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MARKINGS  
FIL - AMERICAN  
GLAS.

4th M.A.

4th M.A. +  
FIL - AMERICAN +  
GLAS.

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority: NND 335073

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND 993078

Jan 14

*[Handwritten signature]*

6 copies sent

BASIS: Ltr. Hq. AFNESPAC, APO 707, File 69GL 150, dtd 17 Jul 45, subj:  
"Claims arising out of guerrilla activities."

AS STG. 64 (17 Jul 45)EGS 1st Ind  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC, APO 500, 6 Aug  
1945.

TO: Commanding General, United States Army Forces, Western Pacific, APO 707

1. The answers to the several questions propounded by the memorandum  
of the Chief of Claims, dated 17 July 1945, are as follows:

a. Yes. The United States Army will assume the responsibility  
for paying certain claims arising out of activities of guerrilla forces in  
the Philippines. That responsibility will be limited to claims for the  
value of goods or services essential for carrying on operations against  
the enemy.

X b. Yes. No payments will be made on claims arising out of  
activities of other than recognized guerrilla forces.

c. The effective date of such claims will be the same as those  
for the pay of the personnel of the guerrilla forces, i.e., the effective  
date of recognition, not the date upon which the decision to recognize is  
made.

d. Such claims will be paid from the appropriation, "Expenses  
Army of the Philippines".

e. Payment will be made only on claims where there was a clear  
understanding at the time the supplies and equipment or services were  
purchased or contracted for that payment would eventually be made. There  
must have been a clear intention on the part of the guerrilla commander  
and of the vendor or employee that an obligation was being created. It  
must be definitely shown that the provision of such supplies, equipment  
or services was not intended as a patriotic donation to the common cause  
against the enemy. It must also be definitely shown that the supplies,  
equipment or services were essential for the operation of the guerrilla  
forces.

2. It is desired that immediate steps be taken to commence the  
processing of all such pending claims.

3. The identity of those guerrilla forces which have been recognized  
by this headquarters and the effective date of such recognition will be  
advised from time to time in letters from this headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MACARTHUR:

E. M. FITCH  
Brigadier General, U.S. Army,  
Adjutant General

1 Incl n/c

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:  
s/ Raymond E. Liondine  
t/ RAYMOND E. LIONDINE  
1st Lt, Inf

022X

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 893078

HEADQUARTERS  
PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND  
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

GSCFU 091 FI

APO 707

SUBJECT: Revision of Recognition Dates, Marking's Fil-American Troops (MFAT)

TO : Chief of Staff  
Armed Forces of the Philippines  
Camp Murphy, Quezon City

1. The unit listed below is recognized by the Commanding General, Philippines-Ryukyus Command, as having been an authorized element of the Philippine Army serving with the Armed Forces of the United States on the date appearing in the column headed "Revised Recognition Date".

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Present Recognition Date</u>	<u>Revised Recognition Date</u>
Marking's Fil-American Troops (MFAT)	Between 9 Jan 45 and 11 Jun 45*	7 May 42

\*The Marking's Fil-American Troops was not originally recognized as an overall command. Subordinate elements of this command were recognized independently, their initial dates of recognition falling within the period 9 January 1945 to 11 June 1945 inclusive.

2. The Marking's Fil-American Troops on the below listed dates consisted of the correspondingly listed non-standard Philippine Army units:

<u>Strength</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Unit</u>
180	7 May 1942	Marking's Guerrillas
400	1 Sep 1942	Marking's Guerrillas
600	1 Jan 1943	Marking's Guerrillas
850	1 Apr 1943	Marking's Guerrillas
1200	1 Jan 1944	Marking's Fil-American Guerrill
2000	1 May 1944	Marking's Fil-American Guerrill
3000	1 Aug 1944	Marking's Fil-American Guerrill
4731	1 Nov 1944	Marking's Fil-American Guerrill

3. A recapitulation of recognized units of Marking's Fil-American Troops is as follows:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Strength</u>	<u>Effective Date of Recognition</u>
Bayside Regt	871	9 Jan 1945
MP Unit (Olivares)	145	17 Feb 1945

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

/s/ E. M. C.

Olivares Service Copy

14 Dec 47

FOIA/b7c

Tel U 330

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Strength</u>	<u>Effective Date of Recognition</u>
Saboteur and MID Regt	585	11 Feb 1945
MID	262	11 Jun 1945
MID-Lafavilla	122	12 Feb 1945
Spider Regt	112	9 Jan 1945
Offshore Patrol Regt	868	9 Jan 1945
1st En. Batanguno Unit	24	2 Apr 1945
*C Co (Bowley), 4th Bn, Yay Regt	120	10 Feb 1945
1st Yay Regt	3165	
GRQ, Regt'l Hq and Hq Co;		
Hq 1st Bn; Co's A, B, C, E, F, G, I, K, L	(1569)	10 Mar 1945
Hq 2nd Bn		
Hq 3rd Bn		
Co's D, H, M	(457)	13 Mar 1945
Service Co	(120)	13 Mar 1945
Medical Det	(81)	14 Mar 1945
Co V	(300)	14 Mar 1945
Co T	(101)	8 Apr 1945
Hq 4th Bn; Co's N, P, R	(401)	8 Apr 1945
Co S	(136)	5 May 1945
2nd Yay Regt	1848	4 May 1945
Regt'l Hq & Hq Co	(85)	
1st Bn	(447)	
2nd Bn	(546)	
Co I	(122)	
Co K	(88)	
4th Bn	(560)	
Cadre Regt*	3517	9 Jan 1945
Rizal Guerrilla Group**	46	15 Mar 1945
<b>Total -</b>	<b>11685***</b>	

\*The Cadre Regiment is a composite unit whose members were drawn for purposes of recognition from 66 subordinate units of the Marking's Fil-American Troops.

\*\*The Rizal Guerrilla Group was formed by Capt George Miller from various units and commands in the eastern Rizal-Bulacan Area for intelligence purposes and guerrilla coordination. Forty-six (46) members of this group are considered to be members of Marking's Fil-American Troops.

\*\*\*This total does not include recognized casualties.

4. A casualty roster for the subject organization is presently under investigation by this headquarters. Upon completion of this investigation, it is intended that the recognized casualties be inserted in their respective unit rosters upon a letter of request from this headquarters.

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority: E.O. 13526

5. The following units of the Marking's Fil-American Troops are excluded from the revision of dates roster and will receive no revision of recognition dates: Offshore Patrol Regiment; 1st Battalion, Batangasno Unit; Regimental Headquarters and Headquarters Company and the 1st and 2nd Battalions and Kay Regiment. The extent of revision of all other recognized units may be determined from the revision roster.

6. The attached roster pertains only to previously recognized personnel. Any persons listed thereon who have not been previously recognized are to be deleted.

7. Authority for action announced herein appears in the following documents:

a. Circular 100, Headquarters, USAFFE, dated 17 November 1944.  
Subject: "Executive Order No. 21, by the President of the Philippines".

b. Letter, AG 323.361 ( 1 November 1945) DCSO, GEC, AFMAG, Sub-  
ject: "Military Appropriations Act, 1946"

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

1 Incl: Troop Roster with  
Service Record (In Dup)

Distribution

15 GAD  
50 RFD  
100 Claims Service  
10 Veterans' Administration

Certified True Copy:

/s/ H. M. C.

(Rubber Stamp)  
Received 19 Dec 1947  
Claims Service  
AFMAG, APO 707

A TRUE COPY:

/s/ Richard Kyle  
RICHARD KYLE  
Asst Chief, Processing Sec

A TRUE COPY: VLS:yr

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND 333023

BASED: Ltr, HQ, AFHQMAC, APO 707, File G301 150, dtd 17 Jul 45, subj:  
"Claims arising out of guerrilla activities."

AG 570.64 (17 Jul 45)DGS 1st Ind  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC, APO 500, 6 Aug  
1945.

TO: Commanding General, United States Army Forces, Western Pacific, APO 707

1. The answers to the several questions propounded by the memorandum  
of the Chief of Claims, dated 17 July 1945, are as follows:

a. Yes. The United States Army will assume the responsibility  
for paying certain claims arising out of activities of guerrilla forces in  
the Philippines. That responsibility will be limited to claims for the  
value of goods or services essential for carrying on operations against  
the enemy.

b. Yes. No payments will be made on claims arising out of  
activities of other than recognized guerrilla forces.

c. The effective date of such claims will be the same as those  
for the pay of the personnel of the guerrilla forces, i.e., the effective  
date of recognition, not the date upon which the decision to recognize is  
made.

d. Such claims will be paid from the appropriation, "Expenses  
Army of the Philippines".

e. Payment will be made only on claims where there was a clear  
understanding at the time the supplies and equipment or services were  
purchased or contracted for that payment would eventually be made. There  
must have been a clear intention on the part of the guerrilla commander  
and of the vendor or employee that an obligation was being created. It  
must be definitely shown that the provision of such supplies, equipment  
or services was not intended as a patriotic donation to the common cause  
against the enemy. It must also be definitely shown that the supplies,  
equipment or services were essential for the operation of the guerrilla  
forces.

2. It is desired that immediate steps be taken to commence the  
processing of all such pending claims.

3. The identity of those guerrilla forces which have been recognized  
by this headquarters and the effective date of such recognition will be  
advised from time to time in letters from this headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MAGANNUER:

1 Incl n/e

B. H. FIFE  
Brigadier General, U.S. Army,  
Adjutant General

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

s/ Raymond B. Housine  
RAYMOND B. HOUSINE  
1st Lt, Inf

222 X

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND 335073

HEADQUARTERS  
PHILIPPINE-MARKING COMMAND  
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

CGCFU 091 FI

AF0 707

SUBJECT: Revision of Recognition Dates, Marking's Fil-American Troops (MFAT)

TO : Chief of Staff  
Armed Forces of the Philippines  
Camp Murphy, Quezon City

1. The unit listed below is recognized by the Commanding General, Philippines-Marking Command, as having been an authorized element of the Philippine Army serving with the Armed Forces of the United States on the date appearing in the column headed "Revised Recognition Date".

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Present Recognition Date</u>	<u>Revised Recognition Date</u>
Marking's Fil-American Troops (MFAT)	Between 9 Jan 45 and 11 Jun 45*	7 May 42

\*The Marking's Fil-American Troops was not originally recognized as an overall command. Subordinate elements of this command were recognized independently, their initial dates of recognition falling within the period 9 January 1945 to 11 June 1945 inclusive.

2. The Marking's Fil-American Troops on the below listed dates consisted of the correspondingly listed non-standard Philippine Army units:

<u>Strength</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Unit</u>
180	7 May 1942	Marking's Guerrillas
400	1 Sep 1942	Marking's Guerrillas
600	1 Jan 1943	Marking's Guerrillas
850	1 Apr 1943	Marking's Guerrillas
1200	1 Jan 1944	Marking's Fil-American Guerrilla
2000	1 May 1944	Marking's Fil-American Guerrilla
3000	1 Aug 1944	Marking's Fil-American Guerrilla
4731	1 Nov 1944	Marking's Fil-American Guerrilla

3. A recapitulation of recognized units of Marking's Fil-American Troops is as follows:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Strength</u>	<u>Effective Date of Recognition</u>
Bayside Bngt	871	9 Jan 1945
MP Unit (Olivares)	145	17 Feb 1945

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

/s/ H. M. C.



DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority: NND 889028

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Strength</u>	<u>Effective Date of Recognition</u>
Saboteur and MID Regt	585	11 Feb 1945
MID	262	11 Jun 1945
MIL-Lafayette	132	12 Feb 1945
Spider Regt	112	9 Jun 1945
Offshore Patrol Regt	868	9 Jun 1945
1st Bn, Detanguno Unit	24	2 Apr 1945
*Co Co (Dowley), 4th Bn, Bay Regt	120	10 Feb 1945
1st Yaw Regt	3145	
CHN, Regt'l Bn and Bn Co;		
Bn 1st Bn; Co's A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,K,L	(2569)	10 Mar 1945
Bn 2nd Bn		
Bn 3rd Bn		
Co's D,H,I	(457)	13 Mar 1945
Service Co	(120)	13 Mar 1945
Medical Det	(81)	14 Mar 1945
Co V	(300)	14 Mar 1945
Co T	(101)	8 Apr 1945
Bn 4th Bn; Co's N, P, R	(401)	8 Apr 1945
Co S	(136)	5 May 1945
2nd Yaw Regt	1848	4 May 1945
Regt'l Bn & Bn Co	(85)	
1st Bn	(447)	
2nd Bn	(546)	
Co I	(122)	
Co K	(88)	
4th Bn	(560)	
Cadre Regt*	3547	9 Jun 1945
Rizal Guerrilla Group**	46	15 Mar 1945
Total -	11685***	

\*The Cadre Regiment is a composite unit whose members were drawn for purposes of recognition from 66 subordinate units of the Marking's Fil-American Troops.

\*\*The Rizal Guerrilla Group was formed by Capt George Miller from various units and commands in the eastern Rizal-Bulacan Area for intelligence purposes and guerrilla coordination. Forty-six (46) members of this group are considered to be members of Marking's Fil-American Troops.

\*\*\*This total does not include recognized casualties.

4. A casualty roster for the subject organization is presently under investigation by this headquarters. Upon completion of this investigation, it is intended that the recognized casualties be inserted in their respective unit rosters upon a letter of request from this headquarters.

/s/ H. M. G.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority RRQ 333023

5. The following units of the Marking's Fil-American Troops are excluded from the revision of dates roster and will receive no revision of recognition dates: Offshore Patrol Regiment; 1st Battalion, Batangasno Unit; Regimental Headquarters and Headquarters Company and the 1st and 2nd Battalions 2nd Kay Regiment. The extent of revision of all other recognized units may be determined from the revision roster.

6. The attached roster pertains only to previously recognized personnel. Any persons listed thereon who have not been previously recognized are to be deleted.

7. Authority for action announced herein appears in the following documents:

a. Circular 100, Headquarters, USAFFE, dated 17 November 1944.  
Subject: "Executive Order No. 21, by the President of the Philippines".

b. Letter, AG 323,361 (1 November 1945) DOSO, CDR, AFPAC, Subject: "Military Appropriations Act, 1946"

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

1 Encl: Troop Roster with  
Service Record (In Dup)

Distribution

15 GAD  
50 HFD  
100 Claims Service  
10 Veterans' Administration

Certified True Copy:

/s/ R. M. G.

(Rubber Stamp:)

Received 19 Dec 1947  
Claims Service  
AFWESPAC, AFO 707

A TRUE COPY:

/s/ Richard Kyle  
RICHARD KYLE  
Asst Chief, Processing Sec

A TRUE COPY: VLS:yr

BASIC: Ltr, HQ, AFWSBPAG, APO 707, File GSGL 150, dtd 17 Jul 45, subj:  
"Claims arising out of guerrilla activities."

AG 370.64 (17 Jul 45)DCS 1st Ind  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC, APO 500, 6 Aug  
1945.

TO: Commanding General, United States Army Forces, Western Pacific, APO 707

1. The answers to the several questions propounded by the memorandum of the Chief of Claims, dated 17 July 1945, are as follows:

a. Yes. The United States Army will assume the responsibility for paying certain claims arising out of activities of guerrilla forces in the Philippines. That responsibility will be limited to claims for the value of goods or services essential for carrying on operations against the enemy.

b. Yes. No payments will be made on claims arising out of activities of other than recognized guerrilla forces.

c. The effective date of such claims will be the same as those for the pay of the personnel of the guerrilla forces, i.e., the effective date of recognition, not the date upon which the decision to recognize is made.

d. Such claims will be paid from the appropriation, "Expenses Army of the Philippines".

e. Payment will be made only on claims where there was a clear understanding at the time the supplies and equipment or services were purchased or contracted for that payment would eventually be made. There must have been a clear intention on the part of the guerrilla commander and of the vendor or employee that an obligation was being created. It must be definitely shown that the provision of such supplies, equipment or services was not intended as a patriotic donation to the common cause against the enemy. It must also be definitely shown that the supplies, equipment or services were essential for the operation of the guerrilla forces.

2. It is desired that immediate steps be taken to commence the processing of all such pending claims.

3. The identity of those guerrilla forces which have been recognized by this headquarters and the effective date of such recognition will be advised from time to time in letters from this headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL McARDUR:

1 Incl n/c

B. H. FITCH  
Brigadier General, U.S. Army,  
Adjutant General

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

s/ Raymond B. Lindine  
RAYMOND B. LINDINE  
1st Lt, Inf

G O R Y

BASIS: Ltr, Hq, AFWSBPAG, APO 707, File GSGL 150, dtd 17 Jul 45, subj:  
"Claims arising out of guerrilla activities."

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BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

B. H. FITCH  
Brigadier General, U.S. Army,  
Adjutant General

1 Incl n/v

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

s/ Raymond B. Licoline  
RAYMOND B. LICOLINE  
1st Lt, Inf

C O P Y

HEADQUARTERS  
 PHILIPPINE-RYUKYU COMMAND  
 OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

CGCFU 091 FI

AFO 707

SUBJECT: Revision of Recognition Dates, Marking's Fil-American Troops (MFAT)

TO : Chief of Staff  
 Armed Forces of the Philippines  
 Camp Murphy, Quezon City

1. The unit listed below is recognized by the Commanding General, Philippines-Ryukyus Command, as having been an authorized element of the Philippine Army serving with the Armed Forces of the United States on the date appearing in the column headed "Revised Recognition Date".

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Present Recognition Date</u>	<u>Revised Recognition Date</u>
Marking's Fil-American Troops (MFAT)	Between 9 Jan 45 and 11 Jun 45*	7 May 42

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<u>Strength</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Unit</u>
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MP Unit (Olivares)	145	17 Feb 1945

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

/s/ H. M. C.

Claims Service Copy

14 Dec 47

JUK/roh

Tel U 390

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Strength</u>	<u>Effective Date of Recognition</u>
Saboteur and MID Regt	585	11 Feb 1945
MID	262	11 Jun 1945
MID-Lafayette	122	12 Feb 1945
Spider Regt	122	9 Jan 1945
Offshore Patrol Regt	868	9 Jan 1945
1st Bn. Batangasno Unit	24	2 Apr 1945
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Regt'l Hq & Hq Co	(85)	
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Co I	(122)	
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<b>Total -</b>	<b>11685***</b>	

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6. The attached roster pertains only to previously recognized personnel. Any persons listed thereon who have not been previously recognized are to be deleted.

7. Authority for action announced herein appears in the following documents:

- a. Circular 100, Headquarters, USAFFE, dated 17 November 1944, Subject: "Executive Order No. 21, by the President of the Philippines".
- b. Letter, AG 329,361 ( 1 November 1945) DOSO, GER, AFPAC, Subject: "Military Appropriations Act, 1946"

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

1 Incl: Troop Roster with  
Service Record (In Dup)

Distribution

15 GAD  
50 RPD  
100 Claims Service  
10 Veterans' Administration

Certified True Copy:

/s/ H. M. G.

(Rubber Stamp:)

Received 19 Dec 1947  
Claims Service  
AFWESPAC, APO 707

A TRUE COPY:

/s/ Richard Kyle  
RICHARD KYLE  
Asst Chief, Processing Sec

A TRUE COPY: VLS:yr

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NR0 55323

BASIC: Ltr, HQ, AFWESTPAC, APO 707, File 3301 150, dtd 17 Jul 45, subj:  
"Claims arising out of guerrilla activities."

AG 370.44 (17 Jul 45)DCS 1st Ind  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC, APO 500, 6 Aug  
1945.

TO: Commanding General, United States Army Forces, Western Pacific, APO 707

1. The answers to the several questions propounded by the memorandum of the Chief of Claims, dated 17 July 1945, are as follows:
  - a. Yes. The United States Army will assume the responsibility for paying certain claims arising out of activities of guerrilla forces in the Philippines. That responsibility will be limited to claims for the value of goods or services essential for carrying on operations against the enemy.
  - b. Yes. No payments will be made on claims arising out of activities of other than recognized guerrilla forces.
  - c. The effective date of such claims will be the same as those for the pay of the personnel of the guerrilla forces, i.e., the effective date of recognition, not the date upon which the decision to recognize is made.
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2. It is desired that immediate steps be taken to commence the processing of all such pending claims.
3. The identity of those guerrilla forces which have been recognized by this headquarters and the effective date of such recognition will be advised from time to time in letters from this headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL McPARKER:

1 Incl n/c

D. H. FITCH  
Brigadier General, U.S. Army,  
Adjutant General

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

s/ Raymond B. Liddell  
t/ Raymond B. Liddell  
1st Lt, Inf

222 X



DECLASSIFIED  
Authority MMO 95502.8

HEADQUARTERS  
PHILIPPINE-MARKETING COMMAND  
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

CGMFC 091 FI

AFM 707

SUBJECT: Revision of Recognition Dates, Marking's Fil-American Troops (MFAT)

TO : Chief of Staff  
Armed Forces of the Philippines  
Camp Murphy, Cusson City

1. The unit listed below is recognized by the Commanding General, Philippine-Marketing Command, as having been an authorized element of the Philippine Army serving with the Armed Forces of the United States on the date appearing in the column headed "Revised Recognition Date".

Unit	Present Recognition Date	Revised Recognition Date
------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------

Marking's Fil-American Troops (MFAT)	Between 9 Jan 45	7 May 42 and 11 Jun 45*
--------------------------------------	------------------	----------------------------

\*The Marking's Fil-American Troops was not originally recognized as an overall command. Subordinate elements of this command were recognized independently, their initial dates of recognition falling within the period 9 January 1945 to 11 June 1945 inclusive.

2. The Marking's Fil-American Troops on the below listed dates consisted of the correspondingly listed non-standard Philippine Army units:

Strength	Date	Unit
180	7 May 1942	Marking's Guerrillas
400	1 Sep 1942	Marking's Guerrillas
600	1 Jan 1943	Marking's Guerrillas
850	1 Apr 1943	Marking's Guerrillas
1200	1 Jan 1944	Marking's Fil-American Guerrilla
2000	1 May 1944	Marking's Fil-American Guerrilla
3000	1 Aug 1944	Marking's Fil-American Guerrilla
4750	1 Nov 1944	Marking's Fil-American Guerrilla

3. A recapitulation of recognized units of Marking's Fil-American Troops is as follows:

Unit	Strength	Effective Date of Recognition
Boyside Regt	872	9 Jan 1945
MP Unit (Olivares)	145	17 Feb 1945

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

/s/ H. M. G.

Claims Service Copy

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 Authority: NND 333073

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Strength</u>	<u>Effective Date of Recognition</u>
Saboteur and MID Regt	585	11 Feb 1945
MID	262	11 Jun 1945
MID-Lafayette	122	12 Feb 1945
Spider Regt	112	9 Jun 1945
Offshore Patrol Regt	868	9 Jun 1945
1st Bn, Detachment Unit	24	2 Apr 1945
*C Co (Bowley), 4th Bn, 1st Regt	120	10 Feb 1945
1st 1st Regt	3165	
Regt, Regt'l Bn and Hq Co;		
Bn 1st Bn; Co's A,B,C,E,F,G,I,K,L	(1569)	10 Mar 1945
Bn 2nd Bn		
Bn 3rd Bn		
Co's D,H,J	(457)	13 Mar 1945
Service Co	(120)	13 Mar 1945
Medical Det	(81)	14 Mar 1945
Co V	(500)	14 Mar 1945
Co T	(101)	8 Apr 1945
Bn 4th Bn; Co's N, P, R	(401)	8 Apr 1945
Co S	(136)	5 May 1945
2nd 1st Regt	1848	4 May 1945
Regt'l Bn & Hq Co	(85)	
1st Bn	(447)	
2nd Bn	(546)	
Co I	(122)	
Co K	(88)	
4th Bn	(560)	
Cadre Regt*	3517	9 Jun 1945
Risal Guerrilla Group**	46	15 Mar 1945
Total -	11685***	

\*The Cadre Regiment is a composite unit whose members were drawn for purposes of recognition from 66 subordinate units of the Marking's Fil-American Troops.

\*\*The Risal Guerrilla Group was formed by Capt George Miller from various units and commands in the eastern Misal-Bulacan Area for intelligence purposes and guerrilla coordination. Forty-six (46) members of this group are considered to be members of Marking's Fil-American Troops.

\*\*\*This total does not include recognized casualties.

4. A casualty roster for the subject organization is presently under investigation by this headquarters. Upon completion of this investigation, it is intended that the recognized casualties be inserted in their respective unit rosters upon a letter of request from this headquarters.

/s/ R. M. G.

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Authority: NND 933028

5. The following units of the Marking's Fil-American Troops are excluded from the revision of dates roster and will receive no revision of recognition dates: Officers Detachment; 1st Battalion, Balangiano This; Regimental Headquarters and Headquarters Company and the 1st and 2nd Battalions 2nd Infantry Regiment. The extent of revision of all other recognized units may be determined from the revision roster.

6. The attached roster pertains only to previously recognized personnel. Any persons listed thereon who have not been previously recognized are to be deleted.

7. Authority for action announced herein appears in the following documents:

- a. Circular 100, Headquarters, USAFFE, dated 17 November 1944.  
Subject: "Executive Order No. 21, by the President of the Philippines".
- b. Letter, AG 323-361 ( 1 November 1945) DSSO, GCR, AFAC, Subject: "Military Appropriations Act, 1946"

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

1 Encl: Troop Roster with  
Service Record (2n Dup)

Distribution

15 G&D  
50 H&D  
100 Claims Service  
10 Veterans' Administration

Certified True Copy:

/s/ H. H. G.

(Rubber Stamp):

Received 19 Dec 1947  
Claims Service  
AFWPCAG, APO 707

A TRUE COPY:

/s/ Richard Eyle  
RICHARD EYLE  
Asst Chief, Processing Sec

A TRUE COPY: VLS:yr

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~~Yay Panhillo File~~

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Gen Info

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*[Faint, mostly illegible text from the reverse side of the paper, including fragments like 'USAFPE LIZON GUERRILLA ARMY', 'RECEIVED', and 'COMMUNICATIONS SECTION']*

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority: RMQ 333073

**USAFPE LIZON GUERRILLA ARMY FUNDS**  
**PAST GENERAL LIZON GUERRILLA AREA**  
**BULAGAN MILITARY DISTRICT**  
**In the Field**

29 January '45

**OFFICIAL RECEIPT**

Under the provisions of Section D, paragraph 5, General Instruction No. 2, GMA, SPTA, dated September 15, 1944, the undersigned has been authorized to procure or receive as loan the sum of ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED FIFTY PESOS (P1,450.00) Japanese Military Notes from Mrs. Herminia L. Reyes of Macanayan, Bulacan, for the subsistence and maintenance of personnel on duty in the field.

ANGEL J. LAUREL  
Wt. Major GSUP  
District Surgeon  
AG of S, G-4

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June 11, 1944

Received from Pedro Sapalo the amount of 72,000.00 (seven)  
for the use of the Manila Military District, East Central Luzon  
Guerrilla Area. This said amount is payable by the U. S. Government  
at the rate of exchange.

OFFICIAL RECEIPT  
FOR CASH PAID TO GUERRILLA AREA  
OF THE FIELD

/s/ James Oliver  
The Adjutant General  
Receiving Officer

1 December 44

**NOTE:**

This receipt shall be issued by this HQ. for every five pesos only.  
amount loaned to this organization. the "National Guerrilla Forces of the  
Commonwealth of the Philippines, to meet current expenses of transporta-  
TRUE COPY: copies of officers and troops.

(SGD.) GUTULIO F. FUSTER and disbursed by the undersigned and used  
only for the Captain, Infantry  
CO, Co "B" 11th Inf Regt  
MSD, BULIGA C. C. No. (1), dated July 16, 1944, BULIGA.

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August 2, 1944

**RECEIPT:**

/s/ CHARLES E. FURMAN  
CAPT. INF

THIS money was advanced  
Received from Pedro Sapalo the amount of 72,000.00 (seven)  
for the use of the Manila Military District, East Central Luzon  
Guerrilla Area. This said amount is payable by the U. S. Govern-  
ment at the rate of exchange.

(Initials)

TRUE COPY: BY /s/ James Oliver  
The Adjutant Officer general  
Receiving Officer

**NOTE:**

This receipt shall be issued by this HQ. for every  
amount loaned to this organization.

TRUE COPY:

(SGD.) GUTULIO F. FUSTER  
Captain, Infantry  
CO, Co "B" 11th Inf Regt  
MSD, BULIGA

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DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NNQ 333028

HEADQUARTERS

WESTERN PANGASINAN MILITARY DISTRICT  
EAST CENTRAL LINGEN GUERRILLA AREA  
IN THE FIELD

OFFICIAL RECEIPT

1 December 49

RECEIVED FROM Mr. Angel Fudalan, the sum of Forty five Pesos only.  
(45.00) This money was advanced to the Official Guerrilla Forces of the  
Commonwealth of the Philippines, to meet current expenses of transporta-  
tion and supplies of officers and troops.

This money was received and disbursed by the undersigned and used  
only for the expenses of GFUP.

Authority per S. O. No. (I), dated July 16, 1949, ECLISA.

/s/ CHARLES U. PUTNAM  
CAPT. GFUP  
Commanding

This money was advanced  
for the last fifteen days  
of November 1949.  
(The above mentioned money  
was Philippine Currency.)  
(Initialed)

TRUE COPY: plr

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GUSKILLA HEADQUARTERS  
MADDA'S PARTY

EMERGENCY PURCHASE

No. 62

2/21/45

Received from MAGAFIO SE MICH  
(one credit) the following articles: \_\_\_\_\_  
1,500 fruits of coconut \_\_\_\_\_  
for 2nd Batt. 2nd Bn. \_\_\_\_\_  
with ¥1,500 - (Japanese currency) which will  
be reimbursed by the U. S. Government upon  
presentation of this receipt.

Accounted for:

(Sgd) \_\_\_\_\_

Chief S - 4

Official Designation

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Authority MMO 353073

MARKING'S GUERRILLAS  
FILIPINIAN IRREGULAR TROOPS  
I. U. Z. O. N.

October 18, 1944

TO :  
FROM : GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.  
SUBJECT: LIBERTY BONDS.

1. WHEREAS, you have signified your desire to make a loan to this organization in the form of a Liberty Bond, payable by the U. S. Army at whatever rate of interest allowed by that same army in all such cases.
2. WHEREAS, all funds solicited by and contributed to this bat units (fully armed men, based in mountain camps and under strict army discipline) and for those few fulltime officers on 24-hour call to serve such units.
3. WHEREAS, the whole enlistment, including the great body of reserves, stands as witness before any investigating body as to the proper collection and disbursing of any and all official funds, and careful accounting is done to corroborate all true claims for proper reimbursement.
4. WHEREAS, this document is declared to be a Liberty Bond IN THE AMOUNT OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$1,000.00) in Japanese War Notes and no coins, AND COUNTERS THE SAME SIGNATURES AND THUMBPRINTS APPEARING UPON ALL WAR NOTES ISSUED BY THE ORGANIZATION.

LET IT BE KNOWN TO ALL CONCERNED THAT Polisican Batacans  
OF Malila HAS THIS DATE  
GIVEN INTO THE HANDS OF THE UNDERSIGNED THE FULL SUM OF ONE THOUSAND  
DOLLARS (\$1,000.00) AS A LOAN TO "MARKING'S GUERRILLAS".

ACKNOWLEDGED BY:

(sgd) MARCOS V. AGUSTIN  
Commanding  
"Marking's Guerrillas"

SIGNED BY:

(Sgd) RAY, Reg'd 67, M. I. D.  
U. S. ARMY, Phil. Dep't

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MINISTRY OF DEFENSE  
SECRETARIAT GENERAL  
OTTAWA

October 18, 1947

TO : THE SECRETARY  
FROM : THE SECRETARY

1. Reference is made to the letter of the 14th September 1947, in which you advised that you had received a copy of the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the activities of the Communist Party of Canada, dated 1st September 1947.

2. It is noted that the Commission's report contains a number of recommendations which are of a general nature and which do not require any special action on the part of the Government.

3. It is noted that the Commission's report also contains a number of recommendations which are of a specific nature and which require the attention of the Government.

4. It is noted that the Commission's report also contains a number of recommendations which are of a general nature and which do not require any special action on the part of the Government.

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND 883078

5. It is noted that the Commission's report also contains a number of recommendations which are of a general nature and which do not require any special action on the part of the Government.

THE SECRETARY

MINISTRY OF DEFENSE (1947)  
SECRETARIAT GENERAL  
OTTAWA



U.S. Army, Dept. of Defense  
Washington, D.C.

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MARKING'S FIL-AMERICAN TROOPS

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- Item # 1 - Brief Historical Sketch of Marking's Fil-American Troops
- 2 - Brief History of Lt. Col. Russell D. Barros
- 3 - List of Subscribers to Liberty Bonds and List of Certificates of Indebtedness Issued by Spider Reg't & QMC (PART)
- 4 - Testimony of Capt. F. S. Legman re Emissary from Marking's Grips. that contacted 10th AD.
- 5 - Statements of Marking Agustin
- 6 - Statements of Justiniano C. Estrella
- 7 - Statements of Serafin M. Silvestre
- 8 - Statements of Antonio A. Arrieta
- 9 - Statements of Pablo Juane
- 10 - Ltr of Appointment of Maj. A. Arrieta as Supply Officer.
- 11 - Ltr to CG, PHILMTCOM denouncing Maj. A. Arrieta
- 12 - Copy of order to Maj. Maycacayan to collect Aids and Supplies
- 13 - Ltrs of Maj 5th Cavalry, APO 201 discussing Attachment of Marking's PART to 5th Cav.
- 14 - Certificate of Correction affecting status of Lt. Col. Vicente San Pedro.
- 15 - Ltr of Appointment in Intelligence Units and Nurse Corps.

ves Take First World Series

# The Evening News

MANILA, PHILIPPINES, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1948

## Use Of Force Neutrals I

### Marking Disowned By Own Guerrillas

Marking's guerrillas are not going to fight the Huks in Rimal province under their occupation commander, Col. Marking Y. Agustin, according to a joint statement made by his own staff officers.

They advance as reason the allegation that Marking ceased to be their leader after the fighting in Igo, and that the Malacañan chief agent has abandoned them.

They said, however, they would fight the Huks under other leaders.

The statement, made by leading staff officers of Col. Agustin, was in reply to the announcement of the Malacañan chief agent, published in the Evening News, Col. Agustin offered to fight the Huks in Rimal "if he (the President) tells me to go."

Scornfully referring to the offer of Marking as prompted only by "his (Marking's) desire to go after his wife, with whom he has his own personal troubles," Rimal guerrilla leaders announced:

"We are not going to fight Marking's private war."

"He has no more right to refer to 'his guerrillas' because he has none left. As a matter of fact, Col. Agustin cannot even go to Rimal," the announcement said.

Rimal and Laguna guerrillas, led by Marking's original officers, are planning a demonstration in Pasig, Rimal. They announced their readiness to fight the Huks in the Sierra Madre under Cola Roberto Mata and Leon Z. Cabalhin. Both Mata and Cabalhin were Marking's staff officers during the occupation.

Cabalhin and Mata started organizing their units, composed of guerrilla volunteers last week.

Both are supported by Gov. Sixto Antonio of Rimal.

(Continued on page 2)

**SOX, 8-3; CAPTURE PENNANT**

(See Page 17)

**Evening News**

**15** CENTAVOS  
 24 PAGES

PHILIPPINES, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1948

\* FINAL EDITION

**Marking Offers  
 To Fight Huks**

See Nix!

**Taruc Agents Roam Pampanga**

Col. Marking V. Agustin, Malacañan chief agent, this morning offered to lead his guerrillas and fight the Huks in Rizal province. Marking's wife, Mrs. Florentina Mata Agustin, was mentioned in an exclusive "Evening News" dispatch yesterday as having joined the Huks in the mountains of Rizal.

Col. Agustin announced this morning: "In my present moment of anger that Mrs. Mata should give more anguish to my children, I am ready to go myself and lead my men in the offensive against the Huks, yet there is one trusted person who tells me that I cannot kill the mother of my children and that no force in as humane a country as the Philippines would either order me to such a front or permit such additional agony to be added to the numerous hurts that my children have already suffered. What children could be happy knowing that their father mastered the hunting down of their mother, no matter what she was or what she had done?"



AGUSTIN

The hero of Ipo said: "As for me, I am waiting only for the order of the President. If he will tell me to go, I will go."

Col. Marking revealed that he received reports, even as far back as last February, about the activities of his former wife. He said that he forwarded these reports to the Rizal PC commander, Major Dominador Mascardo.

He revealed that Mrs. Mata had filed a case against him for the support of his children, "demanding all but ₱50 of his salary." He said that he proved before the court "that I had supported the

(Continued on page 23)

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# May Name Cosio To High Post

Finance Code, securities and exchange commissioner, may be appointed by President Quirino under a new law of commerce and industry. The new following associations evolved in Malabon that the position was acceptable to him.

Stated to succeed Cosio in the SEC is Judge Nicomedo Reyes, assistant executive secretary. Reyes is not new in the job, for together with Secretary Ricardo Nuñez, director of public works and centralization, he started the SEC.

Intervention of God had brought about a happy solution, their mother, possibly without realizing it in her desire to avenge herself on me, has committed one last crime against them.

This was told to me more than a year ago by each officer as Col Leon E. Canibano, Col Roberto Mata, Col Lino Refarados, Col Jose Moya, Col Bernardo de la Rosa, Col Julianne Ferrera, Captain Federico Baddillo and others close to me. They told me their children, too innocent perhaps how deeply and helplessly I myself misled them. The father of Mrs. Mata himself pleaded with me for the children, I could not see what I could do, without using the courts and bringing contempt on the children.

I told friends to find her if they could to ask her to let the children come to Manila. It had to be admitted that the money she was receiving would be used for schooling. She refused. I told my people not wanting to take the children by force, hesitating to embarrass the government with a purely personal weakness that would amount to scandal in sensational bands, wishing to spare my wife any more of my trouble.

Like the rest of the country, I have watched the Huk situation. When Tarse came down I was relieved as any other citizen, believing the trouble on his way to solution. Mrs. Mata's connection with the Huk had nothing to do with such relief, although the thousands who have known about my personal trouble all along may have assumed such to be the case. Actually, I never took her connection with them to be anything but what it was during the war—a connection with which to exploit the people by manipulation or force and to pretend a prestige she had not by personal efforts merited.

Now that the Huk situation is not settled, permit me to tell this: For two years, the people of Manila and Luzon have complained of the burden they carry. This is the burden they carried during the war, but they carried it then with patience, because as for a cause they could understand, democracy. It is now they complain, and periodically they have told me "And Along Tarse threatens us with the Huk." For a cause that is not sufficient for them, they must continue to suffer the poverty, the fear and the humiliation of a war not of their making.

More than a year ago my general officers and their subordinates offered to clean the Huk out of Manila and Laguna. I told them to wait, and these are among the reasons: (1) There was hope then that the government could still cope with the situation by attrition; (2) I did not want to assume of my men the sacrifice of almost 2,000 casualties in three years including those in the Battle of Ipo Dam, the United States Army has so far recognized only six-fourth, setting a quota on the dead as they did on the living; (3) an all-out offensive by my guerrillas on the Huk would necessarily bring about reprisals on the civilians all over Manila and Laguna; (4) the embroilment of one woman's private life was not sufficient to cause me to forget the three temporary reasons.

I know that if the President can guarantee the security of the families of my officers during the campaign and cooperation to support the families of any men who lose their lives that the guerrillas will immediately act about removing those groups of dissidents who have become a scourge to them.

Yesterday, two Huk were captured by the BMA men in Baguio. Martin Fajardo was caught in Maric Conception and Benifacio Agustin in Malabon-Tubig, while trying to ask for food for the Huk band in the vicinity.

The captured Huk declared that the Huk have been submitting on raw vegetables since the start of "Operations Showdown." They also informed that many of the Huk would want to surrender to the authorities and would do so the moment an opportunity arises.

**CARANATUAN, Nueva Ecija, Oct. 3.**—Mayor Benito Santos of Santa Rosa, a registered PRM and former rabid Huk sympathizer, declared open war on the Huk and the PRMs in a meeting Sunday in Maric San Gregorio.

Santos said he would appeal for relief for the evacuees in his town.

Huk Col. Jose Dimasanz de Leon, ever-all commander of the Nueva Ecija Huk, and eight rabid Huk leaders were reported slain when PC shelling scored a direct hit on their hideout in Maric Camalina, San Antonio.

Twelve Huk were also reported killed in isolated clashes in the province.

Col. Aquino said this morning: "Many months ago, I received in the course of official business, a report that one Florentina Mata was collecting supplies for the Huk and had threatened the life of the mayor of Antipolo in her own handwriting for failure to comply. This was a habit she practiced during the occupation, calling herself Mrs. General and using my name to force collection or donation, all to my great annoyance and embarrassment. She was not at that time or any time authorized to collect supplies for the guerrillas; she was not a member of the association, yet, because the people were loyal, she was much better assisted to safety and survival than many people more deserving by their actual and constant service to the cause.

Mrs. Mata had fled a case against me for support of the children, demanding all but P99 of my salary. I denied to the court that I had supported the children continuously since I discovered that the children were not receiving the benefits of the money intended for them. The court found the allowance I had given for their education I thereupon filed my own case against her to gain the legal custody of the children, the better to support and educate them. My lawyer is Justice Antonio Quirino. The case is still pending in court, but four of the children have already joined me and are in school except the eldest who is 16 years old and prefers to stay with my wife Yay in our Mindoro farm. Also with my wife on the farm are a son 12 years old and a daughter aged 10. My other daughter, aged 14, now in a private school in Manila, will join my wife in Mindoro.

In defense of myself it is necessary to clarify the civil status of Mrs. Mata in connection with myself. Because of the bitter incompatibility before the war and the charges she raised on things of the war, I took steps in August of 1945 to free myself of any possible bond she might have on common-law grounds, avoiding a divorce from her and, not wanting to commit a cruelty, granting her legal custody of the children without her asking it. Throughout the past three years she has denied that she received adequate support for the children, repeatedly trying to shame me publicly for people and at the same time in her pretended abandonment leaving a way open to continue collecting supplies and other things belonging.

The children have told me more than I would, for their sake, ever want to know; it is enough that they have voluntarily through their own will and courage, joined my wife and me and have just as I thought time and the

...the children... the money intended for them... he had seen them while still blind, he said.

Col. Marking also said that he has filed a case against his former wife for the custody of his children.

Secret agents have been assigned by Lulu Tarse to Pangasinan, while his forces battle the constabulary in anticipation of an invasion of the Philippines by a third power, according to a reliable informant.

Meanwhile, 13 unidentified bodies were found floating in the Pangasinan river and under a bridge in Maric San Jose, Pangasinan. Dr. Ben Simon, a farmer and 26 of his workers were kidnapped by an armed gang.

Confirmation of the report that Mrs. Florentina Marking, former wife of Col. Marking Aquino, had joined the Huk was furnished by a Huk lieutenant in Rizal province who was kidnapped and brought to her camp. The Huk official escaped after he heard plans to liquidate him.

In Batangas, BMA guerrillas headed by King Alajo Santos, closed in on dissidents, embosomed a Huk center and area in a house on the outskirts of Pandi.

**SAN PIERVANDIO, Pangasinan, Oct. 3.**—Huk Sagvema Lulu Tarse has admitted secret agents in this province to gather information and keep up the morale of passive Huk while his main forces are in the field.

A reliable informant said today these Huk operatives are spreading the word that a third power will invade the Philippines in January in accordance with predictions of Fernando Sison, a most rabid Huk propaganda communist who died recently. The operatives, equipped mostly of teen-agers, are scattered in Simulao, San Isidro, Calatagan, Linao, De la Paz, Del Rosario, Alisoa, and neighboring barrios.

Seventeen unidentified bodies were found floating the other day in the Pangasinan river between Asulid and San Simon.

In Maric San Jose, the municipality, two bodies with several contusions were found under a bridge. The victims were also unidentified.

Meanwhile, a farmer and 26 workers from San Simon were kidnapped by an armed gang. A search for the victims has been ordered.—S.

**BARAS, Rizal, Oct. 3.**—Maric de Cruz, Huk lieutenant of Lagundi, Maric, who was kidnapped by the Huk Saturday, escaped his captors and returned home Sunday.

De Cruz said he was taken to stipe Barokbok, Pinangay estate, where he was received by Mrs. Florentina Marking, former wife of Col. Marking Aquino, chief Malabon agent and famed guerrilla leader.

Later, he was taken to stipe Malmit. During the night he overheard the former Mrs. Marking giving orders for his execution to four HUKS. He decided to escape and made a dash for freedom. A lack of bullets created him but he eluded his captors by hiding in a thick bush.—C.

**MALCOLM, Malabon, Oct. 3.**—Huk leader of troops and some fire arms were taken by the BMA guerrilla unit under the personal command of Rep. Alajo M. Santos in a deserted house in SHING Malabon, a barrio in the Tolly outskirts of Pandi last night.

Rep. Santos and his men are hard on the heels of a Huk group believed composed mostly of Ilocos dissidents, led by Dr. Jesus Leas, Commander Fred Laan and Bernard Balza.

Meanwhile, BMA units in Bulacan under the command of Major Fernando C. Bantao, town mayor, killed three and captured four

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority: E.O. 13526-3



children continuously until I discovered that the children were not receiving the benefit of the money intended for them.

The court found the allowance he had given them quite sufficient, he said.

Col. Marking also said that he has filed a case against his former wife for the custody of his children.

Secret agents have been ordered by Luis Tarce to Pangasinan, where his forces battle the constabulary in anticipation of an invasion of the Philippines by a third power, according to a reliable informant.

Meanwhile, 13 unidentified bodies were found floating in the Pangasinan river and under a bridge in Maric San Jose, Pangasinan. In San Simon, a farmer and 10 of his workers were kidnapped by an armed gang.

Confirmation of the report that Mrs. Florentina Marking, former wife of Col. Marking Agustin, had joined the Huks was furnished by a barrio lieutenant in Rizal province who was kidnapped and brought to her camp. The barrio official escaped after he heard plans to kidnap him.

In Bulacan, BMA guerrillas headed by Eno, Alajo Santos, closed in on incidents, confining a Huk center and areas to a house on the outskirts of Pandi.

Oct. 3.—Huk Supreme Luis Tarce has assigned secret agents in this province to gather information and keep up the morale of passive Huks while his main forces are in the field.

A reliable informant said today these Huk operatives are spreading the word that a third power will invade the Philippines in January in accordance with predictions of Francisco Serrano, most rabid Pangasinan communist who died recently. The operatives, composed mostly of teen-agers, are scattered in Marikina, San Isidro, Calatagan, Lays, De la Paz, Bol Nuanoran, Alapan, and neighboring barrios.

Seventeen unidentified bodies were found floating the other day in the Pangasinan river between Agulit and San Simon.

In Maric San Jose, this municipality, two bodies with several companions were found under a bridge. The victims were also unidentified.

Meanwhile, a farmer and 10 workers from San Simon were kidnapped by an armed gang. A search for the victims has been ordered.—S.

BARAS, Rizal, Oct. 3.—Maribel de la Cruz, barrio lieutenant of Laurel, Marikina, who was kidnapped by the Huks Saturday, escaped his captors and returned home Sunday.

De la Cruz said he was taken to strike Barakhat, Pangasinan province, where he was received by Mrs. Florentina Marking, former wife of Col. Marking Agustin, chief Malabanan agent and famed guerrilla leader.

Later, he was taken to strike Malmit. During the night he overpowered the former Mrs. Marking giving orders for his escape to four Huks. He decided to escape and made a dash for freedom. A hail of bullets greeted him but he eluded his captors by hiding in a creek bank.—C.

MALABON, Bulacan, Oct. 3.—A Huk center of troops and some firearms were taken by the BMA guerrillas and under the personal command of Nap, Alajo S. Santos in a deserted house in Nining Malabon, a barrio in the Mt. Arayat of Pandi last night.

Rep. Santos and his men are hard on the heels of a Huk group believed composed mostly of Bulacan dissidents, led by Dr. Jesus Laya, Commander Fred Layan and Benigno Matag.

Meanwhile, BMA units in Malitung under the command of Major Fernando C. Santos, town mayor, killed three and captured four

others last Sunday during an encounter with the dissidents in Maric Malabon, San Rafael.

Yesterday, two Huks were captured by the BMA men in Malitung. Martin Palareda was caught in Maric Concepcion and Rosalinda Agustin in Malitung-Taluk, while trying to ask for food for the Huk band in the vicinity.

The captured Huks declared that the Huks have been subsisting on raw vegetables since the start of "Operations Showdown." They also informed that many of the Huks would want to surrender to the authorities and would do so on the moment an opportunity arises.

CARANATAN, Nueva Ecija, Oct. 3.—Mariano Bonifacio Santos of Santa Rosa, a registered PRM and former rabid Huk sympathizer, declared open war on the Huks and the PRMs in a meeting Sunday in Maric San Gregorio.

Santos said he would appeal for relief for the prisoners in his town.

Huk Col. Jose Minsanahan de Leon, over-all commander of the Nueva Ecija Huks, and eight ranking Huk leaders were reportedly slain when PC shelling scored a direct hit on their hideout in Maric Caranatan, San Antonio.

Twelve Huks were also reported killed in isolated slaying in the province.

Col. Agustin said this morning: "Many months ago, I retired in the course of official business, a report that one Florentina Marking was collecting supplies for the Huks and had threatened the life of the mayor of Antipolo in her own handwriting for failure to comply. This was a habit she practiced during the occupation, calling General Mrs. General and using my name to force other Huks or farmers, all to my great annoyance and embarrassment. She was not at that time or any time authorized to collect supplies for the guerrillas; she was not a member of the constabulary, yet because the people were loyal, she was much better suited to collect and survive than many people more deserving for their actual and constant service to the cause.

Mrs. Marking had filed a case against me for support of the children, demanding all but P30 of my salary. I covered the court that I had supported the children continuously until I discovered that the children were not receiving the benefit of the money intended for them. The court found the allowance I had given them then sufficient. I managed to pay my own case against her to gain the legal custody of the children, the better to support and educate them. My lawyer a Judge Antonio Quirino. The case is still pending in court, but fear of the children have already joined the end are in school except the eldest who is 16 years old and prefers to stay with my wife Tay on our Mindoro farm. Also with my wife on the farm are a son 12 years old and a daughter aged 10. My other daughter, aged 14, now in a private school in Manila, will join my wife in Mindoro.

In defense of myself it is necessary to clarify the civil status of Mrs. Marking in connection with myself. Because of the bitter incompatibility before the war and the divorce she caused me during the war, I took steps in August of 1943 to free myself of any possible hold the might have in common-law divorce, making a divorce from her and, not wanting to remain a wreck, counting her legal custody of the children, without her asking it. Throughout the past three years she has denied that she received adequate support for the children, repeatedly trying to shame me before the people and at the same time in her persistent abandonment leaving me a was open to continue collecting supplies and searching homes.

The children have told me more than I would, for their sakes, ever want known; it is essential that they have voluntarily through their own initiative and consent, joined my wife and me.

Just as I thought time and the

May Name Cosio To High Post

Flores Cosio, secretary and exchange commissioner, may be appointed by President Quirino Undersecretary of commerce and industry this week, following announcements received in Malabanan that the position was acceptable to him.

Named to succeed Cosio in the SEC is Judge Nicolas Ramos, assistant executive secretary. Ramos is not new to the job, but together with Secretary Ricardo Nolasco, director of public works and communications, he started the SEC.

Intervention of God had brought about a happy solution, their mother, possibly without realizing it is her share to arrange based on this, his committee can last during similar them.

This was told to me more than a year ago by such officers as Col. Leon S. Casanueva, Col. Roberto Mata, Col. Lario Pedraza, Col. Jose Mapa, Col. Bernardino de la Rosa, Col. Justino Estrella, Captain Florencio Madaliso and others close to me. They pitied my children, not knowing perhaps how deeply and helplessly I agonized upon them. The father of Mrs. Mata himself pleaded with me for the children. I could not see what I could do, without using the courts and bringing calamity on the children.

I just thought to find her if they could to ask her to let the children come to Manila. It had to be admitted that the money she was receiving would be used for education; she refused. I held my peace, not wanting to take the children by force, hesitating to embarrass the government with a purely personal misfortune that would amount to scandal in conventional minds, wishing to spare my wife any more of my trouble.

Like the rest of the country, I have watched the Huk situation. When Tarce came down I was as relieved as any other citizen, believing the trouble on its way to solution. Mrs. Marking's connection with the Huks had nothing to do with such relief, although the thousands who have known about my personal trouble all along may have assumed such to be the case. Actually, I never took her connection with them to be anything but what it was during the war—a connection with which to exploit the people by intimidation or force and to forward a prestige she had not by personal efforts merited.

Now that the Huk situation is not critical, permit me to tell this: For two years, the people of Rizal and Laguna have complained of the burden they carry. This is the burden they carried during the war, but they carried it then with patience, because it was for a cause they could understand—democracy. It is now their complaint, and possibly they have told me, "Mind Along Their Struggles as with the Huks." For a cause that is not sufficient for them, they must continue to suffer the poverty, the fear and the humiliation of a war not of their making.

More than a year ago my general officers and their subordinates offered to clean the Huks out of Rizal and Laguna. I told them to wait, and these are among the reasons: (1) There was hope then that the government could still cope with the situation by arbitration; (2) I did not want to see more of my men die, because of almost 2,000 (suspected) in three years including those in the Battle of Ipo Dam the United States Army has so far recruited only one-fourth, leaving a quota on the dead as they did on the living; (3) an all-out offensive by my guerrillas on the Huks would necessarily bring about resentment on the civilians all over Rizal and Laguna; (4) the endorsement of my general's initiative was not sufficient to cause me to forget the three foregoing reasons.

I know that if the President can guarantee the security of the families of my officers during the campaign and compensation to support the families of any man who see their fate that the guerrillas will immediately act about removing those groups of dissidents who have become a scourge to them.

DECLASSIFIED Authority: E.O. 13526-2

15

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NNQ 393028

Pil-American Troops  
Southern Luzon, Division Headquarters  
October 1st. 1943

SECRET ORDERS:

The following appointments in the Intelligence Units and Nurse Corps, are made this date. The officers so appointed will be recognized in the positions accordingly: viz

Juanita M. Picer ..... Manila... Intelligence 1st. Lieut.

~~...~~ ... Army Nurse Corps Captain

En. Zenia Servido ..... Manila.... Dietician Army Nurse Corps

Service to be rendered this date and until further

notice. Assignments for Nurses will be made secretly. Intelligence reports submitted will be made secretly through Aide de Camp of this Headquarters.

*Walter Straughn*  
Colonel U.S. Army 02515

*10/14*

*Item 15*

# 8

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE ISLAND FORCES  
MARKING FIL-AMERICANS  
HEADQUARTERS, SECOND DIVISION  
THIRD ARMY CORPS

1 June 1945

CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

1. I hereby certify that Lieutenant-Colonel VICENTE SAN PEDRO, G-4 of this command, actively participated in the campaign for the liberation of Santa Cruz, Laguna, against the Japanese Garrison thereat on February, 1945. However, due to oversight, his name was not included in the list of officers and enlisted men credited with such service.

2. The above-named officer was also at Pilo, at the time the Fil-Americans established contact with the Alamo Scouts of the U.S. Army in that municipality and has rendered continuous army service in one way or another ever since, more particularly along his assigned line of duty as Chief Finance and Supply Officer of the Fil-Americans.

3. In this connection, it is requested that correction be made in the original list of officers and enlisted men submitted before as to include the name of Lieutenant-Colonel VICENTE SAN PEDRO. Request further that a certificate to this effect be issued either by the 6th U.S. Army or by the Philippine Army.

/s/ Benjamin P. Ignacio  
/t/ BENJAMIN P. IGNACIO  
Major, P.A.  
Chief of Staff

APPROVED:

/s/ Gertrudo San Pedro  
/t/ GERTRUDO SAN PEDRO  
Colonel, USPIF  
Commanding.

ATTESTED:

/s/ Justiniano Estrella  
/t/ JUSTINIANO ESTRELLA  
Colonel, USPIF  
CO 3rd Army Corps

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CAVALRY  
APO 201

SUBJECT : Attachment of Lt. Col. Gertrudo San Pedro and Major  
Resurrection to the 5th Cavalry.

TO : WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

1. The unit of the above two officers has been attached to the 5th Cavalry since the 27 March 1945. During the entire time they have given the Regiment their utmost cooperation, and have always set an example to the American soldiers as well as their own.

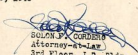
2. Any consideration that may be extended these officers will be appreciated by this Headquarters.

For the Regimental Commander

/s/ R. G. LANGHAM  
/c/ RT GT LANGHAM  
Major, Cavalry  
S-2

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY ORIGINAL OF WHICH IS IN MY  
POSSESSION DELIVERED BY COL. GERTRUDO SAN PEDRO

City of Manila, March 20, 1945

  
SOLON P. CORDERO  
Attorney-at-Law  
3rd Floor, J.P. Bldg.  
121-123 Escolta, Manila

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SQUADRON  
5th Cavalry

22 June 45

SUBJECT : COMAENDATION

TO : To Whom It May Concern

1. During the past three (3) months of the Luzon campaign members of Marking's Fil-American Third Corps, have been attached to this organization for combat duty. They have fought side by side with our troops and have in every way proved themselves to be courageous and aggressive soldiers and a credit to any military organization;

2. There have been numerous Filipino Guerrilla organizations attached to this organization during the Leyte and Luzon campaigns and although we have received valuable assistance from each, I would not hesitate to say that this unit surpasses them all in fighting ability. They have been cool and disciplined under fire; they have proved themselves willing and anxious to close with the enemy and have accomplished their assigned mission in an enthusiastic and superior manner.

3. Especially do I want to commend Lt. Col. Gertrudo San Pedro, Major Zosimo N. Restreco and Lt. Simon Santos for their outstanding and aggressive leadership particularly during the period our organization was fighting in the vicinity of Mt. Isereg in Southern Luzon. Time and again these three officers exhibited unusual bravery and leadership in launching attacks which they personally lead.

/s/ Peter H. Dahmlew  
/s/ PETER H. DAHMLEW  
Lt. Col., Cavalry  
Commanding

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY, ORIGINAL OF WHICH IS IN MY  
POSSESSION DELIVERED BY CBL. GERTRUDO SAN PEDRO.

Manila, March 28, 1948

  
SOLON F. CORDES  
Attorney-at-Law  
3rd Floor, J.P. Bldg.  
121, 123 Escolta, Manila

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

2 March 1945

SUBJECT: ORDER  
TO : MAJOR MAYCACAYAN

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

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

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

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

*Anastacio Anticola*  
ANASTACIO ANTEOLA  
Claims Investigator

DECLASSIFIED

Authority RR035023

FRONT, Storage Division  
Zablan Air Field, Quezon City  
5 November 1947

SUBJECT: Denunciations

TO : Major General George F. Moore  
Commanding General, PHILLYCON

I have the honor to denounce vigorously the biggest fraud ever committed and still being done by Mr. Antonio A. Arrieta, Ex-Major, 888 Regiment Marking's Fil-American Guerrillas, of San Roque, Pila, Laguna, in the collection of pay claims arising out of supplies supposed to be given and issued to recognized guerrilla organizations in the town of Pila, Laguna, during the resistance movement.

While it is true that thousands of guerrillas in our province had been duly recognized by the US ARMY because of the immeasurable, meritorious and valuable services they rendered during the Japanese Occupation, which for these reasons the Army is paying them for such services, yet it must not be forgotten that we received much supplies from our civilian sympathizers as charities, and were intended as a donation to common cause against the enemy, except of course in few cases wherein we really issued receipts for what ever amount of supplies we actually received. Much to my surprise, how come that these big claims being paid by the US ARMY? These of course happened and still happening because of the fraudulent ambitions of the above named person.

At present Mr. Arrieta, is still fabricating many claims for supplies, because he usually get the lion share of whatever amount the illegitimate claimant collect from the Army. Before a claim is filed there existed already a pre-understanding between him and the claimant that when the claim is paid, the amount is split fifty-fifty exclusive of expenses, but when expenses are summed up against the poor claimant, such claimant merely receive enough for the trouble cause him in coming to Manila and going back to the province. In other words, the claimant is just paid for signing the illegal claim.

Major Arrieta, is a candidate for Municipal Mayor, in Pila, Laguna, on 11 November 1947, and through false pretenses prepared a roster of Labor Battalion, aside from fabricating illegal claims for supplies in our town with the assurance to the electorate that everyone in the roster will be paid soon by the US ARMY. In this connection, I should tell beforehand that no such labor battalion existed in our community during the resistance movement.

On the other hand, I wish to emphasize that these charges are submitted for your information, not because I am still in the US ARMY as a civilian employee, nor I am against the candidacy of Major Arrieta, or I am envious of the immense wealth he is accumulating at present from the US Army through fraudulent claims paid, but because of the honest motive

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority: NND 993073

and intention of protecting the illiteracy and ignorance of innocent persons in my community, who were deceived, stirred up, and solicited to file illegal claims for supplies.

In view of the foregoing, it is earnestly requested that I be given proper information and advice regarding the matters I mentioned above, and I will highly appreciate your command if personal reports, witnesses, are necessary.

Very respectfully yours,

Provincial Address:

San Roque, Pila, Laguna

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

DONALD D. FLEMING  
Director, Team #4



DECLASSIFIED

Authority NO 333073

MARKING'S GUERRILLAS  
FIL-AMERICANS IRREGULAR TROOPS  
LUZON

October 20, 1944

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

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

APPROVED: ( SEAL ) (Sgd.) Col. L. FEORANDA  
Quartermaster General &  
General Staff member

( Sgd. ) MARCOS V. AGUSTIN  
Commanding.

furnished:

Col. Ortez

TRUE CERTIFIED COPY:

*Nicholas C. McGree*  
NICHOLAS C. MCGREE  
1st Lt., CAC  
Investigating Officer

10

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES )

PROVINCE OF LAGUNA )

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NO 383073

**AFFIDAVIT**

I **PABLO JUANE**, Filipino, married, of legal age, and residing at San Roque, Pila, Laguna, depose and say:

That I was recognized Pfo on a submitted roster under the name of Pablo Jaime which was a typographical error. Action has been taken to correct said error;

That I was a member of the SMS Regiment, Marking's Fil-American operating in the province of Laguna;

That I was associated supply officer by Major Antonio Arrieta. As a supply officer I procured supplies for the units of the SMS Regiment;

That, when I received orders to procure supplies, I would contact people that had items of supplies. I would make arrangements to procure supplies. At the time of receiving supplies, I would issue receipts signed by me, and countersigned by Colonel Silvestre, Regimental Commander;

That I did not give nor agree to prices of the commandeered supplies and I advised the owners that prices will be based on Aray prices.

That all receipts issued were countersigned by Col. Silvestre, Regimental Commander. All receipts not countersigned are not valid.

That all supplies commandeered were used by the SMS Regiment for subsistence.

That I have examined Claims PRO-8766 to 8783, inclusive, and PRO-8987 to 8988. That the signature that appears thereon is mine, true, and genuine. The countersigned signature of Col. Silvestre is true and genuine.

*Pablo Juane*  
PABLO JUANE

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of June 1947 at Pila, Laguna.

*Nicholas C. McGree*  
NICHOLAS C. MCGREE  
Certifying Claims Investigator

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NO 333028

RECEIVED  
27 JUN 1947  
CLAIMS  
SERVICE

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES )  
 )  
PROVINCE OF LAGUNA )

**A F F I D A V I T**

I PABLO JUANE, Filipino, married, of legal age, and residing at San Roque, Pila, Laguna, depose and say:

That I was recognized Pfc on a submitted roster under the name of Pablo Jaime which was a typographical error. Action has been taken to correct said error;

That I was a member of the SMS Regiment, Marking's Fil-American operating in the province of Laguna;

That I was appointed supply officer by Major Antonio Arrieta. As a supply officer I procured supplies for the units of the SMS Regiment;

That, when I received orders to procure supplies, I would contact people that had items of supplies. I would make arrangements to procure supplies. At the time of receiving supplies, I would issue receipts signed by me, and countersigned by Colonel Silvestre, Regimental Commander;

That I did not give nor agree to prices of the commandeered supplies and I advised the owners that prices will be based on Army prices.

That all receipts issued were countersigned by Col. Silvestre, Regimental Commander. All receipts not countersigned are not valid.

That all supplies commandeered were used by the SMS Regiment for subsistence.

That I have examined Claims FEO-8766 to 8783, inclusive, and FEO-8987 to 8988. That the signature that appears thereon is mine, true, and genuine. The countersigned signature of Col. Silvestre is true and genuine.

*Pablo Juane*  
PABLO JUANE

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of June 1947 at Pila, Laguna.

*Nicholas C. McGree*  
NICHOLAS C. MCGREE  
Certifying Claims Investigator

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority RMQ 33307.3



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES )  
PROVINCE OF LAGUNA ) SS.  
MUNICIPALITY OF PILA )

A F F I D A V I T

I, ANTONIO A. ARRIETA, of legal age, Filipino, Married, presently residing in the Municipality of Pila, Province of Laguna, after having been sworn to according to law depose and say that

That I, am recognized as Major of Infantry as of 11th February 1945 by the CG., 6th Army AUS as per Ltr., AG 384 A 2 dated 9th May 1945.

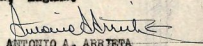
That I know personally PABLO JUANE to be my Supply Officer in the GSC, S.M.S. Regiment Marking's Fil-American Irregular Troop now known as III ARMY CORPS FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULAR TROOP (David's Command) and recognized as PRIVATE FIRST CLASS in the Composit Roster of the III ARMY CORPS Fil-American Irregular Troop under the name PABLO JAIME.

That PABLO JUANE procure Supplies from the Civilians and upon receiving such supplies corresponding receipts were issued duly signed by him with the counter signed by the Regimental Commander Col. Serafin M. Silvestre of the S.M.S. REGIMENT.

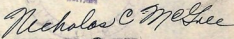
That the name of PABLO JAIME appearing in the recognized roster of the Composit Roster of the III Army Corps Fil-American Irregular Troop pertains to PABLO JUANE and correction has been taken to said errors.

All receipts issued not Countersigned by Col. S.M. Silvestre are not Valid.

In testimony hereof I here unto signed this affidavit this 26th day of June 1947 at Pila, Laguna.

  
ANTONIO A. ARRIETA  
MAJOR INF. O-47154

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of  
June 1947 at Pila Laguna

  
NICHOLAS C. MCGHEE,  
1st. Lt. CAC

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND 0352028

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
PROVINCE OF ILAGAN  
MUNICIPALITY OF PIA

A P P I D A V I T

I, ANTONIO A. ARRIBERA, of legal age, Filipino, Married,  
presently residing in the Municipality of P.I.a, Province of  
Ilagan, after having been sworn to according to law depose and  
say that

That I am recognized as Mayor of Iligan as of  
1947 by the CG, 6th Army AUSA as per Inv. #  
DA 384 A 2 dated 24th May 1947.

That I know personally PABLO JUANES to be my Supply  
Officer in the GSC, 8th A.S. Regiment (United States Army) Philippine  
Troop now known as THE ARMY CORPS PHILIPPINE TROOP  
TROOP (Levy's Command) and recognized as PRIVATE FIRST CLASS  
in the Company Roster of the III ARMY CORPS PHILIPPINE TROOP  
regiment Troop under the name PABLO JUANES.

That PABLO JUANES procures supplies from the civilians  
and upon receiving such supplies corresponding receipts were  
issued duly signed by him with the counters signed by the Reg-  
imental Commander Col. Gerardo M. Silvestre of the 8th A.S. REGIMENT.

That the name of PABLO JUANES appearing in the recog-  
nized roster of the Company Roster of the III Army Corps  
Philippine Troop pertains to PABLO JUANES and cor-  
rection has been taken to said errors.

All receipts issued not countersigned by Col. 8th A.S. Sil-  
vestre are not valid.

In testimony hereof I have unto signed this affidavit  
this 26th day of June 1947 at P.I.a, Ilagan.

ANTONIO A. ARRIBERA  
MAYOR OF P.I.A.

27 JUN 1947

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of

June 1947 at P.I.a Ilagan

NICHOLAS DE GEE.  
JST. IN CH.

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

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority MMO 333028

A F F I D A V I T

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

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

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

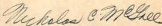
That we did not give nor agree to prices of the Commandeered Supplies and we advised the owners that the prices will be based on Army prices.

That the SMS Regiment in which I am accounted for, operated from January 1, 1945 up to 31 May 1945, the towns of the Province of Laguna Liberation of Sta. Cruz, Laguna, Liberation of American interns in Los Baños, Laguna on February 20, 1945, Liberation of the town of Bay, Laguna, and the Liberation of Calman, Laguna.

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

  
ANTONIO A. ARRIETA

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

  
NICHOLAS C. MCGHEE  
1st Lt., CAC  
Investigating Officer



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES )  
PROVINCE OF LAGUNA ) SS.  
MUNICIPALITY OF PILA )

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NO 333073

A F F I D A V I T

I, ANTONIO A. ARRIETA, of legal age, Filipino, Married, presently residing in the Municipality of Pila, Province of Laguna, after having been sworn to according to law depose and say that

That I am recognized as Major of Infantry as of 11th February 1945 by the CG., 6th Army AUS as per Ltr., AG 384 A 2 dated 9th May 1945.


That I know personally PABLO JUANE to be my Supply Officer in the GSC, S.M.S. Regiment Marking's Fil-American Irregular Troop now known as III ARMY CORPS FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULAR TROOP (David's Command) and recognized as PRIVATE FIRST CLASS in the Composit Roster of the III ARMY CORPS Fil-American Irregular Troop under the name PABLO JAIME.

That PABLO JUANE procure Supplies from the Civilians and upon receiving such supplies corresponding receipts were issued duly signed by him with the counter signed by the Regimental Commander Col. Serafin M. Silvestre of the S.M.S. REGIMENT.

That the name of PABLO JAIME appearing in the recognized roster of the Composit Roster of the III Army Corps Fil-American Irregular Troop pretains to PABLO JUANE and correction has been taken to said errors.

All receipts issued not Countersigned by Col. S.M. Silvestre are not Valid.

In testimony hereof I here unto signed this affidavit this 26th day of June 1947 at Pila, Laguna.

  
ANTONIO A. ARRIETA  
MAJOR INF. O-47154

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of  
June 1947 at Pila Laguna

  
NICHOLAS C. GREE.  
1st. Lt. CAC

**DECLASSIFIED**  
Authority **RR033028**

I, [Name], [Rank], [Branch], [Address],  
presently residing in the [Address],  
[City], after having been [Action] to [Rank], and  
[Date]

That I am [Action] as [Rank] by the [Authority],  
[Date]

That I have [Action] [Rank] [Branch] [Address],  
[City], [State], [Country], [Date]

That [Name], [Rank], [Branch], [Address],  
[City], [State], [Country], [Date]

That [Name], [Rank], [Branch], [Address],  
[City], [State], [Country], [Date]

[Name], [Rank], [Branch], [Address],  
[City], [State], [Country], [Date]

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand  
and seal of office at [City], [State], [Country],  
this [Date]

[Signature]  
[Name], [Rank], [Branch]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this [Date] at [City], [State], [Country]

[Signature]  
[Name], [Rank], [Branch]



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

**AFFIDAVIT**

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

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

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

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

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

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

s/ Antonio A. Arrieta  
ANTONIO A. ARRIETA

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

s/ Nicholas C. McGree  
t/ NICHOLAS C. MCGREE  
1st Lt.;           CAC  
Investigating Officer

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*Sabino M. Rivera*  
SABINO M. RIVERA  
Claims Investigator

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)  
 MUNICIPALITY OF MANDALUYONG ) S. S.  
 PROVINCE OF RIZAL )  
 X-----X

AFFIDAVIT

I, SERAFIN M. SILVESTRE, of legal age, (married or single) Filipino, resident of Binasagan, Rizal and at present residing at \_\_\_\_\_ after having been duly sworn to in accordance to law depose and say:

That I am the recognized Executive Officer  
 (Designation)

of 3rd Army Corps PAIT  
 (Guerrilla Unit & Organization)

That I know personally Pablo Juans, PCO  
 (Name of Soldier) (Rank)  
Co "K" Wpn Pltn Hqs recognized 9 Jun 48 to 20 Sep '48  
 (Complete Organization) (Inclusive Dates)

That pablo juans appearing in AGO Form 23 and  
 (Name of Soldier)  
 other allied papers refer to one and the same person identical as  
pablo juans, and that the discrepancy is  
 (Claimants' name in the Roster)  
 purely topographical error.

That I hold myself pecuniary liable to the government in case for any false statement regarding this correction of the above mis-spelled name.

That I execute this affidavit free my own free will and volition without force or intimidation simply to establish the identity of Pablo Juans  
 (Claimant's Correct Name)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I hereunto affix my signature this 27th  
 day of June, 1947 at the RPD, Mandaluyong, Rizal  
 before the following witnesses who bind themselves with me for all these responsibilities.

Serafin M. Silvestre  
 SERAFIN M. SILVESTRE  
 (Affiant)  
 Colonel, TFI  
 (Rank and Branch of Serv)

WITNESS:

- M. S. G. A. Corp. 125599 A.P. Reg. Bldg. Manila  
 (ADDRESS)
- Armando Chirib, Pala Laguna 047154  
 (ADDRESS)

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME this 27th day of June  
Mandaluyong, Rizal, affiant exhibiting to me his Reg. Corp. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
3323457, issued at Manila on May 27, 1947.

Nicholas C. McFall  
 (Administering Officer)  
1st Lt. CAC  
 (Rank and Branch of Serv)  
 INVESTIGATING OFFICER  
 (Designation)

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority ERQ 333028



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)  
1945.  
CITY OF MANILA)

SMS Regiment

**AFFIDAVIT**

I, STRAFIN M. SILVESTRE, of legal age, married, and at present residing at Binangonan, Rizal, and with postal address at A. P. Reyes Building, Corner Bacon and Sales Streets, Manila, after having been duly sworn to according to law depose and say:

That I was formerly the commanding officer of a guerrilla organization known as the SMS Regiment, 3d Army Corp, Markings Fil-American, and said unit was recognized as of 11 February 1945 as per authority of Ltr, 6th Army, AG 384-2, dated 9 May 1945;

That I was processed into the Philippine Army on 22 August 1945 and was given ASN-04291 with the rank of colonel and subsequently discharged on July 16, 1946;

That in my capacity as CO of the SMS Regiment, I have authorized the following men to act as supply officers to commandeer supplies for the subsistence of the SMS Regiment; viz: For San Roque, Pila - Major Antonio Arrieta, for Linga, Sta. Cruz - Major Melocio Luna, for the town proper of Pila - Major Flore Bartolome, for Nagauriang - Captain Melocio Espiritu, for Calauan - Major Briceio Malitig, and for Manila - Major Jose Ano and assisted by Capt. Amatoicio Bustillos;

That the above named officers were also authorized to appoint one or two subordinates to act and assist in receiving supplies;

That Pablo Juans was authorized by Major Antonio Arrieta to act as his assistant and receiving officer;

That the procedure of commandeering is that the receipts issued by the said designated officers are countersigned by the undersigned. All other receipts issued by subordinate officers not countersigned are not valid. No receipts were countersigned until the requisitioned goods were already in the hands of the receiving officer for the unit;

That all the supplies commandeered as represented by these receipts were used by the SMS Regiment for subsistence because at that time this unit was not furnished subsistence and other supplies by the U. S. Army;

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority: RRU 85302.3

That the overall commander to which this unit belongs is Col. Justiniano G. Estrella, otherwise known as Col. Alfredo M. David;

That I was authorized by the commanding officer to commandeer supplies for the use of the 815 Regiment only; that during the liberation this unit operated in advance of the U. S. Army from January 9 to March 31, 1945. After that date, subsistence and supplies directly came from the Army unit to which this unit was attached;

That on claims No. 8766 to 8769 inclusive, and 8967 to 8988, I have examined the affidavits therein contained and I certify that the signatures appearing thereon are mine, and true and genuine;

That I have also examined the commandeering receipts claims 8766 to 8769 inclusive, 8967 and 8988, and that the countersigned signature appearing thereon is mine, true, and genuine;

That the signature of Pablo Juane appearing on the commandeering receipts mentioned thereof are true, and that said Pablo Juane was authorized to act as receiving officer for the 815 Regiment; that Pablo Juane is carried on the recognized roster of the 3d Army Corp Unit as PCU with period of recognition January 9, 1945 to 26 September 1945;

That the name of Major Antonio Arrieta appearing on some commandeering receipts is genuine and he was authorized by the Headquarters to receipt for commandeered supplies;

That Major Arrieta was the S-4 of the 815 Regiment which was recognized on 11 February 1945 per letter, 6th Army, AG 924-2, dated 9 May, 1945.

*Frank W. Swan*  
FRANK W. SWAN  
Ret. Colonel, Inf. 0-42791

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 18 day of June 1947.

in the City of Manila.

*Nicholas C. McGee*  
NICHOLAS C. MCGEE  
1st Lt. CAC  
Investigating Officer

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
Melecio de Luna	Linga, St. Cruz Laguna
Briccio Malitig	Calauan, Laguna
Meliton Espirita (Deceased)	Carlan, Laguna Wakat-Wag
Jose Ano	302 Visita St. Paco, Manila
Floro, Bartolome,	Fila, Laguna
Antonio Arrieta	San Roque Fila, Laguna
Justina C Estrella (ALFREDO M. DAVID) ALIHS	A.P. Reyes Buildings Corner Roan and Sales St. MANILA P.I

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority: NNQ 893078



STATEMENT

- Q. Will you please state your name and personal circumstances?  
 A. Justiano C. Estrella, alias Alfredo M. David, married, of legal age, Filipino, and a resident of Sta. Cruz, Laguna.
- Q. I sent this letter, Col. Estrella because numerous claims for alleged commandeering done by your unit, the 3rd Army Corps as the David's Command, now can you state how many men have you in your outfit?  
 A. I got 63,000 men.
- Q. Were your 63,000 men recognized?  
 A. No sir.
- Q. How many were recognized?  
 A. More or less 6,000.
- Q. Were most of the recognized men of yours the original men of Col. Straugh?  
 A. Yes.
- Q. I got a claim here of Mr. Arsenio Bonifacio in the amount of \$127,000.00 wherein 3 receipts were presented as evidence of commandeering where your name appear as a commandeering officer and as witness to commandeering done by Col. Straugh & Col. Edmond P. Ellsworth, will you see whether you were familiar with these receipts which were issued by Col. Straugh, Col. Ellsworth and by you and which is marked in this claim as Exh. C, C-1 and C-2?  
 A. Yes.
- Q. How about this signature here A.M. David, is this yours?  
 A. Yes.
- Q. The signature in this Exh C?  
 A. Yes.
- Q. How about this in Exh C-1?  
 A. Yes.
- Q. How about in this Exh. C-2?  
 A. Yes, that is my signature also.
- Q. In Exh C-1, you appear as Finance Officer of the Fil-American Irregular Troops, now do you know who this Edmond Ellsworth is?  
 A. He is General Lim.
- Q. How do you know that Edmond Ellsworth is general?  
 A. Because after the capture of General Straugh, I was the Adjutant General of Col. Straugh, so after General Straugh's capture I immediately went to Manila and contacted Gen. Lim right in Cancer Institute in front of the University of the Philippines. I remember one who was Dr. Bocobo, and from there I asked him to command the Fil-American Troops formerly under the Command of Col. Straugh, he agreed and he gave me an appointment paper signed by him (Witness presents a document which is allegedly signed by Col. Edmond P. Ellsworth, No. 0112201, U.S.A. Command, and also photostatic copy of said appointment).
- Q. Are you willing to leave a photostatic copy of your appointment with this office?  
 A. Yes.

*Justiano C. Estrella*

- Q. Who signed this appointment of yours?  
A. You see when I came to this place, I know his signature but he changed his signature to hide his identity.
- Q. In whose presence was this appointment of yours signed?  
A. I was present. I saw that he was trying to change his usual signature because he was afraid he might be identified by the Japanese if he is going to write the same as what he wrote before. Do you want to see my appointment as Adjutant General and as G-4 of Col. Straughn?
- Q. Yes.
- Q. Do you have also a photostatic copy of this?  
A. Yes.
- Q. Can you spare us a copy?  
A. Yes.
- Q. We got claims here wherein Col. Ellsworth allegedly commandeered supplies through a certain Emilio Burrasco. Will you see whether this signature here, Col. Ellsworth, the same as the signature that appears in your appointment given to you by General Lin?  
A. It is the same signature.
- Q. How about these 2 receipts dated Oct. 27?  
A. The same signature.
- Q. About this one dated Nov. 23?  
A. The same.
- Q. How about this one dated Nov. 30?  
A. The same signature.
- Q. This December 10?  
A. The same signature.
- Q. How about December 21?  
A. The same signature.
- Q. About this one, December 29?  
A. The same.
- Q. How about this one December 31?  
A. The same signature?
- Q. How about this February 27, 1944?  
A. The same signature but the date might have been filled up by the other person.
- Q. This March 24?  
A. The same signature, but the writing of the date might have been written by another person.
- Q. About this May 6, 1944?  
A. The same signature.
- Q. This May 23?  
A. The same.
- Q. This one, May 31?  
A. The same.
- Q. How about this June 2, 1944?  
A. The same signature.

- Q. Do you know Emilio Borrero?  
A. I know him personally.
- Q. Can you recognized his signature if one is shown to you?  
A. I could.
- Q. Will you identify this signature that appear in the receipts I showed to you a while ago?  
A. Yes, all those are the signatures of Emilio Borrero?
- Q. Where is Capt. Borrero now?  
A. He was killed with the general.
- Q. When?  
A. The last time I heard they were brought to Fort Santiago because they were captured in going to Mindoro, after that I heard they were killed by the Japanese with the general.
- Q. Was Borrero a member of your unit?  
A. Well, he was a member of the Fil-American.
- Q. Was he recognized in your outfit?  
A. He was not recognized by my outfit.
- Q. But are you cognizant of his military status when he was in your outfit?  
A. He was aide to the general.
- Q. About his former military status?  
A. His former status was Captain Signal Corps, USAFFE.
- Q. Do you know a certain Escoda?  
A. I know a certain Mrs. Escoda.
- Q. Do you know a certain Maria Martinez?  
A. I have heard of Maria Martinez. She was supporter of the Fil-American.
- Q. Was she recognized in your outfit?  
A. She was not recognized in our outfit.
- Q. About certain Requilla Batacay?  
A. I do not know her.
- Q. How about a certain Major Melchor Guevarra?  
A. I do not know him also.
- Q. How about a certain Amalia Borrero?  
A. I do not know Amalia Borrero.
- Q. How about a certain Puallas.  
A. I do not know him.
- Q. How about a certain R.A. Borrero.  
A. I do not know him.
- Q. About Angel Filoteo?  
A. I know him.
- Q. Who is this Angel Filoteo?  
A. The brother of Miss Filoteo.

Q. Was he a member of your outfit?

A. No.

Q. Was he recognized?

A. No, because he joined the ~~AIDS~~ <sup>AFAC</sup> under Major Villanueva.

Q. Do you know a certain J.M. Bays?

A. Yes, I know him.

Q. Was he a member of your outfit?

A. Well, you see, I do not know him for the first time that he was a member until he went to me in the middle part of 1964, from there he presented to me that he was the Overall Commander of Phil-American under Gen. Lin, in which case I did not recognized him.

Q. Where is J.M. Bays now?

A. He is now in Manila.

Q. Is J.M. Bays his real name?

A. Well, Araullo is his last name and I do not know his first name.

Q. Have you ever seen this name (Mr. Kyle presenting the alleged appointment given to him by Col. Ellsworth)?

A. Yes sir.

Q. You know the person who signed this?

A. Yes sir. You see, I went to his place, to General Lin's palace somewhere in front of the University of the Philippines. I did not bring any paper with me because General Lin knew my name already because he was our adviser, when Col. Straughn was killed in the hands of the Japanese.

Q. So you entered the Cancer Institute?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Was General Lin in bed?

A. No.

Q. What date was Col. Straughn captured?

A. August 5th.

Q. And when did you go to the hospital?

A. When Col. Straughn was captured way back in the 5th of August I was in Cavite and arrived at Manila the same date and stayed at the house of Miss Poloteo, I told her at once that we are going to do because the commanding officer of our outfit was captured and nobody will command in our outfit.

Q. Did you see the general in the hospital?

A. Yes, after one or two days.

Q. He gave you authority to continue in your former capacity as you were before?

A. From that time on after I got the appointment of General Lin I went to the mountains to command my men there.

Q. Did he give you this? (Showing the appointment paper) Who made this out in the typewriter?

A. It was a typewriter in the other Adjutant room. Well, I think they have some connections there.

Q. Then who typed this for him?

A. Somebody typed it for him.

Q. Was he a member of your outfit?

A. No.

Q. Was he recognized?

A. No, because he joined the <sup>AFM</sup> ~~AFM~~ <sup>PAAC</sup> under Major Villanueva.

Q. Do you know a certain J.M. Bays?

A. Yes, I know him.

Q. Was he a member of your outfit?

A. Well, you see, I do not know him for the first time that he was a member until he went to me in the middle part of 1944, from there he presented to me that he was the Overall Commander of Fil-American under Gen. Lim, in which case I did not recognize him.

Q. Where is J.M. Bays now?

A. He is now in Manila.

Q. Is J.M. Bays his real name?

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Q. Was General Lim in bed?

A. No.

Q. What date was Col. Straugh captured?

A. August 5th.

Q. And when did you go to the hospital?

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Q. Did you see the general in the hospital?

A. Yes, after one or two days.

Q. He gave you authority to continue in your former capacity as you were before?

A. From that time on after I got the appointment of General Lim I went to the mountains to command my men there.

Q. Did he give you this? (Showing the appointment paper) Who made this out in the typewriter?

A. It was a typewriter in the other Adjutant room. Well, I think they have some connections there.

Q. Then who typed this for him?

A. Somebody typed it for him.

- Q. Then you saw him signed his name and you said that is Lin's signature?  
A. The signature of Gen. Lin was different, he changed the form of his handwriting in order to hide his identity so that nobody could detect his actual signature or writing.
- Q. Did you actually see the time he wrote it?  
A. I was present. I will not accept that paper if no signed in front of me. After he had given me that paper I went to the province to continue my service.
- Q. Have you seen the signature of Miss Filoteo?  
A. Well, I have seen her signature.
- Q. Did she ever sign receipts for Gen. Lin?  
A. That is one thing I do not know because I did not stay long.
- Q. You know if General Lin signed the receipts for the procurement of money?  
A. You see when I was in the province I received so many receipts signed already.
- Q. How did you get it?  
A. From somebody by the name of Col. Cruz.
- Q. Col. Cruz brought the receipts?  
A. Yes.
- Q. How about the money?  
A. Before and after the capture of Col. Straughn, the name of the organization was Fil-American Irregular Troops. After his capture, there were many commanding officers who came out. They wanted to be the commanding officers of the units.
- Q. Who took over Lin's command?  
A. Well, I can say that I took over after Lin died.
- Q. But how long was he in command?  
A. Well, after his capture I continued to assume command.
- Q. You don't know of any incident whereby Col. Lin stopped the using of this kind of stamp?  
A. I don't know because I was still in the mountains, probably in the latest part of 1943 and earliest part of 1944. I was very handicapped by the Japanese because I raided Calawan on Dec. 11, 1944, when I was able to kill many Japanese and took their arms. After the raid, the train did not come anymore. The railways were taken off by the Japanese.
- Q. When was Lin captured?  
A. I do not remember, but maybe about 1944.
- Q. Is this stamp on here used by Col. Straughn?  
A. My own stamp after the capture of Col. Straughn was used by me.
- Q. When did you start using this stamp?  
A. Col. Straughn was captured already when I used that stamp. There was no stamp when I left the province. I stamped that about the early part of 1944.
- Q. Who is Atwill?  
A. He was the Chief of Staff. He was very young then, about 21 years old. He was not yet capable of being a Chief of Staff.

- Q. Why did Col. Straughn make him the Chief of Staff?  
A. Who, Atwill? Well, when we raided Iumbang, he was the only one who came out and the rest did not like to go with us. Atwill was the only one who went with us, so he was appointed by Col. Straughn because there was no other American in our outfit.
- Q. Did he do any fighting in Batasan?  
A. I don't know about that. He was a POW. As a matter of fact, we were trying to release the Americans. But the rest were afraid. Atwill was the only one who came with us. So, you see, if the Colonel will not assign him some job, he will be useless. The members of the organization will do things at their own will if nobody would ~~take~~ take charge. It was an agreement that he should be the Chief of Staff.
- Q. After that what happened to Atwill?  
A. Atwill went to Infanta and contacted Bernard Anderson. After the capture of Col. Straughn, I don't remember who became the Chief of Staff, but Gen. Lim was in command.
- Q. Did you ever hear of Juan Choco, present governor of Nueva Ecija?  
A. No, I don't know whether he has some connections with Col. Straughn.
- Q. Do you know of any members of the staff aside from yourself?  
A. I know Borromeo. He was a captain in the Signal Corps. He was an aide de camp to the General.
- Q. Did Borromeo spend his time in going back and forth to the mountains?  
A. No, he spent his time here in the city.
- Q. Did you ever see him sign any receipts?  
A. No, but I could recognize his signature because he sent me so many letters.
- Q. Do you know anything about his 2d wife?  
A. I don't, he even doesn't know my wife.
- Q. You said that he was a captain in 1943; if Lim did want to hide his identity, why did he use his serial number?  
A. Well, that is what I do not know. Maybe because he knew that the Japanese will not know his serial number because the papers of the organization was not captured by the Japanese.
- Q. Do you know Mr. Robert C. Feyer?  
A. I have heard his name.
- Q. Are you aware that any money was given by the Swiss Colony or by Mr. Feyer to the guerrilla?  
A. I heard about him but I have never met him.
- Q. Did you ever see the money given to the guerrilla?  
A. No, I just received the receipts sent to me by Gen. Lim with my counter-signature. *upon receiving the money*
- Q. Where did you place the money?  
A. We used it for my organization, Fil-American Troops. Because Col. Straughn came to my place where I was then the councilor of our town, Pililla, Malaya, and from that time he wanted to go to Manila because he got a letter from the General (McArthur). He crossed the mountains. Then he wanted to go to Manila. I told him, "Sir, you better not go to Manila, you might be captured by the Japanese". He told me, "I got no clothes here." So I sent my brother to 65 Silang, Sta. Ana, Manila, where his adopted children were staying, one of whom was Mrs Pigon who has a son.

- Q. The money you received for the use of your command, who gave you that money, was it in cash?
- A. It was in cash or food supplies. They could not give the money directly to me as I sent somebody to get it. Sometimes I send one of my men who is dead now, Mauro Reyes, a captain in my command.
- Q. You sent him where?
- A. I sent him to Manila to ask loans and supplies. But I did not send him to any particular individual.
- Q. You did not depend on the overall command for supplies?
- A. I never got any.
- Q. Did Col. Straughn give you any money?
- A. He gave me part of it and spent the rest for the organization.
- Q. You were not active in the field then?
- A. I was active, but you see I was using my non-de-guerre because the Japanese were looking for my name - A. M. David - because some appointment papers signed by me were captured by the Japanese and they saw my signature on it. I also signed receipts for supplies commandeered from the town people.
- Q. What became of Ortiz?
- A. He joined the Marking's, I do not know in what capacity.
- Q. Do you know the exact date when the SMS Regt was organized?
- A. I don't remember.
- Q. When was the exact date when your command (not Straughn's) was organized?
- A. My fighting unit was organized actively in the early part of 1942 and before the Fall of Bataan. But the organization was not like that of a combat troop or unit. Early in October 1st, when there were too many spies (pro-Japanese) we began our operation.
- Q. Do you know of a certain Eugenia Ellsworth?
- A. I do not know her.
- Q. We got a problem here, Col., with respect to the 2nd Army Corps. When was the 2nd Army Corps organized?
- A. The said Army Corps was organized ..... I don't know the exact date.
- Q. Do you know whether the 2nd Army Corps was still in existence after 1944?
- A. It existed about the middle part of 1944; the 2nd Army Corps was dissolved because they had very few armed men, even less than a company.
- Q. And you don't remember any money coming to Straughn's organization signed by Col. Straughn?
- A. As I told you the money received by Col. Straughn was given to our men (intelligence operatives).
- Q. How did Marking's command operate in the earliest part of the Straughn and Lin organizations.
- A. Marking was advised by Gen. Lin at the very beginning of this organization. Everybody was under Col. Straughn. Marking was under Col. Straughn. He had his troops and I had my own troops. Adevera had his own troops at the middle part of 1943.
- Q. Do you consider whether Col. Straughn authorized the procurement of supplies the date he specified on the receipts given by him?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And you should sign these receipts?
- A. Yes.



- Q. The money you received for the use of your command, who gave you that money, was it in cash?
- A. It was in cash or food supplies. They could not give the money directly to me as I sent somebody to get it. Sometimes I send one of my men who is dead now, Mauro Reyes, a captain in my command.
- Q. You sent him where?
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- A. As I told you the money received by Col. Straughn was given to our men (intelligence operatives).
- Q. How did Marking's command operate in the earliest part of the Straughn and Lin organizations.
- A. Marking was advised by Gen. Lin at the very beginning of this organization. Everybody was under Col. Straughn. Marking was under Col. Straughn. He had his troops and I had my own troops. Acevosa had his own troops at the middle part of 1943.
- Q. Do you remember whether Col. Straughn authorized the procurement of supplies on the date he specified on the receipts given by him?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And you should sign these receipts?
- A. Yes.

- Q. They should be signed also by Col. Straughn?  
A. Yes, he issued receipts in blank forms already signed and the commanding officer has to countersign them.
- Q. Did you give any of that money?  
A. Yes.
- Q. What did he do with the money?  
A. He spent it for his expenses and the expenses of his intelligence operatives and as an organizer, he should finance these men. As I told you Col. Straughn gave a portion of the money that he got to his men but it is different with Gen. Lin.
- Q. When Gen. Lin took over, where did the money go?  
A. Eh I don't know, I was no longer the G-4; I was operating independently because I had already an active organization.
- Q. You never received any money coming from them?  
A. No.
- Q. What organization took the place of the 2nd Army Corps.  
A. When the 2nd Army Corps was dissolved, the remaining force who were these armed men joined my organization, one is the SMS Regt under the 2nd Army Corps.
- Q. Under whom?  
A. Under Silvestre.
- Q. When was the date when you ordered your unit commanders not to commandeer?  
A. It was in the latter part of May 1944, maybe. I will see if it is in my file.
- Q. After that order went out all commandeering receipts were carried in your signature?  
A. Yes, countersigned by my G-4 or any member of the G-4.
- Q. Were your receipts mostly in red ink?  
A. Most of them were in red ink. Some were in green ink.
- Q. Did Lin ever leave the hospital or go to the mountains or to to any part of the city of Manila?  
A. As far as I understand, he stayed in the hospital. I don't know if he went out.
- Q. All receipts made by Lin were made in the hospital?  
A. I do not know.
- Q. Do you know Mr. Peyer?  
A. I don't know him.
- Q. Do you know Boons?  
A. I heard his name but I never met him.
- Q. Do you know if Marking got any money from Straughn?  
A. Marking was just issuing receipts. He did not come down to Straughn.
- Q. When did you stop being G-4, after Straughn was killed?  
A. I became G-4 in Dec 1942, and after Lin was captured, I became adjutant general and commanding officer.
- Q. What was your organization then called?  
A. David's Command.
- Q. On top of your receipts you always had "FAITH"?  
A. Yes, under Col. Straughn.

- J. B. Stead*
- Q. Did you change your receipt when Lim took over?  
A. The same receipts under Col. Ellsworth.
- Q. You were in the headquarters of Straughn acting as G-4 and adjutant general, when did you go to the field?  
A. I did not stay permanently in the headquarters of Col. Straughn. As a matter of fact after reporting to headquarters, I went out to the field.
- Q. You were not in a position to know if money was brought in from other sources?  
A. No.
- Q. Where was the headquarters of Lim?  
A. I do not know the exact place because Col. Lim was in Manila.
- Q. How could he advise you?  
A. Thru runners.
- Q. Do you know Patronila Cabrera?  
A. Yes, I met her.
- Q. Did she give any money to you?  
A. Miss Cabrera sold her lot and house in Tondo for 743,000.00 in Japanese war notes about October 1943 and she gave me part of the money.
- Q. Was Straughn alive at the time?  
A. He was already captured.
- Q. Did you get the money personally?  
A. Villamin got the money.
- Q. Did the money she donated go to you in whole or only a part?  
A. Part only.
- Q. Do you know of others who donated like Miss Cabrera?  
A. I know but I don't remember their names.
- Q. Do you know A. H. Escoda?  
A. I know of an Escoda, a woman.
- Q. Did she give any money?  
A. I understand that she was supporting, but I did not receive any money from her.
- Q. Do you know Jesus Santiago?  
A. I don't know him.
- Q. Do you know Segundo Borrero?  
A. I don't know him.
- Q. Do you know Amelia Borrero?  
A. I don't know her.
- Q. Do you know Ponciano Borrero?  
A. I don't know him.
- Q. Do you know Angel Filoteo?  
A. I know him.
- Q. Do you know if he gave money to the guerrilla organization?  
A. I don't know, I only know him personally.

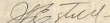
- Q. You do not consider J. W. Bayes (Bonifacio Arroyo)?  
 A. No.
- Q. Do you know of other men in Lin's organization who recognized Aurullo as Lin's successor?  
 A. Some people coming from Manila believed that this Bayes succeeded General Lin, but we in the mountain did not recognize him.
- Q. Did you hear him lead a force against the Japanese?  
 A. He got no armed men.
- Q. What did you do when you did not like to recognize him?  
 A. I told him that if he did not get out of my sector I would capture him. During the liberation I met him in a guerrilla conference.
- Q. Have you heard of Stevens?  
 A. No.
- Q. Have you heard of a Dr. Yule?  
 A. No.
- Q. Did you hear of Tutivo and Sons Hardware giving money to guerrilla organizations?  
 A. I heard but did not receive any from him.
- Q. You know J. Preisler?  
 A. No.
- Q. Is this signature on receipt dated June 24, 1943, the signature of Col. Straughn?  
 A. Yes, the signature is the genuine signature of Col. Straughn.
- Q. Did you use this kind of receipt (investigator showing receipt dated Jan 10, 1944)  
 A. I did not use this kind of receipt.
- Q. Did you number your receipts?  
 A. I started numbering them when I ordered my men to stop commandeering already.
- Q. Were your receipts made on the same kind of paper?  
 A. Not always.
- Q. Did Borromeo go in and out of the hospital to see Lin without any difficulty?  
 A. Yes.
- Q. When Lin took over, Lin was in Manila, you were on the field and where was the headquarters?  
 A. I don't know.
- Q. Did Straughn and Ellsworth use the same procedure of issuing blank receipts already signed by them?  
 A. Yes.
- Q. With regard to commandeering made by Borromeo you did not know what dispositions were made?  
 A. I do not know.
- Q. How about money collected by you in the name of Ellsworth?  
 A. It was used by my own unit.
- Q. Why did you not make receipts of your own?  
 A. I did, but if I have some signed by Col. Straughn or Col. Ellsworth I issue them first then I issue my own receipt, if I had no more receipt signed by them.

*File still*

- Q. Who gave the receipts to you?  
 A. One of my men.
- Q. How about Miss Filoteo, did she give you receipts signed by Ellsworth?  
 A. No.
- Q. You filled in the amounts in the receipts?  
 A. Yes, I filled the amount in the amount I took from the fellow.
- Q. You met Borroneo and talked with him?  
 A. Yes, we stayed in the same house.
- Q. Was he a trusted officer of Lin?  
 A. That is what I understand. As a matter of fact when Gen. Lin was picked up in Mindoro, he (Borroneo) was with him.
- Q. You know Fuelles?  
 A. I don't know him.
- Q. What was the form of receipts you issued after you issued the memorandum you mentioned?  
 A. The receipts were numbered and signed by me as overall commander of the 3rd Army Corps and countersigned by any member of my G-4.
- Q. You mean to say that all commandeering made after your memorandum were unauthorized?  
 A. They were unauthorized.
- Q. Do you have any record of your commandeering?  
 A. I will see my G-4.
- Q. Do you know Rouser?  
 A. I do not know him. I only recognize Lin and Straughn.
- Q. In your recognition from October 1, 1942 up to the termination date of your recognition, you represent that you were the original members of the Straughn guerrillas, what documents did you present in your application for recognition?  
 A. Photostatic copies of records of our unit plus information gathered by investigators from the people who know of our organization.
- Q. When did you assume command?  
 A. After Straughn and Lin.
- Q. After the capture of Lin, who was your G-4?  
 A. Abuyen. *Abuyen*
- Q. Have you heard of anyone by the name of Miss Mallari?  
 A. I never heard of her.
- Q. Dr. Bacobe was attending to Lin?  
 A. He was at the hospital, I don't know if he was attending to Lin.
- Q. After the capture of Straughn, your headquarters seemed to fall apart? Marking out off?  
 A. Yes, I formed my own headquarters.
- Q. Aside from your unit what other armed men were operating?  
 A. No other fighting unit.
- Q. So all money commandeered must have come down to you?  
 A. No.

- Q. So you supported yourself by your own commandings before and after Lim's capture?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you remember the names of the persons from whom you requisitioned cash?
- A. I remember some of them but I do not remember all of them.
- Q. Can you name the persons?
- A. Yes, sir, I can name some of them.
- Q. Will you enumerate their names?
- A. Arsenio Escudero, Arsenio Bonifacio, Jesus Bautista, Mrs. <sup>F&B</sup> Amasategui, and Amado Garcia. There are many others that I no longer remember.
- Q. Now after Straughn died you assumed command?
- A. No sir, after Straughn died, Gen. Lim was in command and after Gen. Lim I took command.
- Q. Now when you assumed the command, did you authorize all officers to commandeer?
- A. No, sir, I practiced what Col. Straughn did. Col. Straughn authorized only very few officers, for example, the unit commanders of the Division and/or Regiments. ~~Those unit commanders signed their signatures on the receipts~~
- Q. The unit commanders just signed their signatures on the receipts?
- A. Yes sir, the unit commanders signed their signatures on the receipts and sometimes this was witnessed by their assets. *S - L & C*
- Q. Did you issue specific instructions with respect to that matter?
- A. I did. I issued a memorandum to that effect because if I don't tell all officers will commandeer. The people during that time were afraid of the Japanese and at the same time of the guerrillas because some of the guerrilleros were very fierce so that they cannot refuse to give supplies to any officer who asks from them. So I issued a memorandum to so that my officers will not abuse.
- Q. Now ~~after Straughn~~ in the receipts given to you by Col. Straughn at the time of issuing it to the persons from whom you requisitioned money, do you usually write or affixed your signature on the receipts?
- A. Yes, sir. If the money will go to me, I signed as a witness.
- Q. What signature did you use?
- A. Alfredo M. David, my non-de-guerre.
- Q. In the receipts given to you by Mr. Arsenio Escudero which is here marked Exh. B-2, is this your signature here? (Investigator showing Exhibit B-2)?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. And how about these signatures on Exh. B-20 to B-50, will you examine them. Please tell me whether these are your signatures?
- A. These are all my signatures and those receipts were sent to me by Arsenio Escudero because I sent him a memorandum to that effect.
- Q. What do you mean by that?
- A. First time I sent him 300 men to be supported by him and in 1944 I sent him another memorandum to support 1,500 men, and I told him to send me reports regarding the supplies consumed by my men, and returned *the report to Mr. Escudero with my signature*
- Q. What is your purpose in sending your 300 and 1,500 men to his farm?
- A. Because I scattered my men in different sectors. I ~~sent~~ *sent* one group in Rizal province and another group somewhere in Cavite, between Tayabas and Laguna, and another group was in San Pablo which is very near the Hacienda of Don Escudero. I did that because if I am going to assemble my men in one place, my men might starve. I know that Don Escudero could support my men.

- Q. That money which was given to you by Mr. Escudero for which you gave the receipt signed by Col. Straughn, what did you do with it?
- A. I bought some arms and food for my men, because I got connections with some of my officers in Cavite to buy some arms.
- Q. You mentioned several names there like, Arsenio Escudero, Arsenio Bonifacio, Jesus Bautista, Mrs. Paz Amusatagui and Amado Garcia from whom you requisitioned cash, where did you place those cash?
- A. I used the cash for my organization.
- Q. What organization?
- A. The Fil-Americans under my command.
- Q. Was that formerly under Col. Straughn?
- A. That was formerly under Col. Straughn.
- Q. How about the men?
- A. Yes, they were formerly the men of Col. Straughn. Because after the capture of Col. Straughn, there was no ranking officer left in the field except myself. So I gathered all the men under Col. Straughn and being the Adjutant General, I continued on our service.

  
JUSTINIANO C. ESTRELLA

Alias: ALFREDO M. DAVID (non-de-guerre)

I certify that the foregoing statement was made by the party signing same voluntarily before me on this 21st day of April, 1948 at Claims Service, FMA, Quezon City.

  
SABINO J. AGUILA  
Claims Investigator

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES }  
 IN THE CITY OF MANILA } S.S.

A F F I D A V I T

I, JUSTINIANO ESTRELLA, of legal age, married, Filipino, residing at San Francisco del Monte, after having been duly sworn to in accordance with law, do hereby depose and say:

That during the Japanese occupation, I used the name of Alfredo M. David, as my alias name and that since then I was commonly called Alfredo M. David;

That I was the Overall Commander of the FIL-AMERICANS, III ARMY CORPS (DAVID'S COMMAND) formerly the Fil-American Irregular Troops under Col. Hugh Straughn G2515, U.S.A.;

That ever since the organization of the Fil-American Irregular Troops by Col. Hugh Straughn, I was inducted with the rank of Captain and assigned as Inspector General. That by virtue of the authority granted to me by Col. Hugh Straughn I made contacts in different towns of Laguna with the purpose of organizing units in the province of Laguna; and that one of them was the late Col. Guillermo Aynaga (alias Col. Billy Gey);

That in the latter part of 1942, Col. Guillermo Aynaga, contracted the San Pedro brothers of the City of San Pablo for the purpose of organizing a unit which was known as the 3rd Regt., 1st Laguna Brigade with the elder, Lt. Col. Maximo San Pedro as the Regimental Commander and Col. Gertrudo San Pedro as the Executive Officer;

That said unit was authorized by Colonel Hugh Straughn to solicit or commandeer food supplies, arms, ammunitions, cash loans and other necessary materials for the furtherance of the underground movement and to issue the corresponding receipts in favor of the guerrilla supporters;

The said unit was independently supporting its men and its movement due to the fact that the General Headquarters could not furnish the necessary supplies because of the distance and the difficulties which makes it impossible to transport supplies;

That the 3rd Regt., 1st Laguna Brigade have existed under the leadership of the San Pedro brothers as a component part of the Fil-American Irregular Troops since its organization in 1942 and sometimes in October, 1944, Col. Gertrudo San Pedro joined our forces under my command in which the 3rd Regt., 1st Laguna Brigade was redesignated as the 2nd Lag. Div. III Army Corps, Marking's Fil-Americans Guerrilla, with the same right to solicit supplies for the maintenance and subsistence of the unit;

That the Fil-Americans, III Army Corps, was recognized by the Commanding General of the 6th Army, USA, on the 11 February, 1945;

That the Fil-Americans, III Army Corps, (DAVID'S COMMAND) was recognized as a unit by the Philippine Army, as an authorized element of the Philippine Army, serving under the United States Forces since 1 Oct. 1942;

That I am executing this affidavit to give credence to the fact the 2nd Lag. Div. III Army Corps, under the late Col. Gertrudo San Pedro is a component part of the Fil-Americans, III Army Corps (DAVID'S COMMAND) which was recognized as a unit since 1 Oct. 1942.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto signed this 31st day of March, 1948, at the City of Manila, Philippines.

(SGD) JUSTINIANO ESTRELLA  
 Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 31st day of March, 1948, at the City of Manila, Philippines. Affiant exhibiting to me His Rec. Cert. No. A-2913136, issued at Santa Cruz, Laguna, on Feb. 28, 1948.

(SGD) MANUEL A. CONCORDIA  
 Notary Public  
 Until December 31, 1963

Doc. No. 341 Page No. 70  
 Book No. L-2 Se. of 1948

NOTE: CERTIFIED ORIGINAL COPY is in my possession.

*Manuel A. Concordia*  
 MANUEL A. CONCORDIA



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

A F F I D A V I T

I, JUSTINIANO ESTRELLA, of legal age, married, Filipino citizen, residing in and with postal address at San Francisco del Monte, after having been duly sworn to in accordance with law, depose and say:

That I was the Overall Commander of the FIL-AMERICANS, III ARMY CORPS, ( David's Command ) formerly the Fil-Americans Irregular Troops under Colonel Hugh Straughn Q2515;

That said unit was recognized by the Commanding General of the 6th Army, U. S. A., having been an authorized element of the Philippine Army, serving with the Armed Forces of the United States effective 1 October, 1942;

That from the period 5 November 1942, to 26 March, 1945, Lieutenant Godofredo Contemplacion and Sgt. Agapito Alvero were authorized by me to requisition or commandeer food supplies, equipments, cash money, arms, ammunitions and such other materials as were absolutely necessary at the time for the use and subsistence of the Officers and men under the Command of Colonel Gertrude San Pedro, to the unit they (Contemplacion and Alvero) belong and also to issue requisitioning receipts in favor of those supporters of the Guerilla movement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto affixed my signature this 31st day of March, 1948, at the City of Manila, Philippines.

/s/ Justiniano Estrella  
/t/ JUSTINIANO ESTRELLA  
Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 31st day of March, 1948, at the City of Manila, Philippines. Affiant exhibited to me his residence certificate No. A-2913136, issued at Sta. Cruz, Laguna on Feb. 28, 1948.

/s/ Manuel A. Concordia  
/t/ MANUEL A. CONCORDIA  
Notary Public  
Until December 31, 1948

Doc. No. 375  
Page No. 76  
Book No. L-2  
Series of 1948

NOTE: This is a CERTIFIED TRUE COPY.  
Original of which is under the possession of the undersigned.

  
RUSTICO S. DUMLAO  
San Pablo City

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)  
CITY OF MANILA ) s s

AFFIDAVIT

WE, MARKING AGUSTIN, Colonel, Overall Commander of the Marking's Guerrillas; LEON Z. CABALHIN, Colonel, Second in Command and Field Commander; ARMANDO DE LA ROSA, Colonel, Inspector General; ROGER MOSCAIRA, Colonel, Adjutant General; LUCIO PENAARANDA, Colonel, Quartermaster General; JOSE MAPA, Colonel, Provost Marshal General; ALBERTO MATA, Colonel, Division Commander; TIMOTEO RICCHEROSO, Major, Chief Medical Officer, all staff officers of the Marking's guerrillas, of legal ages, with residences and postal addresses indicated below our names underneath, after being duly sworn in accordance to law, depose and say:

That we are the staff officers and the original organizers of the whole Marking's Guerrillas, and that we had directed individually and collectively, a very extensive resistance against the enemy during the Japanese occupation;

That the Marking's Guerrillas was composed of several combat units receiving direct orders from the Headquarters of the Marking's Guerrillas; said combat units are under the direct command of combat officers assigned to the task of harassing the enemy; and that the most notable among our combat commanders and their units were: Col. Leon Z. Cabalhin, CO of the Cabalhin's combat; Col. Alberto Mata's Combat Unit; Jose Mapa's combat unit; Pablo L. Jornacion and his Blue Fighters Combat Unit; Col. Teofilo Salvador's combat unit, and many other lesser but equally great fighting outfits and trigger squads;

That during the liberation of the Philippines, when the Marking's Guerrillas joined the U. S. Sixth Army in its fight against the enemy, the different units, as per order from the U. S. Army Headquarters, were organized into one solid, compact and distinct unit - the 1st Yay Regiment, thus uniting for the first time into a solid combat regiment, the different commands of the Marking's Guerrillas; and its former distinct identities as separate combat units, with names of their own, thereafter became battalions, companies, platoons and squads, to conform to the U. S. standard table of organization;

That the Blue Fighters of Col. Pablo L. Jornacion, became Co. H, 2nd Bn., 1st Yay Regiment; and that those who were not absorbed in Co. H, became members of the different companies; and some others still decided to go with different U. S. Army units, to fight side by side with the Americans;

That the 1st Yay Regiment was originally recognized on March 10, 1945, but later its date of recognition was set back by PHILRYCOOM to May 7, 1942;

That inasmuch as the Blue Fighters Combat Unit or Co. H, 2nd Bn. of the 1st Yay Regiment, is a member of the recognized 1st Yay Regiment, it follows that its date of recognition is also the same as the mother unit - May 7, 1942.

ROGER MOSCAIRA  
Lt. Colonel, Infantry  
Adjutant General

ARMANDO DE LA ROSA  
Colonel, Infantry  
Inspector General

LEON Z. CABALHIN  
Colonel, Infantry  
Second in Command

MARKING AGUSTIN  
Colonel, Infantry  
Overall Commander

TIMOTEO RICCHEROSO  
Major, Medical Corps  
Chief Medical Officer

ALBERTO MATA  
Colonel, Infantry  
Division Commander

ALBERTO MATA  
Colonel, Infantry  
Provost Marshal General

LUCIO F. PENAARANDA  
Colonel, Infantry  
Quartermaster General



That this affidavit was executed to clarify the status of the Blue Fighters Combat Unit regarding its recognition.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands this 21 day of June, 1948 at Manila.

*[Signature]*  
MARKING AGUSTIN  
Colonel, Infantry  
Overall Commander  
Res. Cert. No. A - 971  
Date: Manila  
Places: January 3, 1948  
Malacañan Palace

*[Signature]*  
LEON S. CARALHIN  
Colonel, Infantry  
Second in Command  
Res. Cert. No. A-3231970  
Date: 17 Feb '48  
Place: Parang, Rizal

*[Signature]*  
ARMANDO DE LA ROSA  
Colonel, Infantry  
Inspector General  
Res. Cert. No. A 3227392  
Date: Jan. 6, 1948  
Place: Parang, Rizal

*[Signature]*  
ROGER MOSCALRA  
1st Colonel, Infantry  
Adjutant General  
Res. Cert. No. 973  
Date: 3 Jan. 1948  
Place: Manila

*[Signature]*  
LUCIO FERRARANDA  
Colonel, Infantry  
Quartermaster General  
Res. Cert. No. F 3229861  
Date: Jan. 17, 1948  
Place: Tanay, Rizal

*[Signature]*  
Colonel, Infantry  
Provost Marshal General  
Res. Cert. No. A-93657  
Date: 21 Jan. 48  
Place: Manila

*[Signature]*  
ABERTO MATA  
Colonel, Infantry  
Division Commander  
Res. Cert. No. A 3247065  
Date: 1 March 1948  
Place: Morong, Rizal

*[Signature]*  
TIMOTEO RICHERMSO  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief Medical Officer  
Res. Cert. No. A 106473  
Date: 30 Jan 1948  
Place: Manila  
Address: HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Manila

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 26<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1948 at Manila.

This document consisting of two pages including this one refers to the clarification of the status of the Blue Fighters Combat Unit, under the command of Lt. Col. Pablo L. Jornacion, and has been signed on page 1, at the left margin, and on page 2 above the printed names of each affiant, and is sealed with my notarial seal.



*Rachel E. Teklin*  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
My Commission Expires on  
December 31, 1948

Doc. No. 109  
Page No. 22  
Book No. 1  
Series of 1948

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)  
CITY OF MANILA ) S S

## AFFIDAVIT

WE, MARKING AUSTIN, Colonel, Overall Commander of the Marking's Guerrillas; LEON Z. CABALHIN, Colonel, Second in Command and Field Commander; ARMANDO DE LA ROSA, Colonel, Inspector General; ROGER MOSCAIRA, Colonel, Adjutant General; LUCIO FENAYARANDA, Colonel, Quartermaster General; JOSE MATA, Colonel, Provost Marshal General; ALBERTO MATA, Colonel, Division Commander; TIMOTEO RICOHERNOSO, Major, Chief Medical Officer, all staff officers of the Marking's guerrillas, of legal ages, with residences and postal addresses indicated below our names underneath, after being duly sworn in accordance to law, depose and say:

That we are the staff officers and the original organizers of the whole Marking's Guerrillas, and that we had directed individually and collectively, a very extensive resistance against the enemy during the Japanese occupation;

That the Marking's Guerrillas was composed of several combat units receiving direct orders from the Headquarters of the Marking's Guerrillas; said combat units are under the direct command of combat officers assigned to the task of harassing the enemy; and that the most notable among our combat commanders and their units were: Col. Leon Z. Cabalhin, CO of the Cabalhin's combat; Col. Alberto Mata's Combat Unit; Jose Maza's combat unit; Pablo L. Jornacion and his Blue Fighters Combat Unit; Col. Teofilo Salvador's combat unit, and many other lesser but equally great fighting outfits and trigger squads;

That during the liberation of the Philippines, when the Marking's Guerrillas joined the U. S. Sixth Army in its fight against the enemy, the different units, as per order from the U. S. Army Headquarters, were organized into one solid, compact and distinct unit - the 1st Kay Regiment, thus uniting for the first time into a solid combat regiment, the different commands of the Marking's Guerrillas; and its former distinct identities as separate combat units, with names of their own, thereafter became battalions, companies, platoons and squads, to conform to the U. S. standard table of organization;

That the Blue Fighters of Col. Pablo L. Jornacion, became Co. H, 2nd Bn., 1st Kay Regiment; and that those who were not absorbed in Co. H, became members of the different companies; and some others still decided to go with different U. S. Army units, to fight side by side with the Americans;

That the 1st Kay Regiment was originally recognized on March 10, 1945, but later its date of recognition was set back by PHILTCOM to May 7, 1942;

That inasmuch as the Blue Fighters Combat Unit or Co. H, 2nd Bn. of the 1st Kay Regiment, is a member of the recognized 1st Kay Regiment, it follows that its date of recognition is also the same as the mother unit - May 7, 1942.

ROGER MOSCAIRA  
Lt. Colonel, Infantry  
Adjutant General

ARMANDO DE LA ROSA  
Colonel, Infantry  
Inspector General

LEON Z. CABALHIN  
Colonel, Infantry  
Second in Command

MARKING AUSTIN  
Colonel, Infantry  
Overall Commander

TIMOTEO RICOHERNOSO  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief Medical Officer

ALBERTO MATA  
Colonel, Infantry  
Division Commander

JOSE MATA  
Colonel, Infantry  
Provost Marshal General

LUCIO F. FENAYARANDA  
Colonel, Infantry  
Quartermaster General

(Page Two)

That this affidavit was executed to clarify the status of the Blue Fighters Combat Unit regarding its recognition.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands this 21 day of June, 1948 at Manila.

*[Signature]*  
**MARRINO AGUSTIN**  
 Colonel, Infantry  
 Overall Commander  
 Res. Cert. No. A-771  
 Date: 3 Jan 1948  
 Place: Manila  
 Malacañan Palace

*[Signature]*  
**LEON S. GARALIN**  
 Colonel, Infantry  
 Second In Command  
 Res. Cert. No. A-3231970  
 Date: 17 Feb 48  
 Place: Pasig Rizal

*[Signature]*  
**ARMANDO DE LA ROSA**  
 Colonel, Infantry  
 Inspector General  
 Res. Cert. No. A-3227292  
 Date: Jan. 6, 1948  
 Place: Pasig Rizal

*[Signature]*  
**ROGER MESCARA**  
 Colonel, Infantry  
 Adjutant General  
 Res. Cert. No. 973  
 Date: 3 Jan 1948  
 Place: Manila

*[Signature]*  
**LUIS PERRANDA**  
 Colonel, Infantry  
 Quartermaster General  
 Res. Cert. No. A-3222861  
 Date: Jan. 17, 1948  
 Place: Tanay, Rizal

*[Signature]*  
**JOSE SARA**  
 Colonel, Infantry  
 Provost Marshal General  
 Res. Cert. No. A-93657  
 Date: 21 Jan 1948  
 Place: Manila

*[Signature]*  
**ALBERTO MATA**  
 Colonel, Infantry  
 Division Commander  
 Res. Cert. No. A-3247665  
 Date: 1 March 1948  
 Place: Morong Rizal

*[Signature]*  
**TIMOSO RIZOBERNICO**  
 Major, Medical Corps  
 Chief Medical Officer  
 Res. Cert. No. A-106473  
 Date: 30 Jan 1948  
 Place: Manila  
 Address: HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Manila

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 26 day of June, 1948 at Manila.

This document consisting of two pages including this one refers to the clarification of the status of the Blue Fighters Combat Unit, under the command of Lt. Col. Pablo L. Jernacion, and has been signed on page 1, at the left margin, and on page 2 above the printed names of each affiant, and is sealed with my notarial seal.

*[Signature]*  
 NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires on  
 December 31, 1948

Doc. No. 109  
 Page No. 22  
 Book No. 1  
 Series of 1948

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

### APPENDIX

WE, MARKING AGUSTIN, Colonel, Overall Commander of the Marking's Guerrillas; LEON Z. CABALHIN, Colonel, Second in Command and Field Commander; ARMANDO DE LA ROSA, Colonel, Inspector General; ROGER MOSKAIKA, Colonel, Adjutant General; LUCIO FENARANDA, Colonel, Quartermaster General; JOSE MAPA, Colonel, Provost Marshal General; ALBERTO MATA, Colonel, Division Commander, TIBOTEO RICOHERNOSO, Major, Chief Medical Officer, all staff officers of the Marking's guerrillas, of legal age, with residences and postal addresses indicated below our names underneath, after being duly sworn in accordance to law, depose and say:

That we are the staff officers and the original organizers of the whole Marking's Guerrillas, and that we had directed individually and collectively, a very extensive resistance against the enemies during the Japanese occupation;

That the Marking's Guerrillas was composed of several combat units receiving direct orders from the Headquarters of the Marking's Guerrillas; said combat units are under the direct command of combat officers assigned to the task of harassing the enemy; and that the most notable among our combat commanders and their units were: Col. Leon Z. Cabalhin, CO of the Cabalhin's Combat; Col. Alberto Mata's Combat Unit; Jose Mapa's combat unit; Pablo Jornacion and his Blue Fighters Combat Unit; Col. Teofilo Salvador's combat unit, and many other lesser but equally great fighting outfits and trigger squads;

That during the liberation of the Philippines, when the Marking's Guerrillas joined the U. S. Sixth Army in its fight against the enemy, the different units, as per order from the U. S. Army Headquarters, were organized into one solid, compact and distinct unit- the 1st Yax Regiment, thus uniting for the first time into a solid combat regiment, the different commands of the Marking's Guerrillas; and its former distinct identities as separate combat units, with names of their own, thereafter became battalions, companies, platoons and squads, to conform to the U. S. standard table of organization;

That the Blue Fighters of Col. Pablo L. Jornacion, became Co. H, 2nd Bn., 1st Yax Regiment; and those who were not absorbed in Co. H, became members of different companies; and some others still decided to go with the different U. S. Army units, to fight side by side with the Americans;

That the 1st Yax Regiment was originally recognized on March 10, 1945, but latter its date of recognition was set back by PHILRYCGM to May 7, 1942;

That inasmuch as the Blue Fighters Combat Unit or Co. H, 2nd. Bn. of the 1st Yax Regiment, is a member of the recognized 1st Yax Regiment, it follows that its date of recognition is also the same as the mother unit - May 7, 1942.

(Page Two)

That this affidavit was executed to clarify the status of the Blue Fighters Combat Unit regarding its recognition.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands this 26 day of June, 1948 at Manila.

(Sgd.) MARKINE AGUSTIN  
Colonel, Infantry  
Overall Commander  
Res. Cert. No. A-971  
Date: January 3, 1948  
Place: Manila

(Sgd.) LEON Z. CABALHIN  
Colonel, Infantry  
Second in Command  
Res. Cert. No. A-3231970  
Date: 17 Feb '48  
Place: Pasig, Rizal

(Sgd.) ARMANDO DE LA ROSA  
Colonel, Infantry  
Inspector General  
Res. Cert. No. A-3227292  
Date: January 6, 1948  
Place: Pasig, Rizal

(Sgd.) ROGER MOSCAIRA  
Lt. Colonel, Infantry  
Adjutant General  
Res. Cert. No. A-973  
Date: 3 Jan. 1948  
Place: Manila

(Sgd.) LUCIO PENARANDA  
Colonel, Infantry  
Quartermaster General  
Res. Cert. No. A-3228661  
Date: Jan. 17, 1948  
Place: Tanay, Rizal

(Sgd.) JOSE MAPA  
Colonel, Infantry  
Provost Marshal General  
Res. Cert. No. A-93657  
Date: 21 Jan. 1948  
Place: Manila

(Sgd.) ALBERTO MATA  
Colonel, Infantry  
Division Commander  
Res. Cert. No. A-3247065  
Date: 1 March 1948  
Place: Morong, Rizal

(Sgd.) EDOARDO RICHERRUSO  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief Medical Officer  
Res. Cert. No. A-106473  
Date: 30 Jan. 1948  
Place: Manila  
Address: HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Manila

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NOTARY PUBLIC  
My commission expires on  
December 31, 1948

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

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

### A F F I R A V I T

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That the Marking's Guerrillas was composed of several combat units receiving direct orders from the Headquarters of the Marking's Guerrillas; said combat units are under the direct command of combat officers assigned to the task of harassing the enemy; and that the most notable among our combat commanders and their units were: Col. Leon Z. Cabalhin, CO of the Cabalhin's Combat; Col. Alberto Mata's Combat Unit; Jose Mapa's combat unit; Pablo Jornacion and his Blue Fighters Combat Unit; Col. Teofilo Salvador's combat unit, and many other lesser but equally great fighting outfits and trigger squads;

That during the liberation of the Philippines, when the Marking's Guerrillas joined the U. S. Sixth Army in its fight against the enemy, the different units, as per order from the U. S. Army Headquarters, were organized into one solid, compact and distinct unit- the 1st Yay Regiment, thus uniting for the first time into a solid combat regiment, the different commands of the Marking's Guerrillas; and its former distinct identities as separate combat units, with names of their own, thereafter became battalions, companies, platoons and squads, to conform to the U. S. standard table of organization;

That the Blue Fighters of Col. Pablo L. Jornacion, became Co. H, 2nd Bn., 1st Yay Regiment; and those who were not absorbed in Co. H, became members of different companies; and some others still decided to go with the different U. S. Army units, to fight side by side with the Americans;

That the 1st Yay Regiment was originally recognized on March 10, 1945, but latter its date of recognition was set back by PHILRYCOM to May 7, 1942;

That inasmuch as the Blue Fighters Combat Unit or Co. H, 2nd. Bn. of the 1st Yay Regiment, is a member of the recognized 1st Yay Regiment, it follows that its date of recognition is also the same as the mother unit - May 7, 1942.



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES )  
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That during the liberation of the Philippines, when the Marking's Guerrillas joined the U. S. Sixth Army in its fight against the enemy, the different units, as per order from the U. S. Army Headquarters, were organized into one solid, compact and distinct unit- the 1st Yag Regiment, thus uniting for the first time into a solid combat regiment, the different commands of the Marking's Guerrillas; and its former distinct identities as separate combat units, with names of their own, thereafter became battalions, companies, platoons and squads, to conform to the U. S. standard table of organization;

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NOTARY PUBLIC  
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STATEMENT

- Q. Do you promise to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in this investigation which we will conduct with respect to claims filed with Claims Service, PHILRYCOM?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What is your name and other personal circumstances?
- A. Marking Agustin, married, age 40, presently Technical Assistant to the President of the Philippines and Filipino citizen.
- Q. We have here documents known as "Liberty Bonds" which were supposedly issued by you. (Liberty Bond in file of Claim of Anatalia Agdan Cleto PRO G-4-131,216 was shown.) Will you please identify this signature?
- A. That is my signature.
- Q. When were these liberty bonds issued?
- A. I guess it was in 1943 yet.
- Q. Now, with respect to the dates, do you mean...
- A. They got different dates.
- Q. You mean the bonds were dated at the time of issuance?
- A. Yes, at the time of issuance.
- Q. Can you tell us the number of liberty bonds you issued?
- A. That, I do not know. You know some of the bonds were captured by the Japanese.
- Q. How much, more or less, including those captured by the Japanese?
- A. About three million.
- Q. In the issuance of the bonds, did you usually place the name of the buyer?
- A. No.
- Q. And who placed the name of the buyer?
- A. The guerrillas who were in charge, the officers, the regimental commanders.
- Q. Any lower echelon?
- A. I guess no. Most of the people who got that from me, got it from a captain or a colonel.
- Q. You mean to say the ones who issued would depend on the rank and not in their status in the organization?
- A. No. They were commanding officers or at least a supply officer.
- Q. Have you authorized other officers of other units other than your outfit?
- A. No. Liberty bonds must come from the headquarters only. They bore my signature and thumb print. They can forge my signature but they cannot forge my thumb print. It is registered with the War Department.
- Q. Specifically, was there a person in your headquarters who took charge of the issuance of the liberty bonds after they were signed?
- A. No. I issued them myself with my wife.
- Q. And you yourself issued it to the unit commanders in the lower echelons?
- A. Yes.

- Q. How about in the mountains, have you not been with other outfits?  
A. We have been.
- Q. Can you name them?  
A. The Hunters ROTC, that was the only one. That was also Marking's and Colonel David's Fil-Americans the 3rd Army Corps.
- Q. How about Shih I. Sheng?  
A. He was in Manila headquarters. He belonged to the Marking's guerrillas there.
- Q. Did you authorize him?  
A. No, he got the bonds from us. I gave it to him to be exchanged with money in Manila.
- Q. Approximately, how much was given by you to be sold outside?  
A. I don't know.
- Q. How about these war notes (Annex B, Claim of Ernesto Canlas, G-4-131,211).  
A. That is ours. That was issued before but after it was captured by the Japanese we stopped it. That had also my thumb print and signature.
- Q. When did you stop issuing this?  
A. The latter part of 1943. You try to question that if it is in 1945.
- Q. How much was issued?  
A. Very few only. There is P50,000 in that.
- Q. They captured the printing press?  
A. Yes.
- Q. What was your purpose in not placing the names of the buyers?  
A. The purpose was to safeguard the buyers. Plenty of my supporters were killed because of that.
- Q. When the liberty bonds were typed, how many copies did you make?  
A. I guess only three copies at a time.
- Q. Now, a carbon copy would mean a thousand pesos?  
A. Yes, whatever it states there.
- Q. There is no original.. I mean, if you got three copies of that, you have three thousand?  
A. Yes.
- Q. Another words, there was only one copy for each bond.  
A. Yes.
- Q. With respect to seals, did you usually place seals in your correspondence, liberty bonds and war notes?  
A. Yes, we did. This "More Victories Ahead," that means Marking V. Agustin.
- Q. How many kinds of seal did you use?  
A. We had many. Sometimes when we retreated, we lost it and we got another one again.
- Q. Where did you get it?  
A. Our intelligence got it in Manila.
- Q. Have you ordered it from Sheng?  
A. I had ordered it from him.

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A. I had ordered it from him.

- Q. Do you know a certain Mr. Chua connected with Sheng?  
A. Yes. He is now Secretary to the Kuomintang Party.
- Q. How about the lower echelons, did they use seals?  
A. Yes. All my organizations used seals but they had the round seals.
- Q. What was the name of your headquarters unit, the "Yay Regiment?"  
A. Marking's General Headquarters. The Yay Regiment was organized only during the fighting at Ipo Dam. There was no Yay Regiment during the Japanese occupation.
- Q. All the administrative work was done only by the general headquarters?  
A. Yes.
- Q. In the General Headquarters, whom did you designate as commanding officers?  
A. The combat officers, all the fighting units, those with arms and travelling in the mountains so that when they are in different towns, they can commandeer.
- Q. Did you issue them orders to commandeer?  
A. Yes.
- Q. Can you name them?  
A. Colonel Cabalin, Colonel Salvador, Colonel Mapa, Colonel Mats, Major Mosquera, and Lucio Panaranda.
- Q. How about the lower echelons?  
A. The company commanders were authorized also. They had their supply officer. The same in the battalion. The company commanders who can get supplies will send it to the mountains.
- Q. What about the MID units, did they commandeer also?  
A. Sure they commandeered items like supplies in Manila and sent it to us in the mountains.
- Q. In the General Headquarters, did you keep records of commandeering?  
A. We always had a copy of commandeering but when we retreated, we have to burn the whole thing. Sometimes the Japs caught us unaware. That is why we have difficulty in fighting for our recognition now because we have no records.
- Q. When was David affiliated to you?  
A. About the month of May 1944.
- Q. Was Colonel David's unit under your command too?  
A. Since 1944. You've got to watch the 3rd Army Corps. There are lots of rackets there. They even issued receipts when the Americans were here. You've got to consult me first.
- Q. Do we understand also that you furnished Colonel David bonds like this?  
A. Very few.
- Q. What about the receipts he has signed?  
A. I will not answer for that. I want to see them first. There were also receipts issued by Colonel Straughn, blank receipts. You will see it was typewritten with oh so many dollars, signed by Straughn and issued to the men. You must watch out for those receipts also.
- Q. You mean he issued them in blank and gave them to the men so anybody can type his name?  
A. Yes.

- Q. How do you explain the fact that Colonel David was applying for extension to 1942?
- A. That I don't know. I found Straughn in the mountains in July 1942 after we retreated from our raid of the Lumbang Concentration Camp. He was not organizing a guerrilla unit yet.
- Q. How about you, have you issued receipts personally other than these liberty bonds?
- A. Yes.
- Q. You issued them for what?
- A. For supplies, like typewriters for example.
- Q. How many receipts have you issued?
- A. I don't know but very few in 1942.
- Q. How about in 1943?
- A. Very few.
- Q. In 1944, you have not issued receipts?
- A. I could not remember. Commandeering firearms, yes.
- Q. In 1945?
- A. No. We got cash. We got Japanese notes made in Australia.
- Q. Coming back to the seal, did you always use this with "More Victories Ahead?"
- A. Yes.
- Q. All the liberty bonds that you issued have your thumbprints.
- A. Yes, all in red ink.
- Q. Why?
- A. That is blood.
- Q. Were these liberty bonds always in 1,000?
- A. No. There were different denominations.
- Q. How many typewriters did you use in making these bonds?
- A. We used more than one typewriter.
- Q. In the mountains when you were with Sheng, how many typewriters did you use?
- A. Three. These belonged to the General Headquarters.
- Q. In Canumay mountains, were you with Sheng?
- A. Yes. He went there. Sheng reported to me in Manungit.
- Q. You were almost ambushed by the Japanese in that place. How about the typewriters there?
- A. We had all our typewriters. I will warn you. Look out for that Sheng. He is a crook. He is an opportunist. He's terrible.
- Q. You were affiliated with Colonel David in 1944. From that time on, he was under you. Was he receiving direct orders from you?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Were you authorized by Straughn to issue these bonds?
- A. Yes. Not only Colonel Straughn. I wish I could find the letter from Captain Lacroed and Captain Goodwin.
- Q. Do you have any records or anything in the form of letters that we might be able to use?
- A. I guess we can still give you some, in my home, if I have them. I still have copies of receipts. I warn you about the 3rd Army Corps. The 1st Army Corps is all right but I still have to be consulted. We got crooks in our own ranks.

- Q. How do you explain the fact that Colonel David was applying for extension to 1942?
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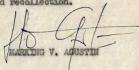


- Q. How?
- A. They issued receipts left and right. They are all commanders. There were many colonels, they got supplies for their families. They spread receipts like hot cakes, for their own good, for their own support. We never received supplies that they got.
- Q. Do you know Major Arrieta?
- A. I know Arrieta.
- Q. Do you have anything to say about him?
- A. Well, I cannot say much about Arrieta. He is in Nanhaya.
- Q. We are getting many claims from him now.
- A. I want to check that also.
- Q. In your operations in Ipo Dam, were you supplied by the U. S. Army with all your needs?
- A. Yes, I got everything.
- Q. How about in the lower echelon?
- A. ~~No supplies.~~ *They also receive supplies*
- Q. ~~How did they support themselves?~~
- A. ~~They got supplies from the town in 1945.~~
- Q. What about the Bayside Regiment?
- A. Oh, that God damn Bayside.
- Q. Were they authorized to commandeer in 1945?
- A. They were attached right away to the Cavalry when the Americans arrived. They were no longer authorized after their contact with the American troops.
- Q. Have you seen Colonel Francisco C. Francisco?
- A. Oh, he was better than myself. He had a car, it was a civilian car he commandeered. The Bayside Regiment also had liberty bonds in 1944.
- Q. The American liberating forces fought in Ipo Dam from what date?
- A. We were still in Cardona in March 9. The Americans were there already.
- Q. So in March <sup>9th</sup> there was no more commandeering?
- A. You see, the movements of troops were like this. The troops in the battle front were given supplies. There was no more rear echelons. Those in the rear were with the headquarters and we had our own supplies by trucks.
- Q. Were you carried in the strength report for rations?
- A. Yes.
- Q. There shouldn't be much palay than commandeered then?
- A. Oh.. every time the 3rd Army Corps came here, they give me a headache.
- Q. I had a claim today for carabao, 41 years old.
- A. Now you must look out for claims for carabao from Tanay people. This Ramon Victorio, he came to me and asked me to sign papers that I got so much cows from him. The cows in that place were in Canaway. The Japanese also commandeered. From April 18 to June 15 8,000 Japanese surrounded me. How many cows did they eat there? I didn't sign any receipts for Victorio for any cows.

- Q. Were all of your units in Ipo Dam?  
 A. No, but they were taken care of by the U. S. Army. When I left them, they had rations.
- Q. How about clothing?  
 A. The same. Everything - complete with helmets.
- Q. (Mr. Kyle) Colonel, I would like to ask you a few questions. Was your organization ever under the command of Colonel Straughn?  
 A. No but we were advised by Colonel Straughn.
- Q. What was the FAIT that time?  
 A. That was Marking's Fil-American Irregular Troops.
- Q. Was Colonel Straughn the Commanding Officer of the Marking's Fil-American Irregular Troops?  
 A. ~~Yes.~~ *No*
- Q. When was it called Marking's Fil-American Troops?  
 A. When David came to me. That was in May 1944, after the death of Colonel Straughn. David's forces merged with us. Previous to that David was under Straughn.
- Q. Was all of the FAIT merged under you?  
 A. No.
- Q. David's was one of the organizations of Straughn. This is the only one that merged with you. What about the rest of them?  
 A. You watch out for this Banting's Fil-American Irregular Troops. That was another kind of Fil-American. They were under Straughn and they did not merge with us.
- Q. Do you know of an Edmund P. Ellsworth?  
 A. I have heard of Ellsworth but I have not seen him until now.
- Q. What was the capacity of General Lim with Straughn. Have you any idea?  
 A. I do not know.
- Q. In the latter part of 1944, you issued Liberty Bonds?  
 A. Yes.
- Q. Before that, you authorized your unit commanders to commandeer?  
 A. Yes.
- Q. After the issuance of liberty bonds, no more receipts were issued?  
 A. There were few receipts issued. The bonds were brought to Manila in exchange for cash.
- Q. Were your receipts issued blank or were they filled in?  
 A. No, they were blank. *the blanks for the name of being in*
- Q. We are getting many receipts on onion skin paper now. Did you use that?  
 A. No.
- Q. You mean to say you never used onion skin?  
 A. We used but very few.
- Q. What about the other units, did they not use onion skin?  
 A. I don't know.
- Q. How about coupon bonds?  
 A. They used that in most of the receipts. Most of the receipts were handwritten. You see, they cannot be bringing the typewriters to town.

- Q. The Hunters ROTC had printed receipts. Do you have any knowledge of that?
- A. No.
- Q. Do you have anything else to say?
- A. Those liberty bonds, I still warn you because there were plenty issued in February or January 1945 which were not bought.
- Q. You mean those dated from January 1945 up?
- A. Yes. That is questionable already. If there is no date, ignore it. The date must be in the same typewriter.
- Q. But suppose you issued a carbon copy, would the date be the same?
- A. The date should be uniform. If it is a carbon copy, the date must also be in carbon.

I certify that my answers to the foregoing questions are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

  
MARKING V. AGUSTINI

I certify that the foregoing statement was made by the party signing the same voluntarily before me this 19th day of December 1947.

  
CLAIMS INVESTIGATOR

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES }  
CITY OF MANILA }  
X - - - - - X

ss.

A F F I D A V I T

I, MARRING AGUSTIN, American Citizen, of legal age, married, with postal address at Malacanang Palace, Manila, formerly Col., Inf., RA, O-47734, after first being duly sworn to according to law, freely and voluntarily depose and state:

1. That, I was the Over-all Commander of the Marking's Guerrillas;

2. That, as Over-all Commander of the Marking's Guerrillas, I had personal knowledge of some of the activities of SALVADOR'S COMBAT First Army Corps and of the 1st YAY REGIMENT, all of the MPAT;

3. That, I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Juana Piepongee, married to Mr. Pedro Ortanez, Filipino, and resident of Baras, Rizal; and, I knew her very well during the period of the Japanese occupation because she gave valuable assistance to the resistance movement by according to our demands to give supplies for the use of the guerrillas, more specifically to the Salvador's Combat First Army Corps, and to the 1st YAY REGIMENT;

4. That, I had stayed in the mountains near Baras, Rizal, quite a long time, and I had personal interviews with Mrs. Juana Piepongee, and I had personally learned that she gave four (4) heads of cows and four (4) heads of carabao to the SALVADOR'S COMBAT first Army Corps, on different dates;

5. That, I also knew that she gave, on different dates, 1943, 1944, and 1945, a total of 140 cavanes of cleaned rice to the 1st YAY REGIMENT thru Major Lucio Penaranda who was then Regimental Supply Officer of the 1st YAY REGIMENT;

6. That, I certify, therefore, that her claim in the amount of \$4,500 for the said supplies, is just and reasonable, and that the supplies were duly used by the guerrillas duly recognized, in fighting for the common cause.

FURTHER AFFIANT SAYETH NONE.

*Marring Agustín*  
MARRING AGUSTIN

SWORN to and subscribed before me this 12<sup>th</sup> day of March, 1948, at the City of Manila, Philippines. Affiant exhibited to me his Residence Certificate No. 291 issued 3 Jan, 1948, at the City of Manila.

JUAN NUERO GARCIA  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
UNTIL DECEMBER 31-1948

Doc. No. 418  
age No. 85 Bk. No. 14 S. of 1948.



STATEMENT

I, Marking Agustin, married, 40 years of age, Filipino citizen, presently Technical Assistant to the President of the Philippines, with postal address at Malacanan Palace, Manila, hereby make the following statement voluntarily;

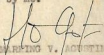
That I am the overall commander of the guerrilla outfit known as the Marking's Fil-American Troops, and sometimes known as the Marking's Fil-American Irregular Troops;

That in 1943 I began issuing (liberty bonds) in different denominations and were typed in triplicate; that said liberty bonds were issued from the aforementioned year up to the coming of the American liberating forces and bear my signatures, my thumbmarks and the signatures and thumbmarks of Colonel Yay Panlilio, and bear also the seal of my outfit which has the figure of an eagle above the "V" sign, which "V" has the words "Marking's Guerrillas" and above the eagle appears the word "Luzon" and underneath it a star; underneath the eagle just above the "V" sign is a star and underneath the "V" sign are the words "More Victories Ahead" which mean Marking V. Agustin, and under these words appear the words GENERAL HEADQUARTER;

That said liberty bonds were issued without the name of the person or persons to whom issued or sold, the reason being to prevent the enemy from discovering the supporters of my guerrilla outfit;

That almost all the Commanding Officers and Supply Officers were furnished liberty bonds to be issued or sold to the people, military as well as civilians; that no other person was authorized to sign these liberty bonds except myself and Colonel Yay Panlilio; that in making these liberty bonds different typewriters were used; that after the issuance of the liberty bonds, there were very few receipts issued as these liberty bonds were sold to accumulate money for the purpose of purchasing supplies from the civilians;

That those issued from January 1945 up are questionable and should be ignored and not paid; that where the date of the bond is made on a typewriter different from that used in typing the main body of the bond, the date is not genuine and, therefore, such liberty bond issued by me should not be paid since the money for that bond had not been received by me.

  
MARKING V. AGUSTIN

I certify that the foregoing statement was made by the party signing the same voluntarily before this 19th day of December 1947 at Malacanan Palace,  
Manila.

  
SABINO J. AQUINO  
Claims Investigator

STATEMENT

I, Marking Agustin, married, 40 years of age, Filipino citizen, presently Technical Assistant to the President of the Philippines, with postal address at Malacanan Palace, Manila, hereby make the following statement voluntarily;

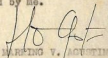
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MARKING V. AGUSTIN

I certify that the foregoing statement was made by the party signing the same voluntarily before this 19th day of December 1947 at Malacanan Palace,  
Manila.

  
SABINO J. AGUIRRE  
Claims Investigator

TESTIMONY OF CAPTAIN FILEMON S. LAGMAN, AGS, AREA ADJUTANT, 4TH MILITARY AREA, AFP, MINDANAO AND SULU, AS TAKEN BY MR. RICHARD KYLE, CREW, CHECKING SECTION, HEADQUARTERS, CLAIMS SERVICE, PHILCOM, ON 30 AUGUST 1948, FROM 0830 TO 1015 HOURS.

Q. Will you state your name please?

A. Filemon S. Lagman.

Q. Your present occupation?

A. Area Adjutant, 4th Military Area, AFP, Mindanao and Sulu.

Q. Your title and occupation during the Guerrilla resistance movement?

A. Adjutant General and AGOS, G-1, 10th Military District, Mindanao Island.

Q. As Adjutant General of the 10th Military District, were you familiar with emissaries sent to contact Colonel Wendell Fertig for aid, recognition, arms and other matters?

A. Yes, I am.

Q. Did any emissary from Marking's Guerrillas contact your organization?

A. Yes.

Q. About what date was that?

A. On or about September 19, 1944.

Q. Can you tell me the incident as it took place?

A. Lt. Colonel Arevalo and Major Antonio arrived as emissaries from Marking's guerrillas, when we were at upper Agusan, Mindanao, for the purpose of submitting reports to Fertig and asking aid from Fertig. According to the best of my knowledge, these officers were given a token of supplies to be brought by them to Marking and an approximate amount of ₱5,000.00 in old Philippine currency and Japanese currency, of which amount I cannot exactly remember. These two officers left our Headquarters in October of 1944, and were overtaken by the American landing in Leyte when they were in Bohol. I knew this because the late Major Ingeniero then Commanding Officer of the Bohol Area Command advised us by October 1944 about the presence of these two officers. I would like to add further that in my interview with these two officers upon their arrival in our Headquarters, that I was surprised that they had very little knowledge of their own organization, since Major Antonio who alleges himself to be the G-2 of Marking could not even tell me who their G-1 was and who their Adjutant General was.

Q. Can you tell me the age of those officers?

A. Lt. Colonel Arevalo was about 33 years of age and Major Antonio was about 24 years old.

Q. What was Fertig's reaction to these emissaries?

A. Fertig gave very little credit to the information given by these two officers pertaining to the organization and operation of their guerrilla units.

- Q. Was this the first time that Marking's organization was supplied with any money or was there any supply given to that organization prior to this shipment to the Marking's guerrilla?
- A. That was the first time.
- Q. Were there any subsequent shipments to this date and were there any donations or shipments of money to Marking's at a date subsequent to this?
- A. That was the first time and the last time, I believe.
- Q. So they probably returned to North Luzon after the American landing?
- A. They were flown by a plane and I remember in a Catalina plane from Bohol to Leyte, about the middle of October.
- Q. About the P308 organization, were any emissaries sent to Fertig for supplies and or recognition?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Who were these individuals?
- A. Lt. Colonel Primitivo San Agustin, Captain Ocampo and Captain Rama.
- Q. Did Fertig give them supplies and official recognition?
- A. No recognition was given them inasmuch as Fertig never interfered with the organization of Luzon guerrillas except in an advisory capacity only.
- Q. Did they ask for official recognition from Fertig and was that the purpose of their mission?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What date did they arrive in the CP of Colonel Fertig?
- A. San Agustin with Cpts. Rama and Ocampo arrived in Liangan, Lanao, in August 1943. The headquarters of Colonel Fertig then was in Lanao.
- Q. What date did they leave?
- A. They left two days after they arrived.
- Q. Were they given any Japanese War Notes and or Philippine currency, and if so, what amount?
- A. At that time, we have not yet received from Surigao any Japanese currency and to the best of my memory, San Agustin was given a carbine and other propaganda materials for their outfit in Luzon. I do not remember any money. However, in December 1943, Lt. Col. San Agustin returned to our headquarters which was then in Esperanza, Agusan. During this trip, he overtook in our headquarters, Lt. Colonel Charles Smith, who had just arrived from Australia by submarine. San Agustin spent his Christmas with us and on his return he was given Japanese currency notes and Philippine old money the amount of which I cannot exactly remember.
- Q. Do you know whether the amount was more than \$100,000.00?



- Q. I believe that the Japanese currency was less than ₱100,000.00 and the Philippine currency was not more than ₱10,000.00.
- Q. What date did San Agustin leave your Headquarters?
- A. San Agustin left on or about the end of 1943 before New Year.
- Q. After this visit, were any shipments made to the PQOG organization from Fertig's organization?
- A. None.
- Q. Or do you know anything about their receiving any money from submarines?
- A. I have no idea but I do not believe they did ever receive any shipment from Australia.
- Q. Taking up Adevosco's Hunter's ROTC Guerrillas, was anyone sent from that organization to contact Fertig?
- A. There was no one that I can remember.
- Q. From ECLGA's Ramsey's guerrillas, did any emissary arrive there for the purpose of recognition, supplies, or money?
- A. Yes. Some of them are Lt. Loreto Meri, now assigned as Captain in the OIAG, HEDP, Major Desiderio Pumarada and a certain Lt. Llanosa.
- Q. What date did they arrive at your Headquarters?
- A. These officers were not in one party and they arrived in the Headquarters individually.
- Q. When was the first arrival and when was the first departure if you remember?
- A. Capt. Meri arrived on or about February 1944, at Tehacogon, Agusan. Llanosa and Pumarada arrived on or about the first week of March 1944.
- Q. How much money did you say the entire ECLGA was given by Fertig's Command approximately?
- A. Captain Meri was given approximately an amount of ₱5,000.00 in Philippine currency and an undetermined amount of Japanese currency. Lt. Llanosa was given about ₱5,000.00 Philippine Currency and Japanese currency which amount I cannot remember to date. Major Pumarada after staying with us until May of 1944 decided not to return anymore to Luzon inasmuch as the Japanese were after him and asked permission of Fertig to take him in his command. Actually, Pumarada never returned to Luzon until May 1945 after he had served with the 10th Military District.
- Q. Was he carried on the roster until then?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What date did the first emissary return to Luzon? Did he carry money with him?
- A. Both Meri and Llanosa left our Headquarters in the latter part of April 1944.
- Q. Did they give you any idea of the strength of their organization at that time?

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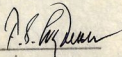
- A. Yes, they did although I could not exactly remember their actual strength. At present, however, on the basis of my daily contact with them, I suppose they did not have more than 20,000 men.
- Q. Did you hear of the break between Anderson and Ramsey at that time from those people?
- A. Yes, and as a matter of fact his emissaries from the different units of Luzon were also quarrelling even while they were still in our headquarters.
- Q. Had Anderson split with Ramsey at the date this first emissary had arrived at your headquarters? Were you aware of the date of the split of these guerrillas?
- A. I believe it was after the return of those officers although there is every reason to believe that this split existed even prior to the arrival of their emissaries in Mindanao.
- Q. Did Anderson send any emissaries down to Fertig?
- A. There were two groups of emissaries sent to our Headquarters in the persons of Lt. Jose Belo and the other group headed by a certain American named Pettits.
- Q. What date did they arrive? When did they return?
- A. Belo arrived on or about the late part of January 1944 while Pettits arrived in March 1944. Belo returned in the latter part of March 1944 and the American officer returned in May of 1944.
- Q. Did Fertig give them any form of recognition and any supply of money?
- A. No recognition was given inasmuch as Fertig had not been interested in absorbing any other guerrilla outfits operating outside the Island of Mindanao. I wish to make it a point that Fertig extended every facility to any emissary reaching our headquarters coming from the different guerrilla organizations. Token of supplies in the form of arms, ammunitions, medicines, cigarettes and propaganda materials were always made available to these emissaries. Later on, I was told that when these American supplies were received in Luzon, it was propagated thereof that those supplies were received by them direct from the submarines in Luzon waters. In other words, the supplies came from Fertig and the story was that it came by submarine in the waters of Luzon.
- Q. Will you make a statement that no submarine ever landed in Luzon and gave any supplies to Anderson?
- A. I cannot commit myself to that. But in Mindoro, according to the AIB personnel, supplies were being received through the submarines.
- Q. How much Japanese currency was given to Anderson's emissaries?
- A. I suppose it was more than ¥100,000.00. This money was contained in tin containers each of which contained ¥50,000.00 new bills of Japanese currency.
- Q. Was that the first and only time they were given money?
- A. I remember it was only during the trips of Belo and Pettits.
- Q. How much Philippine currency were they given?
- A. They were given not more than ¥10,000.00.

- Q. Where was Fertig's source of supply of Philippine currency, that he was able to give some amounts of Philippine currency to these emissaries?
- A. From the SWPA coming from the so-called "Intelligence Funds".
- Q. Do you know of any individuals who ever donated Philippine currency to Fertig's command?
- A. I do not know or do not remember any donations of funds or currency from individuals or civilian donors. Although in the lower units, because Fertig's command is made up of several divisions, each division having its own G-2 and in some cases outside of their headquarters there were private entities who donated Philippine currency for intelligence funds purposes.
- Q. What about the Lawton Notes that were circulated throughout Mindanao did Fertig make a promise that they were to be redeemed?
- A. No. We burned those notes and we declared its circulation as unlawful.
- Q. What was the date of that declaration, do you remember?
- A. Yes, I think the first quarter of 1943. We were then in the province of Misamis Occidental and the Provincial Treasurer was present, Major Juan Molasco who previous to his appointment into the Army was the Provincial Fiscal of Misamis Occidental and Sam Wilson, an American was also present. All the money on hand were burned but some of it was not because certain individuals still possess them. We burned bills which we recollect from individuals but the notes in the hands of the individuals citizens were not burned.
- Q. How were these Lawton Notes circulated and where did they come from?
- A. Just immediately before the surrender in the Province of Lanao, Commissioner Gingsa, Commissioner for Mindanao and Sulu who was then in Lanao, ordered the burying of these Lawton Notes so that the Japanese could not be able to get hold of those notes. The Koreans however, dug the place where these were buried and shortly after the surrender, they unearthed these notes, and began to have these circulated. I remember that these notes were being sold at ₱8.00 Philippine currency and the value of each was in a ₱50.00 denomination bill.
- Q. When they were buried, were the serial numbers of those denominations listed and telegraphed to Australia or to Washington?
- A. The serial numbers of those money that we were using in Mindanao were all reported to Washington. I do not know whether they refer to the Lawton Notes. I do not have anything in my possession but if the records of the 10th MD are still intact, I remember we had our records of them which probably are being kept now in the RPD.
- Q. Where did they come from?
- A. These notes which were all new notes probably came from Corregidor. I do not know if those notes were not from Corregidor and I do not know where they came from.
- Q. Did you ever hear of Ignacio Cruz?
- A. Yes, I know him. He was the procuring officer and a Lieutenant who procured many cattle.

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- Q. How about his post-war integrity?
- A. Cruz' character is beyond reproach. Cruz had been very honest and as a matter of fact Fertig personally was the one who assigned him as Division Quartermaster.
- Q. Are you aware of what the 10th Military District commandeered from the Fortich family ranch, whether there were any cattle commandeered?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Have you any idea of any accounting of those cattle commandeered? Did you keep any records of cattle procurement? Do you know where we can verify the amount of cattle from the Fortich family ranch?
- A. I know that every procurement or commandeering was and have always been supported by receipts. And these receipts are supposed to be filed in our records in the AFP. I have no knowledge of the total amount of the cattle taken from the Fortich family, nor do I know the exact amount.
- Q. Do you remember the commandeering of three Arabian horses from the ranch of the late Carlos Fortich? Do you remember the incident of the taking of these three horses?
- A. I have heard of the commandeering of the three horses of Carlos Fortich. In fact Fortich offered his cattle and horses to the guerrillas. As to how much was agreed upon for each horse-I do not know.
- Q. It says in one of the receipts that those horses were valued at  $\$2,000.00$  each. Do you believe that is possible?
- A. I do not think it would cost that much nor do we ever pay so much as  $\$2,000.00$  for each horse.
- Q. Have you anything more to say?
- A. That is all I have to say.



FILEMON S. LAGMAN  
Captain, Infantry  
Area Adjutant, 4th Military Area  
AFP, Mindanao and Sulu

Dated: 3 Sept 1948

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority AND 333073

1000 Cordelaria  
Sampaloc, Manila  
October 27, 1947

The Commanding General, PHILRYCOM  
APO 707 (Thru Channels)

S I R :

I am submitting herewith for favorable consideration a list of subscribers to the "Liberty Bonds" and holders of certificates of loans or indebtedness issued during the period of operations of the Marking's Fil-American Guerrillas through the Spider Regiment and Quartermaster Corps, 2nd Army Corps, Marking's Fil-American Troops.

The attached list consists of names of persons who possess such bonds or certificates and who have so far made the necessary contact with the undersigned to make of record their holdings. The dates on which these certificates or bonds were issued are indicated below the name of the holder.


While this is not a complete list, it has been based from every available information that has so far been secured from their holders. This incompleteness has been due to the fact that the owners refused to reveal their identities when they acquired these bonds or certificates in view of the attendant risks to the owners thereof and these have not so far reported to make of record their holdings.

As soon as proofs of ownership of the other notes or bonds are submitted, they will be verified as to authenticity and if necessary certificates of bona fide issuance will be made to accompany subsequent lists that may be forwarded.

It is informed that the undersigned holds a commission as Colonel in the Marking's Fil-American Troops with full authority to secure supplies and equipment for the Marking's Fil-American troops and issue certificates evidencing receipt of such supplies or equipment.

It is requested in this connection that all receipts only signed by the undersigned be referred to me for supporting affidavit in order that authenticity may be established when presented to that office.

Very respectfully,

  
RUFINO J. CARDERO  
alias (Rodolfo Castro)  
Former C. C., Spider Regt & QMC  
2nd Army Corps, MFAF

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO LIBRARY BONDS AND  
 LIST OF CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS ISSUED  
 BY THE SPIDER REST & QMG (MPAT)

<u>VICENTE W. VILLARDEVA</u>	64 Balaguer, Sampaloc, Manila	
May 27, 1944		Fl,500.00
June 21 "		200.00
June 24 "		2,000.00
July 22 "		3,000.00
Aug 10 "		1,500.00
Aug 17 "		1,000.00
Aug 23 "		4,000.00
Aug 30 "		4,000.00
Sept 5 "		3,000.00
Jan 30 1945		1,500.00
March 5 "	(Phil. Cur'cy)	100.00
March 8 "	" "	50.00
<u>ARCADIO MANGALIMAN</u>	1211 Remedios, Malate, Manila	
Aug 1 1944		10,000.00
Dec 10 "		25,000.00
Jan 1 1945		10,000.00
<u>FEDERICO MANGALIMAN</u>	1309 Remedios, Malate, Manila	
Nov 1 1944		1,000.00
<u>MARUCEL MANGALIMAN</u>	1211 Remedios, Malate, Manila	
Nov 1 1944		1,000.00
<u>IRINEO VILLALUZ</u>	1211 Remedios, Malate, Manila	
Dec 10, 1944		5,000.00
Nov 1 "		1,000.00
<u>GLORIA CLETO</u>	1213 Remedios, Malate, Manila	
Feb 1 1945		1,000.00
<u>ALFONSO CLETO</u>	1213 Remedios, Malate, Manila	
Feb 1 1945		1,000.00
<u>ANFALIA CLETO</u>	1213 Remedios, Malate, Manila	
Nov 8 1944		1,000.00
Nov 8 1944		1,000.00
<u>ERNESTO CLETO</u>	1213 Remedios, Malate, Manila	
Dec 1 1944		1,000.00
<u>CONSPANCIO CLETO</u>	1213 Remedios, Malate	
Dec 1 1944		1,000.00
<u>MARIA ANGELIN</u>	1209 Remedios, Malate	
Dec 20 1944		1,000.00
<u>ZOILLO PEREZ</u>	1209 Remedios, Malate	
Dec 19 1944		1,000.00
<u>EMILIANO PEREZ</u>	1209 Remedios, Malate	
Dec 10 1944		1,000.00
<u>LEONARDO FAUBRING</u>	1209 Remedios, Malate	
Nov 8 1944		5,000.00
Nov 30 1944		5,000.00
Dec 10 1944		5,000.00
Jan 12 1945		5,000.00
<u>BOH SING KAH</u>	1211 Remedios, Malate	
Jan 15 1945		1,000.00
<u>ONG HA</u>	1211 Remedios, Malate	
		1,000.00

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Authority E.O. 13526





<u>SO LUNG KAH</u>	1211 Remedios	
Jan 15, 1945		71,000.00
<u>ONG HA</u>	1211 Remedios, Malate	
Oct 26 1944		5,000.00
Jan 1 1945		5,000.00
<u>POLICARPIA S. REYES</u>		
Dec 1 1944		1,000.00
<u>CARLOS REYES</u>		
Nov 28 1944		5,000.00
<u>SERAFIN REYES</u>		
Dec 1, 1944		1,000.00
<u>RICARDO REYES</u>		
Dec 1, 1944		1,000.00
<u>SIMEONA PROCRGIO</u>		
Dec 11 1944		1,000.00
<u>DOMINADOR CRUZ</u>		
Dec 8 1944		5,000.00
<u>SALUD BALAGTAS</u>		
Feb 1, 1945		20,000.00
<u>BARBARA DE CASTRO</u>	64 Balaguer, Sempaloc	
Nov 28 1944		5,000.00
Dec 2 1944		14,000.00
<u>NICOLAS VILLANUEVA</u>	64 Balaguer, Sempaloc	
Nov 9 1944		1,000.00
Nov 28 1944		1,000.00
Feb 1 1945		5,000.00
<u>INES VILLANUEVA</u>	64 Balaguer, Sempaloc	
Nov 9 1944		3,000.00
28 "		1,000.00
Dec 1 "		11,000.00
Jan 23 1945		6,000.00
Feb 26 " (Phil. C'ncy.)		80.00
<u>JULIO VILLANUEVA</u>	64 Balaguer, Sempaloc	
Nov 28 1944		1,000.00
Jan 22 1945		1,000.00
<u>PACIENCIA VILLANUEVA</u>	182 Elias, Sempaloc	
Nov 28 1944		2000.00
<u>RICARDO AQUINO</u>	182 Elias St., Sempaloc	
Nov 1 1944		5,000.00
Nov 12 "		5,000.00
<u>POPECIARA AQUINO</u>	165 Karapatan, Sta. Cruz	
Nov 6 1944		2,000.00
Jan 22 1945		1,000.00
<u>SAN FIF</u>	47 Mabini, Caloccan	
Jan 1 1945		5,000.00

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EMILIANA BUENAV ENIURA

Oct 1, 1944	5,000.00
Oct 10 1944	15,000.00
Oct 22 1944	10,000.00
Oct 28 1944	15,000.00

DIONISIA HABACON

Oct 11 1944	20,000.00
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MAXIMO EVANGELISTA 932 Kansas, Malate

Jan 1 1945	5,000.00
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JOSE ANGELES 644 Norzagaray, Quiapo

April 1 1944	500.00
Sept 15 "	10,000.00

FRIBERICO ANGELES 644 Norzagaray, Quiapo

Sept 15 1944	5,000.00
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LUCINA ANGELES 644 Norzagaray, Quiapo

Oct 1 1944	1,000.00
Oct 15 1944	1,000.00
Nov 26 1944	1,000.00

JULITA SAYNO Y ANGELES

Dec 11 1944	5,000.00
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MARIANO RIVERA Terese, Sta. Mesa

Dec 10, 1944	10,000.00
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JOS SERVER 902 Cordeleria, Sampaloc, Manila

Jan 10 1943	100.00
Feb 4 1943	50.00
March 19 43	50.00
May 10 43	100.00
June 4 43	100.00
Aug 5 43	100.00
Oct 19 43	50.00
May 8 44	300.00

M.S.C. FIA (Chinese)

Jan 17 1944	1,000.00
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P. V. R.

Jan 17 1944	50.00
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P. KO

Jan 17 1944	100.00
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P. KO

April 15 1944	50.00
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E. CANDIDO

April 15 1944	80.00
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LIN DY

April 17 1944	100.00
May 27 1944	350.00

IRINEO SIGUFIARREZ

July 25 1944	200.00
Sept 5 1944	200.00

MERCEDES VELAZO DE GONZALES 1343 F. Huertas

Jan 21 1945	10,000.00
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- 4 - List of Subscribers

<u>FEDERICO MIAVE</u>	162 Pascual Casal, S. Miguel, Manila	
Jan 15 1945		20,000.00
<u>REMEDIOS GONZALES</u>	1343 F. Huertas	
Jan 15 1945		5,000.00
<u>IMELDA GONZALES</u>	1343 F. Huertas	
Jan 15 1945		5,000.00
<u>JESUS GONZALES</u>	1343 F. Huertas	
Jan 15 1945		5,000.00
<u>CRISTINA GONZALES</u>	1343 F. Huertas	
Jan 15 1945		5,000.00
<u>GERONIMO GONZALES</u>	1343 F. Huertas	
Jan 15 1945		5,000.00
<u>ANTONIO GONZALES</u>	1343 F. Huertas	
Jan 15 1945		5,000.00
<u>LEONARDO GONZALES</u>	1343 F. Huertas	
Jan 15 1945		5,000.00
<u>FEDERICO MIAVE</u>	158 P. Casal, S. Miguel, Manila	
Jan 15 1945		20,000.00
<u>ANTONIO MABAET</u>	141 P. Casal, S. Miguel, Manila	
Jan 15 1945		50,000.00
<u>ANGEL CABELLAS</u>		
Jan 25 1945		10,000.00
<u>SALUD BALAGTAS</u>		
Jan 29 1945		20,000.00
<u>MARIANO BALAZAR</u>	San Juan, Manila	
	Carabao meat supplied, cost of which left for future determination:	
Feb 15 1945	40 kilos	
Feb 17 1945	160 kilos	
Feb 19 1945	234 kilos	
Feb 20 1945	280 kilos	
Feb 22 1945	45 kilos	
<u>VICENTE VILLANUEVA</u>		
	For one .38 cal. revolver issued to Lt. Perfecto Manshan sent to Fort Santiago by Jap military Police.	
<u>PELAGIO G. POTENCIANO</u>	Buenos Aires, Sempaloc, Manila	
Feb 15 1945 (Phil. Currency)		100.00
Feb 27 "		100.00
<u>GERONIMO QUIZON (GPG)</u>	Laguna	
Jan 25 1945		6,000.00
<u>SALVADOR BENERES</u>		
Nov 5 1943		295.00
Dec 3 "		23.00
Jan 5 1944		34.00
Feb 1 "		29.00
Mar 1 "		60.00
Mar 2 "		10.00
Apr 7 "		50.00
<u>LIN DY</u>		
April 17 1944		50.00
<u>PELAGIO POTENCIANO</u>	Buenos Aires, Sempaloc, Manila	
October 1 44		4,000.00
<u>E. CANLAS</u>		
May 1 1944		1,000.00

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Authority NND 983073



List of Subscribers

<u>IRINEO BIGUIERREZ</u>	July 16 1944	7200.00
<u>CHU CHU</u>	Aug 12 1944	60.00
<u>ANICMO SANICO</u>	Aug 20 1944	100.00
<u>IRINEO BIGUIERREZ</u>	Sept 5 1944	200.00
<u>MRS. R. CASTRO</u>	Sept 25 1944	100.00
<u>DAVID PODAGA</u>	Jan 30 1945	3,000.00
<u>JESUS TIMFIMAN</u>	Jan 30 1945	2,000.00
<u>JOSE AREVALD</u>	Jan 30 1945	2,500.00
<u>KEH SING KEE</u>	Feb 27 1945	20.00

79 persons  
notified

Respectfully submitted,

*Rod*  
RODOLFO J. GARDERO  
alias (Rodolfo Castro)  
Former C.O., Spider Regt & CMC  
2nd Army Corps, MFAF

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Authority NND 393073





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Authority 880 393028

STATEMENT

1. What is your name, age, marital status, citizenship and present address?
1. Rufino J. Cordero (Rodolfo Castro), non-de-guerre, 40 years old, married, Filipino citizen and residing at 1000 Cordel-leria, Santa Mesa, Manila.
2. What was your profession and address immediately prior to December 8, 1941?
2. Immediately prior to December 8, 1941, I was a musician by profession and I and my wife were running a restaurant in the above-referred address and she was in charge in feeding of the employees of the Quartermaster Lumber Yard, U.S. Army.
3. Will you explain in detail the unit composing the Spider Regiment, 2nd Army Corps?
3. The Spider Regiment was organized on October 1, 1942, by Colonel Ruperto Batara. Colonel Ruperto Batara was command-ing officer of the Regiment at the time when I was a Finance officer. When Colonel Batara was captured, I was instructed by Colonel Marking to assume command of the Spider Regiment.

EXCERPT FROM ARMY GENERAL STAFF ASSIGNMENT:

"As Chief of General Staff Section Four (G-4) and Quar-termaster-General of the Second Army Corps, with supervisory powers over all Quartermasters, Supply, Finance, Commissary, Procurement, Auditing, Ordnance, Army Transport Officers and Enlisted men under the Second Army Corps. He is further autho-rized to sign for and in behalf of the Commanding Officer of the Second Army Corps or the Commanding General of all Mar-king's Guerrillas all Receipts for subsistence, Maintenance and supply."

To acknowledge receipt of delivery of supplies of materials, receipts were issued to those who signify their intention to aid the Guerrilla movement which were later on replaced by liberty bonds issued sometime in mid 1944, by the Quarter-master Corps and Spider Regiment. In view of the instruction contained in my commission, I became a supplier of the Mar-king's Fil-American, for whatever materials or supplies may be needed by the fighting men of the hills. These supplies, as soon as they have been procured in the City of Manila or en-vironments, were sent by runners to the hills. Food supplies de-livered to the GHQ of the Marking's Fil-American, were issued by the Commanding General. Aside from the supplies and ma-terials furnished this unit, they also furnished the GHQ by the same medium in which the supplies are carried by intel-ligence report. Late in 1944, when liaison officers were stationed in Marking's GHQ, this unit was entrusted with the task of procuring and sending by runners to the hills requis-itions for supplies and equipment as may be needed by liaison officer from SWPA. It may be mentioned in this connection that the requisition for maps of the Philippines were sent to all Manila Units, which map, the Coast and Geodetic Survey map of the Philippines was procured by this unit at the cost of P14,000.00, Japanese money. It is interesting to note that of all units of the Manila area under the Marking's Fil-American of which requisition were sent for this item, possibly the only one in the Philippines at that time, only this unit was able to procure it and was sent to the then Captain George Miller and Lieut. Stoddard who were then in

the Marking's GHQ. Acknowledging receipt of intelligence reports submitted by this unit and other units of the Marking's Fil-American, on February 2, 1945, rush instructions were issued to this unit concerning actual strength and position of the enemy and the last line of defense which were taken by couriers the same day to GHQ, Marking's Fil-American. During the liberation operation, this unit established its headquarters at P. Noval Street, which was later transferred to the National University at Lipa, Sampaloc. The men of this unit ably assisted in raiding Japanese pockets of residence in the Manila area and Marikina. To maintain these forces and to enable them to forsee their activities, this unit solicited aid from civilians in furnishing mess supplies and materials for the headquarters. In view of the fact that during the liberation operation, I was selected by all Commanding Officers of the units under the 2nd Army Corps, Marking's Fil-American, to be a Commanding Officer of this corps. I had the duty of feeding the men of the Spider Regiment and Quartermaster Corps and officers of other units under the Marking's Fil-American who come to our headquarters for mess. In the apprehension of Pro-Japanese elements, Japanese Military personnel and several Ganaps, one Japanese officer was taken alive and surrendered to the U.S. Army. After their position were taken by our intelligence officers, the units under this command were attached to 564th and 594th EB & SR and to the Field Artillery detachment of Lieut. Cole in Sociago. I was further assigned by the Commanding General, Marking's Fil-American, to convey men for assignment in Antipolo and Ipo.

4. Who were the Regimental and Company Commanders of this unit?
4. Originally the Spider was under the command of Colonel Ruperto Batara, alias Enrique Zulaybar. I was then a Finance Officer when Batara was captured. In an attempt of being the Commanding Officer of the Quartermaster Corps, by virtue of the instruction which I received from the Commanding General, Marking's Fil-American, I assumed command of the Spider Regiment in addition to the Quartermaster Corps.
5. Will you please explain in detail the commandeering activities of the Spider Regiment?
5. The authority contained in the commission and subsequent orders and requisitions for supplies were furnished with the former APWESPAC. Extract copies of the Army General Staff Assignment (Marking's Guerrillas) with reference to the authority of commandeering is hereto attached.
6. Were there any limitations place upon the amount or type of supplies you were authorized to commandeered?
6. No limitations.
7. Have you any other authority to commandeer for other units of Marking's Fil-American Guerrillas?
7. The question above referred to does not apply to our unit.
8. Are you officially connected with other units other than the Spider unit?
8. The only official connection that I may have with the other Regiment of the Marking's is that, officers of other units have been furnished with traveling expenses as approved by the overall commander.

9. Did you come to clarify certain matters as to why some commandeering receipts were signed by you and other commandeering receipts signed by your overall commander, Marcos V. Agustin?
9. As authorized in my commission, and in view of the exigencies of the time when rush requisition were sent to us, there are cases where receipts are signed solely by me specially at the time when there were no liberty bonds yet issued by the Marking's Fil-American. In some cases of procurement, receipts bearing only my signatures are issued. In some cases when rush requisition is sent to me, the supply covered by this requisition is purchased by the money secured by the issuance of the receipts signed by me and which does not contain the signatures of Colonel Marking. When this requisition is filled and is received at GHQ, it is covered by a receipt signed by him.
10. When receipts were issued under your signatures, did you personally check all actual deliveries of the loans before signing the receipts or did you sign the receipts and give them to your commanding officer and issuing for some later date?
10. Receipts are issued only when the money has been received.
11. Do you remember how many commandeering receipts more or less were issued by you under your signature?
11. No, because there are cases where civilians only possessed the receipts and do not wish to have their names in the Finance Records of the civilians, in view of the danger of life at that time.
12. Do you remember if you had made any attempt to procure food-stuffs from civilians or is it understood that you confine your commandeering to solicit loans from civilians?
12. It was purely on the basis of cash loans, however, there are also carabao meat.
13. Do you remember that when the cash loans commandeered or solicited for the use of the Spider Regiment, had been diverted to any other unit?
13. Regarding the procurement of cash loans, it was purely diverted to the whole units of Marking's Fil-American Guerrillas conclusively.
14. Is it understood that your commandeering authority originates purely from the commission as you have alleged thereof, or has it been delegated to you by Marcos V. Agustin as overall commander of your unit?
14. My commandeering authority originates from the commission, extract copy of which is attached hereto.
15. Can you recollect if you have any records at present of all your commandeering activities?
15. At present, I have a Financial Ledger of all the Financial loans solicited in my possession.
16. What was the first date that the Spider Regiment and Quartermaster Corps did any commandeering?
16. January 10, 1943.

17. What was the last date that the Spider Regiment and Quartermaster Corps did any commandeering?
17. March 8, 1945.


/s/ Rufino J. Cordero  
/t/ RUFINO J. CORDERO  
(RODOLFO CASTRO)

I hereby certify that the foregoing statement was made by the party signing the same voluntarily before me this 24th day of October, 1947.

/s/ Ambrosio A. Palma  
/t/ AMBROSIO A. PALMA  
Claims Investigator

/eao.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

  
AMBROSIO A. PALMA  
Certifying Claims Investigator

/eao.

BRIEF HISTORY OF LT. COL. RUSSELL D. BARROS

Extended Sojourn in the Philippine Islands.

14 July 1945.

TO: Recovered Personnel Section.

On August 1, 1941 I arrived in the Philippine Islands and was assigned to the 91st Coast Artillery (PS), on CORREGIDOR. During the month of August, we planted approximately 641 controlled mines.

On September 1, 1941, I was assigned as Machine-gun instructor at the Philippine Army Officers Training School in ORMOG, LEYTE. Two weeks later I was assigned as Commanding Officer of the Cadre Camp in CARRIGARA, LEYTE.

On the 1st of November, troops in the CARRIGARA Camp boarded a ship for LUZON, then by bus to SAN MARCELINO in ZAMBALES. The 91st Philippine Army Regiment (which I was now assigned as Senior instructor of the Infantry Battalion) stayed at ZAMBALES approximately 21 days and then we were moved to CABANATUAN, NUEVA ECIJA where the 91st Division Camp was located. Brig-General Stevens (PA) was the Division Commander and Colonel Carter (PS) was 91st Regimental Commander. American Instructors assigned to the 91st Regiment were as follows: Capt. Lockridge, Capt. Brown, Capt. Halgren, Capt. Godwin, Lieuts. Forres, Perks, Wides, Franz, Ward, Malcolm and Corporal White. The above American names are all that I can recall for the present. Col. Carter, Capt. Lockridge, Godwin and myself are the only Americans that I know of who survived the fight that took place between POSSORUBIO and SISON, PANGASINAN. On December 23, 1941 at 1300 hours, we received orders to move out to LINGAYEN front. Enroute to our position we were bombed by five Japanese

planes over the AGNAO River near VILLASIS bridge and our convoy was split. Our division convoy consisted of two PA Infantry Regiments and supporting field artillery. The 93rd Regiment failed to reach Luzon and was routed to MINDANAO. Result of the bombing, one killed and a few soldiers deserted. The majority of troops of the 91st Div reached POZORRUBIO between 2100 and 2200 that night. We moved into position in time to receive the full brunt of the Japanese attack. (It is well to state here that the 71st Div., the 26th Cavalry and the Tank unit were retreating when we moved to the front and approximately at 10 o'clock that night, the Japanese attacked.) Fighting continued throughout the night to about four o'clock in the afternoon of the next day, Dec. 24th. At that time practically all of our troops were either killed or had been pushed back as far as the mountains. During the night fighting it was impossible to tell whether you were shooting retreating PA soldiers or advancing Japs.

Col. Carter, Commanding Officer of the 91st Regt. was able to get back to our own forces and is alleged to have reported the 91st Regt. completely wiped out. It is my estimation that approximately one-half to about two thirds of the regiment was killed. Capt. Godwin, Senior Instructor of the 2nd Bn. 91st Regt. and myself proceeded down the CARABALLO Mountain range to SAN JOSE, NUEVA ECIJA, thence down the SIERRA MADRE range to MONTALBAN in Rizal. During the trip from POZORRUBIO to MONTALBAN, we met Lt. Hendricks and Lt. Whitehead (who were 26th Cavalry Officers), Mr. Lupton and Malmsberry, the former a lumber man in BAGUIO and the latter a Mining Engineer. They all accompanied us to the town of MONTALBAN with the exception of Mr. Lupton who stopped at SIBUL Springs at the house of Attorney

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Francisco Delgado former Resident Commissioner to the United States. I heard later that Mr. Lupton returned to the vicinity of BAGUIO. Travelling as we were through the foothills of the mountains and avoiding foraging Jap patrols, it was very difficult for us to reach our troops again. However, in MONTALBAN, we tried to secure transportation across MANILA Bay to CORREGIDOR or BATAAN. At this time, it was quite impossible to receive definite and whole-hearted cooperation from the people as they had heard so much about the Japanese atrocities. Practically everyone did not want to be near an American. After staying two weeks in MONTALBAN, Capt. Lockridge, Capt. Godwin and myself proceeded to ATIMONAN by way of LAGUNA DE BAY in hopes of being able to take a boat to CEBU, hence to BATAAN. At the time of our stay in the mountains of MONTALBAN, Capt. Calvert, Lt. Murphy and Cpl. Spencer were also living there along with many other Americans who had evacuated from Manila, seven of whom their names I remember as Mr. Lennihan, Mr. Walter, Mr. Sherrick, Mr. Mauser, Mr. Schaffer, Mr. Farretta and Mr. Alexander. An attempt was made to organize Guerrillas at this time but failed because of the non support of the Filipinos due to fear of the Japanese and the failure of Americans to get together. At this time in MONTALBAN many Sakdalistas were running rampant and we had to keep one step ahead of them. They were later the cause of some Americans residing in that vicinity, to be killed or captured. Also at this time Capt. Lockridge, Godwin and myself issued arms to many of the Americans. These arms were left to us by PA men who wished to return to civilian life. At the time I proceeded to ATIMONAN, Capt. Calvert, Lt. Murphy and Cpl. Spencer returned to the vicinity of the Mountain Provinces. Before we proceeded south toward ATIMONAN, Lt. Whitehead, Lt. Handricks and Mr. Malmsberry had gone before us. We reached the vicinity of ATIMONAN, only to find out that a

Japanese patrol had attacked Lt. Whitehead and party in which Lt. Hendricks was said to have been killed. (Lt. Hendricks was said to have had Malaria at this time and was walking without shoes, but managed to kill four Japs before he was killed. Lt. Hendricks death has not been actually verified but the story comes from a guide who supposedly led them.) During that time, ATIMONAN and vicinity seemed to be about 100% Sakdalista. It is difficult for me to believe that Mr. Malmesberry and Lt. Whitehead were able to get out of that vicinity alive although it is a possibility that they did and I certainly hope so. Finding that we could not pass through the ATIMONAN bottle-neck and proceed to CEBU as we intended to do, Capt. Lockridge, Godwin and myself returned to the vicinity of ANTIPOLLO, RIZAL. (During the return trip, we took a banca at PAETE to MORONG near ANTIPOLLO. Enroute we were nearly captured at JAJA JAJA when a Japanese searchlight on shore picked us up. Note: At this time Capt. Lockridge defecated in his trousers for some reason or other and this left him on the receiving end of many a joke.)

There we met a young fellow by the name of Marcos V. Agustin (Marking), who was hiding out in a Barrio. We took Marking into confidence and had him make certain contacts for us. At this time, Mr. Lennihan reappeared and asked us to go into Angelo Mine where a certain Mr. Carolchuck, who claimed he was a Colonel in the Engineer Corps of the American Army under General Hugh Casey, was trying to construct an airfield and radio station. In the meantime, before we went to Angelo Mine, I inducted Marking into the guerilla as 2nd Lieutenant, and told him to organize a unit in ANTIPOLLO. We then proceeded to Angelo Mine and stayed in Angelo Mine until the month of September 1942, During our stay in Angelo Mine, a certain lady by the name



of Yay Panlillo made her way without permission into the Mine presumably to do as much help as possible, she being an ex-newspaper woman. However, Mr. Carrolchuck learned she was alleged to have broadcasted for the Japanese in Manila during the months of January and February 1942. Mr. Carrolchuck was undecided whether to shoot her as a spy or to keep her prisoner or send her out. (Yay Panlillo had Communistic tendencies which was proved by letter she had written to people in MANILA and also by her own admission.) I finally convinced him that it was necessary to let her go as it was not advisable to have a woman in Camp and also I received certain information from a Mr. Sinclair in MANILA that she definitely was not a spy. (Mr. Carrolchuck, in the meantime placed her under arrest in quarters.) In the month of August 1942, she left Angelo Mine with a Mr. Barr and his wife and an American Army corporal by the name of George Lightmon. (Corp. Lightmon is said to have been killed in LAGUNA the latter part of 1943.) It might be well to state here that a Filipino writer by the name of I.P. (evidently his initials) went into Angelo Mine. At the time he went to the Mine, I was stationed at the barrio of STA. INES waiting for a money courier and had a chance to talk with this Filipino writer. To my knowledge he never came out of the mine. It was strongly rumored by Yay Panlillo that he was killed by Mr. Carrolchuck and Capt. Lockridge. There is a possibility that Mr. Carrolchuck might have had something to do with it, but it was quite impossible for me to believe that Capt. Lockridge would stoop to anything so low. There is another version of the story which states that he was killed and eaten by a "python" which are numerous in the Angelo vicinity. I. P. had no gun and left the camp alone. Mr. Carrolchuck, as the months went on,

seemed to get more strict and more suspicious of every one, which somehow I could not blame him.

Mr. Carrolchuck had a 15,000 peso USA check on which he was receiving 500 pesos amonth on, from a certain Filipino in Manila. He would send men out of the camp to different towns and to Manila to buy food, medicine and clothing, of which the Filipino couriers would come back saying they had paid very high prices for said goods which at that time we difinitely knew did not cost what they stated. That was one of the reasons why Mr. Carrolchusk became hard and suspicious. Other reasons were that the Filipino boys became superstitious of Angelo Mine and many became sick with Beri-Beri and Malaria which caused them to desrt one by one. This I can hardly blame them for doing.

In the month of June, Mr. Carrolchuck set me on a mission to the vicinity of ANTIPOLO to recruit Philippine Scouts with the idea of paying them regular scout pay and also to secure as many arms and ammunition as possible to protect the project at Angelo Mine. Another reason that I was sent out was because a certain Mr. Goldsborough, a miner an ex-Marine Corporal, came to the mine and said Marking threaten to kill all the Americans in his vicinity. Mr. Goldsborough was advisor to the Hunters at his time. When I arrived at ANTIPOLO, I found out that Marking had already grouped together a band of 50 meh and had already promoted himself to the rank of Captain. His promoting of himself to the rank of Captain I told him was not advisable. At that time he had two Americans with him, one by the name of Atwell and the other one a Marine Sergeant (who later went to the Mountain Provinces) and whose name I do not recall at this time. It seems that Mr.

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Probably Clayton Rollins Marine Corp - RK.

Atwell and the Marine Sergeant had told a cook and bull story to Marking that they were assigned to come out from BATAAN and blow up all Japanese planes on CLARK FIELD. This Marking believed very thoroughly. At the same time, the Hunters (ROTC) under command of Lt. "Mike" were organizing a unit in the vicinity of ANTIPOLO. However, the Japanese had a patrol near the Camp so the ROTC buried all their firearms and went back to MANILA. I decided at that time that since we needed guns in Angelo Mine, we would find the guns of the ROTC and use them until they reformed their unit. When I discovered the burial place of the guns, Mr. Atwell and the Marine Sergeant were with me. I issued them some clothing and one gun each. They returned to Marking's camp and within an hour, Marking and all his men came there and demanded a certain amount of the guns and ammunition. I told them definitely that I could not at this time afford to give them any of the guns as we needed them badly in Angelo Mine and that I had no right to give guns away that belonged to the ROTC. This made Marking antagonistic and at that time I presume he would have shot me if he had had the chance. Owing to the tense situation between Marking and myself, I decided to wait there with the guns until someone from the Unters came to the camp. A sergeant came and I turned over all the guns and ammunition. The following day Lt. "Mike" arrived from MANILA and there were four guns missing with some clothing. I told "Lt. Mike" that I had issued two guns to the Americans with "Marking and needed them. However, I told "Lt. Mike" that if he could spare those guns and clothing, to let the Americans keep them. Lt. "Mike" went down to see the Americans and claimed the guns. Mr. Atwell and the Marine Sergeant told

Lt. "Mike" a deliberate lie by saying that I had the guns, thereby causing more antagonism in the district. Lt. "Mike" came back and reported the conference to me. I told them there was nothing I could do about it at the time, but just to stand by until something new developed. Two days later, Lt. "Mike" met Mr. Atwell and the Marine Sergeant and found them with the clothes and guns. Lt. "Mike" then came back to me, and asked me to take his unit down and raid the camp of Marking and wipe Marking's unit out. This I told them was impossible as Marking was the first guerrilla unit in the ANTIPOLO section and it was not advisable for Filipinos to start fighting each other. (There is no doubt that Atwell and the Marine Sergeant's glib tongue was the main factor in the split between Marking, ROTC and myself. Incidentally at this time when Marking became a Captain I was outranked<sup>so</sup>/to speak.) I returned back to Angelo Mine and there I contacted Malaria and beri-beri. In September, I left the mine, but before leaving I asked Mr. Carrolchuck for some quinine which he had to the amount of 500 pills. He gladly donated 3 quining pills of which as weak as I was, I did not accept as it ~~was~~ better to have nothing than to have 3 pills from him at that time. Leaving Angelo Mine, it took me five days to the nearest barrio (STA. INES). (Before the war, a Filipino cargador went over that same trail carrying a 30-kilo pack in 6 hours.) The last two days of my trip on that trail, my food consisted of Catmons, a wild sour fruit growing in the forest. I stayed at SANTA INES for a period of about one month, during which I partially recovered from my sickness with the help of a mountain "practicante". At this time I met an American Sergeant who had recently escaped from CABANATUAN Prison Camp. His name was Sgt. Weigun.

He proceeded on to a barrio of PAETE and later joined Markings Guerrillas.

Captain Godwin and Jack Connor, a miner, came out of the mine very much disgusted with Mr. Carrolchuck. Therefore, that left only Capt. Lockridge and Mr. Carrolchuck in the mine as all the Filipino laborers and cargadors and Philippine Army soldiers had deserted in the two previous months. Captain Godwin, myself and Jack Connor proceeded to a miner's camp near INFANTA where we lived with Mr. and Mrs. Renfrew until the month of December. Mr. Crawford, another Mining Engineer lived a short way down the AGUS River from the camp of Mr. Renfrew. When we reached Mr. Renfrew's camp we heard the story of Mr. Alexander being shot by the Chief of Police of INFANTA. (Mr. Alexander was a temperamental person and I believe had been discharged from the Army for that reason.

Long about November, Mr. Shaffer, Mr. Farretta, and Sgt. Baily came back from CAMARINES NORTE where they worked with Gov. Vinsons in a guerrilla unit which retook the town of DAET from the Japanese. Governor Vinsons was captured by the Japanese. Corporal Davis, an Air Corps mechanic appeared at the camp. It seems as though the Americans at this camp who were living in close proximity to each other seemed to get a touch of the "cabin fever". The miners were under the impression that the USA and Navy had let them down and they were virtually opposed to all Army officers especially Gen. MacArthur for leaving the Philippines. Capt. Godwin, myself and Cpl. Davis after hearing that seditious sort of talk continually, decided to move down the river and maintain a camp of our own. Mr. Schaffer and Mr. Farretta went to the vicinity of TANAY and joined Markings Guerrillas and received the rank of Lieutenants. Sgt. Baily drowned in the KANNON River while trying to cross it in a small banks.

Mr. Crawford, his wife and children decided to surrender and went to the American pretest in the town of TANAY to turn themselves over to the Japanese for concentration in STO. TOMAS. (Previous to this an American miner and his wife by the name of Mr. and Mrs. "Jake" Connors surrendered to the Japs.) Mr. Crawford no sooner was interned when he was made to go back to Mr. Renfrews camp and our camp to try to get us to surrender. The first time we refused, he was then sent out by the Japanese a second time. The second time Corporal Davis surrendered because of Beri-Beri. The third time, Mr. Crawford came out, he came with Mr. Ralph Crosby, a consulting engineer for Marsman's interests in the Philippines. Mr. Crawford gave a sad story that it was necessary for the Americans to surrender, otherwise, his wife and children would be killed. Mr. Crosby intimated that it was better to stay out in the mountains if one believed he could make a living. (I wish to insert here that about the month of February 1943, Mr. Carolchuck and Capt. Lockridge came down the "Kannon" River from Angelo Mine. Capt. Lockridge stopped at Mr. Renfrews camp and lived with them. Mr. Carolchuck proceeded down the river after giving a nasty remark about the Americans at the camp. Mr. Carolchuck proceeded to the vicinity of the barrico of STA. INES in RIZAL with a Filipino guide from the "Kannon" River of INFANTA. It is said that while they were sleeping in a "Bahay", seven Filipino guerrillas of Markings unit crept under the house where Mr. Carolchuck and his guide were sleeping and shot up underneath the floor and wounded Mr. Carolchuck and killed one Filipino. It is said that Mr. Carolchuck staggered out of the "bahay" and opened fire on the men with his automatic rifle in which they returned fire and killed Mr. Carolchuck. A filipino from the "Kannon" River on hearing

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the story that his brother was killed with Mr. Carolchuck went over to investigate and is said to have found Mr. Carolchuck's body in a "bahay" half eaten by dogs. It is my belief that Kay Panlillo instigated the killing of Mr. Carolchuck because of his alleged strictness in Angelo Mine. However, as to this belief, it is very difficult to get definite proof as I understand that the men who were in on the killing of Mr. Carolchuck have been killed by the Japanese while fighting in Marking's unit. There is one man by the name of De la Rosa who was a union man for the Miner's Union and worked in Angelo Mine before the war who knows the complete story of the killing as he was one of the members of the party. There was also another boy by the name of Pepe Suada who is now in Col. Anderson's guerrillas in INFANTA. This De la Rosa told Pepe Suada a story about the killing.)

The Americans decided to surrender because the Japanese Commander at ANTIPOLLO had written a very clear letter promising them that they would not be harmed, that they would not be interrogated nor would have to go about giving speeches. Due to sympathy for Mr. Crawford and due to the very well written promise of the Japanese Commander At ANTIPOLLO, the Americans decided to surrender with the exception of myself. Capt. Lockwood, Capt. Godwin, "Jack" Connor, Mr. Renfrew and his wife went down to the town of INFANTA and surrendered to the Japanese. That left myself as being the only American in the vicinity of INFANTA.

During the month of February or March, Col. Anderson came from BULAGAN to INFANTA and proceeded to MAUBAN district. After the Americans had surrendered, I then became an unofficial adviser to Col. Redors' Fil-American guerrilla unit. After about a month with that unit, I pro-

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ceeded to the vicinity of MAUBAN and joined up with Col. Anderson. About a month later Lieuts. Schaffer and Farretta joined up with Anderson.

The year 1943 was the roughest year. It seemed as though the Japanese propaganda was at its height and more Filipinos had turned spies than in the year 1942. On November 14, 1943 a typhoon hit TAYABAS and southern LUZON and created a food shortage. Prices were high and still going higher. However, during this year, guerrilla forces were increasing rapidly and living was getting difficult in the mountains as the poor farmers had difficult times supporting the guerrillas. During this year, the ROTC, Redor's Fil-Americans, Umali's unit and Marking's unit were at odds with each other. A chinese Hukbalahap unit moved into LAGUNA AND joined in the trouble. During the latter part of 1943, Mr. Schaffer and Mr. Farretta and myself received orders from Col. Anderson to proceed north of INFANTA to a sitio by the name of MASANGA, and build a camp in the event that someday we would receive supplies by submarine. It was at this time that Marking's guerrillas after having lost their communication lines from MANILA and the towns between MANILA and TANAY moved over to INFANTA and the district of Col. Redor's Fil-Americans. They began to confiscate supplies from the civilians and make certain threats to the civilians. I deemed it advisable to go to Marking's Camp and have a talk with them. The talk was unsuccessful as I told them that Col. Redor's organization was the original organization of INFANTA and had the support of the people. Therefore it was not a good custom for Marking to come and interfere. Marking and Mis Yay Panlillo became more antagonistic even though I had saved Miss Panlillo's lief in Angelo Mine. At



this time, Marking's men had made certain threats to shoot me on sight, which did not phase me in the least as I knew that if they came face to face, they would not have the nerve to do it. It was at this time that Marking circulated Guerrilla currency stating on it that his unit had Major General W. W. Fertig as advisor. This I did not believe to be true.

During the first part of January, 1944, Col. Anderson sent a certain Lt. Belle to MINDANAO to contact Col. Fertig. On 1st of April, Lt. Pettit and Lt. Shaffer proceeded to MINDANAO. On 1st of April, Lt. Farretta and I proceeded to the BICOL regions upon orders from Col. Anderson. Col. Anderson gave me definite orders not to organize Guerrillas in the Bicol. Col. Anderson had received numerous letters from Gov. Escudero asking him to come down or send an American Officer to see if they could do anything about the Lapus-Escudero feud. On going to the BICOIS, I was highly in favor of Escudero but as I travelled further into the BICOL regions, I slowly changed my mind as there seemed to be entirely a different attitude towards Gov. Escudero the closer I got to SORSOGON. We first contacted in the BICOIS, Col. Mata's unit, then Maj. Miranda's Unit (this is where I first picked up copies of Col. Zabat's threatening letters to other units.), then Col. Zabat's and then we proceeded to the island of TIGAO to see Maj. Lapus. Lt. Farretta and myself were very much impressed by Maj. Lapus and his men. I then sent Lt. Farretta from TIGAO island to have conference with Gov. Escudero. Lt Farretta came back from the conference very much in favor of Gov. Escudero against Maj. Lapus. I then made an appointment with Gov. Escudero for a conference to see if I could settle the dispute between he and Maj. Lapus. The place conference was to be at Lt. Chapman's radio station on SAN BERNARDINO STRAIT. I

proceeded direct to Lt. Chapman's camp and did not go by the way of IROBIN which Gov. Escudero expected I would do. I was not in fa or of dances and parties and I knew that if I had reached IROBIN that is what would happen. Governor Escudero's son came up first and in a blunt and more or less insulting manner wanted to talk with me before my conference with the Governor took place. Because of his attitude, I refused him.

He returned to the Governor and as I understand made certain unbecoming statements. Governor Escudero then came to the Camp accompanied by Dr. Soyoc and a certain Spanish national by the name of Capt. Andia. Sitting down at the conference table, Gov. Escudero sat beside me and Capt. Andia acted as the interpreter. On the other side of the table sat Dr. Soyoc and Lt. Chapman. The outcome of the conference was that Capt. Andia stated t at Lt. Col. Smith in SAMAR had made Gov. Escudero 5th Military District Commander. This I told Gov. Escudero was quite impossible as Col. Smith had no authority whatsoever to appoint a Commander. I stated to Col. Escudero that Col. Smith could only recommend a Commander. At the same time, Dr. Sauc was talking to Lt. Chapman saying tha t he did not want any whites over him or his men. This statement I later informed Col. Smith about in SAMAR.

In regard to the Escuder-Lapus dispute, Gov. Escudero definitely would not come to any terms with Lapus unless he could have everything his own way. This I told him was quite impossible also as what was good for one should be good for the other. After the conference was over, I sent Mr. Farretta to SAMAR to have a talk with Col. Smith. Governor

Escudero then put out an order of arrest for Lt. Farretta, Lt. Gonzales and myself, stating that we were spies for the Imperial Japanese Army. Col. Smith in the meantime had taken sides against Maj. Lopus for no apparent reason. During my short stay in SORSOGON, I managed to see part of Escudero's unit and part of Lopus unit, and on my way back to CAMARINES SUR, I stopped to see Gen. Onrubio, Col. Sandico and Col. Manilia. Of all the guerrilla units I have contacted, Major Lopus unit was the most military unit in the BICOLS. There is no doubt that men of Major Lopus killed men of Escudero and vice-versa. However, it seems to me that when any killing was done, Major Lopus men were forced to do it, purely in defense and I believe that a thorough investigation into the matter will prove this. Furthermore, during all this trouble, Major Lopus was able to train approximately 500 men on the island of CAPUL. He also had more regular Army officers in his unit.

Mr. Farretta returned from Col. Smith and proceeded to Col. Anderson's camp in TAYABAS. In the meantime, Col. Anderson had received a radio and was in contact with AUSTRALIA.

In October, I received a radio, some arms and three AIB men. I then organized an Intelligence net covering the entire BICOL Provinces. We were ordered to the Island of CATANDUANES to receive a shipment of supplies from a submarine. Enroute to CATANDUANES, I contacted Col. Turko and Maj. Padua's men. While sailing between two islands Col. Turko (Boayes) opened fire on us. I went ashore to see what it was all about and Turko proceeded to try to take a carbine from me. This I refused to let him do in no uncertain terms. Because of operational difficulties, I was not able to receive the submarine shipment and I returned to my opera-

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tional area in CAMARINES SUR. An American miner by the name of Mr. Theodore Suttle came to camp after having been disarmed by Zabat's orders.

In November, Lieutenants Wood and Ensor reported to me at my camp with four AIB men. These officers and men were a demolition team and were to stand by for further orders. On January 4th I received orders to carry out priority demolition mission against the Japanese between the town of RAGAY AND GAIUAG. This we succeeded in doing by blowing up a 4 span railroad bridge, caving in an overhanging embankment on the railroad tracks and removing about 3 km of tracks, thus crippling the railroad for the use of the Japanese. At this time I sent out messages to all guerrilla units of the BICOLS to begin sabotage and demolition work against the enemy. Also along with that message I gave certain incendiaries and time bombs. We then proceeded from our mountain camp to the vicinity of the lowlands and accomplished the blowing up of 50 to 100 drums of gasoline and oil and destroying of 9 Japanese trucks in the town of CAMALIGAN. Lieut. Wood proceeded to a bridge between BAKI AND SIPOCOT and succeeded in blowing that. Also we put the guerrillas to work burning certain bridges, harassing the Japanese and placing a certain amount of booby traps on the main highways. The Japanese were now beginning to be a little cautious. In riding on trucks or walking the road at nights they would continually fire into a place of possible ambush. At this time, many of the Japanese were moving northward because of the MINDORO landing. On January 22nd I received my first air drop from GHQ in LEYTE which consisted of more radios, fire-arms, clothing, medicines, etc. Instead of forming my own guerrilla unit, I distributed these goods and supplies to other guerrilla

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units in the BICOLS hoping that they might see their way in unifying to as to better harrass the enemy. At this time I had to send Lieut. Richard Enner to CAMARINES NORTE as Turko was hindering my intelligence operations. This unification of the guerrilla in the BICOLS was absolutely impossible as every guerrilla leader wanted to be the head commander. Also practically every other guerrilla unit was at war with some other unit and there was terrific hatred between the different guerrilla units. During this time in the BICOLS, I was carrying out intelligence work for USAFFE which caused the Japanese very much trouble. In looking back on my stay on the island of CATANDUANES, I met a Mr. Joseph Hill, an American-Hawaiian mestizo, with whom I entrusted 1000 American dollars for approximately 15 Americans and families on MT. ISAROG with written instructions to give each a certain amount of moeny. Mr. Hill at this time was running a small propaganda unit. Also during this time, all guerrilla leaders were running to TACLOBAN, LEYTE, trying to get recognition, but from the reports that I recieved through the usual underground system instead of getting recognition, the guerrilla leaders made it worse for themselves as they would invariably criticize all other units to the guerrilla affairs officer in LEYTE. About Febraury 12, General Krueger, Commanding General of the 6th Army placed Lt. William Nellist in command of guerrillas in ALBAY and SORSOGON; Lt. Woodrow Hobbs in command of guerrillas in CAMARINES NORTE and myself in command of guerrillas in CAMARINES SUR. This I believe was about the last thing the Army could do in order to try to unite the guerrillas in the BICOL Provinces. This plan was fairly successful although the hard feelings between guerrilla units

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still exist in the BICOL and probably will exist for the next ten years.

On 1st April 1945, the 158 Regimental Combat Team landed in LEGASPI.

I received orders from the 6th Army to report to Gen. McNider who was in command of the 158 RCT and avail myself and guerrillas for anything he might want us to do. The guerrillas were then assigned as bridge guards and advance scouts for the army and at this time I re-routed my intelligence to Gen. McNider's S-2 Office. It is further stated that after I had received my first airdrop, I made a small organization of approximately 70 Philippine Scouts. Soon after the landing in LEGASPI of the American forces, I planned a united guerrilla attack on the town of NAGA which is the biggest town in the BICOL Provinces. After two days of fighting, we were successful in driving the Japanese from NAGA with only small arms and the use of rifle grenades and a few captured Japanese knee mortars.

In summing up the guerrilla situation in the BICOL Provinces, it is my opinion that if Col. Peralta of PANAY had not interfered with the guerrillas of the BICOL Provinces, there may have been better feeling amongst the guerrillas there. Col. Peralta first placed Maj. Lapus as temporary 5th Military District Commander and then turned around and placed Col. Zabat as temporary 5th Military District Commander. After doing this, he then wrote letters saying that he had a "hands off" policy in the BICOL Provinces, and therefore could not make amends for the troubles he started between Lapus and Zabat and also between Lapus and Escudero. I further believe that Col. Smith after having recognized Maj. Lapus for intelligence work did not handle the situation to the best advantage because at the time Maj. Smith was receiving submarine shipments in SAMAR,

he could have unified the entire BICOL because of the amount of propaganda material and equipment that he had in SAMAR, if he had considered giving some to the guerrillas and laying down a definite understanding. Thus he would have paved a way north for his radios going beyond the BICOL Provinces. This he did not do and due to the fact that he first favored Major Lapus then turned about and favored Escudero he committed the same mistake as Col. Peralta of PANAY.

In regard to myself and the different guerrilla units, it was impossible for me to consider favorably their confiscating of food, materials, women, etc, from the civilians, neither could I consider their killing people who were alleged to be spies as many times the people killed were probably enemies of certain guerrilla men before the war. When poor Filipinos, who have suffered at the hands of Guerrillas come to an American for help, the American has to either side with the Guerrillas or the poor down trodden Filipino. To my mind the poor farmer and the pro-American townspeople are the unsung heroes of the Philippines during the Japanese occupation. They are the ones who gave money, intelligence reports, food, clothing, cargadores for Guerrillas, warned the Guerrillas of Jap patrols and died when some Guerrillas would be captured and made to talk. The townspeople had no place to run to and never knew when the Jap police would pick them up, while the guerrillas had all of the mountains to hide in.

In giving guerrilla units advice as to army procedure and correct army behavior, it only made guerrilla men antagonistic towards a person. The guerrillas did cooperate with the American forces in the BICOL.

Provinces to a great extent. They did carry out a great deal of sabotage and demolition against the enemy. They also worked very good with me on intelligence, but it was not until General Krueger made definite Commanders in the BICOLE that there was any semblance of unity in that region.

Major Remy, Capt. Berdell, Capt. Rutherford and Lieut. Reese are the only American or English Guerillas that I know of who contributed outstanding help to Guerrillas in the BICOL Provinces and assisted the 158 RCT.

I believe the most tragic American death that I have heard of was the case of the Young Family in CAMARINES SUR. Mrs. Young was boloed to death by a housewoman and Mr. Young died a few months later from Pneumonia. It is alleged that doctors refused to help Mr. Young. Mr. and Mrs. Youngs little girl was being well cared for by a Spanish family in NAGA at the time of my departure from the BICOLES.

(Note: The above statements are facts based on personal contacts with Americans living in the mountains and on contacts with twenty or more Guerilla Leaders from RIZAL to SORSOGON. This is not a detailed account.

/s/ Russell D. Barros  
/t/ RUSSELL D. BARROS, O-290071  
Lt. Col., GAC, AUS.

Incls:

Four copies of letters received by Lt. Col. Barros from Japanese Commanders asking him to surrender.



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

*Uccetta*

A GUERRILLA BAND IS BORN:

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

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

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

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

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

foodstuffs, clothes, and arms and ammunition to Marking's headquarters. Couriers and confidential messengers came in daily to the main base bringing intelligence reports, rosters of new enlistments, communications and messages from persons and members from all parts of Marking's guerrilla territory. Special procurement groups were sent as far as the battlefields of Bataan to secure arms and ammunition. These groups were selected mostly from the several regiment commands in the city of Manila. This influx of arms and ammunition, sparked the morale of the Marking guerrillas and gave them confidence in their power as an armed force.

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

#### ENLISTMENT:

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

Several Americans joined Marking in the field. With their guerrilla ranks, they are as follows: Capts Avlin J Farretta and John Paul Schaffer, both mining engineers; Lt Col Gotlieb Neigum, veteran of Bataan and corporal in the 31st Infantry, U S Army; Maj Herbert E Barr, Denver, Col; Maj (Mrs) Rufina Lopez Barr, a registered nurse; Capt Albert Caron, veteran of Corregidor, Westbrook, Maine; the late Capt Sidney (Sid) Gorham; the late George Lightman, who was liberated from the Lumbang Garrison by Marking and his Oldtimers in June 1942; Capts Robert Velge, George Wicks, and Johnny Fulgrum. Among the staunch supporters and morale boosters in the city of Manila were the lovely couple Herbert and Janet Walker and the late Miss Helen Wilk and Dr. Darby of the Emmanuel Hospital.

**MARKING'S GUERRILLAS AND THE FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULARS:**

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

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

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

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

**GROWTH AND EXPANSION OF MARKING'S FIL-AMERICANS:**

In June 1942, Marking and his fighters raided the Jap Garrison in Lumbang, Laguna. The raid was well-timed and executed almost to perfection except for one hitch. After killing all Jap sentries and other enemy personnel, Marking found out that the American soldiers and other allied nationals concentrated there and being used as laborers, did not want to be liberated. Only one American took the chance for freedom. He was George Lightman. Those who preferred to stay, were later massacred by Jap reinforcements from other garrisons.

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

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

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

#### THE FOUR ARMY CORPS, MFAT

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

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

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

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

Pangasinan, Zambales, and Bataan were included also.

**MARKING'S GUERRILLA GENERAL STAFF:**

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

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

**GENERAL ACTIVITIES:**

**Of Combat Teams:**

Three years of field experience in direct combat with the enemy produced in the Marking's Guerrillas, the best seasoned, best disciplined, bravest, and the fightingest combat teams in the Philippines. Marking's fighters reached the apex of their glory fighting side by side with the American Liberation Forces. It is of record that Marking's men throughout South Central Luzon contributed materially to the final defeat of the enemy. In Manila and elsewhere Marking's men joined the US Army of Liberation and rendered every possible assistance to that force.

The cream of Marking's fighters, the 1st Yay Regiment, was attached to the 3rd Infantry Division, and greatly assisted in the liberation of Rizal and in the campaign for and the capture of IPO DAM, Bulacan. The 1st Cavalry Division, the 11th Airborne Division, 36th Infantry Division and the 37th Division are just a few of the American units to which thousands of Marking's

men were attached and saw action in the final stage of the liberation.

However, the hardest fight of the guerrillas was during the Japanese occupation, long before the U S Army ever set foot on the shores of Leyte in October 1944. Long before that, from the times of Bataan and Corregidor, the guerrillas fought at great odds against the enemy. Handicapped with poorer arms and ammunition than the enemy, the guerrillas persisted in fighting, the guerrilla way. Strike by surprise, strike hard and make a good get-away, that was the guerrilla way. On the highways and roads and wherever the Japs had their garrisons, the guerrillas of Marking struck. Marking's men were trained to hit when least expected, trained to be ready for any emergency. Qualities of cunning and deception were developed, and were used to good advantage on those several occasions when Marking and his men were encircled by Jap troops in the Sierra Madre Mountains. The Japs used about 8,000 troops in encircling the main base of the MFAT on Mt Kanunay. Marking and his men escaped from the trap and for months afterwards the Japs still combed the mountains in that vicinity. Cabalhin and Mapa got out of an encirclement in the mountains of Galang-Bato, Sta Maria, Laguna. Marking and his fighters escaped another encirclement in the mountains of Baras, Rizal, where the Japs used bombers, tanks, cavalry, and foot troops. In the mountains of Sulok, Marking and the Japs fought three times for three successive years. In June 1943, Marking and his fighters were bombed out of Talim Island. Cabalhin had several encounters with the Japs and the Jap sponsored Constabulary. Twice he raided the Constabulary men at their garrison in Tansy, Rizal, and made off with all the arms and ammunition. In the second raid he divided the spoils with Cols Mata and Jornacion, who assisted him in the operation. Mata controlled the highways from Pililla to Mabitan and very seldom would the Japs take the chance of crossing the Rizal-Laguna boundary for fear of encountering Mata's fighters. Jornacion perpetrated one of the most spectacular jobs on record. When he was captured in Sta Cruz, Laguna, he befriended a certain Capt Sakai and later coaxed him to confer with Marking. However, instead of meeting Marking, this treacherous captain, who was responsible for the deaths of many guerrillas in the province of Batangas, met his death. Salvador and his men ambushed and killed all Japs in the patrol of the San Guerrillmo cement quarry. For this act Salvador's family were taken into custody by the Japs, who promised to release them upon Salvador's surrender. However, Salvador decided to stay with his men and continue the fighting. Jornacion and Salvador's men fought the Japs that intended to raid Marking's headquarters in Padulasan Kabayo. Jornacion fought the Japs that raided him in Kabulsan. The late Major Bautista had several running fights with the Japs in Sta Maria. Marking and his men again encountered the Japs in Kaniogan, Lagundi, Morong, Rizal. Col Moskaira commanded the operation

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against the Japs in Sta Maria and blew up ammunition depot there. In the operations against Kapatalan and Sta Maria, several combat teams were used. Mapa and his combat team encountered the Japs in Parang ng Buho in May 1943; Salang Bato in June 1943; Bo Ylasan, Luka, Tayabas, in December 1943, Famy, in February 1944; Sta Maria in March 1944; and again in Salang Bato in March 1944.

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

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

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

The Trigger Squads were subsidiary units of the combat teams. It was their duty to eliminate spies and other elements blocking the works of the guerrillas. Triggermen worked in twos or fours. A trigger group may have more men, but in the accomplishing of a certain mission they preferred to work in small groups or singly.

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

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

#### OF INTELLIGENCE:

SWPA is witness to the completeness, efficiency, accuracy,

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

As early as 1942, contacts were made with other guerrilla units supposedly with radio transmitters in order that Marking's intelligence reports could be transmitted to the headquarters of General MacArthur in SWPA. Missions were sent as far as Mindanao to enlist Col W W Fertig's help in the transmission of Marking's reports. Col Praeger in Northern Luzon was contacted by the late Helen Wilk's agents. AIB agents from Panay received numerous intelligence reports and maps from Col de la Rosa and the late Lt Col Ceferino Alcruz. Those reports reached SWPA thru General Peralta's radio transmitter.

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

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

Arms and ammunition were secured from many sources. The



fighters badly needed clothes, but not as bad as food. So Marking went after food.

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

Marking's guerrillas issued receipts for all things taken or contributed by loyal civilians. In 1942 Col Straughn authorized the Marking's Guerrillas to issue guerrilla war notes in the amount of P10,000.00 guaranteed to be redeemed after the war and backed by personal wealth. The late Col Straughn's properties, which included his Polillo coal mine, were considerable guarantee for the issuance of the war notes. However, the ten thousand pesos was not sufficient to finance and sustain Marking's big guerrilla force. So Marking authorized the use of guerrilla receipts.

The collection of palay, rice, and other foodstuffs in the province of Rizal was efficiently handled by Col Lucio Penaranda, Marking's chief supply officer. Distribution of all supplies was just and fair. Each combat unit got its share to its satisfaction. The loyal citizens who sympathized with the fighters and their cause, gave until it hurt.

Supplies from far towns and from Manila were brought by large convoys. The Japs knowing this, tried to cut off Marking's Guerrillas from their source of supply, but somehow the men always managed to elude the enemy and brought whatever they could carry to the hills. However, many good guerrillas were caught at this work, and when the Japs had the goods on them, they never came back alive. One of the most pitiful of such cases was that of the late Capt Mendez of the Cobra Regiment. He was apprehended in Morong, carrying goods for the guerrillas. He was crucified in public in Pasib, Rizal. He died nailed to a cross, in February 1944.

#### THE FIRST YAX REGIMENT:

The Shimbu Line of Yamashita extended to Sta Maria, Laguna, from the north. Marking and the whole force of the combat teams, were bivouaced in Karatom Mts less than five hours walk from the main defenses of the Japs in the Kalinawan Caves, to the east.

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With Marking then was Capt George Miller, GSC, AUS, and Lt Brooke Stoddard, Cav, AUS. Both of these American officers landed in the Philippines sometime in September 1944, via submarine at Lt Col Anderson's Kalayaan Command, somewhere north of Infanta, Tayabas. Capt Miller was a liaison officer from Gen MacArthur's headquarters, while Lt Stoddard was a demolition officer. Capt Miller was also in charge of the radio transmitter at Marking's headquarters.

In the first week of March 1945, Marking and all his fighters, plus Miller and Stoddard, decided to come down from the hills and join the Liberation Forces. The forces about a thousand seasoned guerrillas crossed the Shimbun Line, to Quisao, and then by bancas to Cardona, Rizal. There they met the 1st Cavalry, USA. Capt Miller and Lt Stoddard accompanied by Col Armando de la Rosa and Maj Lydia Arguilla, reported to the XIV Corps, US Army, at the instruction of Marking.

After a week with the 1st Cavalry, the 43rd Division came. Marking reorganized his force and named it the 1st Yay Regiment. The 1st Yay Regiment was officially attached to the 43rd Division as of 10 March 1945. All combat units previously mentioned in this narration were included in the regiment, plus contingents from the Javiers Regiment, Cavite Saboteurs, and Intelligence, Eden Kids Reformed, Pasig Unit, Tanay Unit, Baras Unit, Antipolo Unit, Teresa Unit, Morong Unit, Cardona Unit, Binangonan Unit, Taytay Unit, Angono Unit, Joe's Boys, A-Square Regiment, Jorncation Regiment, Santos Regiment, Saints Regiment, Spiders Regiment, MID, and the Lost Brigade. The 1st Yay Regiment fought in the liberation of Rizal province.

Just before the 1st Yay Regiment fought at Ipo Dam, the 2nd Yay Regiment was formed. Again more contingents from the Cavite Saboteurs and Intelligence Unit, Santos Unit, Navatos Unit, Lost Brigade, Dragons Unit, Antipolo Unit, A-Square Regiment, Tarlac Unit, Pangasinan Unit, and the MID were called to the field. Most of them had previously been attached to other American units in Manila and Central Luzon. The victory at Ipo Dam was the attainment of the greatest glory for Marking and his guerrillas. "Charged only with conducting a diversionary action to distract the enemy's attention from the main effort, the Marking's Forces seized and secured strategic objectives which would otherwise have required a costly and protracted action by the American Forces."

But the fight at Ipo Dam was not Marking's hardship. It was during the three years of the Japanese occupation, the three years of continuous persecution of the members of the resistance movement, that the guerrillas suffered. Outnumbered, and with

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poorer and fewer arms and ammunition, the guerrillas were hunted down like rats. The guerrillas fought and retreated and came back again to hit the enemy. They were called by the Japs "the misguided element." Misguided for being loyal to their country and to America. Only their faith and fighting heart carried them thru that horrible and gruesome nightmare.

The voices of those who died in the battlefields, and the silent complaints of the living but half-dead, are solemn declarations of proofs and evidences that they too have served.

Written by:

Armando de la Rosa

Revised by:

Wilmore K Brown  
2nd Lt, Inf

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