

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 883078

UEZ, FELIPE

F-579

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 883078

U.S. AIR FORCE TRAINING CENTER

GA 250

FROM: GA 11 Oct 1945

TO: _____
 Chief, UTG _____
 Exec, UTG _____
 Asst Exec _____
 AG _____
 Asst AG _____
 Chief Clk _____
 C & A _____
 UPO _____
 Repl & Camp _____
 PS Affairs _____
 Publications _____
 Files & Records _____
 Guerrilla Affairs Sect _____
 Chief _____
 Comm Sect Chief _____
 Message Cntr _____
 Postal _____
 Tng Sect Chief _____
 Asst _____
 Trans Sect Chief _____
 Motor Trans O _____
 Hq Commandant _____
 Supply Sect Chief _____
 PX _____

Approval _____
 Remark & Recco _____
 Information _____
 Necessary Action _____
 Note & Return _____
 Signature _____
 Transmit _____
 File _____

Letter _____
 Carrier Note _____
 Draft _____
 Memorandum _____
 Indorsement _____
 Stencil _____
 Addl Copies _____

NOTE:

.....
 BLO
 File in criminal
 complaints against
 COPLA units
 BLO
 201
 Rodriguez, Felipe

DRAFT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFICWB/dja
APO 500
10 October 1945

201

AG 201-Barnett, George M (O)
(11 October 45)PA

SUBJECT: Investigation of the Killing of Felipe L. Rodriguez. ←

TO: Colonel George M. Barnett, O-890369, Headquarters USAFIP NL.

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

1. The investigation conducted of the facts and circumstances of the killing of Felipe L. Rodriguez in response to a complaint submitted by his widow, Paz T. Rodriguez discloses that:

a. Felipe Rodriguez was arrested and executed upon the direct order of Major George M. Barnett (now Colonel) AUS, O-890369.

b. Felipe Rodriguez, while Commanding Officer of Company "A", 21st Infantry Regiment, negotiated with the Japanese for the surrender of himself and his company.

c. Felipe Rodriguez did, on or about 15 November 1942, assemble Company "A", 21st Infantry Regiment and through deception and force surrendered 109 men, about 70 rifles and an undetermined quantity of ammunition to the Japanese pursuant to prearranged plans.

d. Major George M. Barnett (now Colonel) in ordering the arrest and execution of Felipe Rodriguez, carried out the established policy and directives of higher authorities.

2. ^{As a result of this investigation,} Therefore, no further action will be taken, and the ~~case~~ ^{matter} is considered closed.

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By command of General MacARTHUR:

relative to the
allegations made against you
in this case

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Authority NND 283078

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

AFWESPAO
333.5/197
9 OCT 1945
G.H.Q. A
AGC
333.5/24
9 OCT 1945

AFWESPAO
333.5/197
17 SEP 1945

IC
JH

AGO 500
14 September 1945

AG 333.5(30 Aug 45)PA

SUBJECT: Request for Investigation.

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

1. Enclosed herewith is correspondence from Paz T. Rodriguez, alleging that her husband, Felipe L. Rodriguez, was killed upon the order of Lieutenant Colonel George M. Barnett.
2. Lieutenant Colonel Barnett is an AUS officer and at the time of the alleged incident was serving with Colonel Volckmann's guerrilla command.
3. It is desired that an investigation be made and report of action taken be submitted to this headquarters.

By command of General MacARTHUR:

1 Incl:
As indicated above.

D. W. Dooley
D. W. DOOLEY,
Capt, AGD,
Asst. AG.

6431

GSIG 333.5/197
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES WESTERN PACIFIC, APO 707.

1st Ind

8 OCT 1945

TO: Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, APO 500.

1. Approved report of investigation herewith in duplicate.
2. Attention is invited to recommendation contained in par 20 of report.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

1 Incl:
Report of Investigation (duplicate)

E. J. Murphy
E. J. MURPHY
1ST LT. AGD
ASST. ADJUTANT GENERAL

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DOD Directive No. 5200.9
27 Sept 1958

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

1300
13 September 1954

AG 338 730 (A) (S) A

SUBJECT: Request for Investigation

TO: Commanding General, United States Air Force, Dayton, Ohio

1. Enclosed herewith in correspondence from Lt. Robert J. ...
alleging that her husband, Ralph J. ... was killed upon the
order of Lieutenant Colonel George M. ...

2. Lieutenant Colonel Barrett is an Air Officer and at the time
of the alleged incident was serving with Colonel ...

3. It is desired that an investigation be made and report of
action taken be submitted to this headquarters.

By Command of General ...

Handwritten notes and signatures in the left margin.

1 Incl:

As indicated above.

MAILED 14 1 05p 15 45 AG. GHO

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

1. ...

2. ...

3. ...



CONFIDENTIAL

Balacan, La Union
August 30, 1945

SUBJECT: Petition for the investigation of Lt. Col. George M. Barnet and other officers of the 121st Inf., N.I. Guerrillas for the murder of Felipe L. Rodrigues.

TO: USAFFE, Manila, Trade and Commerce Bldg.

My late husband, Felipe L. Rodrigues, was mayor of Balacan, La Union, having been elected for the second term when the war broke out in 1941. He aided Col. Noble in December, 1941 in dispatching soldiers of the USAFFE to meet the Japanese invaders in the battle of Northern Luzon. He personally drove his car carrying soldiers to the front. When Japanese overran the country, he did not serve in the government or in any instrumentality of the enemy. On the other hand, he banded together the remaining volunteers guards with their arms and engaged in guerrilla activity. When the remnants of the 121st Inf. came down from Abra with Major Walter Cushing, George Barnet and others, they learned of my husband's organization. They made, then, arrangements whereby his organization should be under men and officers of the USAFFE. The best organized unit in La Union at the time was this unit so much so that it was the place chosen by Barnet to hide himself from the Japanese. Here he was assured protection and food supplies and he got them, and as a matter of fact, he survived the war because of the influence of my husband in the province.

However, after the guerrillas raided the Japanese garrisons in the province in September, 1942, the Japanese reinforced their forces in La Union. They threatened to burn the towns and kill women and children. Many prominent citizens and mothers came to my husband's hiding place and pleaded for his surrender to avoid the massacre of the people. Not minding what fate has in store for him and his men, he obeyed the wishes of the people, gave himself up and was confined by the Japanese in a prison camp, as soon as he was released from the concentration camp, he engaged in farming and at the same time was in touch with the guerrillas who did not surrender. Later, in March, 1944, he was again arrested by the Japanese Military Police and was confined in the Military Police prison in Baguio. He was released about July, 1944. Being the most prominent citizen in the town, the Japanese always watched his movements.

As per enclosed copies of messages, you will find out that again was ordered for duty with the guerrillas which he willingly did, abandoning his family for the sake of his country. The next thing I learned was that he was brutally killed upon orders of George M. Barnet. I respectfully request, therefore that an investigation be held in Balacan, La Union, to find out and punish the persons responsible for his death.

/s/ Pas T. Rodrigues
/t/ PAZ T. RODRIGUEZ

21 December 44

Mrs. Paz T. Rodrigues
In the Field

Dear Mrs. Rodrigues:

In the first place I wish you, children and friends a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year.

I wish you to inform that after training of Peps (Felipe L. Rodriguez) and others, he was (Peps) attached to the 1st Battalion as instructor together with Ortaliza, Sibayan, and N. Ramirez. On the 18th proximo he was detailed by the R. Regt'l S-4, Lt. Camins to come down there to supervise the work of Paquit, M. Ioyga, and Julio Men as well as to arrange the continuous flow of ration to these places. Unfortunately that day at Santel, he met Major Barnet who asked him what he was doing. He answered him that he had a mission to perform regarding ration. After that it is said that the Major placed him under arrest. On his way to the concentration camp, he lunch with us here. He requested me to write you so that you may approach Manong Modis and request him that you go together to Leon Agtarap who may help him a great deal. He request me that you should not fail to include him in your prayers for his safety.

Together with this letter I have also sent another letter to Manong Modis (Modesto Lopez) so that he may see Leon but it would be better if you go together to the old man.

Please do not worry much. His friends and I are doing our best for your dear husband. Besides there is no more execution these times. Very warm regards and best wishes.

Very sincerely,

Sgd: LEONIDES BASCONILLO

PS

The supposed charge against him is non surrender of all arms and ammunition. Mrs. Rodriguez, please keep this confidential and don't complicate me.

COPY

DECLASSIFIED
Authority AWND 883078

COPY

Balacan, La Union
Nov. 24, 1944

Capt. Felipe Rodriguez
Atay, Balacan, La Union

Greetings:

I was personally ordered by Capt Leon Agtarap to notify you that a few surrenderee officers of the 121st Infantry are being recalled for active duty and that you are one of them. Advice will be further received when this officers will go and report to HQ No. 1122. You are hereby further requested to prepare your baggage for a long trip within these days.

Please advice Lieut. Pio Ortaliza ament this matter because I do not know his whereabouts.

Yours sincerely

SGD. EVARISTO AGFULOS

In the Field
Nov. 25, 1944

SUBJECT: RUSH REPORT
To Capt. F. L. Rodriguez
In the Field

As per conference held among Capt. Agtarap and the undersigned, including Capt Agbulus, you are hereby required to join the party of officers starting for 1122 tomorrow morning not later and not earlier than 6:00 A.M. Sunday.

Pls. comply as required.

SGD. LEONIDES BASCONCILLO

21 Dec. 44

Dear Kang Peping:

I am transmitting the order of DA-7 (Leon Agtarap) to you for you to report to him upon receipt of this note. I came from the east to-day.

Yours sincerely,

SGD.: PRIMITIVO ORIEL

COPY

COPY

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Authority *NRD 883078*

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES WESTERN PACIFIC
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED BRUTAL
KILLING OF FELIPE L. RODRIGUEZ

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

DECLASSIFIED
DOD Directive No. 5200.9
27 Sept 1958

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Authority NND 883078

25 9490

SERIAL
NUMBER.

FROM—

DATE.

TO—

SYNOPSIS.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCE WESTERN PACIFIC
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

GSIG 333.5

APO 707
6 October 1945

SUBJECT: Report of Investigation of Alleged Brutal Killing of Felipe L. Rodriguez

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

I. AUTHORITY

1. This investigation was conducted by Lt Colonel Grant P. Hall, IGD, during the period 20 September 1945 to 5 October 1945, pursuant to the verbal order of the Deputy Commander, AFWESPAC, which order was based upon the directive contained in the communication from General Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Pacific to Commanding General, United States Army Forces Western Pacific, dated 14 September 1945, subject, "Request for Investigation" (Exhibit A).

II. MATTERS INVESTIGATED

2. The subject matter of this investigation was the allegations of Paz T. Rodriguez as set forth in a letter dated 30 August 1945 to USAFFE, to the effect that her husband, Felipe L. Rodriguez was brutally killed by Major George M. Barnett. (Exhibit A).

III. FACTS

3. Immediately prior to the beginning of hostilities between the United States and Japan, George M. Barnett, (presently Colonel George M. Barnett, AUS, O 890 369, Hq USAFIP (NL)) was a civilian engaged in mining business in Northern Luzon, Philippine Islands. When the war broke out, he and other civilians were requested by the Army to demolish roads. When that assignment was completed, he tentatively was commissioned a second lieutenant by the Commanding Officer of the Philippine Army, Northern Luzon, which commission was confirmed officially on 24 February 1942, thereby constituting him an officer in the Army of the United States.

4. In February 1942 Lt Barnett (now Colonel) and other officers were delegated the task of inducting the civilians of the province of La Union into organized army forces. The civilians who were so inducted were assigned to duty with the 21st Infantry Regiment under the command of Lt Barnett. Felipe Rodriguez, who before the war was the elected Mayor of Balaoan, La Union, volunteered his services and also assisted in the induction of other men residing in the vicinity of Balaoan. After a brief indoctrination and training, Felipe Rodriguez was designated Captain and Commanding Officer of Company "A", 21st Infantry Regiment.

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27 Sept 1958

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5. For the first few months as Commanding Officer of Company "A", Captain Rodriguez was active in the province of La Union in gathering arms, ammunition and subsistence for the organized armed forces, and in actual combat action against the Japanese forces. Although he had been elected Mayor of Balaoan, he did not serve as such from the time he entered the armed forces. After the Japanese occupied that city, his uncle, Catalino Rodriguez, representing himself as Felipe Rodriguez, assumed the office as Mayor. Subsequently Catalino Rodriguez' identity was discovered by the Japanese. Apparently he made satisfactory concessions to them because, thereafter, for the duration of the Japanese occupation, he continued to serve as Mayor of Balaoan.

6. On or about 15 November 1942, Captain Rodriguez assembled his company in barrio Bategut, La Union, at which time and place he surrendered himself to the Japanese, together with 109 of his men, about 70 rifles and an undetermined quantity of ammunition.

7. There is evidence to the effect that on September 1942, the Japanese captured official records disclosing the names of all men of the 21st Infantry Regiment. Fortified with such information, the Japanese exerted heavy pressure on the officers and men, threatening to kill their families and burn their homes unless a surrender was effected by 15 November 1942. These threats were communicated to Captain Rodriguez by his uncle, Catalino Rodriguez and other civilians who, apparently, were collaborating with the Japanese. Written negotiations were passed between Captain Rodriguez and the Japanese, setting forth the terms of surrender and the time and place thereof. Captain Rodriguez conferred with two other company commanders and endeavored to persuade them to surrender their companies, and revealed to them the tentative surrender arrangements he had made with the Japanese. One company commander agreed to join with Captain Rodriguez in surrender and the other refused. Captain Rodriguez confided in his 1st Sergeant of his plan to surrender, but did not advise the other men of his intentions.

8. Captain Rodriguez ordered his company to meet in the barrio of Bategut in the late evening of 14 November 1942, and after they had assembled, ordered them to wrap or bundle their rifles and then advised them that they were to surrender. There is evidence to the effect that one of his men protested and Captain Rodriguez ordered a guard to behead any man who tried to escape. The evidence further disclosed that about 0300 15 November 1942, a Japanese force appeared as prearranged and fired a few shots over the house in which Captain Rodriguez and his men were assembled. Thereupon Captain Rodriguez and his entire company surrendered, at which time about 70 rifles and a quantity of ammunition were delivered to the Japanese.

9. At the time of the surrender by Captain Rodriguez, an order had been published by Hq USAFIP (NL) and was in effect imposing capital punishment for the surrender of arms. Such order was known generally to officers and men of the 21st Infantry Regiment.

10. After the surrender Captain Rodriguez and his men were interned by the Japanese for about four and one half months. When he was released he returned to Balaoan and became engaged in farming. There is no evidence that he

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22 Sept 1958

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in any manner, collaborated with or aided the Japanese, while there is evidence that he and his wife, particularly the latter, furnished subsistence to the guerrilla forces.

11. In December 1944, after an order had been issued to recruit all available men for service, to include those who had surrendered previously to the Japanese, Felipe Rodriguez volunteered his services and reported for duty as a private. Upon his arrival at regimental headquarters on 18 December 1944, Major Barnett (now Colonel) saw him back in uniform and immediately ordered that he be placed under arrest and taken to a concentration camp. Within a few days after Felipe Rodriguez was arrested, Major Barnett (now Colonel) ordered his execution. On 24 December 1944, at the specific order of Major Barnett (now Colonel) Felipe Rodriguez was executed at or near what is known as Company "C" Headquarters in Bangalar municipality. The manner of the execution was not definitely established. The normal manner of execution at that time was by firing squad, but if the enemy were in the neighborhood, by bayoneting. There is hearsay evidence to the effect that this execution was carried out with an iron crow-bar with which Felipe Rodriguez was struck five times in the back of the head before it was effective.

12. The mission of the guerrilla forces with which Colonel Barnett's regiment was assigned was of serious and difficult proportions. Due to the hardships under which it operated it became necessary to eliminate all spies and collaborationists particularly in the lowlands near the Ilocos coast which was the chief source of supplies and a main corridor of communication to the sea.

13. Colonel Barnett and higher authority did not condemn a person for surrendering himself and his normal complement of arms, but any person who, through deception or force caused the surrender of men or of arms and ammunition was denounced for aiding the enemy.

14. In ordering the arrest and execution of Felipe Rodriguez, Major Barnett (now Colonel) was carrying out the orders and policies of Hq USAFIP (NL) and Felipe Rodriguez was but one of the numerous persons who were eliminated to make possible the effective and successful operation against the Japanese.

15. In 1944, when it became evident that an offensive would be directed to the Philippine Islands, and it became apparent that all spies and collaborationists should be eliminated, a letter dated 15 March 1944, was published by Hq USAFIP (NL), to all district commanders setting forth operating principles and procedures. This letter, among other things, provided that "any U.S. soldier or civilian who guides the Japs or PC to one of our camps, which results in the capture of our men or capture of any U.S. Army records or equipment, or who reveals any information to the Japs or PC which causes them to do any of the above, shall be executed for giving aid to the enemy, regardless of the circumstances, torture or pressure which causes him to give such aid or information." (Exhibit C)

16. It was not definitely determined where the body of Felipe Rodriguez was interred, but Captain Leonides Basconilla, Infantry, P.A., advised that he would endeavor to ascertain the location of the grave and advise Mrs. Rodriguez.

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27 Sept 1968

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17. Mrs. Paz T. Rodriguez, the complainant, was unable to supply any information relative to the arrest and execution of her husband other than that which was set forth in her letter of complaint.

IV. DISCUSSION

18. It appears from the foregoing facts that Felipe Rodriguez deliberately negotiated with the Japanese for the surrender of his entire company, together with a substantial portion of their arms and ammunition, well knowing that such action was contrary to existing orders and regulations. It is evident that he took such action without advising his men of his intentions, and by his direct order forced them into surrendering against their will and desire. By so acting Felipe Rodriguez gave aid to the enemy and thereby placed himself in the compromising position of a man condemned by his fellow officers and men. Although he later furnished subsistence and equipment to the guerilla forces and apparently made no effort to aid the Japanese, it is not difficult to perceive that such acts would not be considered as an extenuation of his previous infamous act of surrender. Felipe Rodriguez was but one of many men who aided the enemy against his fellow officers and men, and but one of many who were eliminated for such action.

V. CONCLUSIONS

19. It is concluded that:

- a. Felipe Rodriguez was arrested and executed upon the direct order of Major George M. Barnett (now Colonel) AUS, O 890 369.
- b. Felipe Rodriguez, while Commanding Officer of Company "A", 21st Infantry Regiment, negotiated with the Japanese for the surrender of himself and his company.
- c. Felipe Rodriguez did, on or about 15 November 1942, assemble Company "A", 21st Infantry Regiment and through deception and force surrendered 109 men, about 70 rifles and an undetermined quantity of ammunition to the Japanese pursuant to prearranged plans.
- d. Major George M. Barnett (now Colonel) in ordering the arrest and execution of Felipe Rodriguez, carried out the established policy and directives of higher authorities.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

20. It is recommended that no further action be taken in this case, except that Colonel George M. Barnett, AUS, O 890 369, Hq USAFIP (NL), Camp Spencer,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Luna, La Union, be advised that as a result of this investigation, no further action is taken relative to the allegations made against him in this case.

Grant P. Hall

Hq AFWESPAC, 6 October 1945

GRANT P. HALL
Lt Colonel, IGD
Asst Inspector General

I concur.

John O. Lawrence

JOHN O. LAWRENCE
Colonel, IGD
Inspector General

Hq AFWESPAC, 8 October 1945

 APPROVED

C. L. Sturdevant

C. L. STURDEVANT
Major General, U.S. Army
Deputy Chief of Staff for Administration

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LIST OF WITNESSES

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PAGES</u>	<u>QUESTIONS</u>
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BARNETT, GEORGE M., LT COL	13 - 24	126 - 226
BASCONCILLO, LEONIDES, CAPTAIN	7 - 12	75 - 125
RODRIGUEZ, PAZ T.	1 - 6	1 - 74
UMANOS, PIO L., 2ND LT	35 - 38	294 - 339

LIST OF EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT "A"	Authority
EXHIBIT "B"	Testimony
EXHIBIT "C"	Ltr Hq USAFIP, NL, 15 Mar 44, subj, Operating Principles and Procedure.

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DOD Directive No. 5200.9
27 Sept 1958

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

AFO 500
14 September 1945

AG 333.5 (30 Aug 45) PA

SUBJECT: Request for Investigation.

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

1. Enclosed herewith is correspondence from Paz T. Rodriguez, alleging that her husband, Felipe L. Rodriguez, was killed upon the order of Lieutenant Colonel George M. Barnett.
2. Lieutenant Colonel Barnett is an AUS officer and at the time of the alleged incident was serving with Colonel Volckmann's guerrilla command.
3. It is desired that an investigation be made and report of action taken be submitted to this headquarters.

By command of General MacARTHUR:

/s/ D. W. Dooley,
/t/ D. W. DOOLEY,
Capt, AGD,
Asst. AG.

1 Incl:
As indicated above.

A TRUE COPY

[Signature]
C. L. GABLE
WOJG, USA

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DOD Directive No. 5200.8
27 Sept 1958

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EXHIBIT "A"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Balacan, La Union
August 30, 1945

SUBJECT: Petition for the investigation of Lt. Col. George M. Barnet and other officers of the 121st Inf., N. L. Guerrillas for the murder of Felipe L. Rodriguez.
TO: USAFFE, Manila, Trade and Commerce Bldg.

My late husband, Felipe L. Rodriguez, was mayor of Balacan, La Union, having been elected for the second term when the war broke out in 1941. He aided Col. Noble in December, 1941 in dispatching soldiers of the USAFFE to meet the Japanese invaders in the battle of Northern Luzon. He personally drove his car carrying soldiers to the front. When Japanese overran the country, he did not serve in the government or in any instrumentality of the enemy. On the other hand, he banded together the remaining volunteers guards with their arms and engaged in guerrilla activity. When the remnants of the 121st Inf. came down from Abra with Major Walter Cushing, George Barnet and others, they learned of my husband's organization. They made, then, arrangements whereby his organization should be under men and officers of the USAFFE. The best organized unit in La Union at the time was this unit so much so that it was the place chosen by Barnet to hide himself from the Japanese. Here he was assured protection and food supplies and he got them, and as a matter of fact, he survived the war because of the influence of my husband in the province.

However, after the guerrillas raided the Japanese garrisons in the province in September, 1942, the Japanese reinforced their forces in La Union. They threatened to burn the towns and kill women and children. Many prominent citizens and mothers came to my husband's hiding place and pleaded for his surrender to avoid the massacre of the people. Not minding what fate has in store for him and his men, he obeyed the wishes of the people, gave himself up and was confined by the Japanese in a prison camp, as soon as he was released from the concentration camp, he engaged in farming and at the same time was in touch with the guerrillas who did not surrender. Later, in March, 1944, he was again arrested by the Japanese Military Police and was confined in the Military Police prison in Baguio. He was released about July, 1944. Being the most prominent citizen in the town, the Japanese always watched his movements.

As per enclosed copies of messages, you will find out that again was ordered for duty with the guerrillas which he willingly did, abandoning his family for the sake of his country. The next thing I learned was that he was brutally killed upon orders of George M. Barnet. I respectfully request, therefore than an investigation be held in Balacan, La Union, to find out and punish the persons responsible for his death.

/s/ Paz T. Rodriguez
/t/ PAZ T. RODRIGUEZ

A TRUE COPY

P. Gable
G. L. GABLE
WOJG, USA

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DOD Directive No. 5200.9
27 Sept 1958

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21 December 44

Mrs. Paz T. Rodriguez
In the Field

Dear Mrs. Rodriguez:

In the first place I wish you, children and friends a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year.

I wish you to inform that after training of Peps (Felipe L. Rodriguez) and others, he was (Peps) attached to the 1st Battalion as instructor together with Ortaliza, Sibayan, and N. Ramirez. On the 18th proximo he was detailed by the R. Regt'l S-4, Lt. Camins to come down there to supervise the work of Paquit, M. Ioyga, and Julio Mon as well as to arrange the continuous flow of ration to these places. Unfortunately that day at Santel, he met Major Barnet who asked him what he was doing. He answered him that he had a mission to perform regarding ration. After that it is said that the Major placed him under arrest. On his way to the concentration camp, he lunch with us here. He requested me to write you so that you may approach Manong Modis and request him that you go together to Leon Agtarap who may help him a great deal. He request me that you should not fail to include him in your prayers for his safety.

Together with this letter I have also sent another letter to Manong Modis (Modesto Lopez) so that he may see Leon but it would be better if you go together to the old man.

Please do not worry much. His friends and I are doing our best for your dear husband. Besides there is no more execution these times. Very warm regards and best wishes.

Very sincerely,

Sgd: LEONIDES BASCONILLO

PS

The supposed charge against him is non surrender of all arms and ammunition. Mrs. Rodriguez, please keep this confidential and don't complicate me.

A TRUE COPY


W. L. GABLE
WOJG, USA

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DOD Directive No. 5206.8
27 Sept 1958

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EXHIBIT "A"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Balacan, La Union
Nov. 24, 1944

Capt. Felipe Rodriguez
Atay, Balacan, La Union

Greetings:

I was personally ordered by Capt Leon Agtarap to notify you that a few surrenderee officers of the 121st Infantry are being recalled for active duty and that you are one of them. Advice will be further received when this officers will go and report to HQ No. 1122. You are hereby further requested to prepare your baggage for a long trip within these days.

Please advice Lieut. Pio Ortaliza anent this matter because I do not know his whereabouts.

Yours sincerely

SGD. EVARISTO AGPULOS

In the Field
Nov. 25, 1944

SUBJECT: RUSH REPORT
To Capt. F. L. Rodriguez
In the Field

As per conference held among Capt. Agtarap and the undersigned, including Capt Agbulus, you are hereby required to join the party of officers starting for 1122 tomorrow morning not later and not earlier than 6:00 A.M. Sunday.

Pls. comply as required.

SGD. LEONIDES BASCONCILLO

21 Dec. 44

Dear Mang Peping:

I am transmitting the order of DA-7 (Leon Agtarap) to you for you to report to him upon receipt of this note. I came from the east to-day.

Yours sincerely,

SGD: PRIMITIVO ORIEL

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DOD Directive No. 5200.8
27 Sept 1958

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A TRUE COPY
[Signature]
C. L. GABLE
WOJG, USA
EXHIBIT "A"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Testimony of Mrs. Paz T. Rodriguez, taken on 22 September 1945 at Balaoan, La Union, Luzon, P.I., by Lt Col Grant P. Hall, IGD.

Witness was sworn and cautioned of the confidential nature of the investigation.

1. Q. What is your name and address?
A. Paz T. Rodriguez, Balaoan.
2. Q. Do you understand that you are not required to make any statement or answer any question if that statement or the answer would indicate that you were violating any law?
A. Yes sir.
3. Q. And the answers are made voluntarily?
A. Yes sir.
4. Q. You are the widow of Felipe Rodriguez?
A. Yes sir.
5. Q. Did you write a letter to USAFFE at Manila under date of 30 August 1945 complaining about the death of your husband Felipe?
A. Yes sir.
6. Q. I wish you would tell me in your own words all you know about his death. You might, if you care to, give me some information about his past history leading up to his death.
A. When he came from the Regimental Concentration Camp, he arrived at Santol coming to Balaoan to see the Post Supply of Balaoan, Santol, Luna, Bangar, and Sudipan. They caught him in Santol, tied his hands and sent him over to the Concentration Camp. From information, this was the order of Major Barnet with other USAFFE officers.
7. Q. Do you know the names of any other officers?
A. Yes sir, Major Leon Agtarap.
8. Q. Is he a Filipino officer?
A. Yes sir.
9. Q. He was with Major Barnet?
A. Yes sir, that is the information given to me.
10. Q. Who gave you that information?
A. Some of the people in the mountain and some of the soldiers, but some of the soldiers wouldn't talk because they were afraid of their officers.
11. Q. Can you give me the name of any one who saw your husband tied and led away?
A. Captain Leonides Basconchillo.
12. Q. Where is he at the present time?
A. He is an MP in Tagudin, Ilocos Sur. This officer was the one who ordered them to untie the hands of Rodriguez.

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13. Q. Do you know why your husband was arrested?
A. No sir.
14. Q. Have you talked with anyone who did know why he was arrested?
A. When he was arrested, that was the time I knew because when my husband was in the Concentration Camp, he wrote me once asking me for clothing and some food.
15. Q. Where was he placed in the Concentration Camp?
A. The Concentration Camp is in Northern Luzon, Second District.
16. Q. How long was he in Concentration Camp?
A. He was put there while Captain Galano was in charge of the Concentration Camp -- December 18th to 24th.
17. Q. And you don't know why he was arrested and put in Concentration Camp?
A. No sir, I don't.
18. Q. Have you been told why he was arrested by anyone?
A. I did not know from what information why he was arrested, only he wrote a letter stating that he was arrested and put in the Concentration Camp, but he did not know the reason why he was put there.
19. Q. Do you have that letter?
A. I tore it up because we were in the mountain and it was only a small paper.
20. Q. No one told you or gave you any reasons why he was arrested and put in the Concentration Camp?
A. I don't know. Major Barnet was with us for a year. We were living together in Butobot, Balaoan, also in Catanglan, a barrio of Santol and also Major Barnet was living then in the house. He was in charge of feeding the guerrillas at that time. He was here during the Japanese time.
21. Q. As I understand it, he was arrested on December 18 and do you know anything or any of the facts about his death?
A. If Captain Basconcello wants to talk and testify, I think he can give you the information about his death and I think many guerrillas will testify if they want to do so.
22. Q. Can you give me the names of any officers who will be willing to testify?
A. I cannot give you the names of any officers, only Basconcello.
23. Q. Did you know Felipe was to be executed in the Concentration Camp?
A. No sir.
24. Q. Do you know how he was killed?
A. Some say he was shot, others said he was mal-treated with a cane, others say through boxing and the last news was that he was mal-treated with a cane 5 times.

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25. Q. By whom?
A. By soldiers.
26. Q. What soldiers?
A. From information, it is Jose Bautista.
27. Q. Who is he?
A. He's a guerrilla sergeant.
28. Q. What organization was he with?
A. 121st Infantry.
29. Q. That's the organization that Major Barnett was with at that time?
A. Yes sir.
30. Q. Do you know who ordered his death?
A. No sir.
31. Q. You're sure are you that he has been killed and is dead?
A. Yes sir, because he has not come back. If he was alive, he would be with us.
32. Q. Do you know who saw his body after he was killed?
A. Antonio Rilloraza. If he will tell the truth, he can give information, but they're afraid to tell the truth. I don't know where he is now.
33. Q. I wish you would tell me something about the activities of your husband from the time the Japanese came to the Philippines up until the time he was arrested.
A. He refused any Japanese job. He was even put in the concentration camp in Baguio for 4½ months because we were suspected as guerrilla suppliers, and the suspicion is the truth because we have been supplying the guerrillas with food, clothing, just everything they needed -- radios, machines.
34. Q. When was he first put in concentration camp by the Japanese?
A. He was first put in concentration camp at Capas, Tarlac, in November 1942 for I think about three months.
35. Q. At that time was he in an organized guerrilla outfit?
A. Yes sir, they were under Major Cushing, an American officer.
36. Q. Was that known as the 121st at that time?
A. Yes sir. This was the first organization in La Union.
37. Q. And your husband was a member of the 121st?
A. Yes sir, he was a Captain. He was a Mayor before the outbreak of the war.
38. Q. Where was he when the Japanese took him to the concentration camp for the first time?
A. They were in the field.

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39. Q. Where in the field?
A. They stayed in the mountain all around in La Union because he was in charge of one Company in Balaoan only.
40. Q. Why was he released from the concentration camp by the Japanese?
A. They were all released because that was the order of the Japanese.
41. Q. Were all of the Filipinos released at that time?
A. Yes sir.
42. Q. All of them who had been taken from this Province were released?
A. Yes sir, and all the prisoners from the Visayas.
43. Q. After his release, what did your husband do?
A. He was farming.
44. Q. Where?
A. Here in our yard because he didn't like to take any Japanese position and he didn't even like to accept the mayor. Even at night, the Japs watched him at home. They used to come here and he used to go to the barrios when the guerrillas needed him because they needed spare parts and everything.
45. Q. After he was released from the concentration camp, did he supply the guerrillas?
A. Yes sir and even when he was in the concentration camp, I was the one who supplied the guerrillas.
46. Q. When he was farming after he was released from the concentration camp, did he sell any of the farm products to the Japanese?
A. No sir.
47. Q. What did he do with it?
A. We sell our crops and bring our crops to the guerrillas. We gave them animals, everything.
48. Q. Was he arrested by the Japanese after that first release?
A. Yes sir, he was put in the concentration camp twice, once at Capas and then again at Baguio by the military police.
49. Q. Why was he put in the concentration camp at Baguio by the military police?
A. Because they suspected he was in contact with the guerrillas and also supplying rations to the guerrillas.
50. Q. How long was he in the concentration camp at Baguio?
A. Four and a half months.
51. Q. Do you know why he was released?
A. He completed his sentence. DECLASSIFIED

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52. Q. He was placed there on sentence of $1\frac{1}{2}$ months, is that right?
A. Yes sir.
53. Q. Was he elected Mayor after the Japanese came to the Philippines?
A. He was the Mayor before the Japanese came in, before the outbreak of the war.
54. Q. Did the Japanese want him to stay in office as Mayor?
A. No sir.
55. Q. Did you have a Mayor after the Japanese came?
A. When the Japanese was already here, I ran away to the mountains.
56. Q. You didn't live here?
A. No sir, we lived in the mountains.
57. Q. What did Felipe do after he was released from the concentration camp in Baguio?
A. He did farming.
58. Q. When was he released from the concentration camp in Baguio?
A. Last July, 1944.
59. Q. And he farmed after that time?
A. Yes sir.
60. Q. Where did he farm?
A. Here in the town.
61. Q. Did he keep in contact with the guerrillas after his release from Baguio?
A. Yes sir.
62. Q. When did he rejoin the 121st Infantry?
A. December 1, 1944. He was called for duty because they seen him.
63. Q. Where did he join the 121st?
A. 944-C.
64. Q. Where is that from here?
A. I think it is east of San Gabriel.
65. Q. And he stayed with the 121st until December 18th when he was placed in a concentration camp by the Filipinos?
A. Yes sir.
66. Q. Do you have any other information you can give me that might be of any value in determining how and under what circumstances your husband was killed?
A. Information leading to his death -- first, because he surrendered, because he was maintaining good order of the town and third, through politics, because he treated well the guerrilla soldiers. He was in charge of 110 soldiers

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67. Q. Why did these matters lead to his death if he were treating the guerrillas and Filipinos of this Province well? Why would he be killed by the Filipinos?
- A. I do not understand why they killed him since he was doing good to the people and the guerrillas. Probably they killed him because he's the leading officer of the guerrillas in Balaoan.
68. Q. Wasn't he killed by the guerrillas?
- A. The guerrillas killed him, but I cannot understand why, although he was a member of the guerrillas. I would like to know if we could have Captain Basconcillo to testify.
69. Q. You don't know anything else about this case; about why he was killed?
- A. No sir.
70. Q. You have stated that your husband was killed upon orders of Major Barnet. That is a very serious charge and it would be necessary to have definite information before I can do very much about it.
- A. I said that the killing was ordered by Major Barnet, through information.
71. Q. Most of your information came to you from Captain Basconcillo?
- A. Yes sir.
72. Q. And you have no other definite information other than what he gave to you?
- A. Only rumors from the people, that he killed him.
73. Q. You have the names of no other witnesses who have definite information?
- A. No other definite person except Captain Basconcillo and Captain Basconcillo can tell the names of other persons who were witnesses to the killing.
74. Q. Do you have any other information you would like to give me or any other statement you would like to make?
- A. I would like to know who killed him and the place of burial and what was his faults.

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Testimony of Captain Leonides Basconcillo, Inf, PA, taken on 22 September 1945 at Libtong, Tagudin, Ilocos Sur, Luzon, P.I., by Lt Col Grant P. Hall, IGD.

Witness was sworn and cautioned of the confidential nature of the investigation.

75. Q. Will you please state your name, rank and organization?
A. Leonides Basconcillo, Captain, Inf, PA.
76. Q. Where are you stationed at the present time?
A. I am at present stationed at Replacement and Casual Battalion, Libtong, Tagudin, Ilocos Sur.
77. Q. Captain, do you understand that you are not required to make any statement or answer any question which might tend to incriminate you and you are not required to answer any question which might tend to degrade you? Do you fully understand that?
A. Yes sir.
78. Q. I am conducting an investigation into the death of Felipe Rodriguez and your name was given to me as a witness. I wish you would tell me in your own words all you know about it; all the facts that lead up to the arrest and execution of Felipe Rodriguez.
A. It was on or about the 18th of December when at Camote Field during instructional hours in the 81-MM Train Mortar, a co-instructor of mine, Generoso Salazar, saw four persons coming down the mountain next to the Camote Field. He used his field glasses to identify them. He suspected that it was Jap prisoner whose hands were tied at the back accompanied by two soldiers and one carrying the things of the one bound. I waited for a better opportunity for them to come up to Camote Field so that I could see them. As soon as they came to Camote Field, I was surprised to see one Felipe Rodriguez by name.
79. Q. Can you identify the three persons with him?
A. I do not think I can remember their faces any more, sir. Rodriguez's hands were bound behind him and he was accompanied by two soldiers and one carrying his things. My companions and I ran to meet him and then I asked him immediately, "What happened?" Those who were with me were Major Capayas, Lt Generoso Salazar and Lt Esmeno Villanueva. I asked him what happened and he told us the following story: I met Major Barnet, I think at Santol, having learned of his presence there. As they were very good friends before, he was very eager to see him. He hurriedly finished his lunch and went to meet Major Barnet. As soon as he reported to him, he asked why he was there and Rodriguez answered that he was bound for Luna, Bangar, Balaoan and Santol to supervise the collection of food and the regular flow of such foodstuffs to the different camps there at that time, but he was placed under arrest. He asked the Major why he was being put under arrest and the Major just ordered his men to bind his hands tightly. At this juncture, Colonel Dulay who was then the commanding officer of Camote Field approached. I reported to him the matter. I went, together with Colonel Dulay, to the place where the late Felipe Rodriguez was sitting down. Colonel Dulay asked him the question, "What happened?" and he told

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the same story as he already told. The Commanding Officer ordered the matter to be recorded in the Guard Book. We offered him lunch and after a while he was taken to the concentration camp.

80. Q. Was Colonel Dulay the superior officer to Major Barnet?
A. He's supposed to be, sir. Colonel Dulay was a Lt Col and Major Barnet was of a lower rank.
81. Q. They were in the same organization? Was Maj Barnet in the 121st Infantry?
A. He was the commanding officer.
82. Q. Was the 121st Infantry under Colonel Dulay?
A. I don't think so, sir. On the 28th of December, I went to the then Camp Casuga. I met Lt Gregorio Olvena and Lt Pio Orteliza. I was taken to a secluded place and then Lt Olvena told me that Felipe Rodriguez was executed on the eve of Christmas. I asked him from whom he learned about the execution and he told me that it was Major Barnet who told him and the other officers that Felipe Rodriguez was executed on the eve of Christmas, 1944. Later, this Lieutenant, Pio Orteliza, called my attention also and whispered to me that Felipe Rodriguez was already executed. I asked the same question, "From whom did you learn of the execution?" The same officer told me that it was Major Barnet who informed him and other officers who went to the dance on Christmas Day. I was shocked to have heard of his execution. I proceeded to come to 944-C and learned from Lt Evaristo Agbolos and a Sergeant Angelino Salanga about the same execution. On or about the end of last May, 1945, I met a soldier, Martin Lubrin, now with the "C" Company, MP Battalion, stationed at Laug, Ilocos Norte. I asked him if he knew something about the execution of Felipe Rodriguez. He answered in this way, "Yes sir, I know about the execution because I was one of those detailed to go and get him from the concentration camp. We had to take him employing good words so that he may not suspect what would then befall him.
83. Q. Did he say who ordered him to do this?
A. He did not tell, sir, but he told me that he was one of the men detailed to go get him from the concentration camp. This Martin Lubrin and others told him that he was needed somewhere to report for a conference but that he should not be surprised if he was to be brought to that place with hands bound together. As they were ascending the mountain, Rodriguez pleaded to the soldiers that his children were still very young and that they did not know yet what to do. As soon as they came up the mountain and begun to descend, he saw a grave already dug up. He cried and pleaded to the soldiers to save his life for the sake of his family. He pleaded too that he wanted to see and talk with the Major, then the soldiers informed him that they were ordered to have him executed. The same soldier, Martin Lubrin, told me that a crow bar was used to execute Felipe Rodriguez.

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84. Q. In what manner was it used?
A. He said that he was knocked 5 times at the back of the head with the crow bar. After the first to the 4th blow, this Martin Lubrin told me that he was able to get up, but on the 5th blow, he wasn't able to rise again and then through his back was pierced the sharp end of the crow bar. Martin Lubrin informed me that he himself and the other companions were surprised at his strength because he was still able to rise after the first four blows. I forgot the place where he was buried, but some soldier told me that if he would ever be taken again to the mountains, he could identify the exact spot where he was buried.
85. Q. Was the place of execution near here?
A. It is very far.
86. Q. In what Province?
A. In the Province of La Union. I think it is Bagolin, La Union. That's all I know about the case.
87. Q. Did Martin Lubrin or anyone else tell you why Felipe Rodriguez was executed?
A. No sir.
88. Q. You've never heard any reason given for his execution?
A. It was Felipe Rodriguez who suspected, sir, that he must have been arrested because he surrendered sometime in November 1942, and when he surrendered with many soldiers -- several companies -- they surrendered some rifles, pistols and revolvers.
89. Q. Was he one of the guerrillas before he surrendered?
A. Yes sir, he was company commander of the company from Balaoan.
90. Q. Was he active against the Japanese?
A. He was before he surrendered.
91. Q. Do you know why he surrendered?
A. Prominent persons of the Province like the late governor Bonifacio Tadiar and Ex-Governor Mauro Ortiz, had been going from town to town in the Province of La Union campaigning for the surrender of the guerrillas to save further destruction and lives and property. That's the only reason I know of.
92. Q. Were the prominent citizens you speak of collaborating in any way with the Japanese?
A. I was informed only to cooperate in the manner of surrendering.
93. Q. And Rodriguez did surrender?
A. Yes sir, after several emissaries from the provincial officials went to him.
94. Q. How many men did he surrender with him?
A. I don't know exactly, sir, but I think it was about a company that surrendered.

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Of course, there were other companies, not only his, that surrendered at the same time; those companies from Bangar, Luna and Bacanotan.

95. Q. Do you know what happened to the other company commanders? Were they ever arrested and executed by the guerrillas?
A. No sir, they were not.
96. Q. Do you know whether Rodriguez in any way collaborated with the Japanese after his surrender?
A. I know of one Catalino Rodriguez who was then appointed Mayor by the Japanese. As Mayor, of course, he had no other recourse than to carry into effect the orders given him by the commander of the Japanese garrison there in Balaoan.
97. Q. Was this Rodriguez related to Catalino?
A. This Catalino Rodriguez was the uncle of the late Felipe Rodriguez.
98. Q. Do you know whether the late Felipe assisted Catalino in his activities with the Japanese?
A. I know that he was against his uncle's collaboration. He was against the collaborating or carrying into effect all orders issued by the garrison commander of the Japanese.
99. Q. I understand that the late Felipe was placed in a concentration camp after his surrender to the Japanese. Is that correct?
A. Yes sir, he was brought to Camp O'Donnell.
100. Q. And was released after being confined a short time?
A. Yes sir.
101. Q. Do you know what he did after his release from the concentration camp?
A. He stayed for a while at Balaoan, sir.
102. Q. During which time his uncle was the collaborator?
A. Yes sir, his uncle was the Mayor of Balaoan.
103. Q. Were you in the province at that time?
A. Yes sir, I was in the province.
104. Q. Do you know whether the late Felipe Rodriguez was supporting the Japanese or the guerrillas at that time?
A. Felipe did not give any help to the Japanese.
105. Q. Was he giving help to the guerrillas after he had surrendered?
A. I do not know exactly, but I know he had been furnishing some information about the movements of the Japanese to the guerrillas.
106. Q. Was he forwarding that information to Major Barnett?
A. I do not know exactly, sir, but there were rumors that he had been giving that information.

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107. Q. He was interned a second time. Is that correct?
 A. After he stayed for a while in Balaoan, sir, he was again suspected of having had connections with the guerrillas again, so he was arrested by the Japanese military police at Camp Batay at that time with some other officers like Captain Lazamana of Bangar, Lt Julio Mon of Bangar; I do not know the others. They were brought to Baguio.
108. Q. Do you know what he did after he was released from that concentration camp at Baguio?
 A. He returned to Balaoan.
109. Q. What did he do there?
 A. He was then the Secretary-Treasurer of the Balaoan Institute.
110. Q. What is the Balaoan Institute?
 A. It is a private Secondary School.
111. Q. Was that school supervised by the Japanese?
 A. It was not supervised by the Japanese, sir, although on two occasions the Japanese garrison commander went there to teach how to count in the Japanese language. He also taught some Japanese songs.
112. Q. That was done during the time that the late Felipe was at the school?
 A. Yes sir.
113. Q. Is that the school that was destroyed by the guerrillas about the time the Americans landed here at Lingayen Gulf?
 A. Exactly, sir, because it was used by the Japanese garrison.
114. Q. How long was it after Felipe left Balaoan that the school was destroyed?
 A. The school was destroyed sometime in the early part of January 1945 while the late Felipe Rodriguez was, according to what I learned, at Camp Osuga. He was executed on the eve of Christmas.
115. Q. What happened to the late Felipe's uncle?
 A. After the last attack of the guerrillas against the constabulary barracks and the Japanese garrison in Balaoan, I heard that he went to Manila. Others told me that he went to San Fernando.
116. Q. Under the custody of the Japanese?
 A. I do not know exactly, sir, because after that we ran to our evacuation place so I do not know whether he was put in the custody of the Japanese.
117. Q. Has he returned to Balaoan?
 A. It seems to me he was not able to return to Balaoan, sir.
118. Q. Was it the same guerrillas that attacked Balaoan and destroyed the school that also attacked the Japanese garrison there and that also arrested and executed the late Felipe Rodriguez?
 A. I'm not certain, sir.

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119. Q. Do you know whether the late Felipe Rodriguez was related to the Minister of Education who was reputed to be a collaboratorist?
A. I do not know if they are related. I don't think he was related. Some-time he had to stay in the home of the late Felipe Rodriguez.
120. Q. He made his residence in the home of the Rodriguez during the occupation of the Japanese?
A. No sir, he would stop for a night only.
121. Q. Do you know where he is now, whether he has been arrested by the Filipinos as a collaboratorist?
A. According to publication, sir, this minister -- Camilo Osias -- was found in Tokio with the then President Laurel, Aquino, and General Capinpin, sir.
122. Q. Do you have any further information about the activities of the late Felipe Rodriguez or information about his arrest and execution in addition to what you have already given me?
A. Nothing more, sir.
123. Q. Do you have any opinion as to why Major Barnet ordered the arrest and execution of the late Felipe Rodriguez, if he did order such arrest and execution?
A. It was Lt Jose Alcid who wrote to me at Camote Field. Naturally, I wasn't able to keep his notes. This Alcid was at Camp 944-C. I requisitioned for stationery, as he was then the acting Regimental S-4 of the 121st Infantry. When he sent me the stationery, he wrote to me that he was then the officer of the day and he said that he was given his special orders by the Commanding Officer of the 121st Infantry and according to that, according to his note to me, it was about the execution of Felipe Rodriguez.
124. Q. He informed you about the special order by the commanding officer?
A. Yes sir, he wrote to me. I was not able to keep that letter.
125. Q. Do you have any further information?
A. No sir.

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Testimony of Lt Col George M. Barnett taken on 23 September 1945 at Loó Valley, Benguet, Mountain Province, Luzon, P.I., by Lt Col Grant P. Hall, IGD.

Witness was sworn, cautioned of the confidential nature of the investigation.

126. Q. Will you please state your name, rank, serial number, organization, station and duty?
A. George Milton Barnett, Lt Col, AUS, O-890369, USAFIP (NL) PA, Loó Valley, Benguet, Mountain Province, Assistant Infantry Commander.

(The 24th Article of War was read to the witness.)

127. Q. Do you fully understand your rights under the 24th Article of War?
A. Yes, I think so. One thing I would like to know. Have charges been preferred against me?

128. Q. There have been no formal court-martial charges or specifications drawn against you in the matter I am going to interrogate you on. There have been charges and allegations made which might be considered derogatory against your standing and efficiency in the Army. Before going into that, I want to be sure that you fully understand your rights under the 24th Article of War; particularly that you understand what is meant by incrimination. I want you to fully understand that under the provisions of the 24th Article of War, you are not required to make any statement or to answer any question if such question or answer in your opinion would subject you to criminal charge of violating any laws or Articles of War and if I ask you any questions which in your opinion would so incriminate you, you are not required to answer that. You have the protection of the 24th Article Of War. Throughout this interrogation, I want you to bear in mind your rights. Do you fully understand your rights?
A. I do understand my rights. I don't have to answer any question that would incriminate me.

129. Q. That's right.
A. If you will just explain that to me as you go along whenever you think any question will incriminate me. I have never been around court martials and I don't know much about it. I've only been on one board.

130. Q. If throughout this investigation you bear in mind that you are protected under the 24th Article of War and that you are not required to make any statements which in your opinion would incriminate you, then I think you'll be alright. I want you to fully understand that I, as an Inspector General, am here to get the facts. I'm not here to prosecute you nor am I here to defend you. It is the duty of the Inspector General to get the facts, either in substantiation of the charges that have been made or to refute any charges, whichever the facts might bring forth. If you will bear in mind that I am not here for the purpose of interrogating you to get information solely for the purpose of prosecuting if any violation of the law has taken place, then I think you will understand the mission of an Inspector General.
A. I know you're something in the capacity of an investigating officer.

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EXHIBIT "B"

LT COL GEORGE M. BARNETT

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131. Q. I am an investigating officer; to see if there is basis for criminal charges; to see if there is basis for the charges as presented by the complainant. In this particular case, I am making an investigation into certain charges made by Mrs. Paz T. Rodriguez. Mrs. Rodriguez under date of August 30, 1945, wrote a letter to USAFFE at Manila relating the fact that her late husband, Felipe L. Rodriguez, who was Mayor of Balaoan, La Union, was "brutally killed upon orders of George M. Barnett", in which letter she requested that an investigation be held to find out and punish the persons responsible for his death. The purpose of my interrogation of you is to determine the facts and circumstances surrounding the death of Felipe Rodriguez. I want you to understand in addition to your rights under the 24th Article of War which you say you fully understand, you have the right under Army Regulations 20-30, paragraph 7, to offer any defence that you might have or might desire to present in defense of these charges. You may defend yourself by your own testimony, by your own statement, either sworn or unsworn, by the testimony of any witnesses you might desire to be called, or by the sworn or unsworn statements of any witnesses you might desire to have submit such statements. Colonel, how long have you been in the service of the United States Army?
- A. Since January 17, 1942.
132. Q. Under what circumstances did you come into the service of the Army?
- A. I was just here in Northern Luzon. I was employed with a mining company here and after the war started, the Army ordered us out on demolition of roads and after the road demolition was completed and forces were cut off, we contacted Colonel Moran who was commanding officer here in Northern Luzon and he tentatively commissioned us in the Army and my commission was confirmed by General MacArthur from Corregidor on February 24, 1942.
133. Q. Did you know Felipe Rodriguez?
- A. Yes, I knew him.
134. Q. When and under what circumstances did you become acquainted with him?
- A. I first met him in La Union shortly after I entered the Province. In fact, the day after I entered the Province, and that was on March 1, 1942.
135. Q. Under what circumstances did you meet him?
- A. I came into the Province with Major Cushing and he looked us up. He had evacuated from the municipality of Balaoan to Lamote municipality and he was just living and waiting for what was going to happen next.
136. Q. Did he hold an official position at Balaoan at that time?
- A. No, he did not. He was the elected commonwealth mayor, but he had repudiated the position when the Japanese came into the town and had sent his uncle, Catalino Rodriguez to act as the Mayor. As a matter of fact, for a while, Catalino Rodriguez called himself Felipe Rodriguez until after the Japanese checked up and found out who he was. Then the Japanese kept Catalino as Mayor.

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137. Q. What organization of the Army were you with at that time?
A. At that time, with the 43rd Infantry, Philippine Scouts and had been sent as Provincial Commander of La Union by Colonel Horan to re-muster and re-organize the forces there in the Province.
138. Q. What was the nature of your contacts with Felipe Rodriguez?
A. Just how do you mean?
139. Q. Just what connection did you have with him during the early part of your association with him?
A. Major Cushing inducted him into the Army as a civilian volunteer and as such, he came under my command.
140. Q. When was he inducted into the Army?
A. It would be about March 10th, I believe, 1942.
141. Q. In what capacity did he serve?
A. He served first as an acting platoon leader, then later as acting company commander.
142. Q. Of what company?
A. Company "A".
143. Q. Of the 121st Infantry?
A. Of the 121st Infantry. By the time he had become company commander, it had been organized.
144. Q. Was he active against the enemy?
A. After I ordered the unit on the offensive he was, yes sir. He saw one action.
145. Q. What was the nature of the action?
A. An attack on the garrison in Balaoan.
146. Q. His home town?
A. Yes sir.
147. Q. What was the result of that action?
A. The result of the action was not very satisfactory. After shooting up about 2,000 rounds of ammunition trying to shoot the enemy out of the garrison, they withdrew without entering it after about two hours firing and leaving some 5 Japs still alive.
148. Q. Did the company suffer any casualties?
A. I think they suffered two wounded.
149. Q. When did that action take place?
A. The morning of September 19, 1943.

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150. Q. That was the only enemy action that his company had?
A. Yes, that was the only one.
151. Q. What was the reason for his failure to carry on further action against the enemy?
A. He was in position for action. I ordered him to ambush a Japanese convoy that was coming through from San Francisco to Santol. It was a punitive expedition. Some 76 Japanese on foot which he did not fire upon or did not give orders for his men to fire upon because they had some civilian cargadores with them, and when I asked him why he didn't fire, he said he was afraid he would hit the civilians and so I just told him he should have fired anyway and the civilians would have looked after themselves. They're quite good in getting out of the way.
152. Q. How long did he remain as company commander?
A. Until he surrendered, November 14, or 15, 1942.
153. Q. Do you know the facts and circumstances relative to his surrender?
A. Yes, I know the facts and circumstances relative to his surrender, though naturally I was not there myself.
154. Q. I wish you would relate to me in detail all the information you received relative to such surrendering?
A. Most of the information I received as to why he surrendered came from Major Agtarap and several of his soldiers at a somewhat later date.
155. Q. Can you give me the full name and present location of Major Agtarap?
A. His name is Leon N. Agtarap and he is now PX Officer at Camp Spencer.
156. Q. What information did you receive from him and the other men?
A. The fact that on or about November 14, Rodriguez, who had previously been negotiating with the Japs to fake a capture rather than surrender, gathered his men on the pretext that they were being ordered out on another mission. The Japanese came and took the whole force into custody that was gathered there.
157. Q. Do you know how many men he surrendered to the Japanese?
A. I'm not sure, but I think there was about 80.
158. Q. Did he surrender any arms or ammunition?
A. Along with himself and the men were surrendered over 60 rifles and a quantity of ammunition -- some 3 to 4,000 rounds, which in those days was a large quantity.
159. Q. At that time, did you have a good supply of arms and ammunition?
A. We just collected it off battlefields, we took it away from civilians. I had approximately 1100 rifles at that time, some 24 automatic rifles and 4 machine guns with probably 35 to 40,000 rounds of ammunition.

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160. Q. Did you have a source readily available from which your stock could be replenished?
- A. No sir, not at that time.
161. Q. Do you know anything further about the circumstances of the surrender to the Japanese?
- A. After Rodriguez told his men that they were going to surrender to the Japanese, many of his soldiers didn't want to surrender and told him that they didn't want to surrender, but wanted to leave to rejoin officers they knew wouldn't surrender and Rodriguez posted his personal bodyguards at all entrances with orders to cut the head off any man who tried to escape. When the Japanese arrived, they fired a couple of volleys over the house and Rodriguez hung a white flag out the window and they all surrendered.
162. Q. You say some of his men ordered to surrender, wanted to rejoin outfits that would continue fighting. Had his men seen service in the organized Army of the Philippines or the Philippine Scouts prior to this time?
- A. Many of his men were ex-service men in the Philippine Army and Philippine Scouts. Some had served in Bataan; had escaped from Bataan and immediately joined our outfit after they got back.
163. Q. Then these men were forced to surrender by Rodriguez?
- A. Yes sir.
164. Q. Can you give me the names and present location of any person or persons who were forced to surrender and who would have first hand information relative thereto?
- A. One of them is now Lt Pio Umanos, who at that time was Rodriguez's First Sergeant.
165. Q. Do you know where he is at the present time?
- A. I understand he is at the San Juan Stockade at San Juan, La Union.
166. Q. Does Major Agtarap have any first hand information about this matter -- that is, the matter of the surrender?
- A. He wasn't there, but he did report to me when Rodriguez approached him and tried to get him to surrender. He reported to me that Rodriguez suggested to him he fake a surrender like he had done.
167. Q. Do you know anyone else who was present at the surrender or who could give me any more definite information about it?
- A. I don't know where any others could be located, though I do know of several who surrendered on Rodriguez's orders or were forced to surrender by Rodriguez, but I don't know where they are right now.
168. Q. After Rodriguez surrendered, what happened to him? What did he do?
- A. After he surrendered, it was reported to me that he was back from San Fernando within a couple of days, armed, riding a horse and visiting the barrios of Balaoan inducing and in some cases compelling soldiers that he found to surrender.

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169. Q. By whom was that reported to you?
A. Major Agtarap was one. The Mayor of Santol was another.
170. Q. It has been reported to me that after Rodriguez was released by the Japanese, that he returned to Balaoan and was engaged in farming and that he, together with his family, supplied farm produce, clothing, shoes, cattle and other things to the guerrillas who were active against the Japanese. Do you know whether that's true or not?
A. I do know that Mrs. Rodriguez, but I believe without the knowledge of her husband, sent clothes to me. Whether he furnished any food to the guerrillas, I am not sure, but he probably did. He probably furnished it to Major Agtarap who was operating in that area following Rodriguez's surrender. However, I know that Rodriguez himself hardly ever stirred outside of his house at Balaoan as the Japanese were watching him to see if he would resume his guerrilla activities which he didn't.
171. Q. You say he did not resume his guerrilla activities.
A. Not until, I suppose it was November in 1944 when he reported back for duty.
172. Q. If he had been active in his support of the guerrillas, furnishing supplies, subsistence, or furnishing information of value in your activities against the Japanese, would you have known about it?
A. If he had been furnishing information I would have known about it.
173. Q. Did he furnish any information?
A. No, not that I know of. In the first place, if he did furnish "chow" to the guerrillas, he did it through the tenants or instructed his tenants to do it. Rodriguez never got outside of Balaoan after he came back from Capas, or at least very seldom did he leave Balaoan and then only along the national highway as we were always trying to pick him up for his previous acts against us.
174. Q. What do you mean by his previous action against you?
A. Because he lost a good company and lot of arms; because of his failure to obey orders not to surrender.
175. Q. Do you know whether he was placed under arrest and placed in concentration by the Japanese after his release from Capas?
A. I do not know if he was and I don't think he was because he was very careful not to do anything that would get him picked up the second time.
176. Q. Do you know what business or occupation he was engaged in after his surrender to the Japanese other than his farming activities?
A. No, I don't know of any other.
177. Q. I have been informed that he was connected in some manner with the school at Balaoan.
A. Yes, he owned that school at Balaoan. I think it was the Balaoan Institute.

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178. Q. You say he owned that?
A. He owned that school and was head-master of the school, I think. He ran it as a private school.
179. Q. What was the size of that school? Do you have any idea?
A. I'm not sure. I know the Japanese used it for a garrison building and it would be about the size of an ordinary school house.
180. Q. Do you know whether the school was considered as a collaborator school at that time?
A. No I don't, and I'm not sure if the school was even open or not.
181. Q. You stated that Rodriguez returned to duty. I wish you would tell me when and under what circumstances he did return to duty.
A. I don't know the exact date, but I think it was sometime in November or the first part of December 1944 after the campaign in Leyte and when everyone believed the landing on Luzon was imminent.
182. Q. Did he volunteer his services or was he recalled by an official order?
A. As far as I know, he volunteered his services.
183. Q. To whom did he volunteer his services, if you know?
A. To Major Cubas, Commanding Officer of my first battalion which was then located in central La Union.
184. Q. When were you first informed of his rejoining the forces?
A. At the time he rejoined, I was in Ilocos Norte, Abra and Ilocos Sur and did not know that he had reported back for duty until I was told when passing through Santol Municipality. That would be December 18, 1944. A few hours later, I met him back in uniform and ordered him put under arrest immediately.
185. Q. Where did you meet him?
A. At the barrio in Santol, but I forget the name of it -- about 4 or 5 kilometers south of Santol.
186. Q. Again I want to remind you of your rights under the 24th Article of War. You say that you ordered him placed under arrest.
A. Yes, I ordered him placed under arrest.
187. Q. What further orders did you give pertaining to him?
A. I just ordered two or three men to take him under guard to the concentration camp where we kept our prisoners.
188. Q. Where was the concentration camp?
A. In Bangalar Municipality. I think there was a camp there in the barrio. It was our old "C" Company headquarters. That's where we kept our prisoners confined.

189. Q. It has been alleged that Felipe Rodriguez was brutally killed at your direction and by your order. Again I am reminding you of your rights under the 24th article of War. What do you have to say as to that charge?
- A. I ordered him executed but I did not observe the execution. I sent the order through to the commanding officer at the concentration camp with instructions to execute him.
190. Q. Was that by written or verbal order?
- A. By written order. I'm sure there's a copy of that in the files.
191. Q. Would you care to furnish me with a copy of that order?
- A. It's in the files of the 121st Infantry because I was commanding that Regiment at that time.
192. Q. Where are those files at the present time?
- A. Those files are probably at Camp Spencer at the present time or the Adjutant of the 121st would know where they are.
193. Q. Do you know whether Felipe Rodriguez was executed pursuant to that order?
- A. I didn't see his body if that's what you mean, but I gave the order and assume he was executed.
194. Q. Do you know by what means he was executed?
- A. I suppose he was shot; either shot or bayonnetted because if there had been enemy patrols in the area, the guards at the camp would probably not have shot because the enemy might hear them.
195. Q. Do you know the date of his execution?
- A. It would probably be about sometime between Christmas and New Years, 1944; possibly a day or two before Christmas.
196. Q. Do you know where he was executed?
- A. I suppose he was executed at "C" Company headquarters or at our concentration camp.
197. Q. Do you know where his body was interred?
- A. Probably right there.
198. Q. Do you feel that you were justified in issuing that order, Colonel?
- A. Yes, I do. As a matter of fact, the order to kill him on capture or execute him had been given sometime before, verbally ofcourse, to the units in the area when I found out and was satisfied that the evidence was sufficient to warrant his execution.
199. Q. What was the general policy in effect after the invasion and occupation by the Japanese relative to the treatment by the guerrillas or by your outfits for spies and collaborationists?

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- A. We executed them. Those were our orders -- if we could not capture them, to execute them, we just told our men to shoot them down the first opportunity they got.
- 200. Q. How would you define a spy or a collaborationist?
 - A. A Filipino citizen who assisted the enemy against our forces whom we considered to be legitimate USAFFE forces.
- 201. Q. Would you draw any distinction as to the extent of the assistance they must give before they would be defined as a spy or collaborationist?
 - A. No, we drew no distinction between them. Any of those who helped the Japs, actively aided the Japs against us, we executed them. Of course, we didn't execute people who furnished food to the Japs because we knew they would have to do it anyway, but we were particularly after those Filipinos who aided the Japs in getting our men to surrender or capture them or in guiding Japs to our camps.
- 202. Q. Would you consider a Filipino as a spy or a collaborationist merely because he surrendered himself to the Japanese?
 - A. No we didn't.
- 203. Q. Or did you consider a member of your armed forces a collaborationist or a spy merely because he surrendered his person to the Japanese?
 - A. No we didn't, not unless he aided the Japanese in finding his companions or showing the Japanese our headquarters afterwards, after he had surrendered himself.
- 204. Q. Did you consider a member of the armed forces a spy or collaborationist if he surrendered himself and his arms to the Japanese?
 - A. Not if he surrendered his own arms only because we realized that when he was surrendering, the Japanese would expect him to have an arm. They knew that our policy was to not take men into the service unless we had arms for them.
- 205. Q. What was your view-point if a member of your armed forces surrendered arms other than his own personal arms?
 - A. Then he was aiding the enemy by getting the arms of our soldiers into the hands of the enemy.
- 206. Q. Which of these many categories did you consider Felipe Rodriguez fell in?
 - A. In the first place, he had surrendered and forced to surrender, soldiers besides himself, also arms besides his own. In the second place, his surrender was a violation of orders from the higher headquarters and of which he was quite aware.
- 207. Q. To what degree did you consider Felipe Rodriguez as a collaborationist or a spy?
 - A. Along with others who had done the same thing.

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208. Q. You considered his offense of sufficient consequence to warrant his apprehension and execution?
A. Yes sir.
209. Q. Was it a matter of your opinion or was it the concensus of opinion of higher headquarters and of other officers and men of the armed forces?
A. It was the opinion of the higher authority as well and was in keeping with instructions we had received from higher headquarters. Please don't think that I, myself, inflicted my own ideas on the people. Ever since I was commissioned in the Army of the United States, I have always worked under higher headquarters and I received my orders and the policies were laid down by those headquarters under which we operated.
210. Q. What headquarters laid down the policy pertaining to the spies and collaborationists as outlined before?
A. First, Colonel Haran, Post Commander of Camp John Hay and after the war started, Commanding Officer of North Luzon. Later, Colonel Volkman who is still my commanding officer. Moses and Noble had the command for a while, but they laid down no particular policy about that. They knew that the policy had been laid down and thought; I suppose, there was no necessity for it. Colonel Volkman, however, found out that some unit commanders were not taking the action against spies they were supposed to and so he laid down the policy again that we were to eliminate spies and collaborators within the respective areas of our commands.
211. Q. Then you were carrying out that policy and the orders when you caused the arrest and execution of Felipe Rodriguez?
A. Just that. About November and December, many of our former surrendered officers reported in for duty, especially to Major Cubas, Commanding Officer of the first battalion and in view of my absence at the time, referred the problem to Colonel Volkman. Neither Colonel Volkman nor Major Cubas at that time were aware of the extent of Rodriguez's activities following the surrender. To them, he was just a surrenderer and they assigned the whole group to a training school under Lt Col Dulay. Then Rodriguez was assigned back to the 121st for duty. That is why I ordered his arrest, but even before executing him, I consulted Colonel Volkman about it as he was in full charge and not sure as to what he had in mind for him.
212. Q. Did you refer the matter of Felipe Rodriguez to Colonel Volkman or did you refer to the general policy with reference to the treatment of spies and collaborationists?
A. I referred the specific matter of Rodriguez to him and explained to him about the fact that of these surrendered officers, he only of them had a record which called for his execution.

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213. Q. Do you know anything as to the activities of any other member or members of Felipe Rodriguez's family. I believe you have already related that his uncle, Catalino Rodriguez, was the puppet mayor and that he was later executed as an outright spy and collaborationist. Do you know of any other members of the family or relatives who were engaged in subversive activities?
- A. His brother Mateo Rodriguez was executed as an outright spy and collaborationist and for himself murdering while with a Japanese patrol a civilian who refused to tell the whereabouts of members of their unit.
214. Q. By whom was he executed?
- A. He was executed by orders of Major Agtarap.
215. Q. About when was he executed?
- A. I think that was in September 1944, or about that time.
216. Q. Had you had any trouble with other municipal officers in the province of La Union?
- A. Yes, we had plenty of trouble with them.
217. Q. Did many of the officers with whom you had trouble suffer the same fate as Felipe Rodriguez?
- A. Some did and some escaped us; by that, I mean some were executed or shot down by our soldiers and some others managed to get out of the province and beyond our jurisdiction where we could not reach them.
218. Q. Would you say the subversive activities were greater in the municipalities along the low-lands of La Union than other parts of the Philippine Islands?
- A. No, on the whole, I am inclined to think the entire Ilocos Coast was better than most other parts of the islands, but I also think the reason it was, was because of the strict measures we meted out to spies and collaborators.
219. Q. In other words, you made your policy and the execution of your policy well known to any would be spies and collaborators?
- A. All spies and collaborators knew the fate in store for them.
220. Q. Do you have any further information to give or anything further to state in this case?
- A. I sympathize with Mrs Rodriguez very much because she was a very kind woman, but at the same time, I don't think she exactly approved of her husband's policy because I know that she continued to assist me without him knowing it; or I don't think she did because she used to send things in a very secret way and through relatives on her side of the family, but perhaps that was not to bring suspicion on him from the Japanese.
221. Q. Do you fully understand that it has been alleged in this case that Felipe Rodriguez was brutally executed at your direction?
- A. I understand the allegation and I readily admit that he was executed, but I do not admit that he was ~~brutally~~ murdered as is stated in the letter from Mrs Rodriguez. DOD Directive No. #200.9

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222. Q. So far in the course of this investigation, I have interrogated Mrs Paz T. Rodriguez and Captain Basconcillo. Do you desire to have any additional witnesses called in your behalf or that I recall and question any witness regarding any particular phase of this matter?
- A. I would request that you question Lt Umanos and Major Agtarap about the case and I'm sure that they will bear out the story, both as regards the actual surrender and Rodriguez's subsequent activities.
223. Q. Do you desire to have any other witnesses called and questioned?
- A. Off-hand, I can't think of any others.
224. Q. Do you desire to submit a statement, sworn or unsworn, in addition to this testimony?
- A. No, I think I've covered everything that could be given in the questioning.
225. Q. Do you feel that you have been given an opportunity to fully defend yourself of these allegations and to fully state your case?
- A. Yes, You've been very fair about it, Colonel.
226. Q. Do you care to make any further statement or to furnish any additional information?
- A. Nothing else that I can think of.

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Testimony of Major Leon N. Agtarap, taken on 24 September 1945 at Camp Spencer, La Union Province, Luzon, P.I., by Lt Col Grant P. Hall, IGD.

Witness was sworn and cautioned of the confidential nature of the investigation.

227. Q. Will you please state your name, rank, organization, station and duty?
A. Leon N. Agtarap, Major, Inf., PA. I am PX Officer at present at Camp Spencer.
(The 24th Article of War was read and explained to the witness.)
228. Q. I want you to fully understand that under the provisions of the 24th Article of War, you are not required to make any statement or to answer any question if such question or answer in your opinion would subject you to criminal charge of violating any laws or Articles of War and if I ask you any questions which in your opinion would so incriminate you, you are not required to answer that. Do you fully understand your rights?
A. I do, sir.
229. Q. You understand you are not required to incriminate yourself by your testimony and you want no further explanation of your rights?
A. No sir.
230. Q. I am from the Inspector General Section of Headquarters AFWESPAC and I'm here conducting an investigation relative to the activities of one Felipe Rodriguez, particularly as to his activities during the time he was with the armed forces, his activities after he surrendered to the Japanese and also investigating as to the facts and circumstances surrounding his arrest and execution. It has been alleged that he was arrested and brutally executed at the specific orders and direction of Colonel Barnet. Did you know Felipe Rodriguez?
A. Yes sir.
231. Q. How long did you know him?
A. I know him very well being my town mate for about fifteen years.
232. Q. You knew him then before the war against the Japanese?
A. Yes sir.
233. Q. Do you know the circumstances leading up to his becoming a member of the armed forces?
A. Colonel Barnet and the late Major Cushing and Dr Alexjandrio Dario came to Balaoan the early part of 1942 and organized the La Union organization of the United States Army. I was inducted February 5, 1942 among the first 10 members and I was in charge of collecting all the arms and ammunition belonging to the United States Army, Philippine Constabulary, and Philippine Scouts in 5 towns comprising Luna, Balaoan, Bangar, Sudipen and Santol. Captain Felipe Rodriguez was inducted, I'm not so exact in the date, but sometime before ~~Classified~~ 1942 and became the commander of the first company in ~~permissive~~ permissive ~~was 5200~~ was 5200 ~~Classified~~ by Major Cushing and Colonel Barnet. After that ~~27 Sept 1942~~ 27 Sept 1942 executive officer.

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234. Q. The first company of what regiment?
A. Part of the 121st Infantry Regiment. I was his junior officer later after four months. During that time, Captain Rodriguez and his organization were actively engaged in collecting food, arms and keeping the morale of the people, also to see that there was no looting and banditry perpetrated by the people. The first company was organized and was headed by Captain Rodriguez; then, later on, the order came that two more companies were to be formed. One company was established in Luna under Captain Mariano Lacsamana who was the commander and I was made company commander of another company in Bangar.
235. Q. Was Captain Rodriguez active in combat against the enemy?
A. There was no activity being done at that time.
236. Q. Was he in close association with Major Barnet?
A. Yes sir; in fact, it was he who was in charge of keeping Colonel Barnet and late Major Cushing in stay in the sector. He was appointed company commander in Balaoan.
237. Q. How long did Captain Rodriguez remain in command of the first company?
A. He was in command of "A" Company from March up to November 14 when they all surrendered -- his company and himself.
238. Q. Do you know under what circumstances he and his company surrendered?
A. Yes sir. The company papers and regimental papers were taken by the enemy in a raid in a barrio -- San Gabriel, San Juan -- sometime in the month of September; the early part of September 1942, and the names of all members of the organization were known to the enemy. From that time on, every pressure was put on by the enemy to have all members surrender. At first, they didn't seem to be quite hard, but later on, about the month of November, the Japs threatened to get and to kill even the immediate members of the families of soldiers that will not surrender. Naturally, their own families were the ones who were entreating those soldiers to surrender. There was an incident that happened in the town of Rosario at that time. The Japs took from the leading citizens of the town prisoners, lined them up in a file on a bridge and machine-gunned them. There was around 16 in the bunch, then they said, "That's what is going to happen." They put pressure in Northern La Union knowing that it was here that an Army was being organized. They knew exactly how much and they knew exactly who were the officers and men. They directed the mayors and the leading citizens of the town as well as the immediate members of families of soldiers to make every effort to have the soldiers surrender. So, in the early part of December 1942, they put a deadline for us to surrender. That was November 14. I met Captain Rodriguez and Captain Lacsamana and discussed the situation. Both of them were bent on surrendering because of their families. That conference was held on the 13th just before the deadline set for surrender. I said, "I'm not surrendering." Both Captain Lacsamana and Captain Rodriguez decided to surrender the following day and they had decided to surrender together.

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239. Q. Surrender personally or surrender their men?
A. Personally together with their men and arms. So after the conference, I had enough time to dictate orders to my junior officers not to surrender and then I took to the hills and crossed the border of La Union. I had one of my junior officers who was with me. This was Captain Amelio Nareisse, a young officer who has distinguished himself in all this fight in northern La Union. That officer would have surrendered if it hadn't been for me. He said, "Well, you are not going to surrender, I'll be with you." Captain Rodriguez's men and officers, including himself, with the exception of one Private, surrendered en masse. Those under the command of Captain Lacsamana did return a few old soldiers who was with his company, and this boy decided not to surrender. In the conference, I advised both Captain Rodriguez and Lacsamana that if they were bent on surrendering, to please surrender those arms that are not serviceable, I have had great trouble in collecting those arms, but they were so afraid, that the majority of the arms were surrendered to the Japs. What was left were two Browning Automatics that have been assigned to "B" Company. I learned later that these automatic arms were not surrendered and so even during the heat of the Japanese mopping up soldiers who had not surrendered, I made every effort to gather these arms and succeeded in getting them, which, of course, were added to my stock of arms which were never surrendered. It was known and so many soldiers of both Captain Rodriguez and Lacsamana told me after they had surrendered and returned from concentration camp that Rodriguez deceived them into surrendering. He called a meeting and advised all his men to attend that meeting together with their arms. Captain Lacsamana did likewise and they set a date for that meeting which was November 13, 1942, the day previous to the deadline set for surrendering. When they were all gathered in the house of one barrio Lieutenant, in barrio Batigut, east of the town of Balaocan, Captain Rodriguez told them that they must surrender. One Philippine Scout soldier rose up and said he would not surrender. Captain Rodriguez immediately ordered one of his men, his body guard, and told him this way, "You stay by the door with your bolo and behead anybody getting out of that door." Naturally, all those who intended to get out of that conference room never to surrender were refrained from doing so because of that threat. As a matter of fact, all those members of his command and those of Captain Lacsamana surrendered to the Japs en masse. I knew how the surrender happened. Captain Rodriguez showed me the letter of the Japanese military police. The Japanese appointed Mayor, then Catalino Rodriguez, an uncle of Felipe Rodriguez, and through him, surrender terms were agreed and passed on to Captain Rodriguez. I have read that letter of surrender terms myself because Captain Rodriguez showed it to me. The questions posed to the Japanese were these: "If concentrated, where will they be concentrated and for how long?" "Will their lives be safeguarded together with their families?" Those were the only questions propounded by Captain Rodriguez. From the tone of the surrender terms from the Japanese, it simply said this:

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MAJ LEON N. AGTARAP

EXHIBIT "B"

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"Yes, you will be concentrated, probably around San Fernando." That is the answer to the first question, and the second, it said, "We guarantee the safety of your lives, together with your family." I have to state in connection with this that Captain Rodriguez was the elected town Mayor of Balaoan and being a man with strong personality, he naturally was able to influence all the men under him together with those under Lacsamana and some under me in my company. Then the following day, they did surrender. I have to state also the manner in which they surrendered. As I said, in the early part of my statement, they were gathered in the house of one barrio Lieutenant east of Balaoan and as pre-arranged, they had their arms bundled already and the Japanese should come while they were at the meeting and fire two shots. They would stick out a white flag in the window as a sign that everything was in order, then the Japanese would come up, pick their arms and take them to the town hall and that was how it was done. The Japanese came early that morning about four o'clock and when they were around the house, they fired two shots. They surrounded the house and the commander went up, ordered his men to pick up all the arms already bundled and they marched them to the town hall.

240. Q. How long after the company was gathered in the home of the Lieutenant was it before the Japanese came?
A. Since early in the afternoon.
241. Q. Were the men kept there by force all that time until the Japs came?
A. They were not told exactly that they were going to surrender, only after they were gathered together were they told they were going to surrender.
242. Q. They were not told they were going to surrender before they gathered together at the home of the Lieutenant?
A. No sir.
243. Q. Captain Rodriguez didn't take his men into his confidence and make plans of the surrender with them?
A. No, he didn't tell them exactly because if he did tell them, so many of them wouldn't have done it.
244. Q. How many men surrendered of Captain Rodriguez's company?
A. Exactly 109. There were 110 in the company, and with the exception of the one who was with me at the time and who was willing to stick by me, was the only man of Rodriguez who didn't surrender.
245. Q. 109 men together with their arms?
A. Not with all their arms. I think I understand that he surrendered with 70 rifles; the rest he alleged had no arms those who had their arms believed that when help finally will come, they will be able to rejoin again and so could have the use of these arms.

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246. Q. Was Captain Rodriguez interned by the Japanese?
A. Yes sir.
247. Q. Do you know where he was interned?
A. They were interned in Capas.
248. Q. Is that near San Fernando?
A. No sir, that's in Tarlac.
249. Q. How long did he remain in concentration?
A. They were sent to concentration camp about the 20th of November and were able to return the latter part of February the next year -- 1943.
250. Q. Were all of his men interned with him?
A. Yes sir.
251. Q. And were they permitted to return in February at the same time Captain Rodriguez returned?
A. Yes sir, with the exception of 5 of his men that died in the concentration camp.
252. Q. What did Captain Rodriguez do after he was released from concentration?
A. There was nothing that Captain Rodriguez did after he left concentration. In fact, I have been in continuous contact with him because of the arms that were still supposed to be in his possession. I can say that Captain Rodriguez has been very loyal to the cause. He had never tried to help the Japanese in anyway after he was returned from concentration. They had urged him to become the town mayor again because of his known influence but he had absolutely refused. He was waiting only for the opportunity to rejoin the Army again. In fact, he had been picked up by the Japanese a number of times and was questioned because of his close association with the late Major Cushing and Colonel Barnet. These two officers, together with myself, were very much hunted at the time, and they believed Rodriguez knew where we were, but Rodriguez kept mum.
253. Q. Did Rodriguez know where you were at that time?
A. Yes sir.
254. Q. Did he know where Major Barnet was at the time?
A. No, but he asked me and as I have always had him in my confidence, I told him because I knew he was loyal at the time. In fact, when pressure was put to me to surrender, he knew all the time where I was and contacted me at the time too and delivered a message from the commissioner, Dr. Oscias, who hailed from my town. Both Commissioner Oscias and Paredes, both these two influential men from the Ilocos, came personally to the town of Balaocan, had a meeting and asked the people to cooperate in having me surrender, that my surrender would be for the best interest of the town and the province. Captain Rodriguez knowing all the time where I was, sent me a message telling that Commissioner Oscias wanted him to surrender. I sent my answer back through Rodrigue, and told him

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I have made my mind already not to surrender and I was stuck with it.

255. Q. After Rodriguez was released from concentration camp, did he assist you men by furnishing supplies and equipment?
A. Yes sir.
256. Q. What type of supplies and equipment did he furnish?
A. I was able to get his two automatic rifles, a number of rifles and side-arms that he kept.
257. Q. Did he furnish subsistence to your men?
A. Yes sir. He had tenants around his house and he ordered these tenants to give supplies to us.
258. Q. Do you know whether he was put in a concentration camp a second time by the Japanese?
A. Yes, he was taken over to Baguio.
259. Q. Do you know why?
A. Yes, the Japs thought that he was in contact with me and helping the cause. That's the reason. I think too they suspected that he had joined an organization called the Filipino-American Regular Troops. He had joined that organization because there was an order from Colonel Barnet that all those who had surrendered would not be accepted again for duty unless they had been approved by higher authority and so Rodriguez, whose intention was always to join the command again, tried to join this because it was an opportunity for him. They had agents who went to these towns and organized secretly, taking as members those who were in the Army before but who had surrendered.
260. Q. Did Rodriguez volunteer his services in the armed forces again?
A. Yes sir.
261. Q. Under what circumstances did he offer his services and come back into the service?
A. He offered his services and the rest of his men that had surrendered. I understand he gave his name together with his men without the permission of his men, knowing that he could get them if and when the time comes.
262. Q. When did he do that?
A. That was, I think, I'm not so sure of the date, I think it was the early part of 1944.
263. Q. When was he taken back into the service?
A. Well, word came that there was an order to accept for service those who had surrendered. I contacted him together with some others about the middle part of December 1944 and after notifying these men that they could report for duty, I sent them up to the headquarters of Major Cubas and I understand

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they were not given their old ranks but were reduced to Privates and were ordered to report to Colonel Dulay for instruction again after which time they could be given assignments after a training period. I met Colonel Barnet in the town of Santol sometime in December and he was with Colonel Salvador Reyes. He's a Philippine Scout officer. Colonel Barnet told me that he was to see Colonel Volkman to see if Colonel Volkman would give him some assignment and in that meeting with Colonel Barnet, I told him that Rodriguez had reported for duty and I sent him up to Regimental Headquarters. I don't know exactly what happened after that.

264. Q. Did you know whether Rodriguez was considered as a spy or a collaborator and was wanted for his surrender of his men and ammunition?
A. Not in the least. As I said, he was loyal to the last. If there was any men more loyal, he was one.
265. Q. Had higher headquarters been advised by you or anyone else that Rodriguez was considered loyal to the cause?
A. No, with the exception that sometimes Colonel Barnet and myself, who were the only two officers that remained in Northern La Union at that time, sometimes he would ask me how Rodriguez was and I said "Fine, he is still wanting to join," and he said, "I would not have him in my company because he was the one that engineered the surrender of his men," and that was one reason why Colonel Barnet was somewhat sore, but I do believe I would have done the same.
266. Q. What do you mean that you would have done the same?
A. I would have hated him for doing that.
267. Q. Do you think that if you had been the Regimental Commander or officer of higher authority that you would have been angry with Captain Rodriguez in surrendering his men in the manner in which he did and you would not have wanted him in your service any more?
A. That I would have done, sir.
268. Q. You think that under those circumstances, you as Regimental Commander or officer of higher authority would have condemned him for such action?
A. Well, the fact that he did surrender with all those arms. I would have spoken for myself only and let the fate to the others. I would not exactly have told them 'you must surrender.'
269. Q. Do you figure that the action taken by Captain Rodriguez in surrendering his men and arms was detrimental to the cause at that time?
A. I couldn't say that it was detrimental to the cause at that time because you see we were not engaged in any activity other than picking up arms and keeping up intelligence work at that time.
270. Q. Do you know what happened to Rodriguez after Major Barnet knew he was back in the service?
A. No sir.

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271. Q. You've heard what happened?
A. I've heard only.
272. Q. You heard that he was put in concentration and later executed. That is your understanding as to his fate?
A. Yes sir.
273. Q. What happened to the other Captain who surrendered at the same time -- Captain Lacsamana?
A. After surrendering, he just went on "fence sitting". He did not try to do anything. He had contacted me and he was not rendering any help. He was picked up also because of his knowledge and his known affiliation with the Filipino-American Regular Troops. He was picked up by the Japanese and it was lucky that that very same day, I had a meeting with him, the purpose of which was to deliver a letter written by Colonel Volkmann to Major Santa Anna, a Vice Commander in Ilocos Sur, who I understand was under the command of Colonel Volkmann at that time in Bataan, and that same date, the Japanese military police went to his house to search for him, but he was not in the barrio then and he was not advised that the Japanese military police were looking for him and so he got that letter out from his pocket together with his identification papers signed by the commander of the Filipino-American Regular Troops. He was picked up and sent to Baguio and later on to Santol.
274. Q. Did he re-enlist in the armed services against the Japs?
A. Yes, he was asking to be admitted before and Colonel Barnett was bent on accepting him, but I think he went to Manila and from there he joined the organization in Manila. He escaped Muntinlupa jail where he was finally concentrated.
275. Q. Did he force his men to surrender in the same manner that Rodriguez used?
A. Well, I cannot exactly tell you that, sir, but Rodriguez was the spokesman for both companies at the time.
276. Q. Can you give me the name and the present location of any of the men from Company "A" who were present when Rodriguez forced them to surrender?
A. Yes, I can tell you a few names.
277. Q. Can you give me the names of anyone in the vicinity whom I can contact readily?
A. Lt Umanos used to be the First Sergeant at the time of his surrender. He is now at the POW camp at San Juan.
278. Q. Do you know whether the surrender negotiations and the actual surrender as effected by Captain Rodriguez was done with the consent and knowledge of Major Barnett or any higher authority?
A. No sir, I can't speak that outright. We never had any order or authority from higher headquarters, that was the reason I did not agree in the surrender terms because we had not received any orders.

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279. Q. Do you know whether Captain Rodriguez communicated his intention to Major Barnet or any higher headquarters?
A. No, I don't think he did.
280. Q. There was no indication from the conversation that you had with him that he had contacted higher authorities as to his plans of surrender?
A. No sir.
281. Q. Then you are of the opinion that he surrendered of his own volition?
A. Yes sir.
282. Q. Without the knowledge and consent of higher authorities?
A. Yes sir. Of course, at that time, Colonel Barnet being a much hunted man went and hid and it was impossible at that time to contact him and the fact that there was pressure put on by the Japs.
283. Q. Would it have been possible for Captain Rodriguez to have communicated with Colonel Vollmann or any other person in higher authority?
A. No sir. As I said, there would not have been any chance of contacting any officer from higher headquarters.
284. Q. Did you and the other officers know of any policy of higher authorities relative to surrender to the Japanese?
A. Yes, I think I still have on file one order of Major Cushing never to surrender to the enemy.
285. Q. That was in existence at the time of Rodriguez's surrender?
A. I don't know if he received a copy of that order.
286. Q. That order was in existence at that time, is that correct?
A. Yes sir.
287. Q. And in all likelihood if you had received it, Captain Rodriguez would also have received it?
A. Most probably, sir.
288. Q. Was it generally known to all officers that they should not surrender to the enemy?
A. Yes, I think we were made to understand that.
289. Q. Was there any emphasis placed upon the surrender of arms and ammunition to the enemy?
A. No sir, there was no order relative to surrendering arms.
290. Q. Was there any order against the surrender of arms and ammunition?
A. Yes, I think as I remember it, that there was an order to that effect making it a capital punishment to surrender arms.

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291. Q. That order was in existence at the time of the surrender?
 A. Yes sir.
292. Q. Do you have any further information you can give me in this case?
 A. No further than that after I ordered him to report, I had no further information.
293. Q. You have no further information of value in this investigation?
 A. No sir, having said all that I know.

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Testimony of 2d Lt Pio L. Umanos taken on 24 September 1945 at the San Juan POW Stockade, San Juan, La Union, Luzon, P.I., by Lt Col Grant P. Hall, IGD.

Witness was sworn, cautioned of the confidential nature of the investigation.

294. Q. Will you state your name, rank, organization, station and duty?
A. Pio L. Umanos, 2d Lt, USAFIP NL (PA), Hq Camp Spencer, Now in the field as Liaison Officer, G-2, San Juan Stockade.

(The 24th Article of War was read to the witness.)
295. Q. Under the 24th Article of War, you do not have to answer any question or make any statement if such answer or statement would tend to incriminate you or to answer any question not material to the issue if such answer might tend to degrade you. Do you fully understand your rights under the 24th Article of War?
A. Yes sir.
296. Q. You understand that you are not required to make any statement or answer any question which might subject you to a criminal charge of violating any law or article of war or if I ask you any question the answer to which in your opinion might subject you to criminal prosecution or criminal charge. You are not required under the 24th Article of War to answer that. Do you fully understand your rights?
A. Yes sir.
297. Q. Where did you live before the outbreak of the war with Japan?
A. I was with the Provincial Inspectors' Office in Baguio.
298. Q. Where was your place of residence?
A. At Camp Holmes, Trinidad.
299. Q. I am making an investigation at the direction of the Deputy Commander of AFWESPAC into the activities of one Felipe Rodriguez, particularly with reference to his arrest and execution. I understand that you knew Felipe Rodriguez and could furnish me with some information as to his activities. Did you know him?
A. I knew him only when he was my commanding officer.
300. Q. When was that?
A. It was around March 1942 when we were forming guerrilla outfits.
301. Q. How long did you serve under him in Company "A"?
A. I served in Company "A" from April until November 15, 1942 when we were told to surrender.

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EXHIBIT "B"

2D LT PIO L. UMANOS

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302. Q. I wish you would tell me in as much detail as possible all about the surrender?
A. I could not possibly tell you exact dates, but as far as I remember, Captain Rodriguez was my company commander and when I was under him, I was acting platoon leader of the second platoon.
303. Q. You were leader?
A. I was acting because I was not commissioned then at the time.
304. Q. What was your grade?
A. I was First Sergeant at the time, but I was made acting second lieutenant to fill up the T-O for Platoon Leader. There were several persons who tried to decoy us into surrendering and tried to talk the commanding officer into surrendering. It was Attorney Arciaga from San Fernando, and also his uncle Catalino Rodriguez. When they contacted my commanding Officer, Captain Rodriguez, he called me, then he said we were going to surrender because the Japs will burn the whole town and they will massacre all the people.
305. Q. When did he call you?
A. That was before we surrendered November 14. It was one week I think before that. It is possible I would not like to surrender.
306. Q. You told him that?
A. No, I did not tell him, but what I had in mind, but I was only following orders. He said we would surrender and he said we would assemble in a certain house. It was around November 15 if my memory is correct, I don't remember exactly now, all the soldiers were assembled in the house of Sgt Orine. I did not know anything about the arrangements to be made.
307. Q. The Captain didn't tell you about the arrangements?
A. No sir, the only thing I knew was that at dawn a squad of Japs came under Lt Uede.
308. Q. A Japanese Lieutenant?
A. That's right. Captain Rodriguez's uncle and several officers who surrendered ahead.
309. Q. When you met in the Sergeant's house, what took place? What did you do?
A. Captain Rodriguez said we are assembled here because we are surrendering. Wrap your firearms. That's all he said.
310. Q. Did the other men know they were going to surrender before they met at the Sergeant's house?
A. I don't exactly know about the other men.
311. Q. Did any of the men say that they did not want to surrender at that time?
A. I do not know what the feeling of the men were.

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312. Q. I have been told that some of the men got up and said they did not want to surrender and that Captain Rodriguez ordered one of his guards to stand at the door with a bolo knife and ordered him to cut the head off of any man who tried to walk out. Is that true?
A. I do not know because of the fact that some of our other officers and me were inside of the room.
313. Q. Were you inside the room where Captain Rodriguez and the men were at all times?
A. No sir, there were times when the Captain got out.
314. Q. But were you in the main room where the men and officers were gathered?
A. Yes sir.
315. Q. And you were there all the time?
A. Yes sir.
316. Q. How long did you stay there before you surrendered to the Japanese?
A. I don't know if it is correct, but we must have all arrived as late as eleven and stayed until four because it was three o'clock when the Japs came.
317. Q. You went in there at about eleven o'clock at night and the Japs came between three and four.
A. That's right.
318. Q. You don't know whether any of the men tried to get away or expressed a desire to get away?
A. I don't know, sir.
319. Q. You didn't hear any of them say that?
A. No sir.
320. Q. Did the Captain have any guards standing at the door from the time he told his men they were going to surrender to the time the Japanese came to take them away?
A. I did not see any, sir.
321. Q. Either inside or outside the door?
A. No sir.
322. Q. How many men surrendered?
A. I do not exactly remember now because there only very few. I do not exactly know the number. I think Captain Baltmor is more in a position because he was Battalion Commander and he would know how many had surrendered.
323. Q. Was he there at that time?
A. I do not remember if he was there, I think he was not.

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324. Q. Did the men want to surrender?
A. It was because of the order of our commanding officer, sir. We had to.
325. Q. Would you and the other men have surrendered if you had not been ordered to do so by your commanding officer?
A. No sir, we would not have surrendered because we are afraid because if we surrendered without the orders of our commanding officer, we might be court-martialled.
326. Q. You knew at that time that you were not supposed to surrender to the enemy?
A. We knew it, sir.
327. Q. And all the others knew the same?
A. Yes sir.
328. Q. Have you seen Felipe Rodriguez since the day of the surrender?
A. You mean since November 14?
329. Q. Yes.
A. We were together at the concentration camp until January 21, sir.
330. Q. Were you all treated alike in the concentration camp by the Japanese?
A. No sir. We were considered bandits, not regular soldiers.
331. Q. You were considered bandits and not regular prisoners of war?
A. Yes sir and because we did not surrender within a limited time.
332. Q. Was Captain Rodriguez treated like you and the other prisoners or was he given any special privileges?
A. No sir, he was never given any privileges; in fact, he was very rabid anti-Japanese.
333. Q. Have you seen him since his release from the Concentration camp?
A. I saw him only once, sir.
334. Q. Where did you see him?
A. When I was sick at the hospital. I don't remember the month or the day.
335. Q. How long was that after the date of his release from the concentration camp?
A. I think the middle of 1943. I'm not sure.
336. Q. Did you talk with him at that time?
A. I talked with him.
337. Q. Did you talk to him about the surrender?
A. No sir, he told me -- I didn't say anything to him -- but he said we were going to organize again.
338. Q. Have you seen him since that time?
A. No more, sir.
339. Q. Do you have any other information that you can give me about the activities of Felipe Rodriguez and about the surrender to the Japanese?
A. That's all I know, sir.

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Sept 1984

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COPY

HEADQUARTERS
USAFIP NORTH LUZON

In the Field
March 15, 1944

Subject: Operating Principles and Procedure.
To : All District Commanders, USAFIP NL.

1. The following discussion of operating principles and procedure in the 2nd and 3rd Districts, USAFIP, NL is presented for your information and possible use. While the principles and procedure listed below may sound harsh, they produced results in that they have enabled an organization of USAFIP, NL, second to none, to exist and thrive in one of the most important areas of North Luzon. I want it distinctly understood that this discussion is presented only to give you additional ideas.

2. Operating Principles.

- a. Our forces come first.
- b. Civilians and soldiers alike must do their part and be prepared and willing to die, if necessary, in doing it. Suffering and privation are to be expected in war time and are necessary for all in order that we may win this war.
- c. The Jap Army or the PC do not go to out of the way places, even when such places are close to barrios, unless they are guided by spies or are given information on such places.
- d. Any US soldier or civilian who guides the Japs or PC to one of our camps, whether occupied or unoccupied, which results in the capture of our men or wounding or death of our men or maltreatment of civilians or capture of any US Army records or equipment, or who reveals any information to the Japs or PC which causes them to do any of the above, shall be executed for giving aid to the enemy, regardless of the circumstances, torture or pressure which causes him to give such aid or information. Also any US soldier or civilian who reports the execution of a spy, the movements of our soldiers, or the name of civilians who are aiding us to the Japs or PC shall be executed for giving aid to the enemy, regardless of the circumstances, torture or pressure that causes him to give such information.
- e. Spies and informers must be eliminated now.
- f. Our soldiers must be well fed to do their duty well and to have high morale.
- g. The best way to keep the civilian population cooperating and loyal is to keep men on the ground at all times.

3. Procedure:

- a. Supply. Necessary food supplies are procured by the following methods:
 - (1) Commandeering from populated places through the officials of same. The officials are made responsible for supplying the units stationed in the areas over which the officials have jurisdiction. They are told what is needed. How and where they get the required supplies is up to them. Individual receipts are given.

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(2) Commandeering from particularly wealthy individuals.

Receipts are given.

(3) Imposing fines on persons, municipalities, barrios or sitios whose activities have been pro-Jap. These fines are imposed based on ability to pay and no necessarily on offense. Examples of fines that have been imposed: (a) On persons who have surrendered rifles to the enemy or who have "put pressure" on soldiers to surrender, when execution of such persons would not be advantageous to the army because of prominence, or wealth of the offenders or difficulty of collecting after executing such persons. (b) On municipalities, barrios or sitios that have captured soldiers and turned them over to the enemy - the fine being imposed besides executing the persons directly responsible. (d). On civilians, officials, municipalities, barrios or sitios that make it difficult for our units to commandeer food supplies or do not turn over army equipment to our forces. These fines are accounted for on the organization's records.

(4) Confiscating the property of spies. This property is accounted for on the records of the organization.

b. Municipal and other officials and civilians.

(1) Under no circumstances, regardless of torture or pressure, will they actively aid the enemy.

(2) Are made to realize that their aid in apprehending, investigating and eliminating spies is needed and that if the spies are not eliminated, both our forces and they will be in for trouble.

(3) Officials are told what our forces expect of them and their civilians. It is the duty of the officials to clearly explain to the people what is expected of them.

(4) Service of civilians is commandeered at times for building camps and cangadoring when it is not expedient to use our men.

(5) Their complete cooperation with our forces is requested. They are made to feel that we are their army.

e. Apprehension, investigation and elimination of spies.

(1) Civilians and officials are required to report spies and spy suspects to the nearest unit of our forces. They are requested to apprehend, investigate and even eliminate spies and spy suspects; however, this is not compulsory provided they report such persons to the nearest army unit without unnecessary delay. Failure to report spies or spy suspects promptly makes officials and civilians liable to execution or fine for harboring spies.

(2) Special secret service men (SS men) are inducted in various strategic barrios, sitios and municipalities. Their duty is to stay at home when Japs or PC are in the vicinity and to report Jap and PC movements and to report the names of civilians and/or spies guiding or with them. They also have the duty to execute spies with the Japs or PC whenever the opportunity presents itself.

(3) Spy raids into dangerous territory are frequently made by our units. It has been found that these raids help in the training of men and are an excellent substitute for combat during our "lay low" period.

EXHIBIT "C"

(4) An all out effort is continuously made to eliminate spies. Spies are eliminated even when with enemy patrols and garrisons. It has been found that the enemy does not keep as close track of its spies as many of us and the civilians had thought in the past. It has been found that delay in executing spies frequently causes our forces and the civilians who are helping us unnecessary grief.

d. Hostages. Civilian hostages are taken in areas that are particularly pro-Jap in order to insure the safety of our forces therein. These hostages are normally sent out of the area from which taken and are executed without hesitation if there is any treachery on the part of people in the area from which they are taken. Hostages should be the most beloved people of the area from which taken.

e. Patrol. Patrols of our men are constantly sent out. This procedure makes the civilians realize that our forces are always nearby besides making the civilians used to our soldiers even when there are Japs of PC in the vicinity.

f. Security of Camps. Camps are always well outposted and are prepared for defense to enable men and equipment to evacuate in an orderly fashion if necessary.

g. Number of men in Camps. Men are quartered in specially built camps, rather than in barrios. Barrios are sometimes used for quartering outposts. The number of men in camps is dependent on the adequacy of supply. Quartering of men in camps facilitates training, control and strengthens morale, organization and discipline.

h. Opening up new areas.

(1) A competent man is found in the area or is sent into the area with a picked group of men. If possible, the men in charge of the area should know the area and the people.

(2) The man designated in charge of the area is told that he will be in command of whatever he is able to organize and that he will be recommended for the rank corresponding to the unit he is able to organize. Thus a man who is able to organize and equip a company is recommended for a captaincy.

(3) In areas that are pro-Jap, hostages are taken as described above in order to insure against treachery.

(4) The man in charge of the area is authorized to induct a man for each rifle he is able to secure plus reasonable number of unarmed SS men and unit over-head.

4. As a result of quartering our men in specially built camps, the Japanese Army and the PC have ceased the practice of burning barrios in the 2nd and 3rd Districts. When the enemy finds one of our camps, even though it is in the proximity of a barrio, he merely burns the camp but not the nearby barrio. The enemy seems to realize at least that he is dealing with an opposing army and not merely civilians.

(SGD.) R. W. VOLCKMANN

(TYPED) R. W. VOLCKMANN

Major, Infantry, US Army

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Colonel, Inf, AUS

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