

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 883078

June 49

92

MPAT

SD
DD

Handwritten signatures and scribbles, including the word "MPAT" written vertically.

Handwritten notes on the right edge, including "(Stamp Area)".

STAMP FILE

Write report on Cash Loans
to MFAT Check letter

2,081,900 =	120837.57
1,222,500 -	51,044.71
<u>859,400 =</u>	<u>171,882.28</u>

Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
70,000 -	63,000 -	407,000 -	546,200 -	15,000 -
112,000 -	207,500 -	135,000 -	11,000 -	60,190
1,429,500 -	1,012,600 -	144,500	25,000 -	-
33,000 -	9,500 -	69,000 -	747,000 -	17,200
395,650	417,930 -	862,000 -	314,500 -	232,465
<u>2,040,150</u>	<u>1,710,530</u>	<u>1,617,500</u>	<u>1,643,700</u>	<u>324,855 -</u>

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2,040,150. 0083
.0333
 6120450
 6120450
6120450
 67936.9950

1,710,530
.025
 8552650
3421060
 42763.250

11617,500-
.0167
 11322500
 9705000
517500
 27012.2500

~~1,643,200~~
.0111
 1643200
 1643200
1643200
 18239.5200
 324,855
.0083
 974565
2598840
 2696.2965

Face Value	Fair Value
2,040,150	67,938.25
1,710,530	42,763.25
11,617,500	27,012.25
11,643,200	18,239.52
324,855	2,696.30
<u>P 7,336,235</u>	<u>158,648.20</u>

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 Authority 883078

1 March 1949

Report on Cash Loans & Bonds of MFAT

Two groups of claims against the MFAT are covered in this survey:

Group 1: Bonds issued by Col Marking Squatier for 544, MFAT. Face value of Bonds is P3,244,200.⁰⁰. EFV is P191,842.28

Group 2: Cash loans to MFAT. Face value is P23,536,411.50. EFV is P5,147,363.54.

Of the above amount, the cash loans after or on after Sept, 1944 are:

Face value: P7,336,235.⁰⁰

EFV 158,648.20

Survey does not include commandeering of foodstuffs.

Questions raised: Bonds

1. Validity of bonds & receipts
2. How to determine date of issue of bonds, as the value of JWN underwent drastic changes.
3. How accurate is Marking's statement as to date, form, & issue of bonds.

4. Determination of proper ownership & source of funds.
5. Can such alleged commencing fall within the meaning of the terms "for the use of the Army" and "necessary for the furtherance of the war effort."

Discussion of Questions

1. Examination of the various bonds shows a general uniformity of thumbprint, ~~and~~ colors of inks, & stamps. However, there are a number of exceptions, in which different stamps, & different colored inks are used. Questions are raised as to why the exceptions are found. They all appear to have correct signatures of Marking & Jay. It does not seem reasonable that these different colored inks should be used for bonds typed up the same day.

Conclusion is that some of bonds were issued validly, & some were issued at dates other than shown on bond. Can not determine which are valid & which are not.

2. In a number of the bonds, the date February 11, 1944 is typed on the bond. Some bonds ~~show~~ with above date show them ^{transacted} issued as late as Dec, 1944. In some cases, the date Feb. 11, 1944 has been erased, and a new date typed in. Most of the bonds do not show the date they were transacted. In such cases, it is impossible to determine

from the bonds the date that actual receipt of cash in exchange was secured.

Conclusion - Unless the bond states date of transaction, can not determine actual date, & therefore cannot determine value of currency loaned.

3. Marking states that bonds must have date in some type, (or duplicate) as main body of bond, or it is not good. He states any bonds after January are not good. That a number of bonds were captured by the Japanese, & are not valid. That about \$3,000,000⁰⁰ in bonds were issued. He was not specific about the last two points, & could not tell which were which.

Conclusion: That it would be difficult to tell which bonds were legitimately transacted, inasmuch as many were drawn up, & issued to other persons for transacting, or captured. That ~~as~~ a number were unquestionably not issued at all, but filled out after liberation.

That those without proper dating are not valid. That Marking's statements as to questionable if after Jan. 1945 has no meaning, since the JMW had no

value at that date - as Marking well knows. That Marking's signature appears on all of them, & if he denies some now, how much can we depend on him for anything else? In this instance, the undersigned is a man of little faith.

4. A number of the bonds are to procuring officers of units now unrecognized. It is apparent that such bonds, altho showing the name of the procuring officer, do not represent a transaction in which said officers gave their own money. Can not determine in some cases who were collectors. Most prevalent among the Chinese claimants, where large amounts are involved. It is further noted that in the large claims, the bonds show no date of transaction, altho a number of the Feb. 11, 1944 bonds are in the claims of persons requested to furnish funds in Oct & Nov of 1944. It is patent that such bonds were not issued until the later date.

5. Marking received funds from the U.S. Army (see ^{Adj. Section Files} ~~secret letter~~) starting 10 Sept, 1944. He returned \$3,000⁰⁰ to U.S. Army Finance, Manila, of unearned funds. Why did he take money, when he had funds

available, secured through legitimate channels. It is apparent from the record of the known active gela organizations such as Anderson's, USAFIP, NT, 10th AD, etc. that only very small sums were necessary for intelligence purposes. Working used all but a small part of the funds turned over to him, whereas the others returned most of the money to 40 Army Finance. It is questioned that any funds such as alleged commorated could be used legitimately for the Army, or that it was necessary for the furtherance of the war effort. Most of the substance was commorated.

Conclusion: That the procurements of funds subsequent to 10 Sept 1944 were not "necessary for the furtherance of the war effort," and ~~funds~~ over the entire period "for the use of the Army" is in serious doubt. That no individual claim should be denied on that basis, ^{alone}, but the study of the group indicates only a percentage could be legitimate. The undersigned is at a loss to determine what is payable, & to what extent.

Cash loans are less of a problem, as the major part of majority of such loans are for subordinate units that are not recognized. Many have found ante-dated "receipts" included in the files.

~~For~~ The use and necessity of such loans is in question, as noted in remarks on bonds. The same difficulty presents itself in determination of the percentage of such loans (believed valid) that are payable.

MARKING'S GUERRILLAS
FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULAR TROOPS
L 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 organization are for the sole use of the combat 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 an 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 PESOS (P1,000.00) in Japanese War Notes and no coins, AND CARRIES THE SAME SIGNATURES AND THUMBPRINTS APPEARING UPON ALL WAR NOTES ISSUED BY THIS ORGANIZATION.

LET IT BE KNOWN TO ALL CONCERNED THAT Francis Leon
OF Bay Laguna HAS THIS DATE 18 October 1944
GIVEN INTO THE HAND OF THE UNDERSIGNED THE FULL SUM OF ONE THOUSAND PESOS (P1,000.00) AS A LOAN TO "MARKING'S GUERRILLAS".

ACKNOWLEDGED BY:



[Handwritten Signature]
MARCO V. AGUSTIN
Commanding
"Marking's Guerrillas"

WITNESSED BY:

[Handwritten Signature]
YAY, Badge 67, M.I.D.
U. S. Army, Phil. Dep't.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FORCES
 MARKING'S FIL-AMERICANS
 LUZON

15 January 1945

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 organization are for the sole use of the combat units (fully armed men, based in mountain camps and under strict army discipline) and for these 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 PESOS (1000.00) in Japanese War Notes and no coins, AND CARRIES THE SAME SIGNATURES AND THUMBPRINTS APPEARING UPON ALL WAR NOTES ISSUED BY THIS ORGANIZATION;

LET IT BE KNOWN TO ALL CONCERNED THAT G. F. G.
 OF Laguna HAS THIS DATE Jan. 25-1945
 GIVEN INTO THE HANDS OF THE UNDERSIGNED THE FULL SUM OF ONE THOUSAND PESOS (1000.00) AS A LOAN TO "MARKING'S FIL-AMERICANS."

ACKNOWLEDGED BY:

Handwritten signature

 MARCOS V. AQUINO
 Commanding
 "Marking's Fil-Americans"



WITNESSED BY:

Handwritten signature: YAY

 YAY
 Colonel, USAR
 Chief of Staff

B-67, MID, U.S. Army
 Phil. Dept.

Genaro Quizon

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FORCES
MARRINO'S FIL-AMERICANS
L U S O N

15 January 1945

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 organization are for the sole use of the combat 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 PESOS (1000.00) in Japanese War Notes and no coins, AND CARRIES THE SAME SIGNATURES AND THUMBPRINTS APPEARING UPON ALL WAR NOTES ISSUED BY THIS ORGANIZATION;

LET IT BE KNOWN TO ALL CONCERNED THAT G. F. G
OF Laguna HAS THIS DATE Jan. 25 - 1945
GIVEN INTO THE HANDS OF THE UNDERSIGNED THE FULL SUM OF ONE THOUSAND PESOS (1000.00) AS A LOAN TO "MARRINO'S FIL-AMERICANS."

ACKNOWLEDGED BY:


MANGOS V. QUIZON
Commanding
"Marrino's Fil-Americans"



WITNESSED BY:

Yay
YAY
Colonel, USPTF
Chief of Staff

B-67, MID, U.S. Army
Phil. Dept.

Generoso Quizon

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FORCE
MARKING'S FIL-AMERICANS
L U Z O N

16 January 1945

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 Organization are for the sole use of the combat 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 PESOS, (\$1000.00) in Japanese War Notes and no coins, AND CARRIES THE SAME SIGNATURES AND THUMBPRINTS APPEARING UPON ALL WAR NOTES ISSUED BY THIS ORGANIZATION;

LET IT BE KNOWN TO ALL CONCERNED THAT G. F. G.
OF Laguna HAS THIS DATE JAN 25 - 1945
GIVEN INTO THE HANDS OF THE UNDERSIGNED THE FULL SUM OF ONE THOUSAND PESOS (\$1000.00) AS A LOAN TO "MARKING'S FIL-AMERICANS."

ACKNOWLEDGED BY:



MARCOB V. AUSTIN
Commanding
"Marking's Fil-Americans"

WITNESSED BY:

Yay

Colonel, USAF
Chief of Staff
B-67, MID U.S. Army
Phil. Dept.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FORCES
MARKING'S FIL-AMERICANS
L U Z O N

16 January 1945

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 Organization are for the sole use of the combat 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 PESOS (\$1000.00) in Japanese War Notes and no coins, AND CARRIES THE SAME SIGNATURES AND THUMBPRINTS APPEARING UPON ALL WAR NOTES ISSUED BY THIS ORGANIZATION;

LET IT BE KNOWN TO ALL CONCERNED THAT G. F. G.
OF Laguna HAS THIS DATE Jan. 25-1945
GIVEN INTO THE HANDS OF THE UNDERSIGNED THE FULL SUM OF ONE THOUSAND PESOS (\$1000.00) AS A LOAN TO "MARKING'S FIL-AMERICANS."

ACKNOWLEDGED BY:

Handwritten signature: Alvaro G. F. G.

MARCON V. AGUSTIN
Commanding
"Marking's Fil-Americans"



WITNESSED BY:

Yay
Colonel, USAF
Chief of Staff
B-67, MID, U.S. Army
Phil. Dept.

EXHIBIT B-13

Adriano
Gularteo

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FORCES
MARKING'S FIL-AMERICANS
LUZON

15 January 1945

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 Organization are for the sole use of the combat 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 PESOS (P1000.00) in Japanese War Notes and no coins, AND CARRIES THE SAME SIGNATURES AND THUMBPRINTS APPEARING UPON ALL WAR NOTES ISSUED BY THIS ORGANIZATION;

LET IT BE KNOWN TO ALL CONCERNED THAT G. F. G.
OF Laguna HAS THIS DATE Jan. 25-1945
GIVEN INTO THE HANDS OF THE UNDERSIGNED THE FULL SUM OF ONE THOUSAND PESOS (P1000.00) AS A LOAN TO "MARKING'S FIL-AMERICANS."

ACKNOWLEDGED BY:

[Handwritten signature in red ink]

MARCO V. AGUSTIN
Commanding
"Marking's Fil-Americans"



WITNESSED BY:

Gay
RAY

Captain, USPTF
Chief of Staff

13-67, MID, U.S. Army
Phil. Dept.

EXHIBIT

B-14

Adriano
Gwlatco

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FORCES
 MARKING'S FIL-AMERICANS
 L U Z O N

15 January 1945

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 Organization are for the sole use of the combat 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 PESOS (1000.00) in Japanese War Notes and no coins, AND CARRIES THE SAME SIGNATURES AND THUMBPRINTS APPEARING UPON ALL WAR NOTES ISSUED BY THIS ORGANIZATION;

LET IT BE KNOWN TO ALL CONCERNED THAT G. F. G.
 OF Loguao HAS THIS DATE Jan. 25-1945
 GIVEN INTO THE HANDS OF THE UNDERSIGNED THE FULL SUM OF ONE THOUSAND PESOS (1000.00) AS A LOAN TO "MARKING'S FIL-AMERICANS."

ACKNOWLEDGED BY:

[Handwritten signature in red ink]

MANOY V. AGOSTIN
 Commanding
 "Marking's Fil-Americans"



WITNESSED BY:

[Handwritten signature: YAY]

Colonel, USIP
 Chief of Staff

B-67, MID, U.S. Army
 Phil. Dept.



EXHIBIT

B-12

Adriano
 Guilatco

DECLASSIFIED
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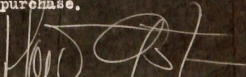
MARKING'S GUERRILLAS
FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULAR TROOPS
LUZON

September 30, 1944

SUBJECT: RECEIPTS
TO: COL. LEON Z. CABALHIN, General Field Commander
COL. TEOFILO Z. SALVADOR, C.O., First Army Corps
COL. ALFREDO M. DAVID, C.O., Third Army Corps
COL. SALVADOR SENERES, C.O., The G.I.D.
All General Staff Members

1. All combat and homeguard commanding officers will issue receipts for whatever they obtain from the people and will stand officially and personally liable to this headquarters for any abuse by themselves or men acting by their orders.
2. No commanding officer will allow his men nor commit the abuse himself of obtaining any item whatsoever by trickery, force or implied threat. This will be severely punished.
3. Only gifts need not be receipted, and any "gift" which is inspired by cajolery, request or friendly argument should still be receipted or not "accepted" at all.
4. Let there be neither mooching nor pressure upon a population that is itself suffering the hardship of poverty induced by war. Only food and clothes should be sought or accepted. Small articles for convenience are not necessities but can be better classified as luxuries, and should be foregone until after the war when they can be obtained by purchase.

BY ORDER OF:


MARCOS V. AGUSTIN
Commanding

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

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Authority 883078

Died

This was a 57.

sent to Fiscal on 4 March.

Would you look into

it
Geyl.

by additional
evidence regarding
request for recon-
struction

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Anderson Speeds Action On Claims

Swift action ordered by Major General Jonathan W. Anderson, commanding general, PHILCOM,



Gen. Anderson

on alleged inefficiency in the adjudication of claims against the US government for goods requisitioned by the USAFFE during the war was yesterday learned to have speeded

work.

The general's action, it was learned, took effect when teams of investigators were recently assigned in the PHILCOM Judge Advocate General Service to look into the numerous complaints piling up against the Claims Service.

Heading one of the teams is Captain Richard Ashley, whose job is to furnish all assistance to former veteran officers faced by legal difficulties arising from inefficiently adjudicated claims.

The PHILCOM headquarters stated that the general's policy is to give the benefit of doubts to claimants with sufficiently strong, though incomplete, proofs.

The loyalty and friendship of Filipinos, it was stated, is not to be
(Continued on page 16, column 6)

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Speeds Action...

(Continued from page 1)

endangered by a few inefficient officers, nor can such loyalty shown by civilians who supplied needs during the dark days of the war be made a mockery of an account of dollars.

Injustices will be reinvestigated, it was bared, and causes of irregularities looked into.

Certain officers responsible for the difficulties arising from inefficient services, it was learned, face relief.

Hundreds of previously disapproved claims are being reprobated and reprocessed. Many have already been paid out.

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Authority 885078

To Rival - 17 March 49

395 Maria Clara Street
Sampaloc, Manila
February 23, 1949

Chief of Claims Service
Philcom, APO 707

Dear Sir:

I am hereby submitting additional valuable evidences that has important bearing on my Claim No. G-4-192,182 UC 57, thru my Attorney-in-fact Miss Gerarda S. Soriano.

The delay in submitting these supplementary evidences is attributed to the fact that the procuring officer involved in my claim promised to give me these papers when I first filed my reconsideration papers, but it was only last week that he was able to give them to me because he is a busy man and does not have enough time to communicate with me.

Since I filed my motion for reconsideration in November of 1948, I have not received any communication from your office regarding the action taken on my claim.

In view of the fact that subject papers we are submitting now are valuable and irreplaceable official materials of the Marking's Guerrillas organization, we want to submit them safe-hand because they might get lost in the mail.

The claimant is confident that the submission of the attached valuable evidences regarding the organization of the Marking's Guerrillas will establish beyond doubt the vast activities and operations of the guerrilla force concerned.

Your attention is invited to the references of the History of the Marking's Guerrillas which refers to the official publication of:

1. Intelligence Division, GHQ, SWPA, entitled "Guerrilla Resistance Movements in the Philippines" (confidential) dtd 31 March 1945;
2. "Luzon Campaign" (Secret) by the Hqs 43rd Infantry Division, U.S. Army (in accordance with AR-645-105)

I hope that with the submission of these papers, my claim will be reconsidered for areview.

I kindly ask your good office for an early appointment for a hearing on my disapproved claim in order that I may be informed correctly as to what requirements are necessary to bring light to my case. In addition, I will be in a position to clarify any points you need in my claim.

Your early reply will be highly appreciated thru my Attorney in-Fact, I am

BRIEF HISTORY
OF
MARKING'S FIL-AMERICAN TROOPS

compiled by

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND STAFF
Marking's Fil-American Troops

APD 38

*This work was printed
in attempt to gain recognition
for some 500,000 men by Marking.*



*Note:
This "History" is a complete
back of his cover to
cover. Not to be used as
evidence of anything!
J. Stump*

HEADQUARTERS
MARKING'S FIL-AMERICAN TRPS
APO 38, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

16 August 1945

This BRIEF HISTORY of Marking's Fil-American Troops has been compiled with the utmost care and accuracy and all data as herein contained are authenticated and verified correct and true. Although pains have been taken to exclude non-essential and other minor details enough caution has been exercised so that the substance and actual spirit for which the organization was founded is hereby presented with clarity.

Authoritative references and unit histories as submitted to this Headquarters by Unit Commanders were used and referred to in the making of this Brief History.

This work is hereby presented to conform with the suggestions of the Honorable Secretary of National Defense, whose untiring efforts in behalf of the welfare of Guerilla Forces throughout the Philippines has been a source of inspiration, consolation and relief of all the Loyal Sons and Daughters of this, our Philippines.

For the COMMANDING OFFICER:

LEON E. CABALIN,
Lt. Col. Infantry,
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

LEON E. CABALIN,
Lt. Col. Infantry,
Chief of Staff.

BRIEF HISTORY

MARKING'S FIL-AMERICAN TROOPS

PREFACE . .

This BRIEF HISTORY of MARKING'S FIL-AMERICAN TROOPS generally known as Marking's Guerrillas, is made for the guidance and information of those who have not had the opportunity to know the organization as it should be known. This work will not seek to explain in detail the individual operations, petty encounters with the enemy and other minor achievements of the organization but will give a general view of the foundations, functions and accomplishments which has made it a national institution. In the compilation of this brief history, no attempt has been made to exaggerate facts as they oftentimes are presented nor efforts exerted to enhance the life of the entire organization by the impregnation of adventure tales. All facilities have been harnessed to present a work entirely devoid of fiction and expurgated data.

In an endeavor to give justification to a great national movement which has culminated in the final Victory of Democracy not only over this sacred shores of our Philippines but throughout the entire universe, this Brief History of probably the biggest single resistance organization in the whole country, suddenly becomes the symbol of undying courage, devotion and loyalty to God and Country of a people victimized and violated by a barbaric race and yet thrived on hope and faith in America and Democracy.

PART I THE BIRTH OF A RESISTANCE MOVEMENT.

It was about the middle of February, 1942. Our forces have secured themselves in the hills and advantageous positions in the peninsula of Bataan while others have scurried to the tunnels and underground defenses of the ROCK, Corregidor. The invading hordes have already occupied Manila and other towns from the North to the South of Luzon. In a frenzy usually characterizing last stands of armies in defense, our forces have summoned a great unified effort aimed to smash Japanese invasion troops and were poised to deal the fatal blows on the enemy. About this time then, one MARCOS V. AGUSTIN, was then a free man in an enemy occupied territory having escaped from the San Fernando jail where he was confined by the Japanese. With his very eyes he saw young girls raped by the barbarians, wives violated by the yellow devils in front of their husbands, crimes inconceivable even by the most distorted imagination consummated by the invading hordes who styled themselves the saviour of Asia, the champion of brother Orientals. The reaction was sudden and complete. He, MARCOS V. AGUSTIN, a fugitive from Japanese tyranny; an eye-witness to the crimes and abuses of the yellow plague swore to heaven and earth to avenge the honor and name of his people, in what way then only God knew. But he swore and that oath became the father of a determination, nourished on sufferings, miseries and short-comings which ultimately contributed to a successful end, Victory over the enemy.

Even in those days of turmoil and unrest, time did not take heed. The first days of March, 1942 found Agustin in the small barrio of Tagbak, town of Antipolo, province of Rizal. Those horror-scenes of the past days still dancing in an endless witch-dance in his mind, Agustin gathered together about one dozen of the toughest boys in the locality whose hatred for the enemy was exceeded only by their grim determination to fight and fight until the last of the Japanese will have been exterminated from the face of the country. With his twelve odd companions armed only with one .30 caliber rifle, one 12 gauge shotgun and one target .22 caliber rifle, Agustin formally announced the birth of a resistance group pledged to fight against the enemy until the last will have been killed. Knowing about this movement, retreating soldiers from Pozorrubio flucked and joined Agustin with full complement of arms and some meager supplies. With this nucleus, the band started ambushing Japanese supply trucks and other vehicles to add and replenished their arms, ammunition and supply stores. Pursued by the Japanese, Agustin's band fled to the hills and roamed from one mountain to another making the Sierra Madre mountain range as their permanent hide-out.

PART II THE GROWTH AND ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMANDS.

From the original dozen odd followers with three pieces of firearms, the organization grew steadily as soldiers still with their rifles and someammunitions came up to join the band. This was then the time when a woman, inspired by the movement relinquished all her claims to city life and decided to join the band. Yay Panlilio was her name and with her started the shaping of an organization which was later on destined to become one of the most powerful in the entire Luzon area. Versed in the English language and an Intelligence operative of the U.S. Army Philippine Department, she was God-sent for the men of Agustin. She suggested to Agustin to organize the band in accordance more or less to Military standards and acted as his Chief of Staff. At this time, over 100,000 men and women were full pledged members of the underground and combat units under the control of the organization could be counted. This membership called for an immediate establishment of commands in order to divide responsibilities. The General Staff was set up with Marcos V. Agustin as the Commanding General and Leon Z. Cabalhin, Colonel as the assistant Force commander. Yay Panlilio with the rank of Colonel was made Chief of Staff with Col Roger Moskaira as AC of S, G-1; Col Victor Vicenel, AC of S, G-2; Col Gallardo (PA) AC of S, G-3; Col Lucio Penaranda, AC of S, G-4 and Col Jose Mapa, Provost Marshal General.

The General Staff set to work on the division of territories which extended from the province of Tayabas in the South to the province of Tarlac in the North. To centralize command, the whole territory of operations was divided into four and each territory commanded over by a Corps Commander. The territory comprising the whole of the City of Manila, Cavite and some towns in the province of Rizal but in the proximity of Manila became the 2nd Army Corps under the command of Col Enrique Sulaybar. The 3rd Army Corps which embraced the provinces of Tayabas and Western Laguna was under the command of Col Alfredo M. David. The provinces of Bulacan and Tarlac which constituted the 4th Army Corps was commanded by Col Ferdinand Marcos.

The rapid growth however of Marking's Guerrillas, the official names of Agustin's Army, was facilitated by the joining of Col. Hugh Straughn's

Penaranda went to Santiago's Ops in Marikina in Sept 1944. I did not know the names of the S's of MPAT!

Note that III Army Corps came into existence on 1 May 1944. IIIrd Army Corps in October 1944.

men early in the year 1945 when Straughn was captured and later executed by the Japanese. Without a leader, Straughn's men joined Agustin's Marking's Guerrillas and became the 3rd Army Corps under the command of Col. David who himself was one of Straughn's ranking officers.

PART III UNITS UNDER THE COMMAND AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

The four Army Corps under the command of Agustin were mainly composed of Intelligence and Combat Units which were named more or less in accordance with the nature of their work or the places from which they came from or operate. Among the more known units were thirty-four functional organizations which were called: M.I.D. (Military Intelligence Department, new name for G.I.D. i.e. Guerrilla Intelligence Department which was adopted upon the suggestion of Capt. George Miller, GHQ, SWPA personnel sent by Gen. MacArthur to Marking's Hq); Cavite Saboteurs under the command of Col. Pablo Alora; Old Timers under the command of Leon Z. Cabalhin; Gonzales Regiment under the command of Col. Gonzales; Spiders; Marking's Hawks; Falcons; Cobras; Santos Regiment; Dragons; Saints' Regiment; Highlanders; Lowlanders; Chinese Overseas Militia; Celestial Division; Ladies' Corps; Batanguenos; Minute Men; Hot Spot Unit; Quartermaster Corps; Reinasdas; Bulacan Mountain Corps; Anilao; Guagua Unit; Tamaracs; Eden Kids; Santa Fe Brigade; Lost Battalion; Malolos Unit; Mayon Volcano; Up Again Regiment; Yarlaguenos; Porch Club and Joe's Boys. Other larger combat units were: Mata's Combat; Salvador's Combat, David's Combat, Ortiz Combat and Col. Gertrudo San Pedro's Combat units.

Each of the units mentioned above operate as a single organization responsible only to the Corps Commander. However, in actual operation, they seldom make contact with their Corps commander due to difficulty in communication. The most notable of these units operating under the corps was the Military Intelligence Department (M.I.D.) which was directly under the control and command of Col. Enrique Zulaybar who later gave up his life in the performance of his assigned duties. In the very words of Gen. MacArthur expressed thru Capt. Miller, he said of the Intelligence work of the M.I.D. "Nowhere in the history of occupied countries has intelligence information been so accurate as that of the Philippine Islands. There is not a better example of this than the daily reports which I received from your organization." This was the only unit of the entire organization which was given the task of getting intelligence informations of value to the Allied Forces and whose operation more or less was independent from the other legitimate units under the Army Corps. A number of officers of the M.I.D. as a result of their activities, were captured by the Japanese and later executed. Among them were Col. Zulaybar himself, Major Zipay, Capts. O'Perry and Batiot, Lt. Pablo San Pedro and operatives Manok and Lintang Tubig.

The Saboteurs, later renamed, Cavite Saboteurs under the command of Col. Pablo Alora was given the task of effecting Sabotage on all accessible Japanese Military Installations. Also assigned to the same task was a number of officers directly appointed by the Commanding Officer of the Forces who operated in the city of Manila and effected sabotage by indirect methods. One of these officers was Capt. J.C.V. Chaves whose effective manipulations brought enormous damage to Japanese war projects. Of note among all the sabotage work done by the Saboteurs was the blowing up of the Japanese arsenal in Cavite which was accomplished by Col. Alora and his men.

*Straughn captured
on 7 May 1943. Only a small payment made.
David joined ROTC, - in May 1944, recruited to Marking.*

Combat units, which constituted a major portion of the organization operated in small places under the command. Their job was to ambush and harass enemy supply trucks and other vehicles; to protect the civilians of small towns from bandits who at the time were rampant and to discourage the existence of Japanese spies. Among the most notable of the combat units were: Cabalhin's Old Timers; Mapa's Combat Team; Mata's Combat Unit; Salvador's Combat Team; David's Combat Team; San Pedro's Combat Unit; Ortiz's Combat Unit and a Combat outfit led by Agustin himself. These units were accredited with several encounters with Japanese.

PART IV CONTACT WITH GHQ, SWPA.

By the early part of 1945, the organization had a total membership of approximately 200,000 officers and men distributed from the southernmost town of the province of Tayabas up to the northernmost villages of Tarlac embracing all the provinces including Zambales throughout the breadth of the island of Luzon. Col. Straughn's men have fallen under the control of Agustin and have carried on the work assigned to them. But with all the accomplishments and activities of the organization, no contact has yet been made with the General Headquarters of Gen. MacArthur by this time. Lt. Col. Bernard Anderson, another Guerrilla leader who operated somewhere in the mountain fastness of Tayabas and neighboring provinces was known to have made contacts already with the GHQ, SWPA. With this information, Agustin, sent Col. Onesimo Soriano to confer with Anderson and Soriano attended two of the conferences which led to the first contact of Marking's Guerrillas with the GHQ. All information relative to the organization and its functions were relayed to GHQ and the Chief of Staff, Col. Fay made arrangements to send some copies of propaganda material disseminated here and press releases which were also published by the Headquarters of Marking's Guerrillas. This connection with the GHQ put the organization on its own feet and the entire organization, responding as a unit rejoiced at this contact. A direct effect was the sending of American officer and three non-coms who came from New Guinea by submarine. The American Army personnel, Lt. Ferreta, Sgts. Dagdag and Montes and Cpl. Montes brought with them radio transmitter and receiving equipment, ammunitions, some clothing, propaganda materials, magazines and plenty of smokes and canteens for the organization. With communications facilitated, the organization kept in constant communication with the GHQ by relay system and intelligence reports transmitted as fast as they are available to the American officers. Sometime later, in order to help the organization in the interpretation and relaying of intelligence informations, the GHQ sent two American officers, namely then Capt George C. Miller and Lt Brooke Stoddard. Capt Miller was with the General Staff Corps, GHQ, SWPA while Lt Stoddard was a demolition expert sent to join the organization in order to give instructions with regards to the use of demolition charges in sabotage work. Capt Miller and Lt. Stoddard stayed with Marking's Guerrillas until the American Forces came back home to the Philippines.

PART V ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

a. Combat and Raids

With the centralization of command of the organization, came orders to start encounters and raids on enemy supply lines and depots. Combat units which were organized for the purpose, raided one town after another in the

provinces of Laguna and Rizal as early as the later part of 1942. With the pronounced activity of the organization came the Japanese threat. Filipino informers and spies were employed by the Japanese Military Police under threats and pressure in order to ascertain the headquarters and hideout of the different units operating under orders from Marking's Guerrilla Headquarters. Many attempts of the Japanese M.P.s led to near capture of Agustin himself but the enemy were either beaten back or Agustin and his staff favored with timely escape. One of the worst encounters Agustin however had with the Japs was on the 18 April 1943. From this date until 15 June 1943, the Japs camped at Antipolo, Rizal in order to carry out offensive action against the camp of Agustin. The Japs combed the mountains and had an encounter with Agustin and his headquarters troops in the sitio of Kanumay. This was one of the toughest fights Marking's Guerrillas ever had with the Nips but no casualty resulted on our side. Several Japs were accounted for as dead.

Enraged by the pressure the Japs had over the entire organization, Agustin ordered all his combat units to be on the alert and attack Japs whenever occasions showed advantages for his troops. Having intensified his campaign against the Japs and spies, the Japanese M.P.s in turn determined to have Agustin, dead or alive. Many members of the organization were already rounded in the City and Capt. Chaves himself, who operated a sabotage ring, was already in the hands of the Japanese. Col. Moskaira was captured while staying in Manila and confined in Fort Santiago. By 6 June 1944, the Japs closed in on the camp of Marking's Guerrillas in the sitio of Baras from three directions with 1800 troops. Mounted light artillery pieces and scouting planes were even used by the enemy to locate the exact camp-site. This time again, Agustin evaded the Japs and was able to evacuate his troops from the trap and crossed the mountains clear to the vicinity of Infanta, Tayabas. The Japanese followed Marking's Guerrillas for three months but Marking's boys kept clear from them. In the same campaign, headquarters personnel numbering about 16 officers and men were nearly surrounded and annihilated by about 800 Japs who brought with them small caliber trench mortars. But, without losing a life, the entire personnel escaped.

Those petty encounters continued with relentless vigor until the arrival of the American forces when Marking's Guerrillas officially joined them. First contact with the American Troops was made by Col. Soriano who was able to have a conference with Brig. Gen. Alexander Stark, Assistant Commanding General of the 43rd Inf. Division. On March 10, 1945, a regiment, then named the 1st Yay Regiment of Marking's Fil-American Troops was officially attached to the 43rd Division and was assigned the job of harassing and capturing the division objective, East of the Shinbu Line. Armed and equipped with the latest American arms and equipment, Agustin and his regiment with 27 American officers under the direction of Lt. Betts captured Mt. Quitogo in due time, the division objective. After the successful operation in which Agustin exhibited his inborn leadership and tact, the Commanding General of the Division, gave him a chance to lead his men in one of the most heavily contested battles in Luzon campaign, the famous Battle of Ipo Dam. On 3rd May 1945, Col. Marcoa V. Agustin (rank recognized by the U.S. Army) transferred his troops to the vicinity of Ipo Dam and made preparations for the offensive. In this engagement, two full regiments participated aside from the main body which were composed of troops of the 43rd Division. On the night of the 5th of May, all combat elements of the division were concentrated for the attack on Ipo Dam which was at the time heavily and fanatically defended by the Japanese. On the 6th, orders for

the attack was issued and thus started the battle of the Ipo Dam area. Driving thru intense mortar, machinegun and small arms fire, Marking's troops captured and secured the hill overlooking the Dam, the most strategic position both for defense and offense since it commanded the entire Dam installation. The next day, knowing that the dominating hill was already in the hands of our troops, strength was advanced by division troops to the south end of the Dam which housed its important hydraulic installations. Without delay, Col. Agustin led his men down the hill captured and secured only the day before and secured the North end of the Ipo Dam which the enemy had prepared for demolition with hundreds of pounds of TNT. The timely action of Marking's troops saved the dam and thus secured the water supply for Manila's thousands.

On 19 May, all enemy resistance around the Ipo Sector had ceased and combat troops started withdrawing. Marking's Troops however and some division troops were garrisoned at strategic positions for security and mop-up measures. With the withdrawal of the 43rd Division from the area, the Battle of Ipo Dam was brought to a close. The 38th Inf Div took over and sent its 149th Inf Regt to patrol and garrison the Ipo Sector with Marking's troops. War-weary and wanting rest, the whole force was withdrawn from the Ipo Sector on the 5th of August. At Novaliches Base Camp, rudimentary training was given to all the men under the command and preparations were taken with the help of officers and men of the 38th Division for the processing of all officers and men of Marking's Pil-American Troops in accordance with the requirements of the Philippine Army.

b. Intelligence Operations and Propaganda

With the establishment of the M.I.D., intelligence informations from hundreds of operatives were collected and submitted to the Intelligence command staff for appraisal and evaluation. Accurate reports of value to the Forces were then relayed by radio to GHQ, SWPA. Capt. George C. Miller was largely responsible for the introduction of simple and efficient methods of interpreting and relaying intelligence reports gathered by our intelligence operatives. For efficiency in operation, the city of Manila was divided into four (4) Zones. Zones were further sub-divided into districts and districts into sectors. A Zone is under a Zone Sr. Intell Officer; a District is under a District Jr. Intell Officer; and a sector has a certain number of operatives. The said two intelligence officers have their respective couriers as all informations are relayed by courier system. The District Jr Intell Officer receives and verifies informations gathered by its operatives from any place in the city. This Officer in turn relays the verified informations to his zone sr intell officer, who, after making a consolidated report thereon, relays the same to the chief Intell Officer. The latter, in turn, sends the consolidated reports to the Chief of Staff, Marking's Pil-American Trps, who, in turn, transmits by radio the intelligence reports, to the GHQ, SWPA.

Although the principal seat of activities of the M.I.D. is Manila, operatives have been assigned to work in various provinces of Luzon.

The M.I.D. has also some Chinese operatives who constitute a separate unit. Their patriotism was shown during the recent fire in San Nicolas district by helping in the extinguishment of the fire, arresting Japanese spies, and suppressing looting in the vicinity.

There are as many operatives as there are sectors; all, in the total of 600 efficient operatives who are actually in the field. To these men belongs the credit of rendering possible the successful bombings of every enemy objective in the city of Manila by the United States Air Forces. In fact, an M.I.D. man of Marking's Fil-Americans was among the first to contact the United States Armed Forces in the University of Sto Tomas, Manila, immediately upon their arrival. Since then, intelligence reports were handed to them directly the Liaison officer of this department. The prompt transmission of the intelligence information on enemy position and other valuable matters of Military importance is primarily due to the efficient courier system. In scarcely three hours, news from any place in the city of Manila can be taken to the GHQ in spite of the lack of available means of transportation. In this way the Balara Filters through which the water supply of Manila is coursed for filtration was saved by our operatives from being demolished by the Japanese.

Propaganda work, the purpose of which was to disseminate accurate information to those people living in areas occupied by the Japanese while at the same time open their eyes to the true intentions of the Japanese, was started and initiated by Col. Yay, then Chief of Staff of the Command. Enormous quantity of propaganda materials were distributed throughout the length and breadth of the entire Luzon and their effects unquestionably effective in maintaining the morale of the civilians. Copies of propaganda distributed for the consumption of both Japanese and civilians in occupied territories were sent to GHQ, SWPA whenever possible.

c. Commendations. . . Directed to Commands, Officers and Men.

For the activities and accomplishments of the organization before and after the arrival of the American Forces of Liberation, numerous letters of commendations were received by the Command Staff, Officers and men of units and individuals under the control of the organization. The more important ones are below quoted and reproduced:

2nd paragraph of ltr sgd by Capt George C. Miller, GHQ, SWPA to MID, Marking's Fil-Americans, dtd 3 Feb 45 reads as follows:

" It has been said by General MacArthur that nowhere in the history of occupied countries has intelligence information been so accurate as that of the Philippine Islands. There is no better example of this statement than the daily reports which I received from your organization. I feel that you have in part received some satisfaction seeing the objectives reported by your subjected to bombardment and attack by friendly forces. However, the larger portion of value from your reports will never reach you directly but will have saved many hundreds of American and Filipino lives by its prompt transmission."

/s/ George Miller
/t/ GEORGE MILLER
Capt., G.S.C., USA
Intell Officer, GHQ, SWPA

Ltr of Commendation fr CG, 43rd Inf Div to CO, MPAY Regt dtd 24 May 45:

Subject: Commendation, Battle of Ipo Dam

To : Commanding Officer, Marking's Pil-American Yay Regiment
(Thru: Brig. Gen. A.M. Stark, U.S.A.)

1. With the capture of IPO Dam on 19 May 1945, allied forces in the Philippines culminated one of their most decisive victories.

2. The true significance of this victory does not end with the crushing of the formidable Ipo fortress, but must be evaluated in terms of the health and well-being of the tens of thousands of Filipinos and Americans in the Manila Area dependent upon this source for their water supply.

3. The valiant and untiring action of Marking's Pil-American Yay Regiment contributed in a large measure to the success of, and dispatch of the Battle of IPO Dam.

4. Charged only with conducting a diversionary action to distract the enemy's intention from the main effort, the Marking's forces seized and secured strategic objectives which would otherwise have required costly and protracted action by American forces.

5. It is with great admiration and respect that I extend to all officers and men of Marking's Pil-American Yay Regt my commendation.

/s/ Leonard P. Wing
/t/ LEONARD P. WING
Major General, U.S. Army
Commanding.

d. Citations and Awards. . .

In the Battle of IPO Dam officers and men under the command exhibited extraordinary courage and ability in actual combat with the enemy which acts prompted the Commanding General, 43rd Inf Div, U.S. Army to give citations and awards some of which are quoted below:

Extracts fr GO No 456, Hq 43d Inf Div dtd 11 Jul 45:

SECTION I --AWARDS OF THE SILVER STAR MEDAL
SECTION II--AWARDS OF THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL

SECTION I

1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bulletin 43, WD, 1918), a Silver Star Medal is awarded by the Commanding General, 43rd Infantry Division, to the following named officers:

Lieutenant Colonel LEON E. CABALHIN, (ASN Unknown), Infantry, Markings Guerrilla Forces. For gallantry in action against the enemy at Luzon, Philippines Islands during the period 5 May 1945 to 22 May 1945. In the assault

upon Mapoya Signal Force Hill, during the operation which culminated in the conquest of Ipo Dam, Colonel Cabalhin led his men through concentrated artillery and small arms fire over extreme rugged terrain, At the head of of the defenders. This gallant action inspired Colonel Cabalhin's men to proceed against great odds and reduce the Japanese position, thus breaking through overcoming natural obstacles and Japanese defenses was a material factor in the swift and successful conclusion of the Ipo Dam Operation. Home address: Corporal Rotelio Cabalhin, (brother), Marking Yay Regiment, Philippine Guerrilla Forces.

Major ROBERTO MATA, (ASN Unknown), Marking Guerrilla Forces. For gallantry in action against the enemy at Luzon, Philippine Islands during the period 5 May 1945 to 22 May 1945. In the assault upon an important hill in the operation leading to the capture of Ipo Dam, Major Mata led his men through withering concentrations of artillery and small-arms fire. Personally leading an assault group, Major Mata stormed the enemy defenses and in hand-to-hand fighting served as an inspiration to his men to make an all-out effort to reduce the enemy strong point and expedited the rapid fall of the Ipo Dam positions to the American Forces. Home address: Mrs. Esperanza Robles Mata, (wife), Morong, Rizal Province, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

X X X

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WING:

G. P. ROBBINS
Colonel, GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

/s/ Harry A. Doseh Jr.
/c/ HARRY A. DOSCH JR.
Major AGD
Adjutant General.

Extract GO No 456, Hq 43rd Inf Div dtd 12 July 1945

X X X

SECTION I--AWARD OF THE SILVER STAR MEDAL
SECTION II--AWARD OF THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL

SECTION I

1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 9 July 1916 (Bulletin 43, WD, 1916), a Silver Star Medal is awarded by the Commanding General, 43rd Infantry Division, to the following named enlisted man:

Private URBANO P. GADON, (4336), Infantry, Markings Guerrilla Forces. For gallantry in action against the enemy at Ipo Dam, Luzon, Philippine Islands on 18 May 1945. Private Gadon, without aid, engaged two enemy soldiers in a terrific hand-to-hand struggle. Armed only with a knife, he killed both of the enemy despite the fact that they were armed with rifles and bayonets. Private Gadon's fearless and aggressive action reflects great credit to

himself and to the Guerrilla Forces. Home address: Mrs. Barbara San Juan, (wife), 402 Sevilla Street, Manila, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

SECTION II

1. 1. By direction of the President, under provisions of Executive Order No. 9419, 4 February 1944 (Sect. II, Bulletin 3, WD, 1944), a Bronze Star Medal is awarded by the Commanding General, 43d Infantry Division, to the following named officer and enlisted men:

x x x

Major TEOFILO SALVADOR (ASN Unknown), Infant Marking's Guerrilla Forces. For heroic achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy in the vicinity of Ipo Dam, Luzon, Philippine Islands on 6 May 1945. Major Salvador, commander of an Infantry Battalion, was assigned the mission of capturing and securing important positions of the main enemy line of resistance. With his men, he attacked the strong-trenched enemy position at Babatuan Mountain, killing six days and forcing the rest to flee. Major Salvador's courage, aggressiveness, and outstanding leadership were a major factor in the accomplishment of the battalion's mission. Home address: Mr. Hospicio Salvador, (Father), Morong, Rizal, La, Philippine Islands.

x x x

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WING:

C. ROBBINS
Col, GSC
Ch of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

/s/ Harry A. Bosch Jr.
/t/ HARRY A. BOSCH JR.
Major AGD
Adjutant General.

Extract fr GO No 460, Hq 43d Inf Div, dtd 12 Jul 44

x x x

AWARDS OF THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL

1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9419, 4 February 1944 (Sect. II, Bulletin 3, WD, 1944), a Bronze Star Medal is awarded by the Commanding General, 43d Infantry Division, to the following named officer and enlisted men:

x x x

Major FELIPE VICENCIO, (ASN Unknown), Marking's Guerrilla Forces. For heroic achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy in the Ipo Dam area for the period 10 May to 17 May 1945. Major Vicencio, commander of an Infantry Battalion, on 10 May 1945 led a vigorous attack on Cabuyao Hill, so expertly directing his progress that the enemy was hit on three sides simultaneously. A great many of the enemy were killed and the positions captured. Major Vicencio kept up continual pressure on the enemy and his forces helped greatly in reducing the enemy's main resistance line and the capture of Ipo Dam. Major Vicencio's inspirational leadership was a major factor in the success of this campaign. Home address: Rosie Bat...

(wife). 99 Blumentritt Street, Mandaluyong, Rizal, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WING:

REFERENCES

C. P. ROBBINS
Colonel, GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

1. ~~SECRET~~ /s/ Melvin K. Hass ~~IN THE FOLLOWING (Confidential)~~
Public /t/ MELVIN K. HASS ~~was Intelligence Division~~
General Headquarters, AGD ~~Western Pacific Area.~~
Adj General.

PART VI GENERAL INFORMATION. ~~the Luzon Campaign by~~
~~Philippines, 2nd Infantry Division, U.S. Army.~~

a. Organizational Data

1. Total membership of the entire organization, 200,000 officers and men, women included.

2. Command Staff is composed of the following with Brig Gen. Manuel A. Roxas, Inf (PA) as technical adviser:

Commanding Officer	Col Marcos V. Agustin
Chief of Staff	Lt Col Leon Z. Cabalhin
AC of S, G-1	Maj Abidinago K. Ortiz
AC of S, G-2	Maj Teofilo Salvador
AC of S, G-3	Lt Col Jose Mapa
AC of S, G-4	Lt Col Lucio Pamaranda
Adjutant General	Maj Roger Moskaira
Judge Advocate	Maj Ramon Salas
Chief Quartermaster	Maj Faustino Antiporda
Chief Finance Officer	Capt Onesimo Soriano
Surgeon	Capt Leocadio Sadam
Provost Marshal	Capt Josias Arevalo
PRO and LNO	Capt J.C.V. Chaves

3. Recognized personnel, officers and men of the entire organization, only four (4) regiments of approximately 5,000 strength.

4. Regimental Commanders of Recognized Units are as follows:

Regimental Commander, 1st Regt, 1st Div, III Army Corps Col. Alfredo Iwah

Regimental Commander, SMS Regt, III Army Corps Col. Serafin Silvestre

Regimental Commander, 1st Yay Regt Lt Col Armando de la Rosa

Regimental Commander, 2nd Yay Regt Lt Col Urbano V. Agustin

REFERENCES

1. GUEHILLA RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES (Confidential)
Published 31 March 1945 by the Intelligence Division
General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific Area.
2. LUZON CAMPAIGN (Secret)
Published after the termination of the Luzon Campaign by
Headquarters, 43rd Infantry Division, U.S. Army.
(In accordance with AR 645-106)
3. UNIT HISTORIES submitted by Unit Commanders of this Organization.

MARKING'S GUERRILLAS
 Advised by Col. Hugh Straughn
 South Central Luzon
 Philippines

15

MANILA UNIT
 Company D

3rd Bn. 3rd Regt.

January 1943

(OFFICERS)

Capt.....	Josias Arevalo
1st. Lieut.....	Cecilio Jose
2nd. Lieut.....	Jose P. Torres
3rd. Lieut.....	Romeo Cordova
Master Sgt.....	Jose Malvar
1st. Sgt.....	Jose A. Garcia
Technical Sgt.....	Flaviano Bueno
Staff Sgt.....	Tomas Milan
Mess & Supply Sgt.....	Jose Borbon
Duty Sgt.....	Honesto A. Garcia
"	Jose Ibabao
"	Ciriaco Magno
Corporal.....	Carlos Aquitania
"	Francisco Noble
"	Bartolome Arroyo
"	Moises A. Garcia
"	Rodolfo Riffareal
"	Cecilio Dizon
"	Hilarion De Silva
"	Filemon de los Reyes
"	Agapito Fama
"	Bienvenido Nalda
"	Felipe Racaza
"	Calixto Baguio
1st. Class Pvt.....	Eleuterio Rabe
"	Feliciano Dimala
"	Ismael Datu
"	Federico Ocampo
"	Domingo Dakusin
"	Salvador Cabawatan
"	Julian Ferjes
"	Constancio Resurreccion
"	Leonilio Castillo
"	Guillermo M. Mapago
"	Clemente Cruz
"	Teodoro Cruz
"	Urbano Adiao

Buck -mPrivates

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Jose Ilustre | 12. Jose Camacho | 23. Cresencio Rosario |
| 2. Sancho Nafarette | 13. Demetrio Ignacio | 24. Cresteto Salada |
| 3. Eleuterio Rabe | 14. Vicente Acosta | 25. Pedro Velez |
| 4. Jose Mamaril | 15. Guillermo Rosel | 26. Cirilo Alporque |
| 5. Guillermo Durega | 16. Alfredo Gavino | 27. Liborio Lubay |
| 6. Mariano Benidicto | 17. Nicasio Ebo | 28. Eulogio Bulanio |
| 7. Carlos Dacanay | 18. Pedro Espanalio | 29. Regino Barcelona |

8. Roman dela Cruz
 9. Alfonso Gonzales
 10. Enrique Antonio
 11. Eligio de Leon
 34. Elias Ortiz
 35. Rosauro Sebastian
 36. Clemente Javier
 37. Pablo Salandan
 38. Felix Racal
 39. Enrique Garcia
 40. Honorio Silobwico
 41. Benedicto delos Reyes
 42. Pastor Lacsamana
 43. Teodoro Libromonte
 44. Efiapanio Huertas
 45. Vicente Dungko
 46. Roman Fernandez
 47. Ambrosio Fedeo
 48. Florencio Faustino
 49. Teofilo Tacbad
 50. Angel dela Cruz
 51. George Kzir
 52. Vicente Elardo
 53. Bienvenido Ysip
 54. Ricardo Spira
 55. Guillermo Santos
 56. Diosdado Tableno
 57. Rufino Teñono
 58. Eduardo Cayabyab
 59. Jacinto Mercado
 60. Claudio Fernandez
 61. Alfonso Eusebio
 62. Eliseo Ignacio
 63. Ricardo Maculalad
 64. Oronato Castillo
 65. Maximo Botonan
 66. Augusto Montes
 67. Marcos Mendoza
 68. Enrique Mallari
 69. Fedil Quila quil
 70. Anacleto Brillantes
 71. Manuel Rosel
 72. Ignacio Baldon
 73. Arcadio Torres
 74. Earnesto Santos
 75. Rosendo Generalda
 76. Antonio Calvo
 77. Daniel Rosel
 78. Adolfo Morales
 79. Jose Martinez Jr.
 80. Ireneo Reyes
 81. Joaquin Camacho
 82. Manliano Silvestre
 83. Cirico Magno
 84. Idicio Mallabo
 19. Daniel Agoclo
 20. Samuel Mission
 21. Antonio Aberia
 22. Inocencio Josep
 89. Pablo Fernandez
 90. Juanito Eudin
 100. Amado Adaptante
 101. Bueno Navas
 102. Amando Lino
 103. Carlos Ubaldo
 104. Pedro Cruz
 105. Mamerto del Prado
 106. Joe River
 107. Ramon Enfesta
 108. Gabriel Concepcion
 109. Celestino Roque
 110. Aurelio Bellizon
 111. Hugo Tariffe
 112. Antonio Lucero
 113. Felicismo Fariñas
 114. Tomas Cruz
 115. Terencio Sales
 116. Alejandro Favorito
 117. Cristino Mina
 118. Pedro Mina
 119. Consuelo Mina (Nurse)
 120. Ignacio Alquero
 121. Amando Malana
 122. Manuel Dayto
 123. Vinancio Auriqne
 124. Severino Lugtu
 125. Ruperto Roque
 126. Ireneo Celestino
 127. Florentino Galang
 128. Florencio dela Peña
 129. Ricardo Posas
 131. Salvador Escabio
 132. Antonio Macasinag
 133. Antonio Hilario
 135. Brigido Rensolat
 136. Victorino Niño
 137. Antonio Pangilinan
 138. Artemio Roblejas Jr.
 139. Bruno Bayani
 140. Eugenio delas Alas (Med. Corp)
 141. Gilberto Saginsing
 142. Antonio Maneses
 143. Lorenzo Diwa
 144. Miguel Solla
 145. Alberto Quineones
 146. Jose Tolentino
 147. Eliseo Villina
 148. Artemio Caagay
 149. Angel Montano
 150. Pedro Sarmiento
 30. Alejandro Cañono
 31. Francisco Adriatico
 32. Tranquilino Mendoza
 33. Benito Vargas

- 85. Rito Aramil
- 86. Florentino Nabor
- 87. Alfonso Santos
- 88. Mauro Valenciabo

Company Doctor
Adolfo Racaza

By Order Of:

MARCOS V. AGUSTIN
(COMMANDING OFFICER)

Certified True Copy:

Esr *Leur*

30	Daniel Acosta	19	Roman de la Cruz
31	Gamuel Mision	20	Alfonso Gonzalez
32	Antonio Garcia	21	Andrés Antonio
33	Inocencio Josep	22	Miguel de Leon
34	Leopoldo Fernandez	23	Alfonso Ortiz
35	Leopoldo Fernandez	24	Rosario Gonzalez
36	Leopoldo Fernandez	25	Alfonso Gonzalez
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HEADQUARTERS 43D INFANTRY DIVISION
APO 43, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

1 June 1945

SUBJECT: Recommendation for the Award of the Distinguished Service Cross.

TO : Commanding General, XI Corps, APO 471.

1. It is recommended that the Distinguished Service Cross be awarded to Lieutenant Colonel Leon E. Cabalhin, "Marking" Regiment, Guerrilla Forces, for extraordinary heroism in operations against the enemy.

2. During the operations against IPO DAM, LUZON, P.I., from 5 May 1945 to 22 May 1945, Lt Col Leon E. Cabalhin demonstrated his heroism and devotion to duty by leading his force of guerrillas in the capture of MAPOYA SIGNAL FORCE HILL which was in the Japanese main line of resistance. During the assault upon his objective, and at the head of his assault wave, Lt Col Cabalhin killed four of the enemy, which act was a great factor in inspiring his men to proceed against great odds in the capture of their objective from the entrenched enemy.

During the entire operation, Lt Col Cabalhin made excellent tactical decisions which resulted in very few casualties for his force, in spite of the severe and continued defense by the Japanese. In the course of his hazardous assignment he was not only subject to concentrated shell-fire and sniper-fire, but had to cope with difficulties arising from the rugged and unfavorable terrain, bad weather and long land carries. His success in overcoming these obstacles and reducing and capturing the high ground commanding IPO DAM from the north was of immeasurable importance to the IPO Operation.

Lt Col Cabalhin's superior leadership, sound tactical ability and constant display of extraordinary heroism made the operation completely successful and played a major part in bringing the IPO DAM Operation to a swift conclusion.

3. During the operation for which the award is recommended, Lt Col Cabalhin served as Executive Officer of the Marking Key Regiment, Philippine Guerrilla Forces.

4. The entire service of this individual has been honorable since the rendition of this act.

5. Next of Kin: Corporal Rotelio Cabalhin (Brother)
Marking Yaw Regiment,
Philippine Guerrilla Forces.

Alexander N. Stark, Jr.

ALEXANDER N. STARK, JR
Brigadier General, U.S.A.
Assistant Division Commander

THE HEADQUARTERS
 FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT
 (Marking's Fil-American Troops)
 Attached to AFPAC

APC 38
 30 June 45

SPECIAL ORDERS)
 ;
 NO. 1)

1. ORGANIZATION OF THE DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS The establishment of the District Headquarters in conjunction with organizational policies set by the CA, Sec, OHQ AFPAC in order to gain centralized command over all recognized units of Marking's Fil-American Troops now undergoing active tactical operations with United States Army Forces all over Luzon, is hereby announced.

2. ASSUMPTION OF COMMAND The undersigned hereby assumes command of the Fourth Military District, Marking's Fil-American Troops, attached to United States Army Forces, Pacific.

3. ASSIGNMENTS Announcement of the following assignments and duties is hereby made:

a. TO DISTRICT HQ, STAFF & SPECIAL STAFF

<u>Names</u>	<u>Assignments</u>
Lt Col Leon Z. Cabelnain, Inf	Chief of Staff
Lt Col Montano Hazerio, Inf	Deputy C of S
Major Abdonio K. Ortiz, Inf	C-1
Major Teofilo Salvador, Inf	C-2
Lt Col Jose Mapa, Inf	C-3
Lt Col Lucio Fenerenda, QMS	C-4
Major Roger Meskire, Inf	Adjutant General
Captain Leopoldo Sadam, MC	Surgeon
Captain Josias Arevalo, Inf	Provost Marshal
Captain Cesario Soriano, FS	Finance Officer
Captain Juan M. Navarrete, Inf	Quartermaster
Captain Juan C.V. Chavez, Inf	Public Relations C
Captain Jesus V. Chavez, AGD	Asst C-1
Captain Pedro Telbo, Inf	Asst C-2
Major Enrique Octavio, Inf	Asst C-3
Major Maximo Reyes, MS	Asst C-4
Captain Gaudencio Ordono, Inf	Asst Adjutant General
1st Lt Hector Santos, MC	Asst Surgeon
1st Lt Edmundo Nitro, Inf	Asst Provost Marshal
2D Lt George Khu, FS	Asst Finance Officer
1st Lt Felix Layacan, Inf	Asst Quartermaster

b. TO DISTRICT HQ & HQ BY CO

<u>Names</u>	<u>Assignments</u>
Captain Juan Ferades, Inf	Commanding Officer

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Authority 883078

YAY REGIMENT

MARKINGS

ATTACHED. 43RD INFANTRY DIVISION U. S. ARMY

APO 43

SI

SO No 1, dtd 30 Jun 45, Hq 4th MD

TO DISTRICT No. 4 Hq SV CO (Contd)

Names

Agents

- 1st Lt. Mukerav Santos, Inf
- 1st Lt Justino San Juan, Inf
- 2nd Lt Julian Diolen, Inf
- 2nd Lt Federico Lucero, Inf
- 2nd Lt Alfredo Salazar, Inf

- Executive Officer
- Junior Officer
- Utility Officer
- Utility Officer
- Utility Officer

c. Major RAMON SALAS, JAG is esgd Judge Advocate General; Capt HERMOGENES RIGOR, JAG is esgd Asst Judge Advocate General.

d. In addition to duties as DC of S, Lt Col MONTANO NAZARIO, Inf is esgd Inspector General.

e. Major FABIO MUNIA, SigC is esgd Signal Officer and 1st Lt ANAID GARRIAN, SigC esgd Asst Signal Officer.

d. TO DISTRICT No. 28

- Major Pablo Sorraacion, Inf
- Capt Nicomedes Cristobal, Inf

- Battalion Comdr
- Esno O

TO Combat Co (Hq Bn)

- Capt Perfecto Isidro, Inf
- 1st Lt Amador Sta Ana, Inf
- 1st Lt Feusto Rada, Inf
- 2nd Lt Feliciano Mazerate, Inf
- 2nd Lt Jose de Leon, Inf

- Commanding Officer
- Exec O
- Junior Officer
- Junior Officer
- Junior Officer

4. The above named O are rlvd of their present esgnts and are to report to this Hq to assume duties as esgd upon receipt of order.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

MARCO V. AGUSTIN
Colonel, Infantry
Commanding.

OFFICIAL:

MARCO V. AGUSTIN
Colonel, Infantry
Commanding.

DISTRIB

- CA Sec, Hq 3rd Div....(1)
- O concerned (inc).....(38)
- "3"

Sec II, CO #456, Hq 43d Inf Div, 11 July 1945, Cont'd.

Private First Class WALTER SLOMIANY, (33690234), Medical Department, United States Army. For meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy in the vicinity of Demortis, Luzon, Philippine Islands during the period 11 January to 22 January 1945. Home address: Mrs. Mary Slomiany, (mother), Box #68, Van Meter, Pennsylvania.

Technician Fifth Grade JAMES I. SMITH, (20835020), Medical Department, United States Army. For meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy in the vicinity of Demortis, Luzon, Philippine Islands during the period 11 January to 22 January 1945. Home address: Mrs. Mary M. Smith, (wife), Route #5, Cushing, Oklahoma.

Private First Class CAUL SPAZIANI, (33694567), Medical Department, United States Army. For meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy in the vicinity of Demortis, Luzon, Philippine Islands during the period 11 January to 22 January 1945. Home address: Mrs. Morina Spaziani, (mother), R.D. #1, Monongahela, Pennsylvania.

Private First Class FRANK M. QUINNAMA, (39582684), Medical Department, United States Army. For meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy in the vicinity of Demortis, Luzon, Philippine Islands during the period 11 January to 22 January 1945. Home address: Mrs. Stella Silvas Quintana, (wife), Saticoy, California.

Private First Class WILTON VAN PATTEN, (34815571), Infantry, United States Army. For heroic achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy at Luzon, Philippine Islands on 16 May 1945. Private Van Patten, a member of a squad using a new recoilless weapon, distinguished himself in action against a stubborn, well-entrenched enemy. Carrying his weapon and ammunition over hilly and muddy terrain, he emplaced his weapon at vantage points and fired on targets of opportunity and on fixed enemy positions. Private Van Patten's expert use of his weapon contributed in a large measure to knocking out several enemy caves. Private Van Patten's exemplary courage, perseverance, and devotion to duty were a major factor in the success of the mopping-up operations on Hill #660. Home address: Mrs. Wilton Van Patten, (wife), 312 Devson Street, Fairfat, Alabama.

Technician Third Grade FRED B. WHITSON, (38061322), Ordnance, United States Army. For meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy at Luzon, Philippine Islands during the period 9 January to 7 February 1945. Home address: Mrs. Hazel M. Whitson, (mother), 314 Pecan Street, Dallas, Texas.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WING:

OFFICIAL:

C. P. BOBBINS
Colonel, GSC
Chief of Staff

Harry A. Bosch
HARRY A. BOSCH JR.
Major, AGD
Adjutant General

BATTERY "A"
227TH AAA SLT BN
APO 70

30 June 1945

SUBJECT: Commendation.

TO : Commanding Officer, Marking's Filipino Guerrilla Forces.

1. It is with pleasure that I commend the members of your command, who were attached to this organization, for their outstanding performance of duty in the aid of local security measures. Each and every member of your command has performed his duty to the best of his ability and in an outstanding manner.

2. Private Felix Nageas' death in a performance above and beyond the call of duty, in an effort to rescue 1st Lieutenant Elpidio Sanchez who was wounded under enemy fire, was with deep regret and a great personal loss to every member of this command.

3. It would be an honor, if the occasion arises, to have the same members of your command serve with this organization.

George T. Macklin Jr.
GEORGE T. MACKLIN Jr.
Capt., CAC
Commanding

INTELLIGENCE TO BE COLLECTED

In order that the purpose of this document be understood, the following explanations should be made. Previously, you have been asked to collect information of a strategic nature, the kind of information which would have a long range effect on the war for the Philippines. Now that in a hange, US forces are actually in the islands and that will help the forces going to land on the island of Luzon. Always remember in determining whether or not something is of value that if a man landing on the beach had that piece of information, could help him. If it would help him then that is important information. Below is listed an outline of the things th need most urgently to know, day by day. If you will confine your intelligence activities to these items, your work will have been well rewarded when the US forces land. Remember in collecting the information asked for that no detail is too small to be put in. You are the one who sees it and only you can picture it to those who read your reports.

SHORE DEFENSES: Pillboxes, how many, where, how made, what guns in each of them (kind of guns), make sketches showing exact position of each pill box, how made, direction of gun fires.

Barbedwire, describe, how long, how far from edge of water, any in the water, where actually in it located.

Mines in the water, how deep, how many, outline of area covered by mine field, distance between mines.

Wood, steel, or concrete obstacles places in the water to stop landings, describe, sketch, locate accurately.

Torpedo or submarine nets, where, how long, are they fixed or do they move.

Beach foxholes for soldiers, how many, how are they arrange, do soldiers ever practice moving into them, how many soldiers, are they holes just dirt covered, have they logs, steel or concrete in them, are some of them gun positions, what are the measurements of the positions do they move the guns there or keep them elsewhere, where, what kind of guns.

Large guns which cover beaches or water off beaches, how many, where, how placed, how protected, sketch the guns and described them as accurately as possible, are the men stationed nearby, how many men, which of the gun points.

Any other defences they enemy has to stop or forces from getting into land.

INLAND DEFENSES: As in paragraph on shore defenses describe and draw in detail any defenses the enemy has prepared. Show all his gun positions, where the gun are aimed, the number and kind of guns (size of ammunition or bore) foxholes, tank obstacles, areas where the enemy often practice or hold maneuvers, how many enemy, what kind and how equipped.

ANTI AIRCRAFT DEFENSES: As above described and sketch number of all positions and kinds and number of guns, searchlights, sound locator, radar (radio locators of ships, and planes.

ARMED FORCES:

ARMED VEHICLES: Tanks, armored cars, how many, where assembled what kind (describe and sketch), do they stay parked or do practice in certain places, where, what times, how many tanks at a time.

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Authority

885078

28 November 1944

MEMO TO ALL INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES:

THE DATA COMING IN CONCERNING RESULTS OF AIR STRIKES ON MANILA AND VICINITY IS EXCELLENT. HOWEVER IN ORDER THAT US ARMY HQS CAN GET AN EVEN MORE ACCURATE PICTURE OF DAMAGE DONE IT IS REQUESTED YOU SECURE AS FAR AS POSSIBLE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ON RAID RESULTS:

1. LIST EACH AREA BEING STRUCK (AS YOU HAVE DONE IN THE PAST).
2. LIST THE INSTALLATIONS RECEIVING HITS IN ORDER OF THEIR MILITARY IMPORTANCE (IT IS REALIZED THAT THIS MAY NOT ALWAYS BE ACCOMPLISHED DUE TO RESTRICTIONS AND FOR SECURITY REASONS).
3. ESTIMATE THE PERCENTAGE OF INSTALLATIONS, DUMPS AND SO FORTH THAT HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

AGAIN LET THIS BE THE IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION. DO NOT RUSH YOUR INFORMATION TO THE EXTENT THEY MANY DETAILS CANNOT BE SECURED. IT IS BETTER TO TAKE TWENTY FOUR MORE HOURS AND ATTEMPT TO GET THE INFORMATION ASKED FOR ABOVE. TO BE EFFECTIVE THE RESULTS SHOULD REACH THIS HEADQUARTERS WITHIN SEVENTY TWO HOURS AFTER THE RAID. BUT LATER DETAILED RESULTS ARE ALWAYS VALUABLE.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
MARKING'S FIL-AMERICAN TROOPS

APO 43, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, Calif.
24 May 1945

Subject: Commendation, Battle of IPO Dam

To : Commanding Officer, Marling's Fil-American Yag Regiment
(thru: Brig. Gen. A. N. Stark, U.S.A.)

1. With the capture of IPO Dam on 19 May 1945, allied forces in the Philippines culminated one of their most decisive victories.
2. The true significance of this victory does not end with the crushing of the formidable Ipo fortress, but must be evaluated in terms of the health and well-being of the tens of thousands of Filipinos and Americans in the Manila area dependent upon this source for their water supply.
3. The valiant and untiring action of Marling's Fil-American Yag Regiment contributed in a large measure to the success of, and dispatch of, the Battle of IPO Dam.
4. Charged only with conducting a diversionary action to distract the enemy's attention from the main effort, the Marling Forces seized and secured strategic objectives which would otherwise have required costly and protracted action by American forces.
5. It is with great admiration and respect that I extend to all officers and men of Marling's Fil-American Yag Regiment my commendation.

LEONARD F. WING
Major General, U. S. Army
Commanding

MARKING'S GUERRILLAS
FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULAR TROOPS

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MARKING'S GUERRILLAS
ADVISED BY COL. HUGH STRAUSS
South Central Luzon
Philippines

June 30, 1943

TO THE CIVILIANS OF MANILA WHO ARE
HELPING THE FIGHTERS OF THIS CAUSE:

Humble and poor and defenseless, your names, for your own safety, are not known to us, but every bottle of medicine, every piece of clothing, every can of food is testimony of your sacrifice in the name of the cause.

Some day you will see our men march down Taft Avenue in their Victory Parade. You will think, "This one wears my shirt. That one would have died but for my medicine." And they, marching, will be thinking, "somewhere in the crowds that watch is the Unknown Friend. May he be proud of me..."

Keep on giving, but be careful to whom. Be sure it is to one you know and trust and is an officer of this outfit, a truly fighting outfit. And keep on hoping -- the war is not yet over, but it is surely being won.

(SGD.) YAY PAULILIO
U. S. Army Badge No. 67

(SGD.) MARCOS V. AGUSTIN
Commanding

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

3351
7.4.43

MARKING'S GUERRILLAS
FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULAR TROOPS
LUZON

ber 30, 1944

SUBJECT: RECEIPTS
TO: COL. LEON Z. CABALHIN, General Field Commander
COL. TEOFILO Z. SALVADOR, C.O., First Army Corps
COL. ALFREDO M. DAVID, C.O., Third Army Corps
COL. SALVADOR SENERES, C.O., The G.I.D.
All General Staff Members

1. All combat and homeguard commanding officers will issue receipts for whatever they obtain from the people and will stand officially and personally liable to this headquarters for any abuse by themselves or men acting by their orders.
2. No commanding officer will allow his men nor commit the abuse himself of obtaining any item whatsoever by trickery, force or implied threat. This will be severely punished.
3. Only gifts need not be receipted, and any "gift" which is inspired by cajolery, request or friendly argument should still be receipted or not "accepted" at all.
4. Let there be neither mooching nor pressure upon a population that is itself suffering the hardship of poverty induced by war. Only food and clothes should be sought or accepted. Small articles for convenience are not necessities but can be better classified as luxuries, and should be foregone until after the war when they can be obtained by purchase.

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BY ORDER OF:

MARCOS V. AGUSTIN
Commanding

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

