his men and Lt. Isidro Bolonay tried their best to rescue and save the Capt. from death but at the second day Capt. Short died of his fatal wound.

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Not sooner had he and his men come to Capt. Short's rescue when the Japanese together with Binangas spies <sup>of</sup> sided them. They resisted for ten minutes <sup>of</sup> fighting when they have to retreat for they were greatly outnumbered by the enemies who used trench mortars. Upon this fight ~~when~~ that one <sup>of</sup> their more Part. Jesus Alacasonor was hit by a Jap rifle ~~in~~ his leg, but luckily it was only a flesh wound.

They retreated to the far away mountains where for a number of days they have to eat just the wild fruits in the forest. There was a day and night rains on the hills so they slept with their mat clothes.

On Feb. 27, 1942 they proceeded to barrio Mankit, Pantabangan N. Cija where the people were so hospitable as to give them meals.

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of protection from the enemy and food. They stayed long in this place and gave protection to the civilian population against the bad elements and the Japanese spies who maltreated the populace.

It was on April 21, 1945 when Pvt. Hermineo Francisco of Sqdn. 311 with some loyal civilians of Carrangon, N.E. caught a civilian Japanese going to Japanese Garrison at a distance of 500 meters. Maps of the hideouts of the Guerrillas were found on the pockets of this Jap ready to be submitted to the Japanese Garrison at Carrangon N. Ceyra. This Japanese, they later knew, was a spy of the Army who was given the task of getting the different headquarters of the Guerrillas.

The town of Pantabangan was the brooding place of the 311th Squadron and some other <sup>units</sup> ~~units~~.

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Meanwhile, Japanese Imperial Army Forces were in great search of <sup>remnants of</sup> ~~remnants of~~ the so called "Remnants of 1st Battalion, Battle and so with the Ugeffe Guerrillas of Luzon, Phil. Islands. ~~Some~~ spies who received a large remuneration of the "mickey mouse" money were at different places provided with arms. Places suspected or hide outs of the Guerrillas were instantly bombed by Japanese planes who flew in great number. This bombing of stuffing caused the death of innocent civilians in the different barrios of Nueva Ceyra.

St. Carlos C. Nocum devoted himself most of the welfare of the civilian population. He rescued them from the unjust practices and evils of the Japanese Imperial Forces and from the bad elements of the Province. Now and then he and his men ambushed Japanese trucks and soldiers. This

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nable work understated Squadron 311 gained  
 fame and reputation not only the province of  
 Nueva Ecija but also in the whole Central Plain  
 of Luzon. He admitted more men who were willing  
 to sacrifice and die for the welfare of the country.  
 Thus this Squadron became popular and had  
 done great activities for the cause of Democracy.

In recognition of his work as a leader,  
 Major Robert B. Dapham promoted ~~him~~ Carlos to  
 the rank of Captain on May 11, 1943. It meant  
 honor for him, for he thus became the youngest  
 Filipino Commanding Officer of the U.S.A.F. with  
 great number of fighting men.

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 He ~~also~~ exerted more strenuous effort for  
 the welfare of his country. It also meant a  
 still dangerous life for him, to bad for all Japanese  
 Garrison's since his men wanted. People were  
 questioned pertinent to his whereabouts and many  
 still were killed or slapped.

This hunt for him continuing and his wife,  
 father-in-law and two brothers were detained by  
 the Japanese Army at Talavera, N. Luzon. Carlos  
 house at ~~bornstead~~ was raided by the Japanese  
 led by the Chief of Police of Talavera. Later <sup>they</sup> they  
 raided Piragoracion where they tortured + killed  
 Narciso Sainz Special Agent of Sadr 311.

Ten minutes after his wife had left Piragoracion  
 it was again raided which caused the death  
 of Reynolds Remosa of the same place.

In search for the ~~U.S.A.F.~~ Headquarters  
 with Filipino spies the Japanese raided <sup>Pantaleon</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>7-19-43</sup>  
 June 1943. Lt. Feliciano Remosa and some  
 police men of Talavera were also with the  
 Japanese.

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Capt. Nocon restricted his men to the basis of Parson of Pantabangan to free the people from tortures of the Japanese and Filipino Constabulary of the Puppet Government. Accidentally, this place was also under Japanese investigation and most of the suspected people were ~~not~~ tortured by the devil rats. At this time Capt's wife was with him sharing the sacrifices of Guerrilla life.

St. John Gray Lee Liaison Officer of Robert B. Lapham was with him, too. Capt. Nocon made several speeches to the people of Pantabangan about the return of General MacArthur to the Philippines. He explained them, too about the Situation and that they were directly under Major Robert B. Lapham and Capt. Harry McKenzie of the Luzon Guerrilla Army Force. People then were very happy and since then Capt. Nocon gave protection to the whole people of Pantabangan against the bad elements.

They have not stayed long in the place when another group of Japanese soldiers with Filipino guides raided them. People of Pantabangan are loyal, so a runner came to Capt. Nocon's headquarters and informed him that lots of Japanese are coming from different directions.

The whole squad moved again to another place, right up in the hills without food to eat. Civilians of the said town tried their best to bring rice to the hills without the knowledge of the Japanese. The poor soldiers built small huts for Captain Nocon and wife Cresing, the lovely wife of the Commanding Officer.

## PHILIPPINE EXECUTIVE COMMISSION

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This bunch of Japanese Imperial Army  
Officers and <sup>Filipino</sup> Philippine Constabulary stayed  
in the town of Pantabangan for about a  
week, unearthing the hideouts of the  
guerrillas. During their stay in the town  
the owners of the respective houses were  
driven out by these devil groups of Army.

The Japanese soldiers of PC killed in  
the different houses and forced the civilians  
to anted their pigs & chickens to be given to  
them. The poor civilians followed them without  
any hesitation, although it was against  
their will.

From the abilities of the Japanese spies they  
were able to discover the hideouts of the  
guerrillas in the mountains and that resort  
resorted to bombing the place by planes.

Capt. Nocon moved his headquarters to  
Bo. Villarica, Pantabangan with his dear wife  
body guards with important papers of the  
entire Squadron. They spent the night there  
and on the next morning at about 5:00 A.M.  
they crossed the floodable river of Carraglan  
by using a borka. It was in this place  
when the Captain and wife nearly lost their  
lives, because the borka he used  
nearly capsized. Just after 90 minutes  
crossing the river great number of Japanese  
soldiers arrived in the same barid where  
they spent the night. Capt. Nocon and wife  
with his faithful body guards continued  
on their way crossing several creeks rivers  
and high mountains between Pantabangan  
and San Jose N.E.

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It was raining for the whole day and the steep hills are too slippery for the Captain and Cresing, but still they carried on the courage of crossing the high mountains, in order to save the important papers of the Squadron.

The poor Captain used to tumble down on the slippery trail but Cresing the <sup>faithful</sup> wife took hold of him, and said "take it easy, have patience and courage for the Americans will be coming without fail."

The party arrived before dark at the hills of Camp 4 and luckily they contacted an old man who had a small nipa hut up in the hills. His headquarters was stationed there for 3 days because there were many Japanese soldiers at the other side of the river at Camp 4. At the night of Aug. 2, 1942 they crossed the river of Camp 4 with the help of the civilians in the said place. They were able to cross the river safely and proceeded to barid Oros, of San Jose Nueva City.

Cresing was left there with some companions and the Captain went back to Pantabangan to meet Capt. Barry McKenzie with one platoon of 311, <sup>th</sup> <sup>commanded</sup> by Lt. Jon Guillera. Capt. McKenzie and companions were nearly encircled by the Japanese soldiers at Masina Pantabangan because Japanese had mopping operations from different directions. Luckily they were not caught unaware thru the aid of the civilians. As soon as they had the chance, they crossed the river and proceeded to Pantabangan where he meet

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met Capt. Noorum and <sup>travelling</sup> the whole  
people of Pantabangan and <sup>the</sup> whole  
Squadron 311 welcomed Capt. Harry McKeague  
for his arrival. Capt. Manuel Bahia and others  
of the party. -14- 20

Upon the completion of Capt. McKeague's  
mission where he risked his life, Capt. Noorum  
with <sup>one</sup> platoon escorted him to go back to  
his former Headquarters at a certain barrier  
nearby N. Coja. The party crossed the hills of  
Pantabangan and Camp 4. They stopped at  
the hills of Camp 4 waiting for the night to come  
in order to cross the river of Camp 4. God  
saw them that they were able to cross  
the strong current of the wild river.

The brave Captains and fighting men spent  
the night at bliss, San Jose N. Coja to have a  
rest. On the following day they crossed <sup>again</sup>  
the hills of San Jose N. Coja going to Be.  
Mungol a mountainous barrier of the said  
zone where they spent again the night.  
On the following day that was Aug. 6, 1943  
they left Mungol and followed the zigzag  
trail going to Lopez. <sup>for</sup> ~~on~~ <sup>his</sup> ~~there~~ Mrs. Noorum  
was with his loving husband <sup>going</sup>  
to the lowlands, because the Japanese  
soldiers in Julauera, are looking for her  
again.

Unfortunately when the advance guards  
of Capt. Noorum encountered the P.C. and  
Japanese soldiers ~~near~~ near the barrier of  
Inaconyrued. The fight went on and Capt.  
Noorum with Capt. Bahia inspected the  
firing line of his men. Capt. Noorum

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ordered his men to hold the post so that he will have time to evacuate Capt. McKenzie and his wife away from the front.

Japanese reinforcement are coming in great number, so the Captain ordered his men to retreat. The troops of the Uoffe retreated to the mountains of Dupas, N. E. C. I. Pitiful for the old American captain and Mrs. Mrocum sharing all the hardships of the guerrillas. They missed one meal ~~for this~~ day and they have nothing to eat in the mountains. Night came and the troops crossed mountains, rivers ~~and~~ the deep muddy rice fields of Dupas going to the headquarters of Capt. Harry McKenzie where Major Robert B. Kephone had been waiting for their arrival.

The next day news received by the headquarters that 14 Japanese soldiers were killed in the encounter.

— 70 —

In the later part of the same month of Aug. complaint were received by the Mrocum headquarters about the civillian population of San Jose Nuevo Ecija. His men and other guerrillas branded them as pro-Japanese. Capt. Mrocum wasted no time he went to San Jose, N. E. C. I. with Lt. Victor C. Mrocum, a brother, and with Sgt. Gregorio Vallarta <sup>and</sup> conferred with the Municipal Mayor of San Jose, N. E. C. I. He told Mayor Pedro del Pilar that because he was interested on the welfare of the people, it would be injustice if they will not receive any word from him before he does

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any step towards the people's opinion.  
The conference was held at the Restaurant  
of Mr. Alfredo Venturina in the presence of  
prominent men of the said town. While thus  
the conference was going, Japanese officials  
entered the place and greeted the mayor. They  
notified Capt. Drouon, but he did not leave  
the place for he really possess <sup>the</sup> heart of  
a ~~brave~~ <sup>brave</sup> man. The conference was a  
success. The next day the mayor gathered the  
people secretly and told them of the aims of the  
organization and their foundation. Misguided  
elements were made also to understand the  
need for unity in order to succeed in getting  
rid of others who tried to threaten the rights  
and property of these. Thousands of Japanese soldiers  
we stationed here under Gen. N. Kishi.

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During the period from Oct. 1943 to Jan. 1948,  
information was received by Squadron Headquarters  
that majority of the Phil. Constabulary were pro-Japanese.  
P.C.'s were deliberately planning and undertaking  
without cause or trial, the extermination  
massacre and wanton, indiscriminate killing  
of large numbers of civilians population in  
different parts of Ilocos Sur. These P.C. who were  
pro-Japs became the terror of the province, espe-  
cially the group they called Aritas P.C.

Bad elements around were taking advantage  
of this situation. At remote places they would  
rob houses or highway travelers. These faults  
would then be accounted for the innocent  
civilians who were unjustly called without  
trial. Some Asocia Guerrillas were also  
included among the victims. At the first week

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of Jan. 1944, Capt. Trucum and the whole Squadron came down from a certain barrio of San Jose Nueva Ecija. The 311<sup>th</sup> Squadron set up their headquarters at Bagong Bomoq, Talavera Nueva Ecija and being supported by loyal and faithful civilians. This organization spent most of the hiding times in the Hacienda of Vda. Isidro de Leon. Mrs. Attyndia Leon, the administrator of the owner of the hacienda had done great help to this outfit.

The Commanding officer moved his troops to the barrio of Praysonan in order to protect the lives and property of the civilian population. Japanese soldiers are great in number at Talavera, Garrison. Capt. Trucum did not see all of them.

The arrival of the Squadron was very timely. Many lives of people and civilian properties were saved from the evils hands of the lawless elements existing in the province during the absence of the Isaffe.

Meanwhile, the bad elements were driven away from the vicinity of Talavera, went to a farther place where they continued their underground ways. At night they sent snipers and robbers to <sup>town of</sup> Talavera who destroy the peace and tranquility of the night. Capt. Trucum was not innocent of the men behind these activities - He appointed men just to spy their activities, so that some day they might reduce to nothingness. Squadron 311<sup>th</sup> lost no time in cooperating with other existing Isaffe organizations - With <sup>the</sup> sole <sup>aim</sup> of overthrowing

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		<p>the enemy. Capt. Noorum after held conferences with Capt. Pajota, Capt. Angelo Jimenez, Capt. Paulino Cpt. Jo. Serefica &amp; Capt. E. Jorson from Quezon N. Eyo. All were under the command of Major Robert B. Lashon. Mr. Dismonds Badula, the faithful and loyal collaborator of the 750th ICo had done great help to Major Lashon. In the later part of January 1944, the Squadron had a lamentable encounter with the other <sup>People's Army</sup> Bushulle organization due to some sort of mist mis understanding. Capt. Jorson's men who were stationed at Quezon N. Eyo were attacked surprisingly by this organization. Lt. Francisco Manahan of the Squadron 212 under the command of Capt. E. Jorson went to Cpt. Noorum's CP at St. Domingo N. Eyo asking for reinforcement. They had been fighting for the whole night. Capt. Noorum informed Capt. A. Jimenez and immediately they assembled their men &amp; proceeded to Quezon. The battle was long. It was against the will of the Captain to fight because they were also Filipinos, but their undemocratic ways and their bad activities which Capt. Noorum cannot tolerate led to the death of these elements. After fighting about a day, Capt. Jorson's men were completely rescued from the enemies.</p> <p>One PFC Alfonso dela Cruz of 311th Squadron was killed in action and over the side of the enemies enemy were killed.</p>			

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Time <sup>rolled on</sup> ~~came~~ that every where in Central Plain Japanese soldier did mopping operation looking for the guerrillas. The captain was informed by Captain Manuel Bahia to meet Major Robert B. Lapham and Capt. Harry McKenzie at the bridge of Hlog Bahway.

It was a dark night <sup>Feb. 24, 1944</sup> at about 8:00 P.M. when Capt. Procum, Capt. Leopoldo Diaz, Capt. Amista, P.C., Capt. Bahia & Lt. Manabizsa used the car of Mr. Alvarado Pan to meet the two Americans. About 20 meters away from Hlog Bahway Bridge, the bunch of officers waited for the two. Thirty minutes after Major Lapham and Capt. McKenzie arrived and immediately they got in the car and proceeded to Baloc. Stopped at the house of Mr. Rodriguez the so called "Sultan" of Baloc.

Capt. Procum ordered his men to deploy along the road opposite the house of Jandoy Story ready to encounter Japanese that may be going there at that critical moment. All of these officers were entertained by the owner of the house and were given wine & hot coffee to drink. Just after few minutes Capt. Procum brought Major Robert B. Lapham and Capt. Harry McKenzie to the barris of Berwasas, Sta. Domingo, N. Cuyo to evade the Japanese search. They were attended by Capt. Procum & Cresing so with Lt. Victor Procum & wife.

The barris where they stayed was 5 kms. from Jalawera, N. Cuyo, the place of the Japanese Garrison. The two Americans were sick, so Capt. Procum went to Jalawera and ~~event~~ called Dr. Diaz though his life

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was in danger. They were treated and later on got well. Capt. Truman had a hard time in hiding <sup>these two immigrants</sup> for senior officers from the Japanese.

The Japanese Imperial Army Forces was busy mopping the different barrios of Talavera, Sta. Dominga, Luzon, Licob, Muroy, San Jose and Rizal. Major Robert B. Lopham joined the 311th Squadron while Capt. Delacruz went to Capt. Jason's organization. From Buwasad, Capt. Truman & Major Robert B. Lopham moved to the Barrios of Bardias, Sta. Dominga, N. Caya.

When they feared that the barrio was not safe they proceeded to Tabaco, Talavera N. Caya. And from there to Pantabangan walking for the whole night. Through all these sacrifices and pains pains the wife of the captain was with them doing the cooking and nursing. In the early part of April 1944, Squadron 307 under Capt. James Berafia the Squadron headquarters <sup>was not informed</sup> that Japanese were around.

They retreated to the barrios of Consercion, Pantabangan Nueva Caya. After two days stay at the place they were <sup>again</sup> informed that the Japanese would raid them there. They then retreated to the farther hills of Palodpol where for 3 days and 3 nights Capt. Truman & Major Lopham ate more rice and salt, so with with the whole Squadron.

On about May 2, 1944 Capt. Angelo Jimenez and companions went to Squadron 311 headquarters and asked Capt. Truman to help them he attached to the L. G. A. F. Capt. Truman recommended the request to Major Lopham and since then Squadron 311 became an ally and attached unit of the L. G. A. F. under Major Robert B. Lopham.

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(Name of officer) (Official designation) (Station)

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From the basis of Conversion, Capt. Mearns and Major Lopham with the whole Squadron of 311 & 5 proceeded to the basis of Sigap, Quezon P. I. C. Meanwhile outside sea warfare was developing. In the 311<sup>th</sup> Headquarters Major Lopham and Capt. Mearns were busy reading books. Then a soldier came in and saluted the Major. The soldier came from Balab with message for the Major. An American submarine landed at Balab Bay. They were all happy about this message.

On the fifth of May 1944 Major Lopham and Capt. Mearns were escorted by one squad of 311 and one squad of 312 Squadron going to Balab. Before the Major left, he told to Mrs. Mearns to take care of Capt. Mearns. Then the two Americans bade good-bye to Capt. Mearns and to all of his men. It was a dark night when they left 311<sup>th</sup> Headquarters for Balab. On their way way to Balab they at Bicosy<sup>N.E.C.I.A.</sup> they were raided by the P.C. and Japanese.

Luckily there was not a casualty on their part. Their adventure to Balab was exciting and thrilling. In a certain place in Balab Bay the Major and the Captain had contacted the American officer who came from Australia then the submarine. About the end of May 1944 Capt. Mearns received orders from Major R. Lopham to gather informations and maps of the military objectives of the Japanese Imperial Forces.

It was June 6, 1944 when Capt. Mearns ordered Sgt. Gregorio Villante to go to Manila to secure a military map. So lucky, the guy was, he was able to get the best map composed of all military objectives. The map was sent.

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to Major Lopham <sup>Capt. McGeorge</sup> & Capt. Naum sent Lt. Victor C. Naum to Abicut Bay to stay with Major Lopham last Aug. 1944. There he did his part in helping Major Lopham in <sup>receiving</sup> reports from different Squadrons under his command. Not long enough the submarines brought new arms from Australia and were given to different Squadrons of Major Lopham. Capt. Naum received his share and since then, he started ambushing Japanese trucks & soldiers on the highway between Baloc & Cabaatuan N. Cuyo.

On Dec 5, 1944 Lt. Maximus Florentino of the P.C. with sixteen <sup>level</sup> men fully armed went to <sup>his</sup> headquarters and joined <sup>the</sup> outfit. He escaped from their organization because he was a man full of dignity and fighting for the cause of Democracy. Then the strength of Capt. Naum was increased to six hundred men. The Capt. was too bold enough to ambush Japanese <sup>vehicles</sup> patrolling in the different barrios of N. Cuyo.

Before the arrival of the Liberating Forces in Leyte, the 311th Squadron was able to ambush 10 trucks of Japanese soldiers on the highway. Meanwhile, as Japanese learn more of their defeats at Leyte, they grew uneasy and out of ~~themselves~~ their selves. They started their ~~brutally~~ brutally mistreat and killed with ~~course~~ civilians men, women and children.

The Squadron had the difficult task of saving the population from death & torture. On Dec. 14, 1944 they encountered 30 Japanese who were trying to "zone" the people at Barrio Bibiclat, Aliaga N. Cuyo. The Squadron's men were on time. They were able to save the people



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<p>and three bitter and stiff fighting all Japanese were killed. Dec. 15, 1944 Capt. Boies of Co. 31st N. Coy. reported to Capt. Procum and requested the latter to be affiliated to the L. H. 75. The Squadron's task from the period of Jan. 1, 1945 was not easy to perform. The earlier part of Jan. 1945 was not easy to perform.</p> <p>From Jan. 15 - Jan. 25 the Squadron was busy mapping Jap. Garrisons and three troops were sent to Major Robert B. Lapham who in turn sent them to landing Liberators at Lingayon. Thus, Jap. garrisons were easy targets for U.S. pilots who bombed the place before occupation troops enter.</p> <p>On Jan. 29, 1945 - the Squadron headed by Capt. Procum three credentials from Major Lapham joined the First Inf. Reg't. 6th Div. under Col. Rees. The Squadron greatly help the Liberators from in liberating the Japanese in San Jose, Rizal and Boracay N. Luz. The history of Capt. Procum's Squadron does not end by the capitulation of the towns mentioned above. On Feb. 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1945 Lt. Col. Wandal Murphy of the 79th Eng. Bn. requested from his Squadron a group of laborers to repair roads and bridge. Since then Capt. Procum became close to Lt. Col. Murphy. They are like brothers &amp; whenever they meet they embraced each other like real brothers.</p> <p>Feb. 11, 1945 at a victory parade at Talaue, N. Luz Squadron 311 participated in and Capt. Procum of Lt. Col. Murphy delivered speeches whereby they were decorated with garlands of flowers.</p>					

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<p>In the month of Feb. 1945 Capt. Truman Lt. Felipe Avros, Lt. Jose Suellemo, Major Leonisio Solerte of Jalauria, and Sgt. Antonio Guillerma of Capt. Truman's Co. went to San Miguel Tulae to confer with Lt. Col. Juan Chicos of Sta. Domingo Nueva Caya. There the Captain and company were entertained by the Colonel and introduced to Hon. Tomas Confessor Secretary of Interior &amp; to other high ranking officers.</p> <p>The Captain and the major requested Lt. Col. Chicos to be the governor of Nueva Caya. The governor Col. admired the proposition of the Captain and then Lt. Col. Chicos sent Capt. Truman to go to Cabanatuan, Manila to inform the prewar government officials that Lt. Col. Chicos &amp; Hon. Tomas Confessor will be going to Cabanatuan.</p>					

In Manila <sup>11, 1945</sup> a banquet was held in the house of Lt. Col. Chicos at Sta. Domingo, N. Caya in honor of him as a governor of Nueva Caya. High ranking officers were present. Among them, Maj. Gen. William Burkle, Lt. Col. Wardel Murphy, Major Evans & others. Lt. Col. Chicos introduced Capt. Truman to General Burkle who gave Capt. Truman encouragement to fight well and be careful in the jungle fights. On March 10, 1945, the Squadron 311<sup>th</sup> left Jalauria for Villa Verde Trail, Pangasinan. This Squadron was the first to be sent to that place that was well fortified by the Japanese.

It was March 13, 1945 when Capt. Truman with his gallant soldiers started fighting side by side with the 128<sup>th</sup> Inf. Regt.

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32nd Div. That was the toughest fight ever known in Luzon. The so-called "Villa Verde Trail to Bontay Lalay Operation". The Captain and men had toughest day encounter in the wooded places of the ~~mountain~~ mountains. Slept with their wet clothes during ~~the~~ nights of less firing of enemies. The 311th Squadron fought valiantly and lost 6 men in captivity and around ten wounded ~~by the Villa Verde Operation~~. It was May 30, 1945 when Capt. Procam got sick inside his fox hole. He suffered malignant malaria but still he do not leave his men that was in the midst of fight. About a week the sickness became serious and then he was forced to go to ~~the~~ NTRM Hospital at Urdaneta, Pampanga.

Three weeks after he recovered from sickness, ~~at~~ then he led again his men at Cagayan Valley operation with the 179th Inf. Regt. 37th Div. They fought bravely with the 37th Div and made spear head with the 179th Inf. Regt. The Squadron lost no man. The 103rd Regt was with 311th Squadron from Villa Verde Trail up to Cagayan Valley. Capt. Ricarte Carino, the C. O. of 103rd. had ~~lost~~ ~~the~~ part of Capt. Procam during their operation. The 311th Squadron took left flank and 103rd. on the right flank in the spear head. Both Squadrons were supported by American Tanks.

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 (SMALL)

*Marina Magano*  
 (Name of officer)

*Gloria Y*  
 (Station)

19-33

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		<i>30</i>	<i>Marina Y</i>		

The Cagayan Valley operation was over and the 311th Squadron and 103d Reg't were stationed at Baguayan Gattoran, Cagayan.

Carlos Nocon in the fullness of military career and in the enjoyment of competent - a living example of the triumph of determination over poverty. Everything about him, his coat, his figure, his face, his blinking eye, the outward signs which too clearly marked his appreciation of his dinner, his insatiable appetite for roasted chicken, his inextinguishable thirst for coffee, his trick of licking the cigarette - his midnight disputations, his mutterings, his keen love for sports, his ready eloquence, his fits of tempestuous rage and his militarist ways, all are familiar to us as the object by which we have been surrounded from his very childhood.

Nocon came up to Jalawara precisely at the time when the condition of a man armed outside was most miserable, dangerous and degraded. It was a dark night between two sunny days. Army men from outside were greatly degraded for the work of various bad and lawless elements. Genuine G-Usos guerrilla were no where to be found for fear of Japanese spies and Gongsas. Thus at the time when Nocon commenced his military career, an army had little to hope from the patronage of powerful individuals. The support of the people did not yet furnish the means of comfortable living or subsistence. As every climate has its peculiar

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deceases, in every walk of life has its peculiar temptations. The guerrilla character, assuredly, has always had its share of faults, vanity, jealousy, and morbid sensibility. To these faults were now superadded the faults are commonly found in men whose livelihood is precarious, and whose principles are exposed to the trial of severe distress. All the vices of the gambler and of the beggar were blended with those of the militarist.

If good fortune came, it came in such a manner that it was almost certain to be abused. After months <sup>and</sup> years of starvation and despair in the mountains, when the Liberator came, a well received dedication or back pay filled the pocket of that <sup>great</sup> militarist. He hastened to enjoy to those luxuries with the image of which his mind had been <sup>thamantly</sup> haunted while he was sleeping under the trees in the mountains.

A few eminent guerrilla leaders were more fortunate than Carlos C. Nocon. G. Capoz men were given Japanese positions shortly after they were released from the prison camp. American guerrilla leader had been raised raised above poverty by the active patronage of other leaders. Into calamities and difficulties such as these Nocon plunged his twenty ninth year. From that time till now he emerged from wretched poverty into the society of the polished and respected men of the province. His fame was established. A salary sufficient for

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His wants had been crushed on him. And he came forth to establish a generation with which he had almost as little in common as with the Japanese or Americans.

From among them the solitary specimen of a youthful age, the first and the best of that generation of guerrilla leaders whose object misery and whose disheveled manners had furnished inexhaustible matter to the military genius of San Juan. From nature he had received military figure and inimitable temper characteristic of a real genius.

The manner in which the earlier years of his childhood had been passed had given to his demeanour, and even to his moral character, some peculiarities appalling to a military man. The perverse irregularity of his hours, the smartness of his person, his fits of strenuous exertion, interrupted by long intervals of sluggishness, his strange abstinence, and his equally strange voracity, his active benevolence, contrasted with constant rudeness and occasional ferocity of his manner in society, made him in the opinion of those with whom he lived during his guerrilla life a complete original. An original, he was undoubtedly in some respects. But if we possessed well information concerning those who shared his early hardships, we should probably find that what we call his singularities of manner were, for the

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most part, failings which he had in common with the poor class to which he belonged. He ate as it was a natural that a man should eat, who during a great part of his life, had passed the morning in doubt whether he should have food for the afternoon. The habits of his early life had accustomed him to bear privation with fortitude, but not to taste pleasure with moderation. He could fast, but when he did not fast, he took his dinner like a famished wolf, with the veins swelling on his forehead and the perspiration running down his cheeks. He scarcely ever took wine or drinks. But when he drank it, he drank it greedily and several glasses.

The roughness and violence which he showed in society were to be expected from a man whose temper, not naturally gentle had been long tried by the bitterest calomnies, by the heat of meat, of fire, and of clothes, of the importunity of creditors and that deffered hopes which makes the heart sick.

Although Drumm struggled wretchedly and manfully up to sinners and common he was undoubtedly generous and humane. His demeanour in society should be harshed and despotic. For severe distress he had sympathy, but magnificent relief. He would help and carry home on his shoulder a sick and starving person from the streets. He turned his house a place of refuge for a crowd of wretched old creatures, who

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could no other asylum, nor could all their pliancy and ingratitude weary out his benevolence. But the songs of wounded vanity seemed to him ridiculous; and he scarcely felt sufficient compassion even for the songs of wounded affection.

Capt. Troun was wary and acute reasoner, a little too much inclined to scepticism, and a little too fond of paradox. No man was less likely to be imposed upon by fallacies in argument or by exaggerated statements of facts. But if, while he was beating down sophisms and exposing false testimony, some childish prejudices, such would excite laughing laughter, or a well managed nursery came across him, he was admitted as if by inheritance.

Charles C. Troun more and did all contemptuously of the sort of patriotism. Nobody saw more clearly the error of those who regarded liberty, not as a means, but as an end, and who proposed themselves, as the object of their pursuit, the property of the country as distinct from the prosperity of the individuals who compose the nation itself. His calm and settled opinion seems to have been, that forms of government have little or no influence on the happiness of society. He was an undoubted excellent judge of political ideas fashioned on his own principles.



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Of one ask now, by what endowment it mainly was that Carlos C. Nocon <sup>relinquished</sup> such a life for himself and others; what quality of character the main phenomena of his life may be most naturally deduced from and his other qualities most naturally subordinated to in our conception of him, perhaps the answer were: The quality of courage, of valor; that Nocon was a brave man - he was from childhood - as a military youth - was one of such; and in good truth, the bravest of the brave. What mortal could have more to war with? Yet, as we saw, he yielded not, fathered not. He fought, and even, such was his blessedness prevailed. The thing that is given him to do, he can make himself do; what is to be endured, he can endure in silence.

Closely connected with his quality of valor, partly ~~springing~~ <sup>springing</sup> from it, partly ~~as~~ <sup>as</sup> protected by it, are the more recognizable qualities of truthfulness in word and in thought, and honesty in action. There is a ~~reciprocity~~ <sup>reciprocity</sup> reciprocity of influence here: for as the ~~relying~~ <sup>relying</sup> relying of truthfulness and honesty is the life light and great aim of valor, so without valor they cannot, in anywise be realized. And few guerrilla leaders or even have had a more merciful and tenderly affectionate nature than Carlos C. Nocon. A true brother of man is he; and filial lover of animals of the earth.

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But above all these things, the truth is - Carlos O. Roa is a product of the Phil - a genuine guerrilla leader and a born militarist. His culture is wholly Filipino; that not of a thinker, but of an Army; his interests are wholly Filipino, he sees and knows nothing but the Phil; he is the General MacArthur of the Liberated Philippines; let him live as he lives, love him as everyone does as he is and could not but be!

End

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For the month of Feb-1945 exp. Vacun  
P. Filip Aranas

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(Station)

Date

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Official Receipt  
Number

Name of Debtor or Creditor

Nature of Collection, or Payment

Debit

Credit

Date	Treasury Warrant, Journal Voucher or Official Receipt Number	Name of Debtor or Creditor	Nature of Collection, or Payment	Debit	Credit
<i>1.00</i>	<i>- wiring</i>	<i>P 12.00 -</i>		<i>5.50</i>	<i>static</i>
<i>10.00</i>	<i>- windshield glass floor cover</i>	<i>27.00 - 8.00</i>		<i>30.00</i>	<i>coil</i>
				<i>9.00</i>	<i>padding</i>
				<i>10.00</i>	<i>spare part</i>

*R.G. Natividad**R.G. Natividad*

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PHILIPPINE EXECUTIVE COMMISSION

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(Name of officer)

(Official designation)

(Station)

Date	Treasury Warrant, Journal Voucher or Official Receipt Number	Name of Debtor or Creditor	Nature of Collection or Payment	Debit	Credit
2 December	100	1.			
	100	1.			
	100	2.			
	100	2.			
130		130			130

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			<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Income</i>		
29	30	gpa	12.00			
		Car	15.			
		Prog	10.			
		Matje	7.			
		Car	30.			
		Car	35.			
		Body	35.			
		Body	35.			
		Car	35.			
		thead	7.			
		at	1.			
			<u>322.00</u>			
29	Peking		35.			
30	Body		10.			
1			5.			
2		Kame	20.	20		1.50
	Body		10.			
3		galy	6.			1.50
		Kame	5.			90
		thead	1.			
		ingoy	1.			
		hango	5.			
4		bread	2.			90
		match	1.			
5		hango	1.			
6		gashua	10.			
		head	2.			
		balata	20.			
7		subyo	50.			
		talang	1.			
		shrimp	1.			
		unrope	1.			
		hango	1.50			
		mult	1.			

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*Handwritten notes:*  
Nov 29, 1945  
Nov 29, 1945  
Nov 29, 1945

(Name of officer) \_\_\_\_\_ (Official designation) \_\_\_\_\_ (Station) \_\_\_\_\_

Date	Treasury Warrant, Journal Voucher or Official Receipt Number	Name of Debtor or Creditor	Nature of Collection or Payment	Debit	Credit
Nov 29, 1945		₱90.00	tire	✓	
		₱35.00	Battery	✓	
		₱300.00	Sandali	✓	
		₱1.00	rent for lot	✓	
		₱.65	pd. tire	✓	
		₱36.00	gasoline Pd	✓	
		₱8.00	" Pd	✓	
		<u>₱534.00</u>			

Jetmy

₱86.00 — }  
 ₱48.00 — } Material  
₱134.00 } Labor

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(SMALL)

(Name of officer)

(Official designation)

250.00  
40.00  
800.00  
950.00  
218  
7168  
7168

300.00  
150.00  
90  
35.8  
65.00  
36.00  
534

Date Treasury Warrant, Journal Voucher or Official Receipt Number Name of Debtor or Creditor Nature of Collection or Payment Debit Credit

21.00 Meats  
5.00 Paint  
21.50  
15.00  
30.00  
10.00  
105.00  
207.50

1,829.00  
520.00  
1,849.00

2,400.00  
1,849.00

551.00  
85

Total  
3,060.00  
290.00  
150.00  
100.00  
520.00  
1,168.00  
4,288.00

Charged  
Paint  
Meats  
2018.00

600.00  
290.00  
300.00  
45.00  
100.00  
50.00  
300.00  
300.00  
100.00  
75.00

170.00 rice  
551.00  
35.00  
516.00 X

120.00  
85.00  
35.00

2,060.00  
290.00  
1,770.00

200.00  
100.00  
1,000.00

1,670.00  
1,528.00 X  
1,526.00  
1,526.00  
207.00  
1,329.00

Pinon  
Pabang

←

o.k. 1,000.00

o.k. 1,000.00

1,526.00  
207.00

1,329.00







PHILIPPINE EXECUTIVE COMMISSION

OFFICIAL CASH BOOK  
 (SMALL)

(Name of office)

(Official designation)

(Station)

Date	Treasury Warrant, Journal Voucher or Official Receipt Number	Name of Debtor or Creditor	Nature of Collection or Payment	Debit	Credit
April 1		<i>Outstanding check no. 6.43 by Manong at \$14.00          by Mrs. Paglatangan as injection cash</i>			
April 2					

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Authority *NND 85 3078*

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Authority ALVD 53078