

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND883078

FILE NO 307 - 6

NAME ZAMBALES FREE AREA,
HUNTERS-ROTC

SIGNATURE : DATE

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

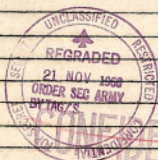
:

~~ZAMBALES FREE AREA, HUNTERS-ROTC~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NAME OF UNIT

MANUEL BARRETTO
UNIT COMMANDING OFFICER

1. Complaints
2. Investigating Officer's Notes
3. Supporting Papers
4. NPC Ltr dtd 3 Mar 47 W/ltr dtd 16 Sep 46 from Adeyoso with-
drawing request for recognition of all pending Hunters-
ROTC units.



REMARKS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DECLASSIFIED
Authority NN2883078

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 882883072

G-3 Form No. 2

HEADQUARTERS
 PHILIPPINE-RYUNYUS COMMAND
 OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-3
 OFFICE RETAINED RECORD

SEQUENCE NO. 1022

RADIO CITE

G-3 File No. GSCP U 091 PI

Date: 28 February 1947

SUBJECT: Request for Recon of Gria Unit

Type of Communication

FROM : Manuel D. Barreto

Letter

GROSS REFERENCES

FOR ACTION BY:

(file symbol only)

SUSPENSE DATE

CONCURRENCES

GSCFU

File
Symbol

Initial

Date

OFFICER TAKING ACTION (and initials)

1st Lt Charles L. Honewood

Policy : Non-Policy : Recommending

: : Approval

(File Symbol)

(Action)

APPROVED

TO:

FOR:

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Col Gerald F. Lillard:

Basic, ltr fr Manuel D. Barreto to CG, PHILRECON, requesting
 recon of the Zambales Military District, Hunters ROTC.

Charles L. Honewood
 1st Lt Charles L. Honewood

- Concur: Maj C. E. Wentzell
Chief, Unit Inv Sec
- Concur: Lt Col S. J. Pelos
Chief, Unit Branch

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NN2883078

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNP883078

HEADQUARTERS
PHILIPPINES-MILITARY COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

OSCFU 091 PI /359

AFG 707

3 MAR 1947

Mr. Manuel D. Barreto
Subic, Zambales
Philippines

Dear Mr. Barreto:

The Commanding General has directed that you be informed that the Zambales Military District, Hunters ROTC, purporting to be a guerrilla organization under your nominal control has not been favorably considered for recognition.

It is felt that the number of men recognized in the Higuil Ver Regiment, Hunters ROTC, a composite unit of the overall command under Col Eleuterio Adevero, constitutes a just and adequate acknowledgement of the military services performed by the Hunters ROTC unit.

This decision does not preclude individual requests for casualty recognition by injured personnel who desire to enter such claims. Upon request from interested individuals, appropriate casualty forms will be forwarded.

Sincerely,

R. E. CANTRELL
CAPTAIN, AGD

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL

Col Gerald F. Lillard:

Encs, 1tr fr Manuel D. Barreto to CG, PHILMCOM, requesting recogn of the Zambales Military District, Hunters ROTC.

Charles L. Rosewood
1st Lt Charles L. Rosewood

1. Concur: Maj C. H. Wentzell
Chief, Unit Inv Sec
2. Concur: Lt Col S. J. Falco
Chief, Unit Branch



711

OSCFU Copy Filed w/201 File (BARRETO, Manuel D)
 1-True Copy Filed w/Cor File (Zambales Military District Hunters ROTC)
 OSCFU Copy Filed w/Unit File
 1-True Copy Filed w/AFG File
 /sec 13/3/47
 OSCFU Copy Filed w/TLR

OSCFU Certificate Copy

28 Feb 47

GIR/jpm

Tel R 330

UNITED STATES LEGION
1615 Ardmore, Manila

15 September 1946

SUBJECT: Withdrawal of Units' Requests for Recognition from
GAB, G-3, AFWSOPAC files, request for.

TO : The Chief of Guerrilla Affairs Branch,
G-3, AFWSOPAC

1. Request withdrawal of all recognition requests from
my organization, The Hunters or ROTC Guerrillas.

2. Exceptions to this request are the cases of the "Eli-
sumi Fighters" of the Batanes Islands, and, that of the guer-
rilla casualties.

3. Request further that this be granted after the an-
nouncement of official recognition of the "1st Hunters-ROTC
Guerrilla Cadre Regiment" which includes most of the strictly
deserving members of my unit.

s/ Terry "Martangol" Aducco
t/ TERRY "MARTANGOL" ADUCCO
Major, D.F., O-42208 PA
Acting Legion Commander

REPRODUCED:
28 Feb 47

[Signature]
FRANCISCO CASILLO
1st Lt Inf AUS
Chief, Records Section

DECLASSIFIED

Authority WFO88407E

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NY 2883072

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE ISLAND FORCES
HUNTERS R.O.T.C. GUERRILLAS
ZAMBALES UNIT
SUBIC
(Attached to Luzon Guerrilla Forces)

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HUNTERS
R.O.T.C. GUERRILLAS OF ZAMBALES

On the early part of September, 1943 - two officers, Capt. Leonardo Aquino and Capt. Amado Santos of the Hunters R.O.T.C. Guerrillas Headquarters near Manila came to Zamboales. As sent by their Commanding Officer, Col. Terry Magtangel, these officers had two important missions to undertake. It was up to them to manage and make out all the necessary steps so as to accomplish their mission.

One of their missions was to acquire arms and ammunitions to be sent to their Headquarters and the other was to have a G-8 (Intelligence) Unit in Zamboales that can help in giving important military information regarding the enemy. The first mission was intended as Zamboales was near Batan where arms were left lying on the battlefield. As the Japs were starting to construct and establish bases and several military objectives, the next mission was considered of great importance.

The two officers made their secret headquarters on the small barrio of Matain, within the jurisdiction of Subic. Regarding the acquisition of arms, these two officers organized a small body of men for that purpose. These men composed of mostly courageous and reliable persons. They were well disciplined and obeyed readily the orders given them. The two officers did not have a hard time with their men. Thus began the Zamboales Unit.

As other guerrilla organizations sprang up prior to the new unit, arms in Batan became scarce as men had taken most of them beforehand. The small body of men indeed has a hard time getting firearms as they sailed at night in bancas all the way from Matain in Subic along the coastal waters of Batan. They even reached as far as Mariveles near Corregidor. All sorts of danger and sufferings including big waves due to storms at sea, lack of food, keeping away from enemy fire, diseases, and other obstacles confronted these men but still they took it for they were all united and determined to fight the enemy. They did all what they can to defend their rights, safeguard their people and preserve their nation. All had the spirit of accomplishing their task whether it means their lives. Such was the military discipline enforced. A strict punishment for disobedience and disloyalty ruled over the men.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority ND883078

Since then arms were constantly sent to Manila and the unit became so well organized.

On the other hand, the G-2 work started when the two Captains met Jose de la Paz, Jr., a former Guerrilla Officer of Zambales living in Matalin. After a brief conference, Jose de la Paz, Jr. was designated as the G-2 Officer of Zambales. He got his official appointment with the rank of Captain thru Col. Terry Magtangol. Calixto Relente, a former guerrilla officer got the rank of 1st Lieutenant and was made the Assistant of Capt. de la Paz. To make the G-2 work more efficient, every town of Zambales had a G-2 representative. With the organization of the G-2 of Zambales, intelligence reports were sent constantly to the R.O.T.C. Headquarters near Manila.

Beside the Japs some civilians were a menace to the safety of the organization. To make things hum one has to be a contact man between civilians and the guerrillas. A Liaison Officer was needed and Jose de Perio head of the Neighborhood Association of Matalin was appointed as Liaison Officer with the rank of 1st Lieutenant. Being a guerrilla officer and a very influential man, he was suited for that position.

The Zambales Unit began to expand and induct more men with Captain Aquino and Captain Santos administering it. As a depression of food was raging at that time, one had to manage in getting food supply and making a fund for the unit. Luis Arable a resident of Subic was appointed as a Supply Officer with the rank of 1st Lieutenant. He had a truck that could transport supplies from one place to another and is known to many men that could contribute something for the welfare of the organization. Inasmuch the members suffered from lack of food, they became susceptible to certain diseases especially beri-beri and malaria. Doctor Oscar Novales, a well known doctor of Zambales voluntarily gave his services and was later appointed as Medical Officer of the outfit with the rank of 1st Lieutenant. Although medicines and other drugs were scarce and expensive, he did not hesitate to help. In fact he gave most of his medicines free for the unit and was able to acquire some from his doctor friends.

Some members of other Hunters R.O.T.C. Units near Manila came to join the Zambales men like Lt. Arsenio de Luna and Sgt. Jose de Guzman. They were sent to this province to take charge of the men that were to stay as mostly of the men of the outfit had to go to Marikina with Capt. Aquino and Capt. Santos for combat training.

The Zambales unit was made firm and solid when the men went for training for three months came back. Likewise, more men were inducted with the Unit. The organization marched on without the slightest knowledge of the Japs. Civilians through peaceful means were made to cooperate and asked to contribute something for the unit. The men stayed loyal and faithful not withstanding the fact that numerous obstacles and tyranny of the Nips prevailed. Peace and order was enforced and an under-

ground justice ruled to help the oppressed and punish the wicked. Several men became crooks and wicked for the governing law was likewise a crook. Several Filipinos became traitors to their fellow men because of money and fame not heeding the cries and suffering of their people. Many were deprived of their rights, ruled by an iron hand. There was something to be done at that time and there was something done indeed.

Time came when the Zambales unit was given in charge to Capt. Jose de la Paz, Jr. This was when Capt. Santos and Capt. Aquino were ordered to be transferred to other units together with the men not from Zambales. Capt. de la Paz now was engaged in to most important duties, G-2 work and head of the combat unit.

During the administration of Capt. de la Paz, several changes were brought about. He set up a platoon of Negritoes with Enrique Yindua of Subic in charge. The latter being respected and obeyed by the negritoes was able to convince and gather them and make them loyal followers. All in all the Zambales unit consisted of a company of three platoons, a skeleton staff and G-2 representative in each town.

Lt. Benito Novales a guerrilla officer of one of the units of the same outfit came to join the Zambales Unit. He took charge of the combat company as Capt. de la Paz, and Lt. Relente were so much engaged with G-2 work. Lt. de Pario was efficient in his work so as with the other officers. As Capt. de la Paz was wanted by the Nips he changed his name to Capt. Joseph Paterno as pseudonym.

Another unit came into being in Maloma, San Felipe in the northern part of Zambales. This unit was under the command of Capt. Manuel Barretto and Lt. Amadeo Alina former G-2 representative of said place. This was by virtue of Capt. de la Paz, through the authorization given him.

The organization of the north Zambales unit (Hunters R.O.T.C. Guerrillas) was an advantage to the guerrillas especially to the southern unit. It was a very good source of food supply and agreeable place to get G-2 information especially concerning Japanese movements. After this, food was not a problem. Both units worked in liaison although communication from the Hunters R.O.T.C. Headquarters near Manila never reached Zambales during that time.

The Lunon Guerrilla Forces under the command of Col. Merrill was organized in the latter part of the Japanese occupation of which the Zambales District was formed and up to the present the province of Zambales is divided into four squadrons. Each squadron consisted of several sectors. The Zambales units of the R.O.T.C. Guerrillas were fused into the Lunon Guerrilla Forces as contact with the Headquarters near Manila became impossible or difficult. Capt. de la Paz was designated to coordinate

mand Subic Sector under Squadron "D" while Capt. Barretto under Squadron "C". The Subic Sector recruited more men to comprise a battalion, but nevertheless the R.O.T.C. Boys were the cream of the crop.

At the coming of the Americans on January 29, 1945 the Guerrillas especially the R.O.T.C. boys went in conjunction with the American Army. Some went to the firing line while others were connected with various outfits for guarding purposes even at present.

The guerrillas concerning the Hunters R.O.T.C. especially have done it before and will continue onward ever ready and willing to fight for the cause that we are all fighting for until the day victory is attained.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NN2883078

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE ISLAND FORCES
 HUNTERS R.O.T.C. GUERRILLAS
 ZAMBALES UNIT
 SUBIC
 (Attached to Luzon Guerrilla Forces)

ACTIVITIES OF THE HUNTERS R.O.T.C. GUERRILLAS IN ZAMBALES

G - 2

I. Before attached to the Luzon Guerrilla Forces, USPIF

1. Intelligence work was started on Sept., 1943 when Capt. Jose de la Paz, Jr. head of G-2 in Zambales and Lt. Calixto Relente his adjutant went to different towns of the province and making the plans and strength reports of the Japanese barricades and garrisons and installations in every place. This was helped out by the different G-2 men appointed in each town.

2. Every report concerning the enemy was submitted every week secretly to the head of the G-2 in Zambales to be sent to the Gen. Hq. in Manila.

3. On Dec. 8, 1944 - Capt. Jose de la Paz, Jr. went to Olongapo to witness personally the Japs naval base and military establishments there with the help of Lt. Alfredo Codilla, the G-2 of that town. Mostly, things valuable for the unit concerning the enemy was obtained but not all as it was dangerous and the Japs were too suspicious. Capt. Jose de la Paz, Jr. was a friend of the Jap Capt. there so he was not suspected to be a spy.

4. Capt. Jose de la Paz, Jr. befriended a Jap Captain in Subic. He treated him well so as to know something about many things. The Jap officer was so fond of him and he told a lot of things and later, Capt. Jose de la Paz, Jr. was able to obtain and get information what was important.

5. Lt. Calixto Relente on Jan. 3, 1944, employed in the Jap Naval base at Olongapo as a Store keeper just to keep track of everything and to obtain military secrets. He was frequently sending valuable reports but he didn't stay long enough as the Japs were too rude and harsh with Filipino employers.

6. The G-2 work in every town continued to send reports and military secrets twice a month.

7. Later, the Japanese moved to other parts in Zambales and only 25 to 30 Japs were left in each garrison except Olongapo, San Marcelino, San Antonio, Iba and Sta. Cruz. The Jap still had the ship building at Olongapo while air strip in San Marcelino

was started and coastal defenses were made at San Antonio and its barrios near the sea (China Sea).

8. As the air strip was begun in San Marcelino, military establishments were constructed there. Bombers and fighter planes stayed there and refuel so that it was converted to an air base. Camouflaged airplanes hangars were built. Likewise a force of a thousand Japanese with arms were stationed there to guard the air strip and they live in barracks. Construction was begun to make the base better and many people were employed. Capt. Jose de la Paz, Jr. sent a confidential person with good qualification to employ as foreman in the construction and good he got the job. He was secretly sent to make a map of hangars, barracks of soldiers and gasoline dumps, bomb dumps and also its ground movements. He was also assigned to take the strength of the soldiers there and sent reports every week and a map and plan was made including the scale and dimension of the enemy objective. Contact was made with the G-2 now in San Marcelino and later reported to Capt. Jose de la Paz to be sent to Manila.

9. The air base in San Marcelino was more fortified and more gasoline drums and airplanes were sent there. Reports and plans concerning this were also obtained thru the initiative of the G-2 in San Marcelino and Castillejos.

10. The Furukawa Mining companies were much observed as to the quantity of chromite and other metals sent to Japan and likewise the military strength of the Japanese guarding the mining companies.

11. Government officials were all also detected and observed as to their method of administration and given warning if they made an abuse of their position.

12. One Allied Intelligence Bureau (AIB) representative Sgt. Cawaguan came to Zambales to obtain military secrets and information about the enemy and to be sent without delay to the SWPA headquarters. As these AIB men had radio receiver and transmitter with them, contact was made efficiently and reports from the guerrilla unit was easily forwarded.

13. Another AIB representative, Sgt. Real came to Zambales to join Sgt. Cawaguan. He was escorted and protected by the unit when he went to the place where the latter was staying inner inland near the mountains west of San Marcelino. Later these AIB men moved close to Col. Merrill's Camp. The AIB representatives were very active in sending messages to the SWPA Hq.

14. Enemy war vessels and supply ships stayed by Subic Bay and along the coastal waters of Zambales. Every detailed information of these ships locations were sent to the AIB. Allied aircraft will be seen within a few days bombing and sinking these enemy vessels. This procedure went on until no enemy vessels was seen by the coastal waters along Zambales.

15. Allied planes bombed and destroyed the enemy planes

DECLASSIFIED

Authority **IN 288307E**

in the air strip thru the vital information to them by the AIB and by the G-2 work of the guerrillas.

II. Attached to the Luzon Guerrilla Forces, USMIF.

1. The Japs was beginning to abandon Zamboales at the early part of January, 1945 when the Luzon Guerrilla Forces was organized in Zamboales as the Americans have landed in Lingayen. Mostly all the Japs were concentrated at the Zig-zag pass between Zamboales and Bataan. Still Jap barricades and a force of a hundred soldiers stayed in Olongapo and a little were in the air strip at San Marcelino. Operation of the enemy were all observed and reported especially the kind of load that trucks carried. Allied planes continue to wreck the air strip and destroyed all the planes, barracks and other installations so the Japs finally abandoned it totally.

2. The information concerning gun emplacements and strength of Olongapo was obtained as a map was made to show all important details. This was made just a week before the Americans came to Zamboales.

3. When the Americans were to land at San Antonio and San Marcelino in Zamboales they thought that the coast were still abode of Jap soldiers and fortifications. The R.O.T.C. Hunters thru Lt. Rosendo Soriano, a former telegraph supervisor of the Bureau of Post who made a contact with the coming Americans at night by means of blinking a flashlight send messages telling that the coast is safe for landing and there is no need to fire a single shot. This made the landing successful and likewise it save the towns of San Antonio and San Marcelino and moreover the lives of the people perhaps. The Hunters R.O.T.C. guerrillas attached to Luzon Guerrilla Forces in San Felipe who made the contact with the American flag hoisted at the seashore save the town from shelling and bombings. This was made as early as 0500 in the morning of Jan. 29, 1945. Foreseeing possible dangers from shelling and bombings, Lt. Rosendo Soriano, Capt. Manuel Barrette and Lt. Amosco Alined of the Hunters R.O.T.C. unit in Malona, San Felipe, dare risks and hit the nearest destroyer on a banca. Immediately the skipper of the destroyer sent messages to several of the American convoy ships that the shore is safe for landing. This three officers were very well appreciated by the Americans.

4. Jap collaborators and spies were all picked up and held prisoners at the guerrilla camp. This was due to the intelligence work done by the G-2 agents in tracking them down. Many spies composed of women who marry Jap soldiers and pretended to sell clothes in different places. They were forced to confess and squell everything they knew about the movements of the enemy from what their Jap husbands were telling them.

5. When the Americans came, the CIC in Subic was supplied with plenty of vital information concerning the Japs and especially the places where snipers were supposed to stay. All important matters that involves the affairs of the Jap-collaborator

were handed in for investigation. Likewise the guerrillas went to raid the places of the supposed Jap- collaborators at large especially Agoschia (Little Tokyo).

FIELD OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES
OF THE COMPANY

1. Before attached to the Luzon Guerrilla Forces

1. At the beginning of the organization of the Zambales Unit, the first activity undertaken was the acquisition of arms for the unit and for the other units near Manila. Raids were made in Batang constantly especially at night. Men rode only in bancas and suffered many hardships such as lack of food, diseases, stormy seas wherein their bancas were mostly lost and their lives in complete danger. The Japs were also an obstacle as the men had to sail farther away from the shore to keep away from enemy fire. At that time, arms in Batang were not so plentiful for many guerrilla outfits sprung up prior to the Zambales unit (Hunters RORC) and they were arms in Batang ever since.

2. Besides arms, the men were told to destroy enemy installations and keep track of enemy's fortifications and strength. Many missions were undertaken and was a success. One worth mentioning was on Jan. 4, 1944- when oil drums and plenty of munitions were set on fire at Grande Island, Subic Bay. This place was fortified by the Japs and had plenty of properties acquired in Batang fell.

3. To keep the unit in secrecy and well organized, the men were strictly disciplined. A severe punishment was given to those who violate or disobey orders. Civilians that were a menace to the unit, were treated accordingly but not given a third degree punishment. Many spies and Jap-collaborators often sneaked to the Japs that was responsible for the torture and death of many men. Up to now several men are still missing as they were captured by the Jap Kempt. Several men were warned and frightened to change over a new leaf. Some rich people especially the producers made the prices so high that the common person could not afford. Town officials also made an abuse of their authority and social justice did not exist. Some men paid as he pleased especially when he had a strong pull with the Japs. An underground justice was really needed to help the oppressed and punish the wicked. In the long run with all the work and undertakings of the men, of the Zambales unit, all of crookedness made were corrected mostly but not completely.

4. The B.C. was also an enemy of the guerrillas. Knowing the country very well, they used to lead the Japs in raiding many places suspected to be abodes of G's. They were even worst than the Japs in punishing the people. At first, they were warned not to help the Japs but didn't pay attention to this. To put an end to all their doings, their headquarters was raided on the eve of Jan. 21, 1944 led by Capt. Leonardo Aguino and Capt. Amado Santos with a squad of brave armed men. Mostly of their arms were aquired but

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 88078

10. With the organization of the Negritu platoon, more activities were made by the unit. As the ricefields were ready for harvesting on the latter months of 1944, robbery existed again. The ricefields which were located near the mountains usually robbed and harvested by thieves at night. The poor people especially were very much affected as they had only a small harvest. The Negritos did their part in guarding and patrolling the ricefields at night until they were all harvested by the real owners. The other members of the unit were active in guarding the ricefields near the town. Many thieves were caught and handed to the civil authorities. The work of the unit helped the problem of food depression. Likewise prices were controlled later as land owners and tenants were given due attention. The civilians in return gave plenty of palay for the unit's supply.

11. The members of the unit were constantly drilled and trained. Tactical operations on the field were taught. Long distant hikes were even made thru the mountains and hills. One long hike was undertaken from Sabie to Malona, San Felipe. The most important purpose of this was to con-fer with Capt. Barreto, head of the ROTC unit in Malona. Mostly of Capt. Barreto's men were taught by the visiting G's and trained during the time the latter stayed in Malona.

2. Attached to the Luzon Guerrilla Forces, USGPIF

1. Ambushes were made against the Japs when the unit was immediately attached to the Luzon Guerrilla Forces in the beginning of 1945. With the use of old rifles which mostly could not work well, the boys did their best. One ambush was made at the highway between Olongapo and Sabie. The assigned men were deployed near the road to wait for the Jap trucks. Action started when the convey of trucks came. The Japs received a rain of lead from the Guerrillas. Eight Japs were killed but some eventually escaped with some trucks. The remaining trucks were burned. No casualty was inflicted on the part of the Guerrillas. Another ambush was made at the highway between Castillo-Joe and Sabie. Here it was more casualty on the part of the Japs was inflicted which was 21 in all. The Guerrillas did not lose a single man. Several ambushes were made since then but were not successful as the Japs had prepared themselves so well. In fact they strafed with machineguns the highways especially in the mountains whenever they passed by. The Guerrillas could not fight them on the open field due to the inferiority of arms and besides they are outnumbered.

2. The Japs became more strict and tyrant. They even raided the hills looking for the Guerrillas' camps. All civilians evacuated to the mountains as they were subjected to torture in town. The Guerrillas helped the civilians in the mountains by giving them food and other necessities. They also protected and encourage to remain firm in their stand. The capture of one civilian may also lead to the capture of some Guerrillas.

3. The Japs were concentrated at the Higneg Pass and in Olongapo and often goes to Sabie in trucks just to get food supplies. To prevent them in coming to Sabie and to the north of the province, the bridges between Olongapo and Sabie were burned. Big trees along the highway were cut to block the road. During this operation, the Japs happened to come along which started an encounter. The Guerrillas

were forced to retreat for the Japs had machine guns. However, no casualty was inflicted except one man who is not a member of the Hunters R.O.T.C.

4. At the coming of the Americans on Jan. 29, 1945, the Guerrillas were sent to different U.S. Army units. Majority of the Subic Sector Guerrillas were with the 38th Division in action at the Zigzag Pass. The Negrito Platoon was very helpful in acting as guides thru mountain trails. Some were made to act as patrols and guards in other American Army units. The XI Corps rear Command Post was guarded by men from this unit during their stay in Zambales. In fact some stayed with the American Army for several months.

5. The remaining Guerrillas in Subic Sector frequently made patrols in the hills and in many instances they had shot and killed some Jap snipers. They also captured some who surrendered. Although constant patrols had been made there were no much activities made for the area has been cleared of the enemies. R.O.T.C boys are credited for the operations done splendidly. In most cases they are the leaders.

6. The Guerrillas of Subic Sector received recognition on Feb. 1, 1945 by the XI Corps of the U. S. 6th Army and incorporated with the Philippine Army. It is at present under Capt. Magsaysay, District Commander of Zambales and had been paid by the P.A. for the months of February and March only.

7. At present, fifty (50) men from Subic Sector are activated and attached to the 152nd Inf. 38th Division. These men comprise 15 officers and 35 enlisted men mostly belonging to the Hunters R.O.T.C. Guerrillas. They are now very busy doing patrol work, drilling, lecturing and observing strictly all military discipline.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NN2883078

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SUBIC BAY RESISTANCE

The Birth of the Subic Sector - When the Japanese Imperial Forces occupied the island town of Subic in the early part of 1942, the people for the first time in their history have tasted the bitterness of Imperialistic government of dictatorship. Being used to the democratic ways of life such as freedom of speech and of the press, the people saw the big difference between these two kinds of government. Having no choice for the meantime, they have no alternative but to accede to the orders of the new ruler. Bitterness and discontent prevailed in the town and the people went as usual with their work thinking that the Japs will not molest them in their pursuit of happiness. The Japs, on the other hand took the town as if it was a pot of gold that they selected and occupied all the nice houses for their own use, driving the poor civilians out to find temporary homes elsewhere.

The first major task the Japs undertook in the town was propaganda, trying to make the people believe that the war in the Pacific is considered already lost and that the Americans have no more hope of coming back to the Islands. Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere was the main issue of the Japs. Asia for the Asiatics and the Philippines being a member of the sphere is a brother to all the Orientals. This, however, was not enough to fool the people for deep down in their hearts is the conviction that the Americans will surely come back and redeem the Philippines from the clutches of these treacherous aggressors and once more live the life of peace and contentment.

News came around town that an American was seen at the outskirts of the town of Subic. The people lost no time in contacting the American to see what they could do for him during those hard days. Lt. Howard J. Moore, a U. S. Army Air Corps officer, was the man and he gave this information - He was with the fourteen Americans who were trying to escape to Mindoro in a barge but were sighted by a Jap submarine and taken to Olongapo as prisoners to be executed the following day. As life in the prison cell was unbearable for them, late one night, they forced their way out by killing all the guards and all of them made their get-away. Unluckily, three were not able to escape due to fatigue and he presumed that they were killed. They were all scattered in the hills. Lt. Moore was wounded and first aid was given. He was also given a rifle and ammunition for his protection. He was also informed of the discontentment of the town people. He left with intention of contacting other Americans which he heard were somewhere in the hills hiding headed by Captain McGuire.

In the month of October, 1942, Lt. Moore came back with two other Americans, Sgts. William Gately and Arthur Higgins and contacted Mr. Fabian Arcega. Inquiries were made as to who among the people could be leaders in an underground movement. Losing no time, Mr. Arcega sent a note to Mr. Eduardo F. Leacna signed by Sgt. Higgins, requesting him to attend a conference for the information of an underground resistance in Subic. It was decided in this conference that Mr. Leacna will lead the underground forces with the rank of captain and with powers to induct officers and enlisted men. With these instructions, the Subic sector came into life.

Guerrillas at Bury - Captain Lesaca's first concern as leader of the Buri Sector was to pick trusted men to work with him in this precarious job. Captain Lesaca appointed Captain Jose de la Paz, Jr. as his Executive Officer and Lt. Feliciano Arcega as his Adjutant. A reconnaissance patrol was sent on a chance of getting arms and ammunition. The task was hazardous. It was decided to organize a volunteer squad which was called a "suicide squad" to undertake this mission. At this time arms were reluctantly presented by civic-spirited civilians to the organization. With this handful of firearms, harassing tactics were planned. An obstacle came with the appointment of Filipinos by the Japs to act as stool-pigeons or collaborators to find out the reactions of the people on their propaganda, and find out too if there were discontented elements or underground movements. To these agents it was almost impossible to hide the guerrilla activities so that they decided to abandon the former plan but instead concentrated their movements counteracting the new situation.

Abdications - Through their agencies they found out that it was very necessary to at least warn the Filipinos collaborating with the Japs. With this warning, the collaborators intensified their work instead. Thus they did not have an alternative except to go with their plans despite of the risk. They concentrated on intelligence work, recruiting and training members in their camp. With the help of Agta, Gately and Higgins, the organization showed lots of progress. The strength then comprised of a battalion. While undergoing training, several problems popped out. First was food and then malaria. It was impossible to keep the men in camp so that it was necessary to send them home once in a while. During these times, Agta, Higgins and Gately, Captain Narcisiano Flores and three other Americans contracted malaria in the camp and were already in a critical condition so that Captain Lesaca, Captain de la Paz and Lt. Arcega were forced to go to town to secure the services of a doctor and also medicines. With the medicines secured, the lives of these men were saved. Meanwhile, the Jap spies or collaborators found out all these movements and planned to raid the camp. Lt. Feliciano Arcega, a young boy who was acting as S-2 in the town got the information and tipped Captain Lesaca of the impending raid. Captain Lesaca ordered the demolition of the camp site and the transfer of the men to a safer place. The camp was raided that same morning but the raiders found nothing.

The Japs in the town questioned civilians about Captain Lesaca. They found out that he was the leader of the underground movement. His safety as well as that of his family was no longer assured so that he made secret meetings with the Americans and informed them of their peril, for their presence in the hills were also known by the Jap collaborators. Captain Lesaca advised the Americans to leave the place as he was planning to move to an unknown destination. On one night, in the early part of 1943, he and his family made their get-away to Manila. He left instructions to Captain Jose de la Paz, Jr., his sole executive officer to take over the command and also advised him to lay low for the safety of the civilians.

Representatives of Buri Sector S.O.L.O. Guerrillas Visited Subala - After Captain Lesaca made his escape and Captain de la Paz took over his command, representatives of Buri Sector S.O.L.O. Guerrillas, Captains Leonard Agino and Leand Santos, contacted Captain de la Paz. In the conference their situation was discussed which was to organize a S-2 unit and secure arms and ammunition. This was in March, 1943. The exact situation in

Sabio was taken into consideration so that the help of Sabio Sector was imperative also the movements of Captain Lasso and de la Pae were already known to the Japs thru their collaborators. Captain Aguirre appointed Captain de la Pae as chief G-2 for the Sabios in the province of Zamboanga. For reasons of security, Captain de la Pae adopted an alias which was "Joseph Paterno". His chief concern was the appointment of his intelligence officers in the different towns of Zamboanga. With his G-2 unit organized, he went back to Sabio and was told to resume his command as sector commander for the Eastern R.S.T.S. Guerrillas. He was given instructions to induct men for the above organization. In the meantime, Captain Aguirre went back to their headquarters in Manila. At the latter part of April, 1943, Captain de la Pae re-inducted all former members of the Sabio Sector, Makira's Forces, Western Lanza Guerrillas.

Sabios R.S.T.S. and their G-2. - The Sabios went to their big game. They had men that were really men. Men with a morale soaring to the high heavens. Men with their full belief in the righteousness of their cause, the sweeping victories of the United States Armed Forces in the Pacific and their consciousness of the approach of that most coveted goal, the rebirth of their aspirations, fears and sufferings - Liberation. Their morale could be nothing else but excellent under these conditions. Arms - that was all they needed. Arms and more arms.

The commanding officer, in a general meeting of his forces appraised his officers and men of the fine power they had in their organization and also the dogged persistence of their enemy in fighting for that veneer, that false and beguiling Co-Prosperity Sphere. They must have to face superior fire power if they must have their game. The odds were against them. The Japs have swept the rocks and corners of the provinces clean of arms and ammunition. To those that defied their orders for surrender of all arms and ammunition - death! The men of heart complied with the order rather than risk their lives. Some of the lion-hearted entered in the face of executions of those that did not comply with the Imperial orders. Those that kept their arms were members of other guerrilla units and they used those they had as much as we did.

Somewhere in the wilds of Balabac, that ground consecrated by the blood of those that sacrificed their lives in the defense of their native land, were arms hidden by the retreating USARV men. A trip to Maricao was decided upon. The commanding officer said he was going to lead personally the group that volunteered for the mission. Immediately there were volunteers - men were thin were needed.

Sometime in May, 1943, a group of men set sail out of Sabio Bay in a small banca. They had no windproof. There was nobody in the bank to wave them good-bye and yet - it could have been their last journey. Guarding that important area was Grande Island where the Japs had a strong garrison with a view of intercepting "illegal traffic" in the Bay. In the coastal towns of Netam, Norka and Dagar and Sagayain, were formidable Jap garrisons that made navigation of those waters hard for the "unspiced elements", as guerrillas were referred to.

On and on the little group of men sailed, indifferent to the danger that they faced. And then they reached Maricao. Now they were strangers. They had to use a lot of good discretion just so they did not make a fatal connection. For connection they had to make. After a short survey they contacted the forces of Major Encinas. Thru this connection with a brother in arms they were able to barter the rice that they brought

On January 14th, the first effects of the special training undergone by the telere (12) men were seen. The constabulary barracks and the headquarters of the Police force of the Municipality of Sulu were raided under the leadership of Capt. Aguirre, Santos and de la Paz. The constabulary men and policemen were effectively dispersed and although there was a running encounter with the Japanese, who gave chase to the raiders, there was not a casualty. Effective indeed are the new methods. After this encounter Capt. Aguirre went home to Manila leaving the Barkers in Sulu under the command of Captain Jose de la Paz, and Samuel L. Barrett.

Towards the end of January from the darkness of the night there came into the camp of Capt. de la Paz's outfit an American who was later identified as Master Sergeant Clinton S. Wolf, who crossed the Embalse mountains from Estaca after he got separated from Col. Boone during a raid on their camp. He declared his intentions to join the Barkers and was escorted into the outfit with the rank of Captain and designated as Advisor and Coordinator. It might be said as early as this stage that Capt. Wolf never did separate from this outfit until the liberation of Embalse in January 29, 1945.

The Barkers were not always after Jap guns. They also had to take as their responsibilities the keeping of peace and order in the municipalities of Sulu and Castillares and surrounding areas. The captives who were formerly handed into the Master Leon Guerrero Flores under the command of the late Capt. Ralph McGuire and belonging to two separate sectors under Captains Eduardo Lopez and Americano Flores were united and inducted into the Barkers Guerrillas by Capt. Jose de la Paz, Jr. thru the able assistance of Lt. Enrique Florin, these new recruits did considerable work along the lines of suppressing robberies, patrolling and banditry. While on one of their missions in the campaign to suppress bandits, a detachment of the Barkers were intercepted by a group of constabulary men at the foot of the hills of Panastagan. Thru the quick maneuver of Lt. Benito Morales, Victor Lozano and Erico Sualco, these interceptors were immediately surrounded and forced to lay down their arms. The arms were confiscated and the constabulary men taken prisoners. After a brief while a truck of Jap soldiers who must have heard the exchange of shots which took place gave chase and the Barkers with their prisoners were forced to retreat to the barrio of Salaytay, Castillares. After investigating the prisoners and being assured they weren't the Barkers for murderers they were released.

About the early part of September there arrived in the barrio of Estaca, Sulu, a man who has never been seen there before. He gave his name as Sgt. Casaglan. He was escorted by Capt. MA, who for a long time was not seen in Embalse either because he was wanted by the Japs. These two were intercepted by Lts. Benito Morales and Jose de Paro of the Barkers. They were asking for Major Flash. The two Barkers officers immediately identified Major Flash as nobody else by Col. Johnson, the present C. O. of the 2ND. They requested to be escorted to the camp of Col. Johnson. The next day Capt. de la Paz of the Barkers was invited to a conference. There he learned that Sgt. Casaglan (Lopez) was from the 81st and came from Australia thru Thailand.

He had instructions to contact the guerrillas in Embalse, and relay intelligence reports to HQ. 2ND. After staying with Col. Johnson for a while, Sgt. Casaglan decided to move over to Agiao in San Marcelino, which was nearer to the HQ. of Col. Merrill, who was then the ranking officer in Embalse.

Intelligence reports were now sent to Sgt. Casagran for a transmission to SWPA. Outstanding among the reports sent were that about the airstrip at San Narciso and shipping in and out of Sulu Bay. After a week's time since the reports about these two objectives were sent, a formation of American planes bombed and machine gunned the San Narciso airstrip and the shipping in and around Sulu Bay. This brought about reality which the boys heretofore had only in their dreams. Now they knew for sure that they were part of the whole game of securing Pearl Harbor, Corregidor and Batavia.

About a month after the arrival of Sgt. Casagran, another stranger came into Zamboanga with an American who is known in Sulu Bay since the early days of the Guerrillas a Sgt. Arthur Higgins. The Filipino introduced himself as Sgt. Seal (Oppus) from the AIF. They were escorted by a squad of Col. Boone's men from Batavia. They looked for Capt. de la Paz. Capt. de la Paz, who was indeed known to the guerrillas of Batavia and became the commanders there especially, Col. Boone and Col. Wright used to send reports to Col. Merrill thru Capt. de la Paz, who saw to it that their runners were given protection and guide up to the camp of Col. Merrill.

Sgt. Seal, was escorted by Capt. de la Paz, and thirty armed men to the HQ. of Col. Merrill. The territory they had to pass was very close to Japanese machine gun emplacements so they had to ask Capt. Boone Magaway, present C.O., IED for reliable guides. The party was on the road two days so when they arrived there, Capt. Magaway's was already there because he rode on horseback.

Sgt. Seal gave his credentials for inspection by the security guards in the camp and after a careful going over, Sgt. Seal and Capt. de la Paz were able to see Col. Merrill. Sgt. Seal gave the Colonel some papers which turned out to be a key to the code to be used between Gen. Martiniano Headquarters and that of Col. Merrill. Instructions were also given these papers. Col. Merrill was very happy that day. After all of these were given by Sgt. Seal, he even had a pack of Lucky Strike cigarettes which the Colonel was very happy to have. Col. Merrill was indeed very happy that day. Some of the boys in the camp remarked that was the first time he was seen to laugh.

The party of Capt. de la Paz stayed in camp overnight. The next day the party decided to look over the Malona Sector. At Col. Merrill's HQ, radio contact was difficult because of the surrounding hills. Upon the recommendations of Capt. de la Paz, Malona was to get the once over. He had in mind the last point on Green Hill.

Upon their arrival at Malona, Capt. Sarotto was contacted. A royal welcome was given the party which included banquet and a ball. These two affairs surpassed guerrilla lights and even conducted in splendor and grandeur on pre-war affairs of the kind.

Sgt. Seal while on Malona learned that the officers out there were interested in contacting the U.S. submarines. He taught Lt. Soriano, Communication Office, how to contact U.S. aircraft. This began a steady and almost religious vigilance of the coast of Malona for any friendly vessel.

During the first night, Lt. Soriano tried the new method of contacting submarines. At about 10:00 p.m., a big black rising from the sea just about 100 to 400 yards away from the observation post was seen. It was concluded that it was a U.S. submarine. The watches could be seen and they were

the features unmistakable feature of a submarine. But when a plane was approaching the area so the submarine disappeared just as mysteriously as it appeared.

The party left Malcom after a long and useless chain of entertainments that the resourcefulness Capt. Harwitz had to offer.

Back at Saida, Capt. J. de la Paz, Jr. came across reports from intelligence agents more particularly that of Capt. Luis Sepomaco who observed a steady sailing of enemy surface craft in small convoys along the Eastales coast. These reports were checked and relayed to Sgt. Casagran who in turn sent it to the ONA. After two days a wholesale bombing of every enemy shipping in Eastales coast was undertaken by U.S. planes. From reports received from Agents, the result of this bombing was something the enemy must have felt very much. It included a heavy cruiser and ten big oil tankers and several transports. From one transport hit, some survivors were observed to be making their way for shore. From a field glass they were found not to be Japanese so Capt. J. de la Paz, Jr. ordered Lt. Emilio Morales to take a boat and rescue them. A Britisher and some Chinese were rescued. The survivors declared they were prisoners of war. They were irascible and one would wonder how in their state they managed to float in the sea. Their sight invited pity and awe at the same time. Pity, for the survivors, because their condition was a grim story of torture and slow death by starvation. Awe, because that is the least their captors deserved for treating prisoners of war so unhumanely and in a decidedly uncivilized manner.

The survivors were taken to the camp and given whatever little nursing was available under the circumstances. They were given the most nutritious food that could be had at the time under conditions then prevailing. The tortures had gone so far however that some of the survivors were manifestly crazy. After a few weeks one went so mad he killed himself.

During that raid two American planes were downed. One fell on top of the mountains of Huhic and was burned presumably together with the pilot. One fell in the bay. The pilot was seen swimming. He however made the mistake of swimming towards little Tokyo which was exclusively inhabited by Sakai who were decidedly Japanese spies. This plane was later raised by this outfit and the death of the pilot was investigated and those responsible for it captured and later turned over to the G.I. of the United States Army.

This phase is almost at the middle of December. The frequent raids reported near Igaco and over Eastales area made the boys feel that the liberation forces of Gen. McArthur were not far away so the boys were not to be stopped anymore. They wanted action. They wanted to be useful to the cause, so that on or about 11 Dec 1944, a reconnaissance and intelligence patrol directly under Capt. de la Paz was sent to Fort West (Islands Island) under cover of darkness. At dawn they were back with very vital information.

On or about 13 Dec 1944, a strike on Fort West was decided. One squad of well trained men under the command of Lt. Victor Louasine and Emilio Condes left for their objective at about 1300 midnight. They should catch the Japanese unawares. The raiders proceeded along with the protection of a machine. The force was split in two. One proceeded to an underground deposit of oil and gasoline and set it to flame. One unit took charge of demolishing the light house in the Fort. When the raiders were burning the light house they were spotted by the Japanese. They were machine gunned

and they had to sell the whole breadth of Subic Bay for dear life. They however suffered no casualty so that they proceeded home for the much needed rest.

At about 4:00 A.M. at dawn that same night, however, the Japanese raided the barrio of Naitain when the boys were deep asleep. Lt. Novales learned about the raid and proceeded to notify his boys. Time was against him however, so that he could not give warning to some of the boys on time. Many guerrillas were plucked up in this Japanese raid. In fact they took all the male inhabitants of the area they caught up with. Most of the boys escaped but some were taken by the Japanese to their garrioon. Some of them never came back. Those that never came back after being taken by the Japanese were. Sgt. Lope Doctorero, Sgt. Frodo Enriquez, Sgt. Jose Andrade, Sgt. Antonio Morales, Sgt. Leopoldo Tamarin, and Sgt. Silacion Enriquez. These are the boys that paid for the burned Jap oil and light house at Fort Wint. Because of the raid that night they were so tired and utterly forgot about security. They however, have served th. sugar and which ever way they may have died we know know they died with a smile on their lips. While all these raids on the Subic boys was taking place, the P.C. and the Japs were also getting tough on their Malina comrades. Captain Manuel D. Barretto was raided in his hideout. He was missed by the raiders by just a few minutes. Capt. Barretto was definitely a varied man so he proceed to Subic with ¹ Lt. Rosendo Soriano, and Benito Novales. Captain Barretto stayed there for a few days.

When it was decided that the boat on Capt. Barretto could/already, he decided on going back to Malina. He however insisted on taking with him Capt. de la Paz saying that his boys were about to contact submarines. Because of this insistence, Capt. de la Paz went with the Malina boys. That must have been an invitation from heaven because the party have barely left when the Japanese raided the house of Capt. de la Paz to pick him up. Capt. Barretto saved the situation. Capt. Jose de la Paz was called into conference by Capt. Ramon Magawayay on or about 4 January 1945. Capt. de la Paz started on horseback accompanied by his brother Lt. Flacido de la Paz. It so happened that the day previous, two of the boys in the sector fired on a Japanese Military Police and made their get away in horses. So when Capt. de la Paz and his brother were seen on the same place riding on horses by the Japanese in a truck, they were fired upon with a machine gun. When Lt. de la Paz fell down, Capt. de la Paz dropped from his horse thinking his brother was hit. They took cover behind the mango tree. The Japanese knew where they were so they began to close up on them. Seeing their danger the two grabbed their horses and headed for the foot of the nearby hills where they were lost among the thick bushes.

Capt. Magawayay's invitation turned out to be for the purpose of consolidating the guerrillas in Zamboales under one command. Capt. de la Paz because he knew he was not fighting for personal honor but for the cause of the country and believing in the effectivity of a united command readily agreed. As a result of this conference and agreement, Capt. de la Paz was appointed commanding officer of the Subic Sector under the Luzon Guerrilla Forces.

Upon the return of Capt. de la Paz to Subic he reorganized his command and posted them in four (4) posts. One company each was posted in Adingway, Hibagon, and Naitain and an M.P. company at Magaal. The force deployed to make them ready to any area and then supplies could be procured with more convenience.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: INDEFINITE

As he regained consciousness he told the story of his escape. The JAP raid thumped. While the Japanese sentries were busy dodging from the American stragglers, the two guerrilla officers were forgotten in their danger. The two brothers took their chance and with a force that only men who are at the verge of losing lives possessed, they forced open the door of their dungeon. Even while they were forcing the door, the American planes would strafe them forcing them to lay flat as they would stand to run again they would see fresh bullet marks just a few inches from where they had been.

They headed towards a swamp. Then a plane sighted them and dove at them with machine guns blazing. They had to dive and duck for dear life several times. Their thrilling escape nearly ended as a tragedy.

Capt. Leeson wanted to be home immediately. The boys were ready to assist him but he waved everybody aside. He knew they had work to do. As he regained his consciousness in camp, he heard Capt. de la Paa, who himself was fighting malaria and a high fever at the time briefing the boys in connection with the ambush they were set for Japanese trucks. So he ordered them to proceed. Sgt. Elias S. Flores would however not leave Capt. Leeson. He knew somebody must take care of him. He stayed with him and took him safely home, half carrying him along the way.

Capt. de la Paa, inspired of his fever took his boys to burn the bridge as ordered. They poured gasoline on the Main Bridge and let it aflame. Half an hour later, two Japanese trucks came. The guerrillas sprang up on them immediately. The Japs got down the trucks and returned fire. The Japs had light and heavy machine guns. Seeing that the enemy outnumbered his men, Capt. de la Paa ordered retreat. There was a running battle, the Japs following the retreating guerrillas. It was on this encounter that Johnny Tawort was killed and Jello Tugati was wounded and even now he has to use crutches as a result of wounds sustained in this encounter. Fourteen Japanese were killed in this encounter.

The encounter lasted up to 7:00 at night and on under cover of darkness, Capt. de la Paa took his boys back to camp. On the way, they met a well armed force headed by Capt. Egan Magway (now Major) Capt. Jones, Capt. Johnson and Capt. Francisco. The forces of Capt. Magway were out to ambush Japanese groups. The boys under Capt. de la Paa joined Capt. Magway's forces, except two who took to headquarters, Capt. de la Paa, whose fever at this time was already unbearable. Capt. de la Paa returned to the Magway camp.

The next day was January 29, 1945 which already been written in gold in the history of Sanboles for this day marked the return in that place of the earth, of the democratic way of life or rather, the American way of life, to use a broader term.

A runner brought the good news to Capt. de la Paa, in his camp. All were happy and the boys began singing guerrilla and Patriotic songs and above all the meaningful song "Happy Days Are Here Again". Indeed everybody was happy. The pages of history have turned again covering with a bright page, pages corresponding to those years of awful sacrifices, three years of terrorism, banditry and exploitation. Happy were the people because the American landing assured them of their constitutional rights, the right to think, talk and do as one pleased which is the birth right of every free man. How the people shall appreciate better his resquired

freedom. They have lost it for three years and shall forever remember how a life was without these guarantees to the pursuit of happiness.

At about 8:00 P.M. in that faithful day, Capt. de la Paz was called to a conference by Col. James, 14th Inf. Regt., 18th Division, C.F. of a regiment about to make a push at Big-Bag Pass. Intelligence reports were handed to the Colonel, which gave him the strength of the enemy in that area. He asked about trails crossing the pass. The Colonel requested men from Capt. de la Paz who were familiar with the place and might act as guides.

The next morning Capt. de la Paz reported to Col. James and informed the latter that the guides were ready. Capt. de la Paz was advised that the guides would be needed early the next morning.

The Abila boys who were still attached to Capt. Nagagway in his raiding mission were assigned by them to act as advance guards for a small I. S. Patrol of the American Forces. They had an encounter at the vicinity of the Chingpa country were they were pinned down by enemy fire.

Early the next morning, 31 Jan 1945, elements of the 11th Inf. Regt. passed the Caba Sector I.P. to pick up the guides previously requested. In addition Co's A., B., C., and the M. P. Co. 'Negroses' were requested to act as advance patrols. The boys were only too willing to serve and they were proud not to fight alongside these liberators of their country. This force advanced up to the Big-Bag Pass. Our men were attacked with this unit for about a month.

At about noon of 31 Jan, 1945, a patrol of about two squads under Lt. Florido de la Paz was dispatched to Malila Tokyo to raid the Japanese spies hiding there. The "Geras" (pro-Japanese) did not resist and readily surrendered to this guerrilla force. The suspected spies were taken to guerrilla HQ at Subic. That same evening the 11th CIO Detachment of the XI Corps turned up in Subic and were given charge of the prisoners.

On 1st Feb, one Lt. Lee of the 158th P.A., 18th Division requested security guards around their landing field for their observation planes. Twenty five men under Lt. Gerardo Villarica were attached to this unit. These boys followed the outfit everywhere they went. When the 158th PA left the Island the boys (Subic Sector) were turned over to the 6th Division.


Pursuant to recommendation from Capt. Euseo Nagagway, a detachment of twenty five men under Lt. Jose de Parola who was ably assisted by Sgt. Luis Brill guarded the rear command posts of the XI Corps, then at Calapanan. These boys served about two months in the assignment. Twelve men under 1st Lt. Elmer S. Flores were also detailed as security guards for the 6th Signal Battalion, 18th Division of the XI Corps. These men served with this unit for about five months. Another twenty five men under Lt. Adrian de la Paz, Aquilino Basera were detailed at Malina as security guards for the 11th Inf. Rg.

The push along the Big-Bag pass scattered the enemy so that the Japs also appeared from time to time at the nearby hills of Ombir. In view of this, the Caba Sector had to engage in mopping operations, while under attachment to the 11th Inf., 18th Div. and the 1st Inf., 6th Div.

This history shall not be complete without mentioning here the contributors and patrons who helped towards the goal of this unit and helped

to alleviate the hardships and deprivations of guerrilla life. It is the wish of every enlisted man and officers of the Subic Sector that a word of thanks be expressed to their sympathizers, supporters and friends, so that in their behalf we say here - thanks a million. Special mention along these lines go to ~~xxxxxxx~~ Dna. Fausta Nepomuceno, Don Exequiel Magsaysay, Atty, Irineo Felarca, the late Jose de la Paz, Sr., Dr. Oscar Novales, Dr. Albino Rodolfo, Judge Guillermo Pablo, ~~Natalia~~ Natalia Vda. Arcega, Mr. Marcelo Acayan, Mr. Pablo Abad, Mr. Paquito Choa, Mr. Carlos Fontelera, Mr. Juanito Fontillas, Mr. Nicetas Lesaca, Mr. Alberto Vindua, Mr. Madamba, Mrs. Delfin Juico, ~~xxxxxxx~~, Mrs. Borromeo Millora, Dr. Benjamin Villanueva, Miss Iloina de la Paz, Mrs. Magdalena Esteba, Mrs. Leopoldo Afable, Mrs. Cecilia Baloy, Mrs. Balbina Vda. Crisostomo, Mr. Cipriano Garcia, Mr. Jimmy Gordon, Mrs. Maria Vda. de Juico, Mrs. Cirila Vda. de Ponco, Mrs. Concepcion P. Lessaca, Mr. B. Espiritu, Mr. Crispulo Bayba, Mrs. Adela Vda. de dela Paz and last but not least Mrs. Florecina de Afable and the countless civilians who help in our cause. To these men and women, the Subic Sector shall always be grateful. Their contributions did not only deprive them when these were most needed of what they gave but constituted, even a risk of their own lives.

Respectfully Submitted:


JOSE DE LA PAZ
Captain, Infantry (PA)
OO, Subic Sector, Hunters' R.O.T.C.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NNP883078

UNITED STATES-PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
HUNTERS R.O.T.C. GUERRILLAS
ZAMBALES UNIT
MALGMA SUB-SECTOR, S.F.
(Attached to Luzon Guerrilla Forces)

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HUNTERS R.O.T.C.
GUERRILLAS, MALGMA SUB-SECTOR

From the day of organization to date, 23 June 1945

During the early parts of the year 1943, a few months before the Japanese Empire declared the Philippines a Republic, most parts of Luzon were in utter turmoil. Tyranny was ruling then with the Nips playing the tyrant. Those were the times when we could never make sure with ourselves, either death or torture. Those were the times when most Filipinos could no longer bear the ordeal of such inhumanity the Nips were inflicting upon the people. We could not accept the terms which we never wanted in our lives. There is nothing we could do. And there is nothing we could say either, but collaboration was tabooed.

There were existing Guerrilla Organizations in Luzon however, having been active a few months after the fall of Bataan and Corregidor, and who were secretly employing belligerence against the Nips. They have always had that notion that one day in the near future, the Americans will actually be in the islands. The Hunters R.O.T.C. Guerrillas of Manila in particular, being one of the earliest outfits organized in the entire Luzon, sent some of their good men to provinces to organize.

Capt. Jose de la Paz, Jr. having been a member of the said organization at that time and being a native of Subic, province of Zambales, and likewise being active with the organization was made to effect an organization in Zambales under the heading U.S.P.I.F.. Said Capt. de la Paz having employed utmost prudence necessary for the safety and likewise for unnecessary loss of lives in the part of the civilians, made intelligence work to begin with. After so many months of intelligence work in the province, Capt. de la Paz established himself a headquarters in Subic, called back some of his officers in some towns of the province and declared an organization in the name of "THE HUNTERS R.O.T.C. GUERRILLAS, U.S.P.I.F. established.

Capt. Manuel D. Barretto, having been appointed G-2 by Capt. de la Paz in November 1, 1943 to operate in San Felipe, was eventually made to organize a sub-sector for Subic. It was on 1 May 1944 when Capt. de la Paz made his first inspection tour in the north with Capt. Leonardo Aquino, Capt. Amado Santos, Lt. Benito Novales, Lt. Marvin Buedia and Mayor Leopoldo Atable and some men. On this tour, specific orders were given to effect an organization of a full company under the command of Capt. Barretto, starting with the men he employed to carry on his G-2 work previously. Capt. Barretto was given his appointment this day.

Lt. Amadeo C. Alinea, who was then G-2 for Cabangan as per Capt. de la Paz appointment on Nov. 1, 1943, joined Capt. Barretto's Sector and acted the latter's Executive Officer. Thus Subic Sector's Sub-Sector was born.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NN0883078

Actually the Malcom Sub-Sector began with 8 men and just a handful arms, plus bolos, bows and arrows, and some local made hand grenades. With the arms we have, we dared all risk arising from encounters with the supposed bad elements of the place. Highway robbery was very rampant and carabao rustlers frequent their visits in civilian places. These rustlers composed mainly of nagrites under the command of civilians. While the P.C. could not possibly take hold of this element in their own hands, leaving the civilians unprotected most of the time, we have to take the initiative to clear those rustlers even with the presence of the danger of capture and possible death from the hands of Nagrites and likewise from the P.C.'s and the Nips. These activities were made for months making possible for the recovery of a great many carabao and other looted articles. After these months the properties and animals of the civilians were made intact.

Temporary peace reigning hereafter, malaria took hold of the boys. Mortality robbed us of four men while some 80% were contacted the disease. With the disease still present, the P.C. was distended. Then began the removal of the Nips' purses of the guerrillas. It was hotter than ever. Capt. Barretto feeling that security was impossible in the barrio, made steps to swamp ourselves farther east. Our headquarters then having been established in the mountains, made it very unhealthy for the remaining rustlers. All trails from the north going to the south were blocked by our patrols. The traffic of carabao rustlers from the northern towns were guarded and prisoners taken were given to the local authorities.

1944, beginning the middle parts of it covers an entirely different phase of operation. While it has been said that the Hunters B.O.T.C. Guerrillas has been organized with a doctrine of its own, making possible an artificial stability of the people's lot with security and morale behind, the Nips and their movements become primary. Despite the fact that the time was still a little bit too premature, we made our intentions clear. We declared open belligerence against the Nips through actions and likewise made clear to some stupid Filipinos that collaboration with the Nips doesn't pay. Premature as it was, having had in mind that discovery was a thing to be dreaded at, our flags (American and Filipino) was hoisted in our camps. Our flags gave morale to the boys and to cooperating civilians, and the fact that the Americans are returning has been believed conclusively. Through intensive intelligence work, our coordination with other outfits who were organized earlier than this Sector, we were able to make concrete conclusions that the coming of the Americans was not very far off. This favorable notion made every body very anxious.

While it is true that encounters were not so much liked by the boys during the previous year, it was all accounted to its premature nature and the danger of losing many civilian's lives. Firing at the Nips were made purely for the defensive only. However, during this year, encounters were planned and executed purposely. Feeling that the Nips maintain superiority in all sides and at all times, commando raids were generally made. With what little and obsolete arms we have, we could not fight in the open. Casualties on their sides, was a great disadvantage to their morale and during this period, no Nips coming within the area never felt at home. They've always feared ambush.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNP883078

Later, a few weeks before 1945 came in, an all-out campaign against the Nips began. Possible routes of the enemy were blocked with guerrillas and all Nips passing within the area, regardless of number are ambushed. Civilians were evacuated and out of the way; safe under the protection of the G's.

Earlier though, our Communication Officer, Lt. Rosendo Soriano, together with his men were very desperate about making contact with American PT boats. For three months, family deserted on account of mission, they stayed in the beach ever watchful, day and night. During the first half of January, 1945, our situation was a little bit easier. During that length of time, this outfit made two successful contacts with U.S. PT boats. Lt. Soriano's efficiency and initiative made possible for the success of the contacts, and the use of an ordinary flash light effected the whole operation. With this contact made by this outfit, invaluable information were given to the skipper of the PTs. Arms was a problem then. The Navy accordingly could not supply the guerrillas with arms but they always leave the assurance that they could recommend us to the Army for the supply. Our roster together with the rest of the sectors within Squadron G were given to the skipper. At the same time reported the presence of an American who had an acute case of tropical ulcer, treatment of which was almost impossible here. Edward Higgins Logan was then shipped to Lingayen for treatment by the same PT we contacted.

January 29, 1945 was the day where the people of Zambales saw liberation coming. As early as 0530, Capt. Barretto, Lt. Rosendo Soriano and Lt. Amadeo G. Alinas sighted the American Convoy about to make the landing. Perceiving possible dangers from shelling and bombings, the three officers dared all risks and hit the nearest boat on a banca. Immediately the officers reported the general situation inland. That the coast is clear of Japs and that shelling and bombings will do nothing but destroy the lives of civilians who at that time evacuated in the coast and at the foot of the hills. The skipper of the boat 225 immediately rallied our reports to the commander of the landing forces, thus avoiding the shelling and bombing in due time. A commendation (copy attached) was given to three officers for their feat during the day.

On the first day of the occupation Capt. Barretto made contact with Col. Paddock, commanding officer of the 151st Inf., 38th Div.. He reported the general situation in the north where a considerable number of Japanese were still occupying that part of the province. Coordination was then made. Outposts were made on every civilian passages to identify Japs who in many occasions were found mingling with the civilians. Patrols were made resulting to the capture and killing of Japs who straggled around our area.

On the fifth of February the first Botolan Campaign was made. The 151st Inf. sent part of its force to the town of Botolan, where Japs were supposed to have entrenched themselves and where the civilian populations has been entirely dispersed. All our arms were sent to Botolan with some boys personally headed by Capt. Barretto. After the campaign the Japs in Botolan scattered all around the mountains of Zambales. A good part of them came down to neighboring barrios and looted houses they come across. On this account patrols were sent from this sector guiding the American soldiers.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority HN2883078

On the seventh of February, the 134th Inf. left San Felipe. The 104th Inf. took their place and the same cooperation was extended to them until they left. On the 9th of February, the 14th Flatoon Co. C, 89th Sig. Bn. came in and established themselves at Green Hill, San Felipe, 1/2 mile from our hq., with Lt. Howard Wierwiling, commanding. The outfit being non-combatant found it very necessary to have a little more security for themselves. The Infantry could not spare them more guards so we posted our men around the outfit. We still have them on duty. Copy of our certification of service is attached herewith.

On the 10th of February, the Dist. Commander of Sancti Spiritus who was then Maj. Ornes announced the temporary disbandment of the Squadron in which we were included. Considering the fact that the Japs were still around and were still positively belligerent, we continued operation to our own accord. The Sig. Bn. has still their guards and patrols were still sent out. We tried hard to make enough among ourselves what little things the Sig. Bn. could spare us, and what substituted our food supplies was the surplus cooked food the Americans left after every meal. The Sig. Bn. has really very little to give us due to the hardship they were having in securing their supplies. However, they were more than willing to extend us every available help they could, from said food to arms.

On the 19th of Mar. '45, the 134th Inf. came in and occupied Nodolan, establishing their post at sitio Pasa-Dato. In their occupation against the Japs, guides were taken from our outfit. On the same day a combat patrol from the 134th Inf. took one of our men, Pvt. Carlos Melvino as guide for Villar and Nodolan. Said patrol captured 4 Japs and killed several. On March 21, 1945, another patrol from the same organization took another guide from this sector, Cpl. Jorge Padilla, for Sta. Fe., Aglan, Baluan, Nodolan, Villar and Pasa-Dato. Again said Patrol captured 3 Japs.

As a result of this campaign, Japanese stragglers were observed to have scattered in the hills covered by our sector. This made it more imperative for us to continue patrol activities of our own, and killing quite a number of Japs. By this time the outfit finds it extremely hard to further operation regularly and using even a moderate number of men. Food became so scarce and what arms food we get from the Sig. Bn. was very nil. Our boys who, the majority of them were married and has children, found it absolutely impossible to continue staying in the bush. While it is true that an army "survives with his stomach", we manage to hold a handful of the boys just enough to make a moderate number of men for patrols. In view of the above circumstances, we allowed those who were really in need to find jobs from the Americans and kept said small number of boys for patrols, guards and all.

It will be found that during the period from the later part of March to later part of April, our sector like the rest of sectors in both the north and the south were disbanded temporarily, but we persisted through thick and thin to be active.

On the 1st week of May, the Japs who were hiding in the mountains made a final resort to surrender and fight it out with whoever they came across. The Tagritas who were living at the foot of the hills were really collected and were

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: 88028327E

driven nearer the road. But the Hunters R.O.T.C. Guerrillas were not to be caught unaware. We have always been in the active and occurrences within our area were noted. So from May 3, 1945, our boys started killing and capturing once more. The Japs never have the superiority in anything. We have secured 17 arms, good ones, from the Anti Tank Co. 1st Inf. 6th Div. who started activating part of our company, supplying us regular rations; food, clothing, etc. This began on 18 May '45 where 25 of our men were schooled under American instructors, under the Cannon Co., 1st Inf. 6th Div.. During the month of May we have to our credit 42 Japs killed and 9 captured.

On June 14, another 23 men were activated making a total of 45 men 3 officers, more than 1/2 fully equipped. Presently we have the same men in the active plus 17 men on guard with the 595th Sig. AW. Bn., and we are still using the same letterhead; SAMBALES MILITARY FORCES, MAGSAYSAY'S FORCES, COMPANY B SQUADRON "C", MALOMA ZAMBALES for coordination.



CAPT. MANUEL D. BARRETTO

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND883078

LUSON GUERRILLA FORCES - USPIF
SQUADRON "C" HEADQUARTERS
ZAMBALES MILITARY DIST.
Cabangan

Subject: Commendation

To : Sector Commander, Maloma

1. The Commanding Officer, Squadron "C", Luzon Guerrilla Forces, Zambales Military District Commends the following men of your Sector for their courage, presence of mind and initiative in contacting, at sea, the United States Army Landing Forces on the morning of January 29, 1945 and informing them of the enemy situation ashore thus avoiding any bombardment of the towns of San Felipe, San Narciso and San Antonio:

Captain Manuel Barretto
Lieutenant Rosendo Soriano
Lieutenant Amadeo Alina

2. Acts like the above have placed the Luzon Guerrilla Forces, especially this Squadron, in the high regard of our liberators and made them feel immediately the cooperation we have always promised and given them and will continue to give hereafter so that the common purpose may be achieved -- the elimination of the Japanese threat to the peace and Security of the Philippines and the pursuit of happiness of its people.

Signed:

FAUSTINO GAPATI
Captain, Infantry, 31st Div. P. A.
Commanding

Copy furnished:
Commanding General, XI Corps, U.S. Army
Commanding Officer, 151st Infantry, 38 Div.
Commanding Officer, Hq. Guerrilla Affairs
District Commander, L.G.F. ZMD.
Officers Concerned

LW/amm

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NN2883078

THE HUNTERS R.O.T.C. GUERRILLAS
ZAMBALES UNIT
(SUBIC SECTOR)

(ZAMBALES MILITARY DISTRICT)
MAGSAYSAY'S FORCES USAFFE

R O S T E R

<u>N A M E</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>DESIG.</u>	<u>PERIODS SERVED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
<u>STAFF:</u>				
1. Jose de la Paz Jr.	Capt.	C.O.	9/10/43 to date	
2. Calixto Saliente	1st.Lt.	S-1	-do-	
3. Placido de la Paz	1st.Lt.	S-2	-do-	
4. Jose de la Paz Sr.	1st.Lt.	S-3	9/10/43 to 1/15/45	Deceased
5. Jose de Perio	1st.Lt.	Liaison	9/10/43 to date	
6. Luis Añable	1st.Lt.	S-4	-do-	
7. Rosendo Soriano	1st.Lt.	Sig.Off.	-do-	
8. Dr. Oscar Novales	1st.Lt.	Medical	9/10/43 to 6/1/45	Deceased

INTELLIGENCE STAFF OF ZAMBALES:

(Reported)

1. Alfredo Codilla	1st.Lt.	Olongapo	11/1/43--2/1/45	P3 (to USARMY)
2. Fortunato Torres	End.Lt.	Subic	9/10/43 to date	
3. Arturo Juico	End.Lt.	Castillejos	11/1/43--12/31/44	
4. Dionisio Paralta	End.Lt.	S. Marcelino	-do-	
5. Jimmy Gordon	End.Lt.	S. Antonio	-do-	
6. Joaquin Santos	End.Lt.	S. Narciso	-do-	
7. Manuel Barretto	1st.Lt.	S. Felipe	11/1/43--9/25/44	
8. Amadeo Alinae	End.Lt.	Cabanga	-do-	
9. Casimiro Lim	End.Lt.	Botolan	11/1/43 to 12/31/44	Deceased
10. Jose Aquino I	End.Lt.	Iba & Palauig	-do-	
11. Flaviano Lim	End.Lt.	Masinloc	-do-	
12. Jose Aquino II	End.Lt.	Candelaria-StaCruz	-do-	

COMBAT COMPANY: (STAFF)

1. Benito Novales	1st.Lt.	Co. Cmdr.	9/10/43 to date	
2. Zoilo Canlas	End.Lt.	EndCmd.	-do-	
3. Augusto de la Paz	1st.Sgt.	Co. Sgt.	1/2/44 to date	
4. Leon Leyson	SSgt.	Sup. Sgt.	9/10/43 to date	
5. Amado Dizon	Sgt.	Mess Sgt.	1/2/44 to date	
6. Mariano Garcia	Sgt.	Comm. Sgt.	6/4/44 to date	
7. Nestor Vindua	Pfc.	K.P.	-do-	
8. Guillermo Doliante	Pvt.	-do-	-do-	
9. Alfonso de los Santos	Pvt.	-do-	-do-	
10. Juanito Jacobe	Pvt.	Runner	-do-	
11. Pepito Cueva	Pvt.	Runner	-do-	
12. Maurani Devo	Pvt.	Runner	-do-	

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NN2883078

3132

<u>N A M E</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>DESIG.</u>	<u>PERIOD SERVED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
<u>1ST. PLATOON:</u>				
1. Victor Lacambra	2nd.Lt.	Pl. Leader	9/10/43 to date	
2. Luis Brill	Sgt.	Pl. Sgt.	1/2/44 to date	
3. Placido Capriano	Sgt.	Pl. Guide	1/2/44 to 2/1/45	PA (Release)

<u>1ST. SQUAD:</u>				
1. Vicente Enriquez	Cpl.	Sq. Ldr.	9/10/43 to date	
2. Salvador Espinosa	Pfc.	Sq. Ldr. Asst.	1/2/44 to date	
3. Gomercindo Areala	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
4. Pedro Torres	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
5. Angel de Guzman	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
6. Paulo Pascasio	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
7. Vicente Makahilas	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
8. Juanito Navarro	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	

<u>2ND. SQUAD:</u>				
1. Fortunato Francisco	Cpl.	Sq. Ldr.	1/2/44 to date	
2. Francisco de Jesus	Pfc.	Sq. Ldr. Asst.	-do-	
3. Patricio Echon	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
4. Eugenio Alegado	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
5. Apolonio Anulao	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
6. Juan Canlas	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
7. Sinfonso Dahicon	Pvt.	Rifleman	6/4/44 to date	
8. Marcelino de Guzman	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	

<u>3RD. SQUAD:</u>				
1. Fidel Andrade	Cpl.	Sq. Ldr.	9/10/43 to date	
2. Amado Labandilo	Pfc.	Sq. Ldr. Asst.	1/2/44 to date	
3. Pio Marticio	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
4. Isaac Pascua	Pvt.	Rifleman	6/4/44 to date	
5. Francisco Amployo	Pvt.	Rifleman	1/2/44 to date	
6. Maximo Quintana	Pvt.	Rifleman	6/4/44 to date	
7. Andres Figueroa	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
8. Jose Batoon	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority NN2883078

NAME	RANK	DESIG	PERIOD SERVED	REMARKS
2ND. PLATOON:				
1. Damian Flores	2nd Lt.	Pl. Ldr.	1/2/44 to date	
2. Rosalino Lopez	Sgt.	Pl. Sgt.	-do-	
3. Damaso Edoorian	Sgt.	Pl. Guide	1/2/44 to 2/1/45	Released PA

1ST. SQUAD:

1. Jacinto de la Rosa	Cpl.	Sq. Ldr.	1/2/44 to date	
2. Juanito Artagama	Pfc	Sq. Ldr. Asst.	-do-	
3. Bernardo Molina	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
4. Aurelio Abusman	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
5. Martin Apostol	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
6. Victor Baylon	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
7. Rafino Canlas	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
8. Juanito Fontillas	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	

2ND. SQUAD:

1. Irineo Paderes	Cpl.	Sq. Ldr.	1/2/44 to date	
2. Juan Figueroa	Pfc	Sq. Ldr. Asst.	-do-	
3. Recoletto Secreto	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
4. Florencio Pascual	Pvt.	Rifleman	5/4/44 to date	
5. Feliciano Florendo	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
6. Agustin Ibay	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
7. Melanio Merin	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
8. Prescillano Merin	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	

3RD. SQUAD:

1. Marcelo Gonzales	Cpl.	Sq. Ldr.	1/2/44 to date	
2. Naciancino Canlas	Pfc	Sq. Ldr. Asst.	-do-	
3. Lazaro Merin	Pvt.	Rifleman	6/4/44 to date	
4. Genero de Guzman	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
5. Pedro Abusman	Pvt.	Rifleman	1/2/44 to date	
6. Gregorio Tela	Pvt.	Rifleman	9/10/45 to date	
7. Venancio Labandelo	Pvt.	Rifleman	6/4/44 to date	
8. Felicitimo Amployo	Pvt.	Rifleman	8/2/44 to date	

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND883078

3134

<u>N A M E</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>DESIG</u>	<u>PERIOD SERVED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
<u>3RD. PLATOON: (NEGRI TOES)</u>				
1. Enrique Vindua	2nd Lt.	Pl. Ldr.	6/4/44 to date	
2. Manuel Guido	Sgt.	Pl. Sgt.	-do-	
3. Pedro Cueva	Sgt.	Pl. Guide	-do-	

1ST. SQUAD:

1. Bonifacio Guido	Cpl.	Sq. Ldr.	6/4/44 to date	
2. Unos Davo	Pfc	Sq. Ldr. Asst.	-do-	
3. Manuel Gonzales	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
4. Gregorio Ayson	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
5. Agapito Bangkilan	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
6. Domingo Guido	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
7. Bernardo Cuhig	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
8. Vicente Castillo	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	

END. SQUAD:

1. Jose Davo	Cpl.	Sq. Ldr.	6/4/44 to date	
2. Irineo Ponce	Pfc	Sq. Ldr. Asst.	-do-	
3. Arancel Davo	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
4. Celedonio Mariano	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
5. Maria no Trese	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
6. Salvador Cueva	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
7. Siglap Bangkilan	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
8. Umamoy Davo	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	

3RD SQUAD:

1. Umace Davo	Cpl.	Sq. Ldr.	6/4/44 to date	
2. Juan Gonzales	Pfc	Sq. Ldr. Asst.	-do-	
3. Joaquin Salvauor	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
4. Alfonso Trese	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
5. Lodovico Ayson	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
6. Ceilito Bangkilan	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
7. Mariano Ayson	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	
8. Talikod Ayson	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	

MISSING MEN:

1. Leopoldo Tamoria	Sgt.	Pl. Sgt.	9/10/43-12/2/44	Cptd by Japs
2. Lope Doctolero	Cpl.	Sq. Ldr.	-do-	-do-
3. Maximiano Lacambra	Cpl.	Sq. Ldr.	9/10/43-4/17/44	-do-
4. Francisco Reyes	Cpl.	Sq. Ldr.	9/10/43-7/5/44	-do-
5. Jose Andrade	Pfc	Sq. Ldr. Asst.	1/2/44-12/2/44	-do-
6. Antonio Morales	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	-do-
7. Primo Enriquez	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	-do-
8. Hilarion Enriquez	Pvt.	Rifleman	-do-	-do-

DECLASSIFIED

Authority ND883078

3135

HQ. PLATOON RIFLE CO
USA T/O & E

Hq. Platoon "D" Co.

Date: *January 31, 1945*

"D" Co. Hunters ROTC
Unit

Subic. Zambales
Location

1- Edano, Honorio	Capt.	C.O.
2- Lim, Placido	1st Lt.	E.O.
3- Juico, Herminio	1st Sgt.	1st Sgt.
4- Eolar, Maximino	S/Sgt.	Supply Sgt.
5- Rosales, Raquel	S/Sgt.	Mess Sgt.
6- Custodio, Bartolome	Sgt.	Communication
7- Hilasio, Arturo	Sgt.	Cook
8- Cruz, Cornelio de la	Sgt.	"
9- Leon, Angel de	Cpl.	"
10- Rosales, Pelagio	"	"
11- Sabral , Julio	"	Co. Clerk
12- Roncal, Segundino	"	Armorer Artificer
13- Quintana, Rufino	Pfc.	
14- Amulong, Norberto	"	
15- Viscocho, Manuel	"	
16- Yambao, Rafael	"	
17- Lamson, Paulino	"	
18- Cruz, Santiago de la	"	
19- Cruz, Eduardo de la	"	
20- Fernandez, Mauricio	"	
21- Lazo, Genaro	"	
22- Lachain, Felix	"	
23- Panoga, Fermán	Pvt.	
24- Echon, Vidal	"	
25- Gonzales, Gervasio	"	
26- Atienza, Marcos	"	
27- Antonio, Bernardo	"	
28- Cristobal, Basilio	"	
29- Echon, Lucilo	"	
30- Amogues, Felix	"	
31- Berea, Emiliano	"	
32- Legarde, Antonio	"	
33- Panganiban, Nicasio	"	
34- Mayo, Pablo	"	
35- Hilasio, Diego	"	

I certify that the above men will be available for processing if recognized, and that no man has been listed hereon without his knowledge and consent.

J. de la Paz, Jr.
JOSE DE LA PAZ, JR.
CAPTAIN, INFANTRY
Commanding Officer

APPROVED:

Leader Contact Team

Total Men Listed _____

RIFLE PLATOON
U.S.A. T/O&E 7-17

1st Platoon "D" Co.

Date: January 31, 1945

"D" Co. Hunters ROTC
Unit

Subic. Zambales
Location

Platoon Headquarters

1- Jimmy, Gordon	1st Lt.
2- Nepomaceno, Vicente	T/Sgt.
3- Bonifacio Morales Sr.	S/Sgt.
4- Angeles, Angel	Pfc.
5- Ladringan, Basilio	Pvt.

1st Squad

1- Lim, Constanancio	S/Sgt.
2- Labrador, Jose	Pfc.
3- Factor, Jaime	"
4- Pullido, Casemiro	"
5- Solano, Pascual	"
6- Figueroa, Aurelio	Pvt.
7- Doctoliro, Francisco	"
8- Sapata, Alfredo	"
9- Gallardo, Rufino	"
10- Pechay, Silverio	"
11- Anoba, Luciano	"
12- Etco, Jose	"

2nd Squad

1- Tala, Gregorio	S/Sgt.
2- Crapiano, Flacido	Pfc.
3- Lesada, Jose	"
4- Baleros, Braulio	"
5- Barion, Espiridion	"
6- Castillo, Francisco	Pvt.
7- Laao, Ananias	"
8- Raguine, Victoriano	"
9- Ambrosio, Policarpio	"
10- Mendoza, Simplicio	"
11- Gonzales, Alejandro	"
12- Arbolente, Benjamin	"

3rd Squad

1- Educalan, Damaso	S/Sgt.
2- Garcia, Sinforoso	Pfc.
3- Pascua, Bernardo	"
4- Reclusado, Felicisimo	"
5- Baleros, Julian	"
6- Pernia, Salvador	Pvt.
7- Balangon, Restituto	"
8- Querido, Sebastian	"
9- Raguine, Cerilo	"
10- Banila, Domingo	"
11- Carmen, Cecilio del	"
12- Makapagal, Alfonso	"

I certify that the above men will be available for processing if recognized, and that no man has been listed hereon without his knowledge and consent.

Jose de la Paz, Jr.
JOSE DE LA PAZ, JR.
Captain, Infantry
Commanding Officer

APPROVED:

Leader Contact Team

Total Men Listed _____

UTG GA SEC Form No. 254

3137

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NN0883078

221st PLATOON
U.S.A. 1/0 & 1-17

2nd Platoon 221st Co.

Date: January 10, 1945

221st Co. Bakers 221st
C-1

Radio Operator
Location

Platoon Headquarters

1- Jim, Tom	1st Lt.
2- Guillermo, Felipe	C/Sgt.
3- Leonardo, Venancio	S/Sgt.
4- Lazo, Pedro	Pfc.
5- Lopez, Alberto	Pvt.

1st Squad

1- Angelito, Felipe
2- Morales, Nestor
3- Pascasio, Antonio
4- Dado, Francisco
5- Figueroa, Andres
6- Figueroa, Lope
7- Solis, Nestor
8- Dado, Cesar
9- Martillo, Domingo
10- Aranda, Eligio
11- Sanchez, Alfredo
12- Salas, Juanita

S/Sgt.

Pfc.

"

"

"

"

"

Pvt.

"

"

"

"

2nd Squad

1- Dominguez, Jose
2- Araya, Aurelio
3- Felipe, Jacinto
4- Pascasio, Felipe
5- Magin de la Cruz
6- Mariano, Domingo
7- Sobril, Leopoldo
8- Monto, Antonio
9- Castillo, Francisco
10- Melton, Silverio
11- Acosta, Antonio
12- Leonis, Francisco

S/Sgt.

Pfc.

"

"

"

"

"

Pvt.

"

"

"

"

3rd Squad

1- Infante, Jorge
2- Sabon, Victoriano
3- Esteban, Feliciano
4- Sorensen, Beniflor Jr.
5- Apostol, Martin
6- Sampedro, Alberto
7- Alberto, Felipe
8- Alonso, Placido
9- Oyar, Sebastian de
10- Destelero, Feliciano
11- Escobedo, Elguel
12- Riera, Gregorio

S/Sgt.

Pfc.

"

"

"

"

"

Pvt.

"

"

"

"

I certify that the above men will be available for processing if recognized, and that no man has been listed herein without his knowledge and consent.

[Signature]
JOSE DE LA HERRERA
CAPTAIN, INFANTRY

Commanding Officer

APPROVED:

Platoon Contact Team

Total Men Listed _____

DD FORM 64, GPO Form No. 254

DECLASSIFIED

Authority: 88Z0507E

3138

2nd Platoon 2^d Co. Date: January 14, 1962

2^d Co. Barbara NCO's Subj. Positions
Unit Location

Platoon Headquarters

1- Jose de la Paz, Sr.	1st Lt.
2- Mendez, Narciso	T/Sgt.
3- Leal, Jorge	S/Sgt.
4- Casamay, Mateo	Pfc.
5- Espirita, Florentino	Pvt.

1st Squad

1- Francisco, Jose
2- Amacion, Severino
3- Mellon, Feliciano
4- Briso, Pedro de los
5- Orsola, Francisco
6- Laguito, Jose
7- Macaqueo, Luis
8- Urena, Apolinario
9- Armas, Misao
10- Antonio, Fernando
11- Arendogbe, Cristobal
12- Abenja, Alfredo

S/Sgt.	1- Reyes, Santiago	S/Sgt.
Pfc.	2- Dize, Eugenio de	Pfc.
"	3- Dize, Gregorio de	"
"	4- Dasso, Sebastian	"
"	5- Dulay, Manuel	"
"	6- Barona, Alfredo	"
Pvt.	7- Farceno, Eusebio	"
"	8- Farnal, Antonio	"
"	9- Cruz, Domingo de la	"
"	10- Coypas, Rogelio	"
"	11- Palanco, Pedro	"
"	12- Reyes, Federico de los	"

2nd Squad

3rd Squad

1- Mejica, Antonio	S/Sgt.
2- Lohar, Pedro	Pfc.
3- Escobar, Emilio	"
4- Salda, Feliciano	"
5- Lopez, Federico	"
6- Espirita, Maximo	Pvt.
7- Elio, Feliciano	"
8- Antonio, Francisco	"
9- Salazar, Rogelio	"
10- Abella, Rufino	"
11- Cruz, Domingo de la	"
12- Matamba, Antonio	"

I certify that the above men will be available for processing if recognized, and that no man has been listed herein without his knowledge and consent.

J. de la Paz, Jr.
JOSE DE LA PAZ, JR.
Captain, Infantry
Commanding Officer

APPROVED:

Leader Contact Team

Total Men Listed _____

DTG GA 38C Form No. 354

3139

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NN2883072

WEAPON PLATOON
U.S.A. T/O & E

Weapon Platoon "D" Co. Date: January 31, 1945

"D" Co. Hunters ROTC
Unit

Subic, Zambales
Location

Platoon Headquarters

1- Relente, Gil	1st Lt.
2- Juico, Juanito	c T/Sgt.
3- Mora, Lorenzo	Cpl.
4- Asuncion, Tomas	"
5- Uson, Juan	Pfc.
6- Amayao, Diego	Pvt.

Mortar Section
Sec. Hq.

1- Monte, David del	S/Sgt.
2- Evaristo, Floresa	Pvt.

1st Squad

1- Caseja, Perfecto
2- Madamba, Jose
3- Morales, Benito
4- Abille, Agustin
5- Abiva, Quirino

2nd Squad

Sgt. 1- Prudencio, Morales
Pfc. 2- Pernia, Salvador
" 3- Alipio, Fernando
Pvt. 4- Arenas, Isidro
" 5- Alcantara, Modesto

3rd Squad

Sgt. 1- Trisor, Crisanto Sgt.
Pfc. 2- Alcantara, Rodrigo Pfc.
" 3- Alferos, Domingo "
Pvt. 4- Alferos, Florencio Pvt.
" 5- Apostol, Mariano "

Machine Gun Section
Sec. Hq.

1- Lim, Jorge	S/Sgt.
2- Aquino, Jesus	Pvt.

1st Squad

1- Pasamonte, Felipe
2- Salang, Artemio
3- Arenas, Francisco
4- Asunaton, Juanito
5- Ayson, Gervasio

2nd Squad

Sgt. 1-
Pfc. "
" "
Pvt. "
"

2nd Squad

1- Amplogio, Felicisimo
2- Roldan, Adriano
3- Corbella, Ersulio
4- Cueva, Orlando
5- Collado, Macario

Sgt.
Pfc.
"
Pvt.
"

I certify that the above men will be available for processing if recognized that no man has been listed hereon without his knowledge and consent.

Jose de la Paz, Jr.
Captain, Infantry
Commanding Officer

APPROVED:

Leader Contact Team

Total Mne Listed

UTG GA SEC Form No. 255

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NN2883078

3140

HQ PLATOON RIFLE CO
USA T/O & E

Hq. Platoon 4th Company Date January 24, 1965
Hunters ROTC, Zambales, Dist. Location Subic, Zambales

1. Capt. Federico Barretto
2. 1st Lt. Pinones, Menardo
3. 1st Sgt. Aguinatang, Fausto
4. S/Sgt. Marte, Ramon
5. Aranas, Santiago, S/Sgt
6. Sgt. Antonio, Genofrio
7. Sgt. Fontecha, Marcelino
8. Sgt. Fulinara, Luis
9. Cpl. Casiano, Leopoldo
10. Cpl. Aguinatang, Justino
11. Cpl. Reyes, Francisco de los
12. Cpl. Balacing, Mamerto
13. Pfc. Fkores, Medardo
14. Pfc. Labrador, Caledonio
15. Quiba, Faustino, Pfc
16. Rosete, Jesus, Pfc
17. Pfc. Udani, Vicente
18. Pfc. Fkoresa, Virgilio
19. Pfc. Torres, Pacifico
20. Pfc. Abayan, Sebastian
21. Pfc. Alvier, Sixto
22. Pfc. Alcantara, Sergio
23. Pvt. Balacing, Victoriano
24. Pvt. Bugarin, Alejo
25. Bugarin, Antonio, Pvt.
26. Falloram, Lorenzo, Pvt.
27. Pvt. Falloram, Wilson
28. Pvt. Feria, Conrado
29. Pvt. Fulinara, Marmel
30. Pvt. Garcia, Conrado
31. Pvt. Labrador, Guillermo
32. Pvt. Rapada, Memesio
33. Pvt. Reglos, Antonio
34. Rillon, Macario, Pvt.
35. Pvt. Rodin, Valeriano

C.O.
Executive Officer
1st Sgt.
Mess Sgt.
Supply Sgt
Communication
Cook
Cook
Cook
Cook
Company Clerk
Armor Artificer

I certify that the above men will be available for processing if recognized, and that no man has been listed hereon without his knowledge and consent.

Jose de la Paz, Jr.
JOSE DE LA PAZ, JR.
Capt. Inf, ASN-29864

Commanding Officer

APPROVED:

Leader Contact Team

Total Men Listed _____

UTG GA SEC Form No. 253

3141

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NR2883078

1st Platoon 202 Company
Rangers ROTC Oserr., Losbales Dist.
Unit

Date January 31, 1965
Subic. Losbales
Location

Platoon Headquarters

1. 1stLt. Labrador, Bartolome
2. 1stSgt. Canonizado, Loureano
3. 2^dSgt. Abad, Epifanio
4. Pfc. Acenas, Macario
5. Pvt. Abad, Amiano

First Squad

1. S/Sgt. Pootanilla, Asor
2. Pfc. Abad, Saturnino
3. Pfc. Acopiado, Moises
4. Pfc. Amancio, German
5. Pfc. Alferes, Justo
6. Pfc. Ablian, Tomas
7. Pft. Acierco, Pedro
8. Pvt. Abiva, Mariano
9. Pvt. Abondo, Valentin
10. Pvt. Acierco, Santos
11. Pvt. Ablian, Fernando
12. Pvt. Abondo, Alberto

Second Squad

1. S/Sgt. Cava, Alfredo
2. Pfc. Ablian, Bienvenido
3. Pfc. Asaque, Manuel
4. Pfc. Abiva, Luis
5. Pfc. Abondo, Fulino
6. Pfc. Abaniel, Alejo
7. Pvt. Amancio, Juan
8. Pvt. Farrales, Alfonso
9. Pvt. Polido, Anastasio
10. Pvt. Acebedo, Agapico
11. Pvt. Facelo, Demeotrio
12. Pvt. Alapan, Jazmito

Third Squad

1. S/Sgt. Bahagun, Mariano
2. Pfc. Veria, Herminio
3. Pfc. Magindin, Benito
4. Pfc. Canonizado, Isidoro
5. Pfc. Frondarina, Severo
6. Pfc. Francia, Ignacio
7. Pvt. Abad, Dominador
8. Pvt. Fortin, Agapito
9. Pvt. Veria, Francisco
10. Pvt. Fincos, Eragino
11. Pvt. Torres, Fabricio
12. Pvt. Trapai, Juan

3142

I certify that the above men will be available for processing if recognized, and that no man has been listed hereon without his knowledge and consent.

APPROVED:

[Signature]
 JOSE DE LA PAZ, JR.
 Capt. Inf. ASN-28854
 Commanding Officer

Leader Contact Team

Total men listed _____

UTG GA SER Form No. 254

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority NOV883078

Hunters BNTC Guerrillas, Zambales Dist.
Location Unit

Subic, Zambales
Location

Platoon Headquarters

1. 1/Lt. Puenticilla, Amur
2. T/Sgt. Abdon, Ponceaire
3. S/Sgt. Baceles, Severo
4. Pfc. Soreco, Federico
5. Pvt. Rosopapan, Mariano

First Squad

S/Sgt. Gerecho, Severo

1. ~~XXXXXXXX~~
2. Pfc. Rodin, Felipe
3. Pfc. Esmerin, Alfonso
4. Pfc. Rico, Alfonso
5. Pfc. Reyes, Apolonio de las
6. Pfc. Reyes, Victoriano de las
7. Pvt. Reyes, Jacinto
8. Pvt. Reyes, Agrifino
9. Pvt. Regindin, Fulgencio
10. Pvt. Raponay, Roman
11. Pvt. Babara, Valentin
12. Pvt. Entaro, Salvador

Second Squad

1. S/Sgt. Garcia, Marciano
2. Pfc. Pitilo, Florentino
3. Panton, Florencio, Pfc.
4. Pfc. ~~Here~~, Eligio
5. Pfc. Gonzales, Luis
6. Pfc. Gonzales, Juan
7. Pvt. Puniestas, Angel
8. Pvt. Fortin, Severino
9. Ferrer, Benito, Pvt.
10. Felaire, Sinfrosio, Pvt.
11. Parnal, Francisco, Pvt.
12. Arenal, Hermogenes, Pvt.

Third Squad

1. S/Sgt. Manosing, Felix
2. Pfc. Domingo, Raymundo
3. Pfc. Dasing, Alfredo
4. Pfc. Dasing, Domingo
5. Pfc. Domingo, Alfredo
6. Corpuz, Antero, Pfc.
7. Pvt. Cava, Sergio
8. Pvt. Cava, Salvador
9. Pvt. Cava, Hieronimo
10. Pvt. Canonizado, Isidro
11. Pvt. Cahlarada, Federico
12. Pvt. Bagarin, Manuel

3143

I certify that the above men will be available for processing if recognized, and that no man has been listed hereon without his knowledge and consent.

APPROVED:

Reader Contact Team

Total men listed _____

UTG GI SEC Form No. 254

J. De la Paz, Jr.
 JOSE DE LA PAZ, JR.
 Capt. Inf. ASN-29854
 Commanding Officer

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority NP2883078

Hunters ROTC Guerrillas, Zamboales, District

Subic, Zamboales

Platoon Headquarters

1. 1st Lt. Felimon C. Alina
2. T/Sgt. Taculog, Saturnino
3. S/Sgt. Aranas, Epigenio
4. Pfc. Bugarin, Cipriano
5. Pvt. Bactad, Ricardo

First Squad

1. S/Sgt. Renol, Buenaventura
2. Pfc. Aranas, Jaime
3. Pfc. Aranas, Felix
4. Pfc. Apostol, Domingo
5. Pfc. Antes, Maginon
6. Pfc. Antes, Esteban
7. Pvt. Antes, Casinero
8. Pvt. Antala, Pedro
9. Pvt. Anaque, Valentin
10. Pvt. Anaque, Jose
11. Pvt. Amancio, Miguel
12. Pvt. Alcantara, Federico

Second Squad

1. S/Sgt. Mangosing, Eleuterio
2. Pfc. Agulnang, Gavino
3. Pfc. Acensa, ^{sidoro} Mariano
4. Pfc. Pidrido, ^{Mariano} Hermenio
5. Pfc. Tapsi, ^{Hermenio} Alfredo
6. Pfc. Ferrer, ^{Alfredo} Pantong Enrique
7. ^{Pvt.} Ugalde, Alfredo
8. Pfc. Sahagun, Crispin
9. Pfc. Rosanban, Alfredo
10. Pfc. Rillon Segundino, Pvt.
11. Pfc. Quiba, Anecito
12. Pvt. Quiba, Anecito

Third Squad

1. S/Sgt. Marty, Ramon
2. Pfc. Pano, Cecilio
3. Pfc. Reyes, Saturnino
4. Pfc. Libao, Eugenio
5. Pfc. Francia, Esteban
6. Pfc. Fortin, Mariano
7. Pvt. Fortin Honorio
8. Pvt. Fontalera, ^{Nedaro} Inocencio
9. Pvt. Fontecha, ^{Eulogio} Calcedonio
10. Pvt. Fontecha, ^{Calcedonio} Andres
11. Pvt. Fontecha, ^{Andres}
12. Pvt. Ferial, Andres

I certify that the above men will be available for processing if recognized, and that no man has been listed hereon without his knowledge and consent.

2144

Jose de la Paz, Jr.
JOSE DE LA PAZ, JR.
Capt. Inf. 431-29864
Commanding Officer

APPROVED:

Leader Contact Team

Total men listed _____

UTG GA SEC Form No. 254

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NN2883078

WEAPON PLATOON
U.S.A. T/O & E

Weapon Platoon WGU Co. Date

January 31, 1945

Hunters ROTC Guerr., Zambales Dist.
Unit

Subic, Zambales
Location

Platoon Headquarters

- 1- 1st Lt. Bibiano D. Alimea
- 2- T/Sgt. Cava, Alfredo
- 3- Cpl. Gazmin, Rodrigo
- 4- Cpl. Funiestas, Pedro
- 5- Pfc. Falloran, Epifanio
- 6- Pvt. Abdon, Cresencio

Mortar Section

Sec Hq

- 1- Abad, Epifanio, S7Sgt.
- 2- Ampayo, Paquito, Pvt.

First Squad

- 1- Aranas, Santiago, Sgt.
- 2- Pfc. Rosete, David
- 3- Pfc. Collado, Macario
- 4- Pvt. Barrera, Hermoganes
- 5- Pvt. Costales, Pablo

Second Squad

- 1- Pastor, Florentino, Sgt.
- 2- Pfc. Abad, Luis
- 3- Pfc. Palido, Francisco
- 4- Pvt. Rosal, Alejandro
- 5- Pvt. Ponco, Santos

Third Squad

- 1- Sgt. Bameriz, Macario
- 2- Pfc. Labrador, Sofronio
- 3- Pfc. Delenia, Dionisio
- 4- Pvt. Mangusing, Mauro
- 5- Pvt. ~~Magobian~~
Agdipa, Florencio

Machine Gun Section

Sec. Hq.

- 1- Ecdao, Pedro, Sgt
- 2- Manglicmot, Fernando

1st Squad

- 1- Agumatang, Fausto, Sgt.
- 2- Posadas, Angel, Pfc.
- 3- Funiestas, Lucadio, Pfc.
- 4- Seglos, Juan, Pvt.
- 5- Betonio, Juan, Pvt.

2nd Squad

- 1- ~~Abad, Epifanio~~, Sgt. Bada, Cesar
- 2- Rimorin, Alfonso, Pfc.
- 3- Reyes, Alfonso, de los, Pfc.
- 4- Fontecha, Faustino, Pvt.
- 5- Bada, Bernabe, Pvt.

I certify that the above men will be available for processing if recognized, that no man has been listed hereon without his knowledge and comment.

Melvin J. ...
JOSE DE LA PAZ, JR.
Capt. Inf. ASN-29864
Commanding Officer

APPROVED:

Leader Contact Team

Total Men Listed 32

UTG GA SEC Form No. 254

2445

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NP883078

DATE January 31, 1945LOCATION SURIC, ZAMBALESDUTY ROSTER
DET. HQ.

1. Alines, Patria - - 1st Lt.
2. Paz, Iloina de la - 2nd Lt.
3. Puenticilla, Rosario - T/Sgt.
4. Ferrer, Remedios - S/Sgt.
5. Paz, Norita de la - S/Sgt.

AIDERS

1. Ferrer, Rolanda - S/Sgt.
2. Paz, Leonora de la - S/Sgt.
3. Manglicot, Perla V.-S/ Sgt.
4. Ladao, Gleciria - Sgt.
5. Arce, Paz - Sgt.
6. Guzman, Jacinta - Sgt.
7. Guzman, Juanita - Sgt.
8. Antonio, Pampila- Cpl
9. Antonio, Esperanza-Cpl
10. Regino, Purification - Cpl
11. Dalisaymo, Araceli - Cpl
12. Santos, Juanita de los - Cpl
13. Mateo, Primitiva - Cpl.
14. Mojica, Eulalia - Cpl.

Jose de la Paz, Jr.
JOSE DE LA PAZ, JR.
Capt. Inf. ASN-29864
Commanding Officer

APPROVED:

TERRY ADEVOSO
Col. Inf. ASN-O-42298
Commanding Officer

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NN2883078

UNITED STATES-PHILIPPINE MILITARY FORCES
 OFFICE S.O.C.F. CEBUILLA
 SERIALS UNIT
 MALAB, 513-50000, S.F.
 FORM

NAME	CEBUILLA NAME	PHILIPPINE STATUS SERVICE
Attached to 151st Infantry, 26th Division From January 10, 1945 to February 7, 1945 and then attached to 14th Pioneer Company of 500th Sig. Bn. from February 8, 1945 to date.		
1. Manuel Barretto	: Captain	: Civilian
2. Amador Alibon	: 1st Lieutenant	: Drafted
3. Oscar Barretto	: " "	: Civilian
4. Patrick Brown	: " "	: "
5. Gregorio C. Soriano	: " "	: "
6. Ruperto, Nolasco	: 2nd "	: Drafted
7. Ray Brown	: " "	: Civilian
8. Mariano de Jesus	: " "	: "
9. Ricardo Tiarro	: 1st Sergeant	: "
10. Guillermo Barretto	: P/Sergeant	: Drafted
11. Julian Gomez	: "	: Civilian
12. Romeo Jipa	: S/Sergeant	: Drafted
13. Nestor Nolasco	: "	: Civilian
14. Antonio Barretto	: P/Sergeant	: "
15. Augusto Barretto	: S/Sergeant	: "
16. Ricardo Barretto	: S/Sergeant	: "
17. Oscar de la Cruz	: Sergeant	: "
18. Mariano Dale	: "	: Drafted
19. Antonio Garcia	: S/Sergeant	: Civilian
20. Teodoro Miller	: "	: "
21. Demetrio Romaldo	: Sergeant	: "
22. Ernesto Tiarro	: S/Sergeant	: "
23. Innocencio Valdes	: Sergeant	: "
24. Alberto Abiva	: Corporal	: "
25. Severino Abiva	: "	: Drafted
26. Jesus Nolasco	: "	: Civilian
27. Fidel Nolasco	: "	: "
28. Faustino Calmes	: "	: "
29. Agapito de la Cruz	: "	: "
30. Nolasco Nolasco	: Sergeant	: "
31. Laura Fabela	: S/Sergeant	: "
32. Filomen Garcia	: Corporal	: "
33. Jose Garcia	: 1st Sergeant	: "
34. Ernesto de Gomez	: "	: "

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority NO 883072

NAME	GUERRILLA	FORMER STATUS
	RANK	
35. Aniceto Robles	1st Sergeant	Civilian
36. Cipriano Rodriguez	" "	"
37. Domingo Presto	" "	"
38. Jorge Padilla	S/Sergeant	"
39. Pedro Ugalde	Corporal	"
40. Mauricio Bactad	Pfc	"
41. Pedro Bactad	"	"
42. Laureano Cuarema	"	"
43. Bonifacio Daquinag	"	"
44. Pedro Duyan	"	"
45. Teofilo Duyan	"	"
46. Jaime Farnal	"	"
47. Filomon Ferrer	"	"
48. Loreto de Gusman	"	"
49. Eulogio Petilo	"	"
50. Ricardo Trapai	"	"
51. Alfredo Abadesco	Pvt.	"
52. Alipio Ablian	"	"
53. Silvestre Abo	"	"
54. Macario Abiva	"	"
55. Serafin Abiva	"	"
56. Gaudencio Alberto	"	"
57. Eugenio Alcantara	"	"
58. Manuel Alcantara	"	"
59. Leonardo Alferes	"	"
60. Placido Alferes	"	"
61. Caledonio Alferes	"	"
62. Emilio Alferes	"	"
63. Emiliano Alferes	"	"
64. Rufino Alferes	"	"
65. Pedro Alferes	"	"
66. Cesario Alip	"	"
67. Proceso Alip	"	"
68. Gervasio Alumpo	"	"
69. Juan Alumpo	"	"
70. Victor Alumpo	"	"
71. Mariano Alvis	"	"
72. Martin Apostol	"	"
73. Tiburcio Anova	"	"
74. Ramon Anova	"	"
75. Jaime Aranas	"	"
76. Pablito Argel	"	"
77. Melocio Asuncion	"	"
78. Alejandro Bactad	"	"
79. Alfredo Bactad	"	"
80. Antonio Bactad	"	"

DECLASSIFIED

Authority HH0883078

3149

NAME	GUERRILLA	FORMER STATUS
	RANK	SERVICE
81. Francisco Bacted	Pvt.	Civilian
82. Carlos Bulatao	"	"
83. Antonio Gabutaje	"	"
84. Ricardo Cambalasa	"	"
85. Mariano Costales	"	"
86. Vicente Costales	"	"
87. Antonio de la Cruz	"	"
88. Emiliano de la Cruz	"	"
89. Manuel de la Cruz	"	"
90. Pedro de la Cruz	"	"
91. Honorio de la Cruz	"	"
92. Quirino de la Cruz	Corporal	"
93. Alejandro Daquinag	Pfc.	"
94. Alejandro Dayala	"	"
95. Laurito Dayala	Corporal	"
96. Basilio Dayala	"	"
97. Segundo Dicap	"	"
98. Federico Dumilac	"	"
99. Antonio Eñaniol	"	"
100. Juan Eñaniol	"	"
101. Ladislao Eñaniol	"	"
102. Pantaleon Eñaniol	"	"
103. Domingo Eñasa	"	"
104. Cesaric Falloran	"	"
105. Felix Falloran	"	"
106. Patrocinio Falloran	"	"
107. Jose Ferrer	"	"
108. Librado Francisco	"	"
109. Eleuterio Galope	"	"
110. Hilario Galura	"	"
111. Gabino Gasmin	"	"
112. Cornelio Gumisad	"	"
113. Artemio Gorespe	"	"
114. Francisco Labrador	"	"
115. Cleto Ladao	"	"
116. Francisco Lacuesta	"	"
117. Crispino Lezano	"	"
118. Baldomero Matie	"	"
119. Fernando Matie	"	"
120. Galicano Matie	Pfc.	"
121. Domingo Garcia	T/Sergeant	"
122. Canuto Malbas	Pvt.	"
123. David Madera	"	"
124. Amado Opinga	"	"
125. Lauro Pabay	"	"
126. Cornelio Palinlin	"	"
127. Prudencio Presto	"	"

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NNDS883078

3150

NAME	GUERRILLA	FORMER STATUS
	RANK	SERVICE
126. Antonio Petilo	Pvt.	Civilian
129. Arsenio Quebral	"	"
130. Damaso Ramos	"	"
131. Alfredo Reyes	"	"
132. Victorio Reyes	"	"
133. Lorensa Reyes	"	"
134. Macario Reyes	"	"
135. Antonio Resulme	"	"
136. Jose Rillon	Corporal	"
137. Laureano Selda	Pvt.	"
138. Victorio Urbano	"	"
139. Felipe Vilorio	"	"
140. Conrado Bactad	"	"

Attached to G Co., 151st Inf., 36th Division

141. Carlos Manio	Sergeant	"
142. Isidro Cava	"	"
143. Francisco Farinias - Died in action - 18 Jan. 1945	"	"
144. Flaviano Toledo - Deceased, 18 Jan. 1945	Pvt.	"
145. Rodolfo Asuncion - " 7 Feb. 1945	"	"
146. Laurito Bactad - " 4 Feb. 1945	"	"
147. Roman Alip - " 8 Feb. 1945	"	"
148. Mauricio Bactad - " 11 April 1945	"	"
149. Cornelio de la Cruz	S/Sergeant	"
150. Laurito de Guzman	Corporal	"

Members of the Luzon Guerrilla Forces attached to this Sector

151. Baldomero Flores	2nd Lieutenant	"
152. Jacinto Bulatao	Sergeant	"
153. Alfonso Flores	Corporal	"
154. Pelagio Flores	Pvt.	"
155. Domingo Flores	"	"
156. Francisco Bulatao	"	"
157. Meliton Doble	"	"
158. Luis Romero	"	"

Approved *[Signature]*

CAPT. JOSE DE LA PAZ
Commanding
R.O.T.C. Hunters
Zambales Unit

[Signature]
MANUEL D. BARRETTO
Captain, Malana Sub-Sector, R.O.T.C.
(Attached to LGF)

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NPERSO7X

2

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NY 2886078

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 512583072

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

