

EVA CUEE REPORTS:

OLIVER, ADRIANO

S., JR.

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INTERROGATION REPORT NO. 3

I. PERSONAL DATA

NAME : ADRIANO S. OLIVER, JR.
 AGE : 20
 SEX : Male
 RACE : Brown
 CITIZENSHIP : P.I.
 BIRTHDATE AND PLACE : 18 May 1924; Culasi, Antique, Panay, P.I.
 EDUCATION : 1930 - 1935 Culasi Elem. School
 1935 - 1937 Tibiao Elem. School
 1937 - 1939 Culasi Institute
 1939 - 1941 Antique High School
 1941 - Oct. to Dec., Univ. of Philippine Social Science and History
 STATUS : Escapee; Filipino soldier in USAFFE evacuated by U.S. Navy
 OCCUPATION : Student; later soldier in USAFFE
 PERSONAL DESCRIPTION : Height 5'3 1/2" Weight 135 lbs.
 Hair Black Eyes Brown
 Comp. Dark Stature Medium
 STATE OF HEALTH : Right leg amputated - otherwise normal
 MEANS OF IDENT. : Identification Card of the University of the Philippines, #19206, dated 1941.

Interrogated 25 and 26 January 1945 at 51st General Hospital, APO 565. MT/mt.

ESTIMATE OF INTELLIGENCE AND RELIABILITY:

Escapee is of average intelligence and reliable.

Note: Efren H. Rodillon, who too was evacuated with escapee from Panay, was interrogated at the same time. Information contained in this report was supplied by escapee and Rodillon. Personal History Statement of Rodillon is attached to this report.

II. CHRONOLOGY

- 13 Dec. 1941 - Inducted into USAFFE as Private, at Maloma, San Felipe, Zambales Province, Luzon.
- 25 Dec. 1941 - Ordered to Bataan with his unit to defend the beaches on west side of Bataan, facing the China Sea.
- 19 Jan. 1942 - Ordered to Abucay, Bataan, with his unit for front line duty.
- 23 Jan. 1942 - Struck by 105 mm. shell; leg completely shattered; taken to Camp Limay where amputation was performed. Later, transferred to Base Hospital #2 at Cab Caben.
- 9 Apr. 1942 - Surrender of Bataan; base hospital #2 captured by Japanese. The following day escapee began the "March of Death".
- 14 Apr. 1942 - After 5 days escapee and a large group of American and Filipino prisoners were concentrated in Lubao, Pampanga Province. The following day escapee was taken by truck to San Fernando.
- 16 Apr. 1942 - Escapee and other prisoners were placed in box cars by Japanese troops and were transported to Camp O'Donnell where escapee remained for three months.
- 17 July 1942 - Escapee and other seriously wounded were paroled by the Japanese and were taken to the Memorial Hospital for the Crippled and Infirm in Manila.
- 16 Mar. 1943 - Transferred to a Japanese garrison in San Jose, Panay.
- 7 May 1943 - Escapee, his father and two other prisoners escaped to Culasi, Antique Province, Panay, their home town and there lived in Guerilla occupied territory.
- 7 Aug. 1943 - Evacuated to Buanga, Capiz Province, where the Guerillas maintained a sailboat pool.
- 9 Oct. 1944 - Evacuated to Libertad where he joined 8 Filipino Air Corp Officers.

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- 15 Dec. 1944 - Upon orders of Col. Garcia, Oliver, Fodillon and the 8 Filipino Officers boarded submarine.
16 Dec. 1944 - Arrived at Fremantle, Australia.
18 Dec. 1944 - All ten were transported by plane to Hollandia, arriving at the 51st General Hospital the following day.

III. TACTICAL DATA ON ENEMY MILITARY FORCES

Dispositions and Strength of Organizations and Units: In November 1944, the Japanese had a permanent garrison of approximately 350 Japanese troops and about 15 Bureau of Constabulary men at Culasi Point, in the northern part of Capiz Province, Panay. Information derived from Guerilla S-2 reports.

In November 1944, the Japanese had between 350 and 400 Japanese troops and about 20 BCS in San Jose, Antique Province, Panay. Oliver heard this information from a Guerilla Officer who came from that area.

In July 1944, Oliver saw a blueprint of the San Fernando airfield which is situated in San Fernando, San Jose, Antique Province, Panay, which revealed the location of 200 Japanese troops concentrated around the airfield. These Japanese troops are part of the 350 or 400 troops mentioned in the previous paragraph.

In October 1944, because of American bombings of Iloilo and other cities in Panay, the Japanese transferred some of their troops to Guimaras Island, which is situated directly south of Iloilo City. The Guerillas estimate that the Japanese have about 3,000 troops there.

Escapee was informed by Capt. Mayuga of the Guerillas that in October 1944, the Japanese had 1,000 troops dispersed around the outskirts of Iloilo City, Panay.

In October 1944, because of American bombings of Iloilo City, the Japanese transferred their Headq. for Panay, from Iloilo City to Pototan, which is about 18 miles farther north. 2,000 Japanese troops were concentrated around Pototan during October 1944.

Names of Unit Commanders: Col. Taga, Commanding Officer of Japanese Imperial Forces garrisoned at San Jose, Antique. He was stationed there in 1943 but has been transferred since.

Lt. Caunay, Infantry Officer, who was stationed at San Jose, led Japanese patrols throughout Antique Province.

Lt. Aray, Japanese Officer stationed at San Jose with Col. Taga.

Lt. Takahashi, Japanese Officer, who was stationed at San Jose, led Japanese troops on raids and patrols.

Lt. Tanaka, Japanese Officer in charge of troops stationed at Sibalom, Panay.

Capt. Yamagouchi, Medical Officer, who was stationed at Camp Limay, Iloilo, operated on escapees.

Major Watanabi, Commanding Officer of Japanese Mobile Bn. comprising approximately 800 troops who have been very active in Capiz and Iloilo Provinces, Panay. It is estimated by the Guerillas that Major Watanabi killed approximately 1,500 civilians and about 300 Chinese civilians in his offensive penetrations between Passi and Sera in Panay from September 1943 to March 1944. Major Watanabi, because of these atrocities, is the most widely known Japanese Officer on Panay.

Intelligence Units and Methods: On Panay, the Japanese employ the usual Filipino spies and the Bureau of Constabulary to gain intelligence information. Prior to a Japanese raid or patrol to some market place in Guerilla occupied territory, the BCS dress in civilian clothes and precede the Japanese troops there in order to detect any anti-Japanese activities.

Native Troops: GDC (CIVILIAN DEFENSE CORP) consists of civilian volunteers and recruits. They wear the same uniforms as Japanese troops and carry Japanese arms and ammunition. Even their hair is cut according to Japanese regulations. They are attached to Japanese garrisons and are used in capacities similar to the regular Japanese soldier.

Auxiliary Troops: Around April 1943 in the southern part of Panay, the Japanese were observed using about 100 Korean troops. They wore the same uniforms as the Japanese soldiers but were armed with bayonets only.

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Lines of Communication and Transport: As the Japanese soldiers on the island of Panay controlled only a few coastal towns and the Guerillas controlled most of the towns inland, the Japanese were compelled to use motor launches in communicating between garrisons. However, when out on a raid or patrol to Guerilla occupied territory, the Japanese would set up a Field radio to contact Headquarters. Telephones were available only in Iloilo City, Panay.

Location of POW Camps: In March 1943, the Japanese maintained a concentration camp for American and British civilians near the San Pablo Hospital in Iloilo City, Panay.

Wider and Radio Stations: In April 1943, the Japanese began to use the telegraph station which is owned by a Mr. Wicki, a Japanese civilian, for military purposes. This telegraph station is located in a two story house at the junction of the San Jose - Sebalon Road and the San Jose - San Pedro Road in Antique Province, Panay.

V. BASIC AIR INFORMATION

Locations of Air Installations: Mandurriaw Air Field is situated in the northwestern part of Iloilo City, Panay. It can be used by light bombers and can accommodate approximately 40 planes.

San Fernando Air Field is located in San Jose, Antique Province, Panay. Prior to the war it was about 3/4 of a mile long but recently the Japanese have enlarged the air field. Escapee saw the blueprint of the field and according to him, the air field consisted of 39 hangars which were all camouflaged, and three landing strips which were sand surfaced. The Japanese used this field as a training field for their pilots.

Catielon Air Field is located in Catielon, northern part of Capiz Province, Panay. This is a small emergency landing field approximately 1/2 mile long and about 50 meters wide and is in the possession of the Guerillas. It has a grass covered field and can accommodate about three planes.

Dumrao Air Field is located in Dumrao, southern part of Capiz Province, Panay. Construction on this air field began in January 1942 by USAFFE soldiers and in April 1942 it was captured by the Japanese. However, a few months ago the Guerillas recaptured this air field from the Japanese.

Loctugan Air Field is located in Loctugan, northern part of Capiz Province. In January 1942, this field was 3/4 of a mile long and about 100 meters wide. When the Japanese captured this field they enlarged it to a certain extent. In November 1944, it was retaken by the Guerillas. This field can accommodate pursuit planes and light bombers.

Enemy Air Activity: During 1944, every day at 6 A.M., 12 noon and 5 P.M., one or two Japanese Zeros and occasionally two engined light bombers would patrol the western coast of Panay. These planes would fly along the coast and over the barrie of Patria which is in the northern part of Antique Province and extends out to sea.

Allied Air Attacks: In the latter part of August 1944, while the Japanese were using the Iloilo High School Building, Iloilo City, Panay, as a barracks for troops, American bombers came over and scored a direct hit on the school building, killing 1,000 Japanese soldiers. Escapee heard this story from Capt. Mayuga, Guerilla Officer in the Signal Corp, who heard it from his operatives in Iloilo City. During this raid American bombers also scored a direct hit on a large fuel dump near the Provincial Building, in Iloilo City. Also, about 20 Japanese motor launches that were in Iloilo Strait at that time and motor launches anchored in the northwestern part of Guimaras Island, were hit by bombers.

Escapee and almost all the civilians in the barrie of Patria, in the northwestern part of Panay, witnessed the great naval battle of Oct. 24, 1944, which took place off the northwestern part of Panay. Escapee stated that he observed 5 Japanese ships sunk by our forces. The first report of this battle issued by the Guerilla Forces indicated that 16 Japanese ships were sunk on the first day. The second such report revealed that a total of 24 Japanese ships were sunk.

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VI. INFORMATION REGARDING GUERRILLA FORCES

Organization, Equipment and Training: In August 1942, Col. M. Peralta began to organize the remnants of the regular 61st Division of USAFFE, who were then on Panay, into Guerilla Units. Approximately 90% of these units were composed of troops of the 61st Division and the remainder was made up of volunteers. Lt. Col. Chaves was appointed to command all troops in Iloilo Province and this unit was known as the 63rd Infantry Regiment. Troops on the east side of the Panay Railroad were known as the 64th Infantry Regiment. Lt. Col. V. Graspasil was appointed to command all forces in Antique Province and they became the 65th Infantry Regiment. Lt. Col. Villases was appointed Commanding Officer of all troops west of the railroad in Capiz Province and they were known as the 66th Infantry Regiment. In the latter part of 1944, the 61st Infantry Regiment was created. This Regiment is composed mostly of recruits and a nucleus of trained soldiers from other Regiments. The 61st Regiment now operates in the northwestern part of Panay and is under the command of Lt. Col. C. Garcia. Within the past few months in Iloilo Province, the 62nd Infantry Regiment was organized under the Command of Lt. Col. Zarron. This Regiment likewise is composed of recruits and soldiers transferred from other Regiments.

Recently, there has been changes made in command. Lt. Col. Graspasil became the C.O. of the 66th Inf. Reg. while Lt. Col. Villases became the C.O. of the 65th Inf. Reg. However, Col. Peralta remained as C.O. of all Guerilla Forces on Panay, 6th Military District.

At the time of the organization of these Guerilla Units, about 50% of the men were armed the others having surrendered their arms to the Japanese on 30 May 1942. The arms in possession of the Guerillas consisted of U.S. rifles, Model 1917, cal. 30; Browning automatic rifles, cal. 30; revolvers and a few unsurrendered machine guns of 30 and 50 cal. Almost all of the men carried bolo knives. However, ammunition was very scarce and only 30 rounds of ammunition were assigned to some of the men. In fact, ammunition became so scarce that the ordnance units were compelled to manufacture ammunition from empty shells, copper and dynamite. However, during 1944, arms and ammunition consisting of carbines, BARs, Thompson sub machine guns and a few 81 mm. mortars began to arrive. It is the opinion of evacuee, Rodillon, that about 90% of the Guerilla Units on Panay are now armed.

Practically all the Guerilla Units of the 6th Military District who were formerly soldiers in the USAFFE, received military training for a period of 5 1/2 months and some for a period of 11 months according to training regulations instituted by General Mac Arthur. Those members of the Guerillas who were with the old Philippine Constabulary and those who were formerly with the Philippine Scouts, received training with their respective units. Recruits and volunteers were trained by competent Guerilla Officers according to regular Army training specifications.

Supplies and Communications: When the Guerilla Units were first organized, they received their food through contributions from civilians and also from quotas exacted from certain families. For a time, the Guerillas confiscated food from civilians in their occupied territory. However, at the present time, confiscation of food from civilians is discouraged by Guerilla Officers but the quota system is allowed to continue, with the civilians receiving a fixed price for their food. The Civil Governments in Guerilla occupied territory assist the Guerillas in obtaining their food by having the municipal officials and the teachers initiate food production campaigns. Records are compiled of the amount of food produced in each municipality. The food is then collected and delivered to the Quartermaster in the Guerilla Unit in that particular area.

Communication has been carried on by courier service under the direction of the Signal Corp. All mail written in Guerilla occupied territory must be censored by the Message Center Relay Station chief before it is delivered throughout the island. Recently, this system has been augmented by the arrival of radio receivers and transmitters. In communicating with nearby islands, sailboats are used but for important messages the radio transmitter is favored.

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VIII. POLETICAL AND SOCIAL INFORMATION

General Living Conditions: All civilians including Government officials, in Japanese occupied territory, are compelled to work on landing fields and

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other jobs for the Japanese. The Japanese and the Civilian Defense Corp confiscate food from the civilians who are permitted to farm creating a food shortage on Panay. Those civilians in Guerilla occupied territory suffer the same fate. When Japanese patrols approach in Guerilla occupied territory, the people flee, leaving the Japanese free to confiscate all their food. What they can't carry with them they burn. On these patrols the Japanese further increase the suffering of the civilians by killing their livestock, pigs and goats.

X. PROPAGANDA AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE INFORMATION

Allied: General Living Conditions: All

Radio Propaganda:

Effect of Shortwave Radio Propaganda: Few people had the opportunity to listen to shortwave broadcasts as the Japanese confiscated all the radios from the civilians in their occupied territory and the civilians in Guerilla occupied territory had no radios.

Non-Radio Propaganda:

Leaflets and Pamphlets: Since October 1944, when the Americans invaded the Philippines, leaflets were dropped on Panay on three different occasions. The first time the civilians were informed about the invasion. The second set of leaflets dropped informed the people that the Philippine Government with President Osmena as its head is being set up in Leyte. The third set of leaflets dropped were copies of the Proclamation promulgated by General Mac Arthur.

Distribution of Items as Gifts for Propaganda Purpose and Effect:

Guerillas and a few civilians who were residing near the towns where these gifts were brought in received their share of candy, chewing gum, cigarettes, magazines and matches. As soon as these gifts began to appear their faith in Mac Arthur's return to the Philippines was realized.

Morale of Civilian Population:

Attitude Toward War: The majority of the people on Panay are fed up with the war because of the shortage of food, clothing, medical supplies and transportation facilities. Also, because the losses in lives of civilians as a result of this war have been heavy.

Effect of War News: As soon as the people learned of the American landing in the Philippines they all shook hands and danced in the streets. To say they were jubilant is just putting it mildly. They went to mass to offer their prayers for Thanksgiving.

Effect of Air Raids: When the people saw the first American air raids over Panay they immediately fled to Guerilla occupied territory. Around the larger cities like Iloilo and San Jose where the Japanese had many troops, they were able to overtake some of the civilians in flight and machine gunned them indiscriminately. Even members of the Bureau of Constabulary began to desert the Japanese. As a result the Japanese mistrust those BCS remaining.

Changes in Morale: From September 1943 to January 1944, the morale of the people on Panay was at its lowest ebb. They were blaming the Guerillas for their hardships and because so many civilians were being killed by the Japanese. During this period many of them surrendered to the Japanese. However, when in January 1944 American submarines began to appear bringing arms, ammunition and supplies the morale of the people soared. In August 1944, when American planes first bombed Panay the morale of the people was boosted sky high.

Enemy:

Radio Propaganda:

List of Stations Most Frequently Heard: "The Voice of New Philippines".

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formerly KZRH, was the station most frequently heard in the Philippines. Most of the other radio broadcasting stations were destroyed by the owners upon the Japanese invasion of the Philippines. During the news broadcasts there was generally a hookup with Tokio. The announcer would then state that the news was coming direct from Tokio. On all other occasions the news would be broadcast from Manila.

Type of Propaganda: The Japanese would usually say that American submarines were sinking Japanese hospital ships. During the latter part of October 1944, air raid precautions were broadcast to all civilians. After the American landings on Leyte the Japanese stated that they have driven the Yanks out of Leyte and that the Japanese Air Force is raising havoc with American troops and ground installations. At least once or twice a week during October 1944, they admitted that B-29s were causing damage to Tokyo but that the damage was negligible. They also remarked that the Japanese civilian population suffered little inconvenience as a result of these raids. During November 1944, the Japanese admitted that reinforcements, supplies and transportation to the Philippines are very difficult for reasons which they cannot explain.

Further Japanese broadcasts from Tokyo would warn the Japanese people that "this is a war of existence and that all Japanese people should regard this matter seriously as the existence of Japan depends upon this war". "If we lose this war we will be lost as a nation but if we win we will rule the world". Evacuee personally heard all these statements over the radio.

From the beginning of October 1944, broadcasts from Tokyo would announce that Japan has no doubt that she will win this war. Also that most of the American B-29s that flew over military targets in Japan were downed.

Effect: The civilians in Japanese occupied territory had no alternative but to believe these broadcasts as they had no other means of obtaining news. In Guerilla occupied territory only those close to Headq. were able to listen as they were the only ones who had radios available. They merely laughed at these broadcasts.

Non-Radio Propaganda:

Posters, Pamphlets, and Leaflets: In 1943, escapee Oliver, saw Japanese posters displayed in Manila in almost every street where conspicuous, indicating where they were attacking. They also displayed maps with arrows pointing to Hawaii and an arrow pointing to Calif.

During this same period, evacuee Rodillon saw Japanese leaflets dropped on three different occasions. The first set of leaflets advised the people on Panay to surrender to the nearest Japanese Officer and carry a white flag on their rifle. That they will be treated according to international law. From September to December 1943, the Japanese dropped the other two sets of leaflets, one which was printed in English and Spanish; requested the civilians to surrender, the other leaflet was a message from the Puppet Governor of Antique Province, Panay, again asking the people to surrender.

Magazines: The most frequently shown magazine in Manila and on Panay was the "Shin Sheiki", a monthly printed in Manila. The English name for this magazine was "New Era" and the Tagalog name was "Bag-ong Araw". It boasted about the Japanese industries in Japan and Manchuria. It showed many photos of victorious Japanese troops and their conquests. It also dealt with stories about the reformation of the Guerillas into good peace-loving citizens.

Parades: The Puppet Government in Japanese occupied territory in the larger cities in Panay, held parades on the 8th of December, commemorating the Greater East Asia War. This parade was made up of ranking Puppet Government officials, Government agencies, the Kalibapi and the Bureau of Constabulary. No Japanese troops were seen in these parades.

Another day set aside for parades was 17 April, to commemorate the Japanese landing in San Jose, Antique Province, Panay.

There was also another parade held on the date on which Tojo promised the Philippine people that they would be given their independence. Rodillon however, does not recall this date.

Morale of Enemy Forces:

Attitude Toward Capture: The majority of the Japanese troops believe

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they are going to win the war and they say if they are captured they would rather commit suicide as they see no reason to exist after capture.

Japanese Officers, however, have told their mistresses confidentially that they know the Japanese are fighting a losing war.

Attitude Toward War: The Capt. of the Japanese Garrison at Sara in Iloilo Province, Panay, told a Guerilla operative that in May 1944, he sent a telegram to his wife in Japan informing her that he is leaving the Philippines and that she should consider him dead.

Another Japanese Captain in Capiz Province, Panay, told a Guerilla operative that Guerilla fighting is not effective enough while they are alone, that it would be better if they wait until the Americans arrive and then combine forces.

Effect of Air Raids: After the Americans began to bomb Panay in August 1944, the Japanese troops who were stationed in garrisons close to military targets were moved into dispersal areas on the outskirts of the cities. The morale of the Japanese troops as a result became low.

XI. ATROCITIES

Hearsay - In June 1944, while the Japanese were on an offensive penetration in Patria, Province of Antique, Panay, about 60 Japanese soldiers came upon a house which was owned by one Marcellino (last name unknown). The Japanese raided this house at about 5 A.M. and found Marcellino and his 12 year old son Diomedes awake. Near the son they found empty shells of bullets used in carbines and on the wall they observed a photo of Marcellino's brother-in-law who was in the uniform of a Philippine Scout. A few Japanese soldiers beat Marcellino with their rifles across his body and face. They then took him and his son outside for questioning and some distance from the house the Japanese hit him across the neck with a bolo knife almost severing his head. His son Diomedes, was taken to the Japanese garrison at Iba Jay, Capiz Province, and released the following day. When he returned to his home he discovered that his father died one hour after he had been bled. Prior to the entrance of the Japanese to his house, Marcellino concealed his 20 year old daughter, Dominga, and their dog under the floor boards. She heard everything that was said by the Japanese and as soon as they left she ran into the woods to locate her relatives. After the son's return he reported this incident to the Guerillas. Marcellino's body was viewed by Pastor Samalde and five other civilians in the barrio of Patria. Rodillon heard this atrocity from Marcellino's daughter and from a civilian in Patria.

In December 1943, while the Japanese were on an offensive penetration in Idiasacan, Pandan, Province of Antique, Panay, they came upon the home of Paciansia Dy Mia Rodillon, evacuee's aunt. Present at the time were her married daughter and her husband, a Chinese, and three other Chinese refugees. The Japanese demanded food, clothing and money from them. The Chinese son-in-law gave the Japanese 16,000 pesos, canned food and some clothing. The Japanese questioned them about the Guerillas and then accused them all of lying. The six were tied to posts in the house. The Japanese bayoneted Mrs. Rodillon and her daughter through their chests and then almost severed their heads with a bolo knife. The three Chinese were then lined up one behind the other and bayoneted, one stab penetrating all three. The instrument which the Japanese used in this instance was a sharp instrument made of bageay (bamboo family). The Japanese then burned the house to the ground. Two days later one of Mrs. Rodillon's sons buried the bodies. Evacuee Rodillon heard this story from his cousins who in turn heard this story from a civilian who witnessed this atrocity from behind a bush.

On 3 June 1944, during the last Japanese penetration to Malabar, in the town of Tibiao, Antique Province, Panay, and to the town of Barbazza, they came upon a house in the town of Palma which was used by Guerilla Officers as temporary quarters. Regimental Adjutant, Capt. Gil Mijares, Lt. Cornelio Salarda, Sgr. Victorio Pendon and five other Guerillas were captured by the Japanese during the early hours of the morning. They were all taken to another house in the same barrio and there tied to posts. The Japanese questioned them but could elicit no information from them. The Japanese then informed them that if they supply the necessary information, that if they don't make any attempts to escape and if the Japanese are not ambushed, they all will be taken to the Japanese garrison in San Jose but if the patrol was ambushed

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they would all be killed. However, on 8 June 1944, after they had arrived in San Jose, the Japanese scraped the skin from the feet of these captured Guerillas and then compelled them to stand for some time. The Japanese then began to slice off their arms and legs. Then these prisoners were made to dig their own graves after which the Japanese cut their heads off with samurai swords. The bodies were later buried by the Japanese. This atrocity was witnessed by civilians in that area. The Guerillas have the names of the Filipino spies who led the Japanese on this patrol. Escapee Oliver heard this story from Aurelio Pendon, father of Sgt. Pendon, and from other Guerilla Officers who were in the same unit as the captives.

Around 16 June 1944, during the same Japanese penetration as mentioned in the previous atrocity, the Japanese entered the barrio of San Gabriel, Culasi, Antique Province, after all the people had fled to the hills. Mr. Bruno who was employed by escapee Oliver's family, as handyman was left behind to hide the cattle and food, and given instructions to join the rest of the people who fled to the hills. While Bruno was cooking some lunch in his house which is situated about 100 meters from the main house, he was attracted by loud noises. In going towards the main house to investigate, he circled behind the bushes and there was captured by members of the Civilian Defense Corp who were cooking their lunch near the creek. Bruno was taken to the town plaza of Culasi where he was tied to a post along with 15 other civilians who were captured. The Japanese then bayoneted them to death, except one who escaped and related this story to Antonio Bruno, a son of one of the captives. Escapee Oliver heard this story from Antonio Bruno.

From December 1942 to June 1944, the Japanese made at least 19 offensive penetrations to Guerilla occupied territory in the Province of Antique, Panay. During these penetrations it is estimated that they killed about 700 civilians, slaughtered a large amount of cattle, pigs, and chickens. They burned numerous homes and vast quantities of crops. Many innocent people were indiscriminately machine gunned by the Japanese. The Guerillas estimate that on the island of Panay the Japanese killed about 10,000 civilians during their occupation of the island.

XII. PERSONALITIES

Military Police (Kempei): The Kempei Headquarters for the San Jose District on Panay, is situated in front of the telegraph station (see Section III under Radar and Radio Stations) at the junction of the San Jose - Sebalom Road and the San Jose - San Pedro Road, Province of Antique, Panay.

Mr. Wicki, Japanese, member of Kempeis, about 17 years of age; 5'4"; about 130 lbs.; dark hair; medium build; dresses in civilian clothes; looks like Filipino; no relation to Mr. Wicki who runs the telegraph station mentioned in Section III under Radar and Radio Stations. He is believed to be the star investigator for the Kempeis and works out of the above Headquarters. Apparently born in Iloilo City, Panay. He attended San Augustine College in Iloilo City, sophomore in High School Department. His father owns a large bazaar in Iloilo City. Escapee Oliver saw him last in San Jose, Panay, on 6 May 1944.

Civil Officials: Capt. Villanueva, Filipino; married and has at least two daughters; 100% pro-Japanese; is #1 on black list of the Guerillas. He is a former Army Capt. in USAFFE, and a former Capt. of the Philippine Constabulary. At the present time he is Chief of the Ishihara Police in Sebalom, whose main duty it is to guard the laborers in the chromite mines of Ishihara Sangyu Kaiyun Kaisha Mines. Capt. Villanueva resides in San Jose, Panay. He supplied the Japanese with information regarding the Guerillas, their officers, guns and equipment. He attempted to influence other USAFFE soldiers and officers to surrender to the Japanese.

Governor Fermin Caram, Filipino; married and has at least two children. He is Governor of Iloilo Province in Japanese occupied territory, and is also a prominent doctor on Panay. He resides in Iloilo City, Panay. His parents are Turkish. Governor Caram made speeches disseminating Japanese Propaganda. His loyalty is questionable.

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Governor Tobias Fornier, Filipino; about 40 years of age; married and has no children. He is a prominent lawyer in Antique and formerly Governor of Antique Province. He made speeches disseminating Japanese propaganda but saved lives of Guerillas who were captured by the Japanese. However, during October 1944, he went over to the side of Guerillas.

Alberto Villavert, Filipino; about 40 years of age; married and has two boys; resides in San Jose; former mayor of San Jose and former Governor of Antique Province. While Puppet Representative of Antique, he saved lives of Guerillas who were captured by the Japanese. During October 1944, he went over to the Guerillas with Governor Fornier.

Bernabe Tordescillas, about 39 years of age; prominent lawyer in the Province of Antique; resides in Segalom; last elected member of Provincial Board in Antique. He is presumed to be a Japanese collaborator. He made speeches disseminating Japanese propaganda and attempted to influence his brother to surrender to the Japanese.

Silverio Nietes, Filipino; about 54 years of age; widower and has two children; formerly Major in USAFFE. He was selected by the Japanese to be Puppet Mayor of San Jose. He is believed to be pro-American.

Civilians: Melquiades Melo, Filipino; about 35 years of age; married; resides in Sebalom; former Mayor of Sebalom; he is presumed to be a Japanese collaborator; loyalty questionable.

Arturo Villanueva, former lawyer but at present Justice of the Peace in San Jose, Panay. He supplies the Guerillas with information which he learns from the Japanese. He is considered pro-American.

Emigdio Nietas, about 40 years of age; married and has six children; he resides in San Jose and is a prominent attorney in Antique. He is a younger brother of Silverio Nietas-(mentioned above). On 8 November 1941, he was elected Representative in the Province of Antique.

Mr. Maslog, Filipino; about 40 years of age; married and resides in San Jose, Panay; he is the Provisional Engineer for the Puppet Governor of Antique. He is presumed to be pro-American.

Jose Quimpo, Filipino; about 60 years of age; married and has about ten children; resides in San Jose. He is the Provincial Treasurer for the Puppet Government in Antique.

Japanese Civilians:

Mr. Ikohiro, owns a general merchandise store in San Jose, Panay. He goes out on raids and patrols with the Japanese troops and acts as interpreter for them.

Mr. Matsura, about 40 years of age; about 5'8"; single; prior to the war was a construction carpenter; at the present time he is engaged as head carpenter for the Ishihara Sangyu Kaiyun Kaish Mines. He resides in San Jose and also acts as interpreter for the Japanese troops.



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