

RG-16: WHITNEY PAPERS

PERSONAL FILES

GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

- Box 04, 1943-44



~~SECRET~~
 HEADQUARTERS
~~COMMUNICATIONS CENTER~~
~~COMMUNICATIONS CENTER~~
 ADVANCE U.S.A.F.F.E.
 CHECK SHEET

Please return to Col. Whitney

091.5

DECLASSIFIED PER AR380-5 (do not remove from attached sheets)

DECLASSIFIED PER JCS LTR ON
20 AUG. 75

File No.:

DECLASSIFIED PER JCS LTR Subject:
20 AUG. 75

CW

From: Civil Affairs

To: C in C
Thru: C/S *WJAFFE*

Date: 5 December 1944

1. An official delegation from Bohol arrived yesterday to present certain letters to you from Governor Marapao of Bohol, Senator Garcia of Bohol and Major Inginiero, Commanding Officer of the Bohol Area Command. These letters are hereto attached. This delegation also presented a petition to President Osmena for a readjustment of the Civil Government and the approval of certain currency and relief measures.

2. President Osmena, following your policy, declined to authorize any internal measures at this time and asked me to assist him to get the delegation in a happy frame of mind off of his hands and on their way back to Bohol. At his request I met them in his office as your representative. As they opened the conversation by requesting arms, ammunition, etc., I explained to them that the ultimate liberation of the people of Bohol and other Philippine areas necessitated your devoting all available resources at the present time to support the main effort; that you were at all times deeply conscious of the condition of Filipinos in areas still under enemy occupation and hoped to be able to continue to effect some supply of their essential needs as in the past, even while offensive operations in other areas were still in progress.

3. I asked them, in your behalf to counsel the loyal people of Bohol to exercise continued patience and fortitude until such time as your military operations could effect their liberation. I requested them to convey to the people of Bohol your cordial greetings and your confident assurances of early victory - to impress upon them however that you needed their full patriotic support now more than ever.

4. They appeared to recognize the present difficulties in shipping arms, ammunition and clothing to their people but asked if consideration might not be given to allowing them to return to Bohol with a small quantity of medical supplies in order to alleviate suffering in three coastal towns where an epidemic of typhoid fever is presently raging. After consultation with Colonel Smith I informed them that a limited amount of such supplies could be provided.

5. I understand that despite relief medical supplies heretofore issued, the level thereof is now much higher than was originally procured from the United States for such purpose. This is due to large increments having been received of captured enemy medical supplies. I accordingly have instructed Colonel Smith to secure from Base K such quantities thereof as may be needed to control this and similar epidemics in other areas, so long as the level

5/56

~~SECRET~~



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 HEADQUARTERS
 GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
 ADVANCE U.S.A.F.F.E.
 CHECK SHEET

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mm

From:

To:

Date:

essential to meet specific objectives heretofore approved is not thereby threatened. I believe that such action falls within your policy of continued support to the resistance movement in other areas outside of those embracing the main effort.

6. No written reply to any of accompanying messages is indicated as you have previously addressed letters to all parties concerned. As the delegation came ostensibly to petition President Osmena, I expressed the fear that operational duties would prevent your receiving them personally but instead extended them your good wishes. This they fully understood, appeared quite content and asked me to present you with the attached straw hats made by people of their Province.

Incls:

Ltr fr Gov. Marapao
Ltr fr Sen. Garcia
Ltr fr Major Inginiero

CW
C.W.

DECLASSIFIED PER JCS LTR OR
20 AUG 75



WV
~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
Province of Bohol
Carmen
Office of the Governor

November 22, 1944

General Douglas MacArthur
Commander-in-Chief, SWPA
Somewhere

Dear General MacArthur:

With the affairs of the state on our shoulders, I am, during this momentous period in our epic struggle for freedom, making an appeal to you, General, with the end in view of facilitating protection and minimizing the miseries of my civilian constituents in the whole province.

Since your recognition of the Bohol Force as Bohol Area Command and the confirmation of Major Ismael P. Ingeniero as its Commanding Officer, after he was chosen Commander of the Bohol Force by all the guerrilla leaders, then existing in this province, at a Unification Conference on November 29, 1942, at Batuan, I have nothing to say, but reiterate to you, General, the recognition of the will of the guerrilla leaders of Bohol as embodied in its decision during the Unification Conference.

The Bohol Area Command has extended to the loyal civil government the needed cooperation essential to the normal functioning of its activities and has minimized abuses of soldiers during the guerrilla, prior to the Unification. Its inability to cope existing situations, especially, during the mopping-up operation by the Japs for the last four months, starting June 24, of this year, is principally due to lack of arms and ammunitions. With an expanding force of now three regiments, it has only around 400 arms of all sorts.


It is requested, therefore, that the Bohol Area Command be furnished with more arms so that it could cope another emergency incident to the present campaign of retaking the Philippines, and as such, it could extend due protection to the civilian population.



- 2 -

In the name of all the civilian elements of the province whom I duly represent, I am ever thankful and grateful to you for whatever you could do for our protection and safety.

Very respectfully,


CONRADO D. NARAPAO
Governor

DE



UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES
HEADQUARTERS, BOHOL AREA COMMAND
IN THE FIELD

In reply refer to: 250-SWPA

SGD:16m4

22 November, 1944

SUBJECT: Miscellaneous Information

TO : Gen. Douglas MacArthur
Commander-in-Chief, SWPA.



1. As you have been apprised in our radio message, this province was mopped-up with a very much superior force estimated to be 8,000 with tanks and armored cars besides their other heavy weapons. They landed in seven (7) points and converged in Carmen, the seat of our Headquarters and from this place spread to every nook and corner of this province.

2. Upon their landing on June 24, 1944, resistance was offered them, but we later on found out that to prolong our resistance with our inadequate equipment against very much superior enemies both in number and arms would likely count more destructions on properties and the lives of innocent civilians. With this probability in our minds, we resorted to the "lie low" policy until favorable times. We resumed our resistance on August 12, 1944, and continue to harass them until this time.

3. Our enemies, now estimated to be 500, are concentrated in the towns of Tagbilaran and Panglao with their occasional patrols reaching as far as the towns of Albuquerque, Baclayon, Dauis, Corella and Cortes. These patrols are not, however, left unmolested. They are harassed everytime they get out of their garrison, but a maximum damage could not be inflicted on them due to our very much inferior arms.

4. In view of the above, we highly request for arms and equipments and other supplies that will be necessary for this command and the civil populace of this province. Our enemies are well entrenched and unless we have sufficient arms and ammunition we cannot completely annihilate them. Besides our request for supplies and equipments, we would like to request also for money to pay the soldiers of this command and the civil officials of this province. This will, in one way, help our civil populace.

5. Except in the towns immediately around Tagbilaran, the civilians have returned to their homes and have resumed their daily pursuit for a livelihood. In spite of this, they

(over)

(1942)

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are still hard-up due to our wants for necessary supplies not available in this province. It is hoped therefore, that our foregoing request be given a favorable consideration.

6. We extend our warm regards to the General, his staff and to the American Forces now in the Philippines.

Ismael P. Ingeniero
ISMAEL P. INGENIERO
Major, Infantry
Commanding



[Faint, illegible text]

[Faint, illegible text]

[Faint, illegible text]

[Faint, illegible text]

Hilongos, Leyte
Dec. 2, 1944

Gen. Douglas MacArthur
Commander-in-Chief U.S. Army, SWP. Area
Tacloban, Leyte



S i r :

The bearer of this letter is Major Alamo, formerly of the immortal Bataan Army and now member of the Boholano Delegation representing the civil government and guerilla of Bohol to pay the respect of the Bohol people to you and to make representations to you in behalf of the entire province on our vital and urgent needs that we fervently hope will deserve your kind attention.

As Senator coming from Bohol, I consider it my ineludible duty to inform you that the present plight of the people there cries for immediate help. The last province to suffer from Japanese vandalism, and atrocities (Jap reinvasion to Bohol took place last June 25, 1944) Bohol lost four thousand civilians, many murdered with gruesome cruelty; thousands of homes and stores completely ransacked and stripped of everything; crops destroyed; and tens of thousands thrown out of their homes, and daily pursuits. She is now stricken with epidemics, as dysentery and typhoid and she has to receive and sustain no less than 50,000 refugees from bomb-stricken and war-torn Cebu. Add to these the penury of the Bohol civil government, the lack of medicines, the scantiness of clothing materials for the masses, the abandonment of our farms and pursuits and you have only a pale picture of the stark reality in Bohol.

It is for all these that the province is constrained to appeal to you for help. We need funds with which to pay our Guerilla soldiers and to run our provincial civil government. They have had no salary since last June but they carry on. We need very badly medicines with which to combat the epidemics furiously raging specially in northern Bohol, where population is extraordinarily congested due to refugees from Cebu. We need clothing materials for the masses sold at control price, either by the Red Cross or by any Unit or post exchange. Above all we need arms and munitions to carry on the fight in Bohol.

We know that as Commander of the greatest American Army for World Liberation now engaged in the sacrosanct task of liberating the Philippines, you will not fail us. In faith and in hope half a million Boholanos expect to be the beneficiaries of your boundless generosity, and to be bound to you and to America with the indissoluble bonds of gratitude.

Reassuring to you the everlasting gratefulness of five hundred thousand Boholanos, and reiterating to you my highest esteem, and my best wishes for your glorious success, I remain,

Sincerely yours,


CARLOS P. GARCIA
Senator

UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES
HEADQUARTERS, BOHOL AREA COMMAND
IN THE FIELD

In reply refer to: 250-AFIP

21 November, 1944

SUBJECT: Miscellaneous Information

TO : The Commanding General,
American Forces in the Philippines



1. The Bohol Area Command and the Civil Government in this province could not remain silent to their joy on the knowledge of the successful American landing in our dear Philippines. For over two years, we have fervently waited for this happy event, knowing full well that with your arrival will mean the end of the Japanese atrocities committed on our innocent people. The American people may have been apprised of the barbarous treatment the Japanese have laid upon us. We patiently bore this, conscious that General MacArthur with his forces will surely return to liberate us and restore to us the freedom and privileges we enjoyed for the last forty years under the benevolent sovereignty of the American people. At last you are with us. We, therefore, extend to you our most sincere greetings for your successful landing with the hope that we can be of help to you in your determined drive to crash our enemies and to liberate the oppressed peoples on this part of the globe.

2. Major Heracleo J. Alano of this command is sent to you as our contact officer. He can furnish you information concerning this province that may be of help to you. He has been with us thru all these dark years of our history.

3. After we were mopped up by a very much superior enemies, this province has quite returned to normalcy. Our enemies, now estimated to be only 500, are concentrated in the towns of Tagbilaran and Panglao with occasional patrols reaching as far as the towns of Alburquerque, Baclayon, Dauis, Corella and Cortes. With limited equipments, our patrol continue to harass them.

4. In view of the above, we therefore request the General to please help us secure supplies and equipments for this province. Our enemies are well entrenched and with our inadequate equipments we cannot completely annihilate them. Besides our request for supplies and equipments, we would like to request also for money to pay our men and the civil officials. This will, in one way, help alleviate the sufferings of our people.

5. Receive our high regards to the General, his staff, officers and men.

Ismael P. Ingeniero
ISMAEL P. INGENIERO
Major, Infantry
Commanding

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION

BOHOL STATION

REV. AND MRS. J. B. LIVESAY
MERNE N. GRAHAM

TAGBILARAN, BOHOL
PHILIPPINES



Colonie, Bohol, P.I.

November 29, 1944.

General Headquarters U.S. Army,
Leyte, P.I.:-

at present there are in
our group five stranded Americans
and one British lady all of whom
have escaped the Japanese so far after
14 months in caves - holes - mountains.
They are as follows:

- action taken file
1. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Livesay
and son Thomas G. Livesay
now 28 months old.
 2. Dr. and Mrs. Harold T. Baugh.
 3. Miss Merne Graham.

We have of course been short of
many things but have survived and
are in fair health. The people have been
generous and kind in supplying us
with food and funds to be repaid after
the war. If financial contact could be

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PRESBYTERIAN MISSION

BOHOL STATION



REV. AND MRS. J. B. LIVESAY
MERNE N. GRAHAM

TAGBILARAN, BOHOL
PHILIPPINES

made with the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City through the Army we could of course repay what has been borrowed and be able to either stay or go home as the Army might advise. At present there are very few Japanese in Bohol and we breathe freely again for the first time in many months.

We have been in this island all through the Japanese reign of terror and know that food is very high and not too abundant. Medical supplies are almost non-existent in so far as civilians are concerned and clothing is scarce. Could the Army or the American Red Cross do anything to relieve at once Medical needs? Typhoid and dysentery have broken out in some sections and should be checked at once. Can Typhoid Serum be obtained and medicines for dysentery?

3

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION

BOHOL STATION



REV. AND MRS. J. B. LIVESAY

MERNE N. GRAHAM

TAGBILARAN, BOHOL
PHILIPPINES

Some are suffering from beri-beri in
complication with kidney trouble. Could vitamins
be obtained and medicine for diabetes and
other kidney ailments? Children have not
been vaccinated for years - vaccine is needed.
To be short all medical supplies are
needed right now if they can be sent.

If the Army cannot at present meet
the need could the Red Cross get some
medical supplies across to Bohol from
Leyte? If they are sent through the
Army please make arrangements for
letting the civilians know about it
for they are in dire need now. We
would appreciate it if the Army Headquarters
would pass my request on to the Red Cross
also.

Now a personal request - could you let
me know whether my brother Col. Harvey R.
Livesay is in the Philippines or has survived
this much of the war.

Sincerely yours
Joseph B. Livesay.



Brig. Gen. Hugh J. Casey, SWPA.

Dear Pat:

This is the third letter I have written to you, one from Luzon and another from here. I doubt if the first one ever reached you.

After you left Bataan we carried on as usual, but the feeling that most of our efforts would not change the final outcome was augmented. I was convinced that the fields we were constructing in Mariveles and Ft. Mills, like many others we previously constructed would be for the use of the Nips and not for our planes. Morale was low all suffered from some kind of disease or another and men were starving. Under these conditions I sought other activities where my services could be of real value and succeeded in being given the mission of establishing an observation station in rear of the enemy guns located in the mountains of Cavite which were causing such havoc to our fortifications at Corregidor. I was to observe our firing and transmit our observation by radio; if an opportunity was afforded, we would attempt to silence the enemy guns for which purpose my small group carried the necessary weapons and demolition supplies. Later, I was to establish intelligence cells in Luzon and transmit reports by radio to Mills. The whole thing was a crazy idea of mine which was approved and ordered executed in sheer desperation. Unluckily the Engineer boat in which we were sailing was intercepted by a Jap naval vessel near Nasugbo and we had to sail back to Bataan chased and fired upon by the enemy. Plans to land me in Manila in a banca was then proposed but before it could be put into execution Bataan fell and I became prisoner of war.

Like all Filipino soldiers who withstood the terrible hardships of the concentration camp, I was released in Aug. 1942, a sick man, after signing a pledge not to undertake further anti-Jap activities. I naturally believed that General Wainwright had notified SWP of the mission assigned to me and that Hqrs. would contact me and provide with the means to operate. In this belief I made a study of the possibilities to carry on my work and started by learning what tools were available to build up a good intelligence organization. I found that hundreds of units were conducting or claiming to conduct anti-Jap activities- guerillas, elimination squads, racketeers, bandits, etc. Many were well intentioned but most composed of personnel unfit to carry on the work I had in mind. Finally in Dec 1942 I became associated with the "Free Philippines" organization, composed of high minded, civic spirited individuals of good professional standing in the community. This unit had, even during the Bataan fight conducted anti-Jap propaganda assisted bona-fide guerillas and done everything to keep alive the spirit of loyalty to America and our cause. They had learned to maintain secret the identity of the unit and its leading members thru bitter experience - many of their agents were tortured and killed in Fort Santiago by the Japs. My association with the organization was a well guarded secret. I succeeded in having this unit devote its principal effort to the securing of information and thru its members, was also able to have other organizations do likewise.

About July 1943, I was approached by a group composed by prominent politicians and business men, whose leader was a man I had reasons to believe represented the legal government in the Philippines and given the task of coordinating all anti-Jap activities in Luzon. I was promised all sorts of financial assistance, but after I had completed quite an elaborate plan of intelligence organization, the financial aid turned out to be meager one and not the one promised. In May, 1943 this group associated itself with a Filipino officer of high rank and I naturally accepted the new leadership and was told to carry on with my work as before.

In the meantime G-2 operatives started appearing in Luzon from all directions. Men from Negros, Cebu, Panay, Mindanao, SWP roamed all over the Island attempting to contact Luzon units and some setting up independent organizations. Their activities became of popular knowledge and contact with these men became a source of danger since they were obviously being shadowed by enemy agents. Nevertheless, Luzon units in their desire to help, took the risk and assisted them in the hope that thru them direct contact - which was always promised - with SWP could be obtained for better results. Apparently the visiting agents assumed all the credit for the information secured and units in Luzon were ignored.

By Jan. 1944 the situation had become so utterly confused and full of danger, that I was delegated by the previously mentioned Filipino leader and his associate,



the high ranking Filipino officer, to proceed to the SWPA and inform the Comdr. of the situation and arrange for better understanding. I left Luzon by banca and did not reach Fertig's Hqrs. until almost two months later. All my efforts to do what was expected of me have been in vain. I have been in Mindanao for over seven months doing practically nothing of value to the service. For a man who has sacrificed most of his earthly possessions, the welfare of his family saying nothing of the personal risks taken, with no other desire than to do service, and knowing that he could have been of great value had someone in authority given him a chance to explain what was in his mind, he feels deeply hurt and resentful when forced to remain idle seeing others do in an amateurish manner the job for which he had prepared himself and risked everything to accomplish.

The units in Luzon have suffered more casualties than those of Visayas and Mindanao conducting guerilla warfare. Ft. Santiago is always full of comrades being tortured by the Japs. A large percentage of our casualties have been due to our efforts to establish contact with SWP to transmit the information on hand and seek aid and instructions. Of the six of us who left Luzon in the same banca one has been killed by the Japs, one is now reported demented as a result of mental and physical suffering when chased by the enemy in the mountains, one is in Ft. Santiago, another is unheard from and two of us alive in Mindanao. My family was for several months under enemy custody, and several of my associates have entered Ft. Santiago during my absence from Luzon. The sad part of this is that these sacrifices were made unnecessarily and to no purpose. Nothing important has been accomplished. All these could have been avoided and good results obtained had SWP trusted us and allowed us to establish direct communication.

Intelligence work in Luzon offered no special difficulty to us who lived there during the Jap regime and had learned the ropes. Accurate reliable information could easily be obtained without much danger of detection from men in position to know. Data on fortifications could be obtained from American officers prisoners of the Japs in charge of the work. Constabulary matters were known to us thru high ranking officers of the organization assigned to the Hqrs; status of airfield constructions were available thru Filipino Engineers working in the fields; bank presidents were glad to give us data on financial subjects; Nat'l Development officials on mining, utilities, etc; government officials, technicians in shipyards railroads, transportation, utilities, etc were ready to give data on political, agriculture, shipping, fuel, etc. matters. Outsiders coming in could not do that and they either got the data from us or thru men unqualified to obtain them. And they either got us in trouble or they got themselves in trouble or both. When I left Luzon one agent from the SWP had already gotten everybody in trouble including himself; the Japs knew his whereabouts and activities. I informed Fertig of the fact but it was too late. He was killed and many of my associates entered Ft. Santiago. I presume that my family was held by the Japs as a result of this affair.

Funds were easy to raise in Luzon provided people could be convinced of your good faith and you had the necessary authority. All our work was financed by us without expecting reimbursement. In passing I might mention that I had to dispose of such possessions as engagement ring, Chinese rugs, silverware, beds, car, etc. to carry on the work. Others made similar contribution to the cause. Our expenses were small since, with the exception of few paid agents such as Phil. Scout non-coms most of our associates expected and asked no compensation; those paid were given only the amount required to do their job and live. Lately, I found out that some people without any qualification to do this type of work were given large amounts of money furnished by the A.I.B. One such individual spent one month - and produced nothing of value - an amount equal to that we would have needed to finance operations for eight years!

I was instructed by our Hqrs. to carry on the work and the 10th MD ordered to give me all assistance needed. Fertig has treated me royally and am grateful to him. But nothing much he could do outside of furnishing me funds to operate. We sent men to Luzon by banca; out of eight travelers, we know that two reached the destination. We possess no radio and must beg others for the use of their sets when we need this type of communication. We expect that our messages have been transmitted, but even so they must naturally be given a low priority. Recently, a few days ago, I was relieved of my assignment and assigned to the 10th M.D. It was just as well since for all practical purposes I was actually working under Fertig, since all my business had to go thru him. I am now the Inspector General of the District, and hoping that the day will come when I will be called upon to take more active part in this war.

I have been quite verbose in this letter and am afraid that I am wasting too much of your time. Still, I feel I have not quite given you as clear a picture of

the situation as I could if I had a short conversation with you. If the aid is not coming within three or four months, I wish you could help me to proceed south, confer with the staff and then return to Luzon to carry on with pre-invasion work. If the aid is to come sooner, I would then desire to be among those slated to operate in Luzon.

Sincerely,

s/ Cis Manzano



COPY
UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES
HQ, "A" CORPS, WESTERN MINDANAO, 10th MD
Office of the AC of S, G-4 & OCM
In the Field TIC/ats

7 Sept 44



MR. PRESIDENT

Need I congratulate the new President? It is rather our people, who deserves to be congratulated. In times like this, we are indeed fortunate to have one at the helm of our State, a man whose vision, patriotism and statesmanship has to a great extent contributed in the making of the Filipino Nation.

To us, who have stood by the President in all his historic fights for leadership and have steadfastly remained loyal to him even in his defeats, this, your elevation to the highest position within the gift of the Nation is a source of pride and genuine satisfaction. It is a vindication; a confirmation of our faith in you.

We rejoice because the sacrifice we have undergone and the humiliations we have endured have been amply compensated. Now, these sufferings have become a pleasant memory.

We rejoice, because of the splendid opportunity now opened to our leader for lasting and monumental service to our Country. Yours is the rare privilege to demonstrate your real worth and prove to those who doubt in your capacity for constructive and dynamic leadership, to change and revise their opinions.

We are not unaware of the magnitude of your task. New problems, complications and difficulties have arisen and will arise, incident to this war. They will require the genius and united efforts of our people. We need the consummate skill of a great architect who out of the ruins and ashes of this great devastation will erect a greater and a more glorious Philippines. But knowing you Mr. President we are confident that you will prove equal to your task. You cannot fail us and you must not fail.

Mr. President, I noted with little annoyance, the extreme eagerness of the American people through her leaders to win back the Philippines to their side. Promises that are at times too extravagant have been given and pledged.

The benign and benevolent tutelage of the United States over the Philippines have created a relationship and ties so deep and enduring that no power however brutal and no suffering however unbearable can make them part. The temporary occupation of our soil by the enemy has not diminished our gratitude and loyalty to the United States. On the contrary it has forged the link. The brutalities of the Japanese soldiers, the deprivation of life, liberty, property and home without due process of law, the denial of freedom of thought and action, the miseries and helplessness of our people, the idiotic and sickening Jap propaganda, but above all to live in constant fear, all these make our life truly miserable and make us yearn deeply and earnestly for America and for what she stands.

It has been said that comparison is odious. To compare our conditions under America and under Japan is to compare Heaven with Hell. To be liberated from this oppressive and hateful existence our people would be willing to pay any price. This explains why under most trying and adverse circumstances, the spirit of resistance spread. This movement is essentially of the people. Without the people's support the organization could not have survived all these years. The Guerrilla movement started so early as Sept. 1942 and is still growing stronger. This is the new militant Filipinism on the march.

The people of the Philippines even in the occupied areas are fundamentally loyal to the United States. With or without Independence; Rehabilitation or no Rehabilitation, our people would like America to return. But if we are loyal to America, our loyalty to the principles of democracy for which America is the greatest champion is even greater.

When the liberating forces of the United States reach our shore, our people will join with them and help drive away the treacherous invaders not because of the liberal promises America has given but because we subscribe and believe in American ideals and institutions and because our honorable destiny dictates that we must tie up with the Pan American Union or be slaves forever.

We are invoking Divine Providence to protect and conserve our President for the greatest venture of his political career, the reestablishment in our Land of a constitutional government, truly democratic and responsive to the needs and will of the people.

We shall await with the keenest anticipation your triumphal return. Till then I am wishing the President the best always.

Sincerely,

/s/ Tomas L. Cabili
TOMAS L. CABILI
Identical copy

Via Excellency
President Sergio Osmeña
Commonwealth of the Philippines

Mindanao, July 5, 1944



Col. LeGrand A. Diller

Dear Diller:

Am writing this letter with no assurance that it will ever reach you, if it does it will be three or four months from today and it may be too late to do any good.

The main purpose of my writing is to give you people some idea of how things are in the Philippines. I have sent several reports by mail and radio covering some features of the situation here. I have also written letters to Gen. Casey. Some things are difficult to include in official reports and can only be conveyed to friends.

Upon my release from the concentration camp on Aug. 1942 I devoted my time to gathering information hoping that eventually means would be found to transmit the data to the SWPA. Before the year was over quite a bit of information had been accumulated by my organization and other units in Luzon; these units formerly guerrillas, were contacted by my agents and advised to concentrate their efforts to intelligence coverage.

Then our problem was reduced to finding ways and means of sending the dope to the south; the problem has not yet been satisfactorily solved. The lives of many people have been sacrificed in the endeavor of securing contact with your Hqrs. We were able to contact Villamor and Peralta, later Fertig and Phillips. These contacts proved to be most unsatisfactory; too dangerous, unreliable and took too long. A round trip to the Southern Islands from Luzon took anywhere from three to six months by banca. We have been trying to communicate directly with the SWPA and obtain help to carry on with our work. We are still at last figuring why such a simple matter has not been granted.

Last February, upon request of a man who I have reasons to believe represented the Commonwealth Government in the Philippines, I left Luzon for Mindanao with instructions to proceed to the SWPA Hqrs. and make a personal report on conditions in Luzon. The plan was for me to return to the Island provided with clear and definite instructions to coordinate activities and with the necessary means to execute whatever missions the high command assigned to us. The plan could have been and still can be carried out with perfect safety and little trouble. The east coast of Tayabas offers excellent rendezvous for submarines, better than any coast in Mindanao; since units in Luzon would only undertake now intelligence activities a small under-sea craft would suffice to bring all the equipment and supplies needed. Once the initial establishment in Luzon had been put in operation, arrangements could be made to develop the contact into the means of organizing the potential resources of Luzon, specially manpower, to aid the future operations of our forces in the Island.

I have been in Mindanao for the last five months. Since then units from Luzon have sent agents here for the purpose of securing aid to carry on with their work. We give them instructions, funds and in one case a portable radio. About ten such agents have reported here; we have heard from only one of them who left last April with a group of five. In proceeding to Luzon these men travel to the coast of Mindanao (one week) try to secure a banca to take them to Bohol (one week to one month) in Bohol they again spend many days to charter a banca to take them to Luzon. Another week's travel and they are in Luzon. During the trip they must stop at several coast barriers dodging the Japs who may be nearby. By the time they complete the trip many people are aware of their identity and mission. The Japs learn about them; in most cases too late to intercept them. Once in Luzon the real danger begins. Incriminating papers and supplies must be transported over Jap controlled territory; one is subject to inspections at debarkation points, RR stations, bus terminals, Constabulary and Jap outpost stations etc. As a result of this, lives funds and supplies are sacrificed uselessly. To date we have not accomplished what we could have done many months ago with just a little assistance in solving our transportation problem.

Compare this situation with the one we had in mind. Have one of us familiar with the situation in Luzon proceed to the SWPA to arrange for the necessary details. Load one sub with radio and other equipment needed (about 5 tons). Proceed with the sub to an already selected rendezvous in the coast of Tayabas. Have representative land using a collapsible boat at night. Representative contacts his friends in a

nearby barrio and make arrangements for banca transportation. Next night bancas meet sub and unload. All this can be done without danger to anybody. Rendezvous selected has never been visited by Japs; only a small group of local people will have to be taken into confidence (residents of four or five houses) and these people do not travel now to other barrios. Once the quipment is unloaded it is taken by trail to secret location in the mountains; only men whos discretion has been tested during our three years of underground work will be employed as couriers to and from out different intelligence cells in Luzon and the message centers (equiped with radies).

Above plan has been outlined in several radiograms I handed to Col. Fertig for transmittal to the South. I have received no answer to them, so I presume the plan is not favorably considered. I feel that great opportunity is being missed by the high command by not providing the loyal people of Luzon with the means they need to assist in the planning and operations of our forces. They are clamoring for it. The assistance that the people in Luzon can offer is immeasurable. The best Filipino talents are there waiting for a chance to be of help.

We are convinced that unless persons fully famliar with the present situation here personally report to the SWPA, the true conditions prevailing here cannot be grasped by our Hqrs. Written reports, no matter how lengthy and detailed, will not give a true picture of the daily life in the Philippines. One hour conversation with you over a glass of beer will enlighten you more on conditions here than if I were to give you a book on the Philippines. We also feel that the information we furnish are not properly evaluated probably because those charged with doing it are former residents in the Philippines who rely greatly on their knowledge of the country before the Jap occupation which does not apply now. A clear example of the lack of understanding of the living conditions here is the type of broadcast program of GLVZ and Radio San Francisco dedicated to the Philippines. Some former resident of this country must have passed the information that Filipinos are devout catholics and lovers of music (which is true). The result is that San Francisco gives us a half hour devoted to praying on Sundays and GLVZ takes up most of its broadcast time to music. Now, imagine yourself in Luzon with a concealed short wave receiving set, hiding in a closet to listen to prohibited boradcasts with the volume tuned down, using earphones, the wife in the porch mounting guard ready to warn you in case of danger, the static bothering you assisting the Japs who do an efficient job of jamming allied radio stations, under these conditions, would you listen to half hour of praying and another half hour of music? No matter how devout or dilettante your are, I doubt is you will risk your life to that extent. Now if you are in Mindanao instead of Luzon, you would have no radie, so the praying and music are wated. This situation has been reported, still the true picture has not been seen.

I received a report that my family is being held by the enemy in Luzon. It is obvious that in spite of all precautions my presence in Mindanao is known by the Japs. I know of no other way of saving my family than to present myself to the Japs and be executed or to go in hiding and have rumor spread that I have died. The idea of surrendering does not appeal to me since the Japs would never finish with me until I have been subjected to torture until they have pumped me dry of information. I don't know how much of this treatment I can endure, but the fact is that I possess too much information, which would be of value to the enemy and may endange the lives of my friends and associates. I can't do this. As to the other solution, there is no place in Mindanao where I can remain (and be of service) without my identity being known. I cannot go to Luzon using the present banca transportation since my movement will soon be known by the Japs. The only way out as I see it is to proceed to the SWPA by sub and return to Luzon in the same manner. My identity in Luzon will not be known by more than two or three persons of my complete confidence if I land at the point I have already selected, Fertig can, after my departure spread a convincing story about my demise. I wish you could help me to carry out this plan. My family can probably be saved and I may be able to continue with the work which I believe will be of value to our cause.

With my best regards to all my old friends in the old USAFFE, I remain



Yours,

s/ Cis Mansano

(COPY)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
Province of Bohol
Carmen

Office of the Governor

April 19, 1944



Colonel Carlos P. Romulo
c/o President Manuel L. Queson
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.



Dear Colonel Romulo:

In this epochal and most trying and cataclysmic period of world's history and humanity's fate, the faith of all free-loving peoples, regardless of color, is turned to that magnanimous country where you are now. Without her benevolence, magnanimity and altruism, the trend of humanity, of democracy, of goodwill and friendship would have been different. It is certainly providential that you and the "Twin Filipino Great" and a couple of others, representative of the shibboleth of Filipino intellect, culture, social and political acumen, are in that Great American Republic to bespeak of our people in this epic struggle for freedom, democratic ways of life and righteousness.

The Filipino people, particularly the astute descendants of Sikatuna, Tamblot and Dagohoy of this Province of Bohol, including their posterity, will ever be grateful you all in this providential coincidence, that is, your presence in the United States with the "Twin Filipino Great" during this momentous period of the history of mankind. Had not providence dictated you, and had you decided otherwise, that is, to remain in our beloved country and share the fate of our compatriots, it would have been tragic to us all. The fate of Secretary Manuel A. Roxas is, indeed, unimaginable and unthinkable. His unswerving loyalty to the United States and to his country, his extreme patriotic fervor, his love for righteousness and democratic principles made our imperial enemy extremely intolerant against him. Knowing you well, I certainly could make a safe deduction that you would have suffered a similar fate with Secretary Roxas had you decided to remain in our beloved country. Your national prestige radiating in all students, readers of your work, and, in short, the Filipino intelligentsia, is singular of which any people or nation would be proud. Your international fame as an editor and publisher, as a versatile, as President of the Rotary Internationale, and as a Pulitzer Prize winner in journalism, all these are solid and indisputable background of yours to carry on a goodwill and sympathetic mission in the United States in behalf of the Filipino people.

I had, as any Filipino would, followed as closely as practicable within the radius of our means, the activities of the Filipino leaders in the United States since the arrival of His Excellency, President Queson and the rest of you in his party. A few days ago, I had the opportunity to peruse with keen interest and enthusiasm, a copy of a newly-published magazine, "Free Philippines." Its touching and inspiring delineations of the pictorial review, its vivid and precise descriptions, and the feature articles are not only realistic but hopeful, encouraging and fulfilling. The reassuring declarations of President F. D. Roosevelt and other American leaders, including General Douglas MacArthur, are in their whole perspective pointing to the day of our final redemption, to the return of our beloved President to the new Philippines imbued with sovereignty and independent existence destined to become the cultural and political center of the Far East. That would be the day when we will join hand and heart to glorify peace and victory. All these are the materialization and consummation of the dreams of our past martyrs and heroes and of our unselfish and self-sacrificing present statesmen, and the will of a people to be free and independent. We must as a people, not overlook one thing, that, Providence wills it. We must remain grateful to that humanitarian and magnanimous country, the United States

(COPY)

of America. Our generation should enshrine in the heart and ingrain in the veins of every Filipino in order to make this gratitude a heritage of our posterity.

In my perusal of "Free Philippines" I was attracted by a caption under you. Your latest book, "Mother America," which received laudable commendation is again, a reassertion of your personal qualifications to influence the American public opinion and officialdom in behalf of the Filipino people. Your appointment to the President's Cabinet not only bespeaks of your personal fitness and of the wisdom of His Excellency in making the choice, but it certainly would have received the vote and confidence of every living Filipino.

In our beloved country, there is present, both passive and active, resistance against the imperial fanatics everywhere. In this Province, the land of Sikatuna, Tamblot and Dagohoy such condition prevailed ever since the fall of Bataan and Corregidor. Our Army succeeded in virtually confining the imperialistic invaders in the capital and in the manganese mine at Guindulman. The loyal civil government duly recognized by His Excellency and by General MacArthur has been functioning normally since November, 1942.

With the recent major victories of General MacArthur in the Southwest Pacific Area and of Admiral Nimitz in the Central Pacific, and with the Allied operations now approximately only 500 miles from the Philippines, the dawn of final victory, of permanent peace, and of our redemption is near at hand. The day when the heart of every Filipino is filled with sunshine and hope is but a few moments. Then we will join hands and sing in unison in chorus -- "Long Live Democracy! Long live President F. D. Roosevelt! Long live President Quezon and Vice-President Osmena and the loyal Filipino Leaders! and finally, Long Live the Philippine Republic!"

Very sincerely,

/s/Conrado D. Marapao
/t/CONRADO D. MARAPAO
Governor



(COPY)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
Province of Bohol
Carmen

Office of the Governor

April 19, 1944



Honorable Sergio Osmena
Vice-President of the Philippines
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.



Dear Vice-President Osmena:

It is with the spirit of a true and loyal Filipino that I took this initiative of writing to you in a personal way by availing of the opportunity afforded me to pay my personal tribute and homage to you. I had followed with keen interest within the radius of my personal grasp, your work in our beloved country and abroad. I would lay no claim in the serious study of the political-history, say chronological achievement of any particular statesman in our country. I would lay claim as any layman would, as interested in the personalities who helped shape and mould the destiny of our country. In so doing one cannot refrain but express with sincerity and modesty, that your statesmanship and political theories and principles had been most constructive and effective in stabilizing Filipino-American relations. Permit me to say, casting aside malice and modesty, that your oriental and phlegmatic nature in leadership has given the Philippines a great respect among the American and Oriental countries.

Your most constructive work in the First Philippine Assembly; your unqualified support and cooperation with President Quezon during the period 1916 to 1935, despite political differences; your stand in the United States Congress for the Commonwealth or Dominion status as early as 1925 in the Bacon-Fairfield Bill; your glorious and most memorable stand in defense of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Law, and finally of your diplomatic feats in the Philippines and United States since the establishment of the Commonwealth are the very guiding principles and now the bible of our government which make you, Honorable Vice-President singular, in my personal opinion, as the shibboleth of the statesman with a foresight, unselfish and self-sacrificing devotion to a people and to a nation's cause. Any nation or people could well be proud to raise her head with you as a leader. Your consistency and ever unswerving devotion to the Filipino people and her cause despite reverses and upsets is a tribute that no living statesman of your magnitude could ever claim without being inconsistent to himself. Your disregard of place or rank in the fulfillment of a mission for your people is an essence of a Christian statesman. Very recently, I read in a magazine, "Free Philippines" a caption under you containing among other things, the item that His Excellency, President Manuel L. Quezon, appointed you on November 1, 1943, as Head of the Philippine Post War Planning Board. One could not overlook the tremendous responsibility entailed by such an assignment. Your statement in this particular was illuminating. The Philippines and the Filipino people will surely obtain the maximum benefit out of your sacrifice. Also, your representation in behalf of the Philippines in the conferences of representatives of allied nations has been conspicuous and worthy of our people. All these are my personal tribute and homage to you, Honorable Vice-President. Permit me to break the monotony, Honorable Vice-President, by transferring the scene of my topic to our own country.

Everywhere in the Philippines today, there is present against the Japanese invaders, both the passive and active resistance, a manifestation of the will of a free-loving people. The atrocities of the imperial invaders did not the least wane the determined resistance. In this Province, the home of Sikatuna, Tambiot and Dagonoy, the imperialist invaders are now confined in the capital and in the manganese mine at Guindulman. Our guerilla, under Major Ismael P. Ingeniero, a courageous and tenacious young officer, now Commanding the Bohol Area, is responsible for such conditions. Our

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loyal civil government has been functioning with normalcy - with all government entities, insular, provincial and municipal, including the Red Cross, under the direct supervision of the Governor. Of interest to you Vice-President, we are operating children's schools in the free towns of Bohol for the benefit of our children who, for the last three years, had been deprived of an education in a democracy. Aware of the Presidential mandate, closing all schools on December 10, 1941, the government is simply directing the system. Its support comes directly from the people and its management under local school boards. The teachers are rendering service without definite pay as a patriotic duty. Could something be done by the government toward this direction? I remembered of your address in Manila sometime in 1941. Your tribute to the Boholans and to Dagonoy, makes me feel safe in asking you the question regarding aid to the teachers in the children's school if there is a feasibility to do something.

With all news in the Pacific Area, in China and Burma and in Europe highly encouraging and hopeful, the dawn of the day of peace and free dom is at sight. That day will be the "Day" when you all Filipino leaders will return to our Beloved country to join heart and hand with us left, loyal Filipinos, to glorify peace and victory. In all these we have to thank Providence and be grateful to the Greatest Republic of the World, the United States of America, and to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the American people for their magnanimity, benevolence and righteousness.

May God help you all to return safely to our country when the day of final redemption comes, I remain

Very respectfully,

/s/Conrado D. Marapao
t/CONRADO D. MARAPAO
Governor



COPY
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
Province of Bohol
Office of the Governor
C a r n e n

April 18, 1944

His Excellency
Manuel L. Quezon
President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines
Washington, D.C.

My dear President:

It is a singular honor to acknowledge receipt of an affectionate, inspiring and reassuring letter from Your Excellency, as of January 28, 1944. In reading it, there surged within myself a feeling of ecstasy because of Your Excellency's success in securing a "de facto" recognition of our people as the material and spiritual sacrifices of our martyrs, heroes and present statesmen. The consideration given by Congress for the economic rehabilitation of the future U.S.-P.I. trade relations after the war, and the reparations to be made by that magnanimous Government are, indeed, realistic manifestations of the respect and leadership Your Excellency commands in that great nation, without which our beloved country and people might have been forgotten and deprived of the magnanimity of the American people. Your Excellency's decision to be where you are now is providential and a blessing to us all people of the Philippines. Your Excellency's desire to remain in our beloved country and share the fate of her people would have been fatal to the whole country and people including the democratic world in view of Your Excellency's health and of the atrocious, brutal and inhuman situations of our enemy. Providence dictated your vital decision.

Your Excellency's reassuring and sincere commitments and encouragement ament our not far distant victory have given me more faith and courage. I am pledged as I have been in the past to give Your Excellency the full assurance that I am going to work hard to bolster the people's morale so as to keep their faith and make it more enduring. The favorable and encouraging development of the War throughout the world is a picture of the Dawn of Victory, Peace and "Democratic Ways of Life." In our country, the epic struggle for freedom is gaining momentum every day, in both active and passive resistance against the enemy. The Visayan provinces and Mindanao, which are now receiving material aid from the United States via Australia are stiffening their open resistance in the fields of battle. In Bohol, despite the Japanese holds in five or six towns, the civilian population is still loyal to our cause - with a morale and spirit radiating with optimism and enthusiasm. The machinery of all branches of the insular, provincial and municipal governments, including the Courts and Forestry office is in full swing; hence, Your Excellency's Orders as embodied in your latest radiogram were enforced with greater efficacy. I inaugurated in this province, a Food Production Program a few days after the reestablishment of the loyal civil government on January 9, 1943. Provincial Executive Order No. 2, s. 1944, dated March 17, 1944, reiterates in effect the previous program and puts in force Your Excellency's instructions with the Bohol Area Command cooperating. It is an appeal to all families and all individuals between the ages of 16 and 50 to engage in food-production for the family's self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. Minimum requirements for each family and every individual, respectively, are provided therewith with penal provisions set forth for



evaders and truants. As early as February 27, 1943, in a conference among Municipal, Provincial, National and Army officials, local and provincial price-fixing boards were created to check the unprecedented rise of prices of life-needs. Provincial Executive Order No. 3, s. 1944, dated March 18, reiterates my former policy and puts into effect the instructions contained in your radiogram. The Executive Order fixes not only the prices of prime necessities of life, - food, shelter and clothing and other commodities bordering on the life-needs; it fixes also the cost of labor as a human commodity and also transportation rates. Both instructions from Your Excellency were timely in view of the shortage of foodstuffs and highly prohibitive prices caused by the concentration of the people of the enemy-occupied area and some coastal towns, into the interior towns. The exodus into Bohol of evacuees from Cebu and Leyte has augmented our food problem. Bohol has never been self-sufficient in foodstuffs even during normal times with only 487,000 living souls scattered in its coastal towns. With the evacuation of most towns facing Mindanao, making these areas unproductive coupled with the exodus of evacuees from Cebu and Leyte, the gravity of food situation here becomes apparent to you, Your Excellency. Bohol has been the "Paradise of Peace and Contentment" for decades. There has been no historical record of social unrest. Its people are still law-abiding and respectful to the duly constituted authorities. Health conditions are still at par. There has been no serious outbreak of epidemic, despite absence of vaccines and medicines for its control. I will give your Excellency the full assurance that I will exercise my judgment to the limit of my capabilities and experience to normalize conditions in Bohol even with our natural and geographical handicaps - topography and soil - and maintain Bohol's position as the "Paradise of Peace and Contentment" by making her self-sufficient in foodstuffs, so that when the day of redemption comes, the contented, happy and peaceful Boholans would possess stamina and endurance to glorify our victory.



Permit me to present to your Excellency, the following recommendations:

1. Bohol Agency, PNB - To authorize the reopening of the Bohol Agency of the Philippine National Bank with the end in view of permitting the depositors of Bohol to withdraw, weekly, limited amounts. The allowing of limited withdrawals constitutes a great relief to the depositors during this emergency. According to records, the aggregate total deposit in the Bohol Agency is approximately P150,000. If this proposition is feasible the Bohol Emergency Currency Board should be authorized to advance to the proper authorities the corresponding cash for the purpose.

2. Loans to Farmers. - To authorize the same bank to loan to small, needy farmers limited amounts with personal guarantee for food production purposes.

3. Reopening of Schools. - To reopen such schools as can possibly be opened in Free Bohol for the well-being of the school children, and recall to service the teachers to effectively enforce the food production program, the price-control scheme, assist in field health work, assist

the limited personnel of the Forestry Bureau in checking and apprehending Forest Law violators, etc. - that is, those teachers who are not needed in running the classes. It is recommended that this latter group of teachers be paid at least the equivalent of one month's pay every three months.

4. Teacher pensioners. - It is recommended that retired teachers be paid their pensions at the rate of one month's pension every three months.

5. Philippine Constabulary pensioners. - We respectfully request authority to dispose of their claims in the most satisfactory manner so as to help them in their present precarious financial difficulties.

6. U. S. Army and Navy pensioners. - These persons, including widows and heirs, are possessors of their claims and have shown they were regularly receiving their monthly pension warrants up to the invasion of Bohol in May, 1942. Due to the War, pensions could not be paid. We recommend that affected parties be paid their one month's pension every three months as a policy, chargeable to their accounts with the U.S. Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C.

7. Special Radio Station for P.I. - We have for a long time felt an urgent need for radio service especially directed to the Philippines and dealing in affairs of special interest to the Filipinos. The Filipino Hour given by Station KGEI seems to be inadequate for the purpose. Hence, I should like to suggest that Your Excellency order an investigation made as to the feasibility of contracting for the use of a sufficiently powerful station in Australia to be devoted exclusively, if possible, to broadcasting news and information intended for the Philippines and dealing in war developments particularly in the Southwest Pacific Area.

Of interest to the Filipino people, in this epic struggle, Your Excellency, are the labor and sacrifices of Col. Wendell W. Fertig, now Commanding Officer, 10th Military District of Mindanao. Immediately after the fall of Bataan and Corregidor, he started his heroic and patriotic exploit. He issued circular letters inviting the remaining loyal soldiers who did not surrender to the enemy to rally to the colors and continue the active resistance against the atrocious and vindictive enemy. He succeeded in evading him and while the nucleus of the present force (10th Military District) was in its formative stage, I had the real opportunity of making an empirical observation of the activities of Co. W. W. Fertig while I was in Mindanao during the heyday of the Japanese occupation of Mindanao and the Visayan Islands. Col. W. W. Fertig is possessed of high ideals and a strong will, courage and tenacity of purpose, and an undying determination to make the utmost sacrifice in the glorious fight for freedom. Col. W. W. Fertig's unit is today the distributing center of all material aid from the Australian Headquarters for Mindanao and the Visayas. The Filipino people and all free-loving nations should be grateful to Col W. W. Fertig.

Major Ismael P. Ingeniero, now Commanding the Bohol Area is a man of powerful personality and is loved by both his men and the civilians. On November 29, 1942, in a unification conference of all guerilla units then existing in the province, Major Ingeniero was chosen the Commanding Officer of the Bohol Force. This was an emphatic affirmation of his personal qualities and previous achievements. He pursued a strategy of



freeing the civilians from the clutches of the enemy. Major Ingeniero is and has been cooperating with the civil administration. General MacArthur, in giving recognition to the Bohol Force, now Bohol Area Command, instructed the Commanding Officer definitely, "... and you will reinforce and safeguard the integrity of the loyal Civil Government functioning in Bohol and work in complete harmony and cooperation therewith."

Your Excellency, I am conveying to you the following for your information and consideration:

1. All insular officials, including the Red Cross, Philippine Chapter, are functioning normally at the seat of our Provincial Government, and are cooperating with the Administration in all its legal and official activities. For administrative and supervisory purposes, they are under this Office.

2. I am reporting to you the actuations of Mr. Roman T. del Bando, formerly Provincial Auditor of Cebu. In my letters to your Excellency of May 22 and 23, 1943, I included Mr. Roman T. del Bando's designation as Deputy Auditor General for this was the designation he presented to me, as made by Secretary Manuel Roxas. Mr. del Bando calls himself now Representative to the Auditor General and alleges that he is clothed with Presidential powers. This Office has no conception as to how he got the appointment and authority from Your Excellency. Mr. del Bando recently surprised this Office by exchanging the jurisdiction of two justices of the peace - Perpetuo Melicor of Carmen and Norberto Gallardo of Inabanga. (Please see enclosure "A".) This action is unconstitutional since the power to appoint and transfer justices of the peace is vested only in the President of the Philippines. A few days ago, he ordered the suspension of payment of salaries of the Forestry Officer and his personnel without informing this Office nor giving the Officer and personnel a chance to be heard. (Please see enclosures "B" & "C".) The forests in Bohol are among the best protected in the Philippines. During the Japanese occupation of the entire province a few clearings or "kaingins" were made by the people, which, however, were ordered stopped or abandoned upon the reestablishment of the civil government. This suspension of salaries is tantamount to closing the office, but I believe that once any office has been confirmed by Your Excellency, that office can be closed only by you. Like a thunderbolt in a clear afternoon, the change of two justices of the peace and the suspension of salaries of the Forestry Officer and employees, have caused commotion and official fear among all government officials and employees in the province, because of his allegation to the effect that he is authorized by Your Excellency "... to appoint, transfer or dismiss any government official or employee." Such arbitrary actions of Mr. del Bando, even if Your Excellency had clothed him with Presidential Powers are destructive of, and detrimental to, public interest and welfare, if not anomalous. I am constrained to state that since the reestablishment of the loyal civil government in Bohol, Mr. del Bando has not shown his sincere cooperation. The following statement from Col W. W. Fertig, Commanding Officer, 10th Military District, in his letter to me, is self-explanatory as showing Mr. Roman T. del Bando's indifference: "In my previous two letters I have made my view clear that Mr. del Bando has tended to obstruct rather than assist the province of Bohol in solving its problems."

I assure you, Your Excellency, that I am handling the



situation with tact and diplomacy. Since the reestablishment of the local civil government of Bohol, Mr. del Bando has not gone outside of his home town, Valencia, as he should if he really is the Representative to the Auditor General. I wish to inform Your Excellency that Mr. del Bando is not recognized by the Military and civil authorities of the free provinces of Mindanao, and other Visayan provinces. His office, therefore, is an unnecessary appendage. I am bringing this to your attention, Your Excellency, for whatever action you will take in the premises.

With a fervent prayer that Your Excellency will be in the best of health so that on your return to our most beloved country, we all will be happy to glorify Peace and enjoy the blessings of a free nation, I remain

Very respectfully,

/s/ Conrado D. MARAPAO
CONRADO D. MARAPAO
Governor



COPY
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
VALENCIA, BOHOL

February 4, 1944

Messrs. Perpetuo Melicor
Norberto N. Gallardo
Justices of the Peace, Carmen and Inabanga, Bohol

Sirs:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Acting President Roxas to appoint, transfer or dismiss any government official or employee for the good of the service during the present emergency, your petition for temporary interchange of jurisdiction is believed advisable and proper and is hereby granted to take effect upon receipt of this authority. It should be borne in mind that your temporary assignment will terminate at the dawn of normalcy of the present unrest situation of our country.

Respectfully,

(SGD.) R. T. DEL BANDO
Authorized Representative of the
Auditor General, by His Excellency,
the President of the Commonwealth

A true copy:

/s/ Ramon Enerio
RAMON ENERIO
Secretary, Provincial Board



Enclosure B

COPY
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
VALENCIA, BOHOL

March 8, 1944

The Provincial Auditor
Carmen, Bohol

Sir:

I am enclosing a copy of the letter of this Office to Forestry Officer of this Province content whereof is self-explanatory.

In view of the matter treated of in the said communication, it is hereby ordered that the further payment of salaries to the Forestry Officer of this province and all the employees of his office be suspended until further advice.

Respectfully,

(SGD.) R. T. DEL BANDO
Representative, Auditor General

A true copy:

/s/ Ramon Enerio
Secretary, Provincial Board



COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
VALENCIA, BOHOL.

March 8, 1944

The Forestry Officer
Carmen, Bohol.

Sir:

A reliable report has been received by this Office that several wooded portions of the forest zone in this province, particularly within the municipalities of Valencia and Carmen, have been for sometime, and are being illegally cleared by certain individuals. I presume that your office must have a definite knowledge of these clearings, but it is not understandable why up to the present no action has been taken by that office looking towards the prosecution of these violators of law or at least the definite stoppage of the said clearings and ejection therefrom of the "kaingineros."

In view hereof, this Office is constrained to order the suspension of further payment of the salaries of the officials and employees of your bureau functioning in this province, as may be seen from the enclosed copy of my letter to the Provincial Auditor of Bohol, and such suspension will continue in force until the matter referred to above will be definitely enforced.

Respectfully,

(SGD.) R. T. DEL BANDO
Representative, Auditor General

A true copy:

/s/ Ramon Enerio
RAMON ENERIO
Secretary, Provincial Board.





ON THE 47th BIRTHDAY OF SENATOR CARLOS P. GARCIA
Nov. 4, 1943 - Talibon, Bohol



ON THE 47th BIRTHDAY OF SENATOR CARLOS P. GARCIA
Nov. 4, 1943 - Talibon, Bohol



1. Gen. Carlos P. Garcia
2. Mrs. Carlos P. Garcia
3. Maj. Ismael P. Ingeniero, CO, BF
4. Capt. Sergio N. Jamila, Liaison Officer, Panay Area Command
5. Conrado D. Marapao, Prov. Gov.
6. Capt. Esteban Bernido, Ex. O, BF
7. Capt. Luis T. Clarin, CE
8. Teodoro Abueva, Board Member
9. Capt. Raso Sabalones, Assist. S-3
10. Doroteo Toledo, Acting Prov. Treas.
11. Capt. Francisco Lagahit, Insp. Service

To Gen. MacArthur -

My heartiest greetings
and wishes for
Your Cheer this
Christmas and the
New Year.

Sergio N. Jamila
Liaison Officer, Bolo
Batal. Philippines
15 Dec., 1943
(Bataan Survivor)



1. Gen. Carlos P. Garcia
2. Mrs. Carlos P. Garcia
3. Maj. Ismael P. Ingeniero, CO, BF
4. Capt. Sergio N. Jamila, Liaison Officer, Panay Area Command
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10. Doroteo Toledo, Acting Prov. Treas.
11. Capt. Francisco Lagahit, Insp. Service

Dec. 14 1943

To Major Dina -

Sending you my
heartiest greetings and
best wishes for the
Christmas Season!

Sergio N. Jamila
Capt. F.S. (M.P.), USA
Bataan Survivor

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
6TH MILITARY DISTRICT, DIO



Office of the Liaison Officer, Bohol

14 Dec. '43

Subject: PICTURE, transmittal of

To : Gen. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR
C.O., SWPA.

1. Please acknowledge receipt of this picture (enclosed) of SENATOR CARLOS P. GARCIA on his 47th birthday celebration in Talibon, Bohol.

2. The said Senator is one of the two senators who did not surrender to the Japanese nor cooperate with them among the twenty four senators in the Philippines.

3. In this occasion there was mass, parade and review of the "WAS" and "BOLO BN" organizations of the whole town of Talibon. It is interesting to note that the whole population of Talibon managed this affair for which they were able to give the most successful banquets.

4. A program was held in the afternoon and Major Ingeniero delivered his speech followed by the master oratory of the said senator.

5. In the evening a dance was held in Talibon Market Emporium attended by many people. You will be surprised to know that they were using NEON lights.

6. This picture will clear you of all your doubts about the stand of most Filipinos and reflect to the American people our UNSWERVING LOYALTY to our MOTHERLAND. We have funs and frolic behind the firing lines. After all we are not "JAPANIZED".

7. "KEEP 'EM FLYING" till it reaches the Philippines. MERRY XMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Sergio N. Jamila

SERGIO N. JAMILA

Captain, F.S.

Liaison Officer, Bohol

(Bataan Survivor)

NOTED:

Ismael P. Ingeniero
ISMAEL P. INGENIERO

Major, Inf.

C.O., Bohol Area Command

COPY FURNISHED:

Concerned ✓

Senator Garcia

F I L E

In the Field, Bohol, Philippines
Dec. 11, 1945



Maj. Benvenuto Diño
with Pres. Manuel L. Quezon's Staff
Washington, D. C.

Dear Major Diño;

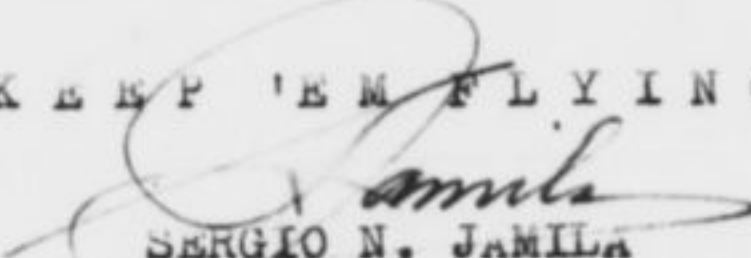
Our days at Bataan are still fresh in my memories, and it is but painful to recollect that I have awfully missed your company.

You will hardly believe it, but we, your brothers here have not ceased fighting. We are still fighting, and will continue fighting until victory. Scattered all over the Islands are numerous enemy garrisons. In spite of this, our forces here in Bohol are intact, and the civil government is regularly and normally functioning although there are unavoidable odds attendant to these adverse conditions.

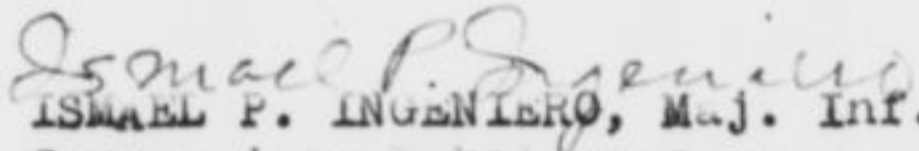
I am sending you herewith a photograph taken on Nov. 4, 1945, at Talibon, Bohol, on the occasion of the birthday anniversary celebration of Sen. Carlos P. Garcia. You will be surprised to note that Garcia is one of the two (among twenty-four) senators who did not surrender nor cooperate with the Jap invaders.

We have several pictures of our activities here, but I am sending you this one, being our latest. Besides, it will surely interest the President, as Garcia is a personal friend of his, in the latter's category as Representative to the former Philippine Legislature, as Governor of Bohol, and until lately as Senator-elect for the 11th district. Believe it or not, we have yet time for relaxation and good times even in the face of Japanese infestations over the Archipelago.

KEEP 'EM FLYING!


SERGIO N. JAMILA
(Capt., F. S., AUSA)
Bataan Survivor

NOTED:


ISMAEL P. INGENIERO, Maj. Inf.
Commanding, Bohol Area