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		Page
TANSIONGCO, Maj Vicente A.	6th MD backed commander of Masbate guerrillas in mid-1944.	7,14,15
TECSON, Lt Rudolpho	Jr DC Inspector, Boac, Marinduque.	16
TIBUNUNCAYA, Lt	Guerrilla officer on Cuyo. Was in Brooke's Point, Palawan, for a time in 1943.	26
TORIO, 1st Lt Manuel	6th MD La Union agent.	19
TORNES, Fernando	Former school teacher and now a guerrilla leader in the Malcampo area, Palawan.	19
TUMAGA, Lt Emilio	Guerrilla leader at Brooke's Point, Palawan. Reported to have drowned in December 1943.	23
UMALI, Lt	Guerrilla commander of Mt Mindoro (Sablayan to Ara de Ilog) in November 1943.	
UNTALAN, Capt Sofronio	Marinduque guerrilla leader, close friend of Cirilo GARCIA on Panay.	16,17
VALENTE, 1st Lt Benjamin M.	S-2, 1st Bn, 65th Combat Team, Panay.	9
VASQUEZ, 3rd Lt Florento	Company officer under Maj RUFFY, Mindoro; Acw Bn S-4 under DELONGGIO, Mindoro.	19
VILLALUZ, Pedro	CO, 4th Operational (Intel) District on Luzon, IERALTA intel orgn.	26,27
VILLAOJADA, Capt Juan	Masbate guerrilla leader, rebelled against IERALTA influence, killed in Lucena, Tulyabas, early 1944.	14,15
VILLASIS, Lt Col Draulio F.	CO, 65th Combat Team, Panay.	1,9,10
VILLASUR, Capt	CC, "I" Co, 1st Combat Team, Panay.	7
VITO, Lt	Isabela 6th MD intel agent.	25
YAP, Capt P. M.	S-3, 1st Combat Team, Panay.	7
YATAR, Maj Pedro Y.	CC, 64th Combat Team, Panay.	9
YATON, Maj Pedro Y.	S-4, 64th Combat Team, Panay.	9
YUSON, Capt Francisco	CC, "H" Company, Masbate guerrillas under TANSIONGCO.	15
ZARILLA, Jose	Reported to be a trustworthy Spaniard with the guerrillas in the Caraway area, Palawan.	
ZARAT, Montano	Albay guerrilla leader supported by 6th MD.	25
ZARAGOSA, 1st Lt Vito	S-3, 2nd Bn, 2nd Combat Team, Masbate under TANSIONGCO.	7,14
TORNE, Lt Gomersindo de la	Former Bn S-2 under Major RUFFY and present commander of "D" Company under DELONGGIO, Mindoro.	
43rd Division	6th MD Luzon intel organization, Hq Datan-gas, CO Capt R. PEREZ.	26

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RAMSEY, Edwin	USA, guerrilla leader in Central Luzon, operating with I. VILLALBA, 6th MD intel agent.	17
RAVAL, Capt Constantino	Former CO Romblon guerrillas, later 6th MD Luzon agent and now possibly killed.	9
RAVENA, 2nd Lt Cornelio I.	S-3, 65th Combat Team, Panay.	25
RAYOLA, Lt	6th MD Laguna intel agent.	1,2,5,6
RELUNLA, Lt Col Leopoldo	Ex O and C/S 6th MD.	23
REYES, Capt Alfredo de los	S-3 of the Palawan Special Battalion.	10
RIZALES, Capt.	6th MD Luzon agent.	
RIZALINO, 1st Lt G.	S-2, 66th Combat Team, Panay.	
ROLLES, Capt Mariano	CC, 64th Combat Team, Panay	
RODRIGUEZ, 3rd Lt Bruno	Has had 6 years service with the PA. Was on Davao. Regarded as a good man; Palawan. He and his brother, Fernando, are guerrilla leaders in the Dol Pilar area, Palawan.	
RODRIGUEZ, Feloteo	He and his brother, Feloteo, are guerrilla leaders in the Dol Pilar area, Palawan.	
RODRIGUEZ, Fernando	Former school teacher at Brooke's Point. Reported to have confiscated food for his own use in the name of USAFFE. Now with the guerrillas in Northern Palawan.	
RODRIGUEZ, 3rd Lt Imleo	American mestizo who was working in the mines at Coron. Was an early guerrilla leader with Capt AMORES. Is a good sailor and knows the waters in this area. Reported to be dependable and resourceful.	
ROGERS, 2nd Lt Rober R.	Guerrilla leader reported surrendered in Sep 1943; Mindoro.	18
ROMERUS	Early guerrilla leader on Masbate, present location unknown.	14
ROSEL	GHQ representative on Mindoro since mid-1944.	20
ROWE, Comdr George F. USNR	Pre-war senior inspector of Constabulary	18,19,20
RUFFY, Jose M. Maj	Ex O, 1st Combat Team, Panay; good friend of Cirilo GARCIA.	7
RUIZ, Capt H. V.	Ex O, 3rd Bn, 63rd Combat Team, Panay.	8
SAAVEDRA, 1st Lt P.	6th MD Manila agent.	26
SALAZAR, Lt Eugenio	6th MD Intel O.	4,6
SALCEDO, Maj Frederico	CC, "G" Company, Masbate guerrillas under TANSIONGCO.	15
SALVACION, Lt Felix	CO, 2nd Bn, 65th Combat Team, Panay.	
SAMULDE, Maj Adriano	Former school teacher. Fed and protected several American soldiers in his home in Cuyo.	
SANCHEZ, 3rd Lt Andrea	He is a young doctor, but has displayed much ability; Palawan.	
SANDOVAL, 3rd Lt Alberto	Chinese-Filipino mestizo on Cuyo. Was a pre-war law student, knows Palawan well, is intelligent and pro-American.	
SANDOVAL, Columbus	Native of Cuyo, now with the guerrillas at Caramay.	
SAN JUAN, Marcel	6th MD Manila intel agent.	26
SANBANDA, Quinto	Member Ticao Island coastwatcher party.	15
SANTIAGO, Armando	(alias?) son of Jesus AZACARRA.	14
SANTILAGO, Estaclito	CC, "C" Company, Marinduque guerrillas.	16
SARILE, 3rd Lt Bernardo	Formerly Intel O for 6th MD, now comdr, 2nd Combat Team, Panay.	4,7
SERRAN, Lt Col Pedro	S-2 to Y. YATAR, CC 64th Combat Team, Panay.	10,25
SILATONG, 2nd Lt Bautista F.	S-3, 2nd Bn, 63rd Combat Team, Panay.	9
SIRUIGA, 2nd Lt Eugenio	6th MD Cavite-Batangas intel agent.	8
SKIVASOKI, 1st Lt Felix	Ex O, 1st Bn, 63rd Combat Team, Panay.	26
SORONGAN, Capt Reynoldo	Guerrilla leader reported surrendered in Sep 1943.	8
SOTELO, Alfonso	Political and guerrilla leader at Bohol on Dumaran Island.	18
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MORDENEDO, Maj	Claims (to ANDERSON on Luzon) to have guerrilla organization on Marinduque.	16
MOSQUEDA, Lt.	6th MD S. Tayabas intel agent.	25
MUYCO, Maj Pablo	Member of the S-3 section of the 6th MD, sent by Col IERALTA to organize the Palawan Special Battalion. Regarded as a good man but is influenced too much by Capt GARCIA. Has apparently done a good job of protecting the people and cooperating with the free civil government.	23
NABA, Capt Jose	Labor leader, Iloilo City, propoganda officer for guerrillas, good journalistic abilities. Has men spotted throughout Iloilo City but sources not fully utilized by 6th MD intel section.	
NACIONALES, 2nd Lt Dariyes O.	S-2, 3rd Bn, 6th Combat Team, Panay.	9
NETONUCENO, 3rd Lt Vicente S.	Graduate of a ROTC school and is active under Capt AMORES in "C" Company, Palawan Special Battalion.	
NORIEGA, Capt Rufino	6th MD Manila agent.	26
OCTAVIANO, Capt Issuro	S-3, 63rd Combat Team, Panay.	8
OFFEMARIA, Maj Francisco	Formerly CO 63rd Regt, now CO 1st Bn, 63rd Combat Team, Panay.	8,9
OLIVES, Santiago	CC, "B" Company, Marinduque guerrillas.	16
ORDEGOSO, Capt Joaquin V.	S-4, 65th Combat Team, Panay.	9
ORTEGAS, 1st Lt Pedro	S-2 to I. FALLERIA, CC 6th Combat Team, Panay.	9
ORTIGAS, 1st Lt Resurreccion	Adj & S-1 2nd Bn, 2nd Combat Team, Masbato under TANSIONGCO.	7,14
OSMAN, Maj F. B.	CO, 3rd Combat Team, Panay.	8,10
PADILICO, Lt.	6th MD Corregidor intel agent.	25
PADUGA	The 3 PADUGA brothers are members of the guerrillas in the Danlig area, Palawan.	
PAGANTALAN, Zacarias	Guerrilla leader at Bacao on Dumaran Island.	
PALANCA, 3rd Lt Antonio	Son of Jose PALANCA, former Mayor of Puerto Princesa. Early member of Capt MENDOZA's unit, Palawan.	
PALAYON, 3rd Lt Hermenegildo	Is a registered nurse and graduate of University of the Philippines. Has been in government service since 1923. Was with the Cuyo Hospital in 1941.	
PARRENS, Sgt.	N. Ecija 6th MD intel agent.	25
PALUSTRE, Lt.	Company officer under Major RUFFY; believed to be still with Major RUFFY, Mindoro.	
PANDELEON, Capt Dumalao L.	Ex O, 1st Bn, 66th Combat Team, Panay.	10
PERALTA, Col Macario	CO 6th MD.	
PEREZ, Angel	6th MD Manila agent.	26
PEREZ, Capt Ricardo	Comdr 43rd Div in Batangas, 6th MD intel organization.	26
PHILLIPS, Maj Lawrence H.	GHQ representative on Mindoro in late 1943, 18, 19 and early 1944.	
PILI, 3rd Lt Gelacio.	Has had 6 years service as member of the PC. Palawan guerrilla.	
PLACIDO, Sgt.	Coastwatcher, Brooke's Point, Palawan.	24
FLAGATA, Maj Samuel G.	CO, 3rd Bn, 66th Combat Team, Panay.	10
FORTUS, Capt Jose R.	Ex O, 2nd Combat Team, Panay.	7
FUGNE, Lt	6th MD Manila agent.	25
FUKING, Lt	Guerrilla leader on Cuyo. Believed to be a relative of Maj Pedro FONCE DE LEON.	
RABANG, Guilan	Guerrilla leader in Caran on Dumaran Island.	
RAFOLS, 3rd Lt Rafael	Graduate of Officers Training School at Tarlac. He is Ex O of "A" Co, Palawan Special Battalion.	

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LIM, 3rd Lt Taurino	Has had 9 years with the IC. Described as being a good leader. Ialawan.	9
LOPEZ, Maj Tomas C.	Ex O, 64th Combat Team, Panay.	
LOZADA, 3rd Lt Arcadio	CO, Sibuyan guerrillas March 1944.	
L-2	Designation of A. IEREZ.	
L-3	6th MD Manila agent, actual name not known.	
L-4	6th MD Manila agent, actual name not known.	
MAGA, Eugenio	Guerrilla leader reported surrendered in Sep 1943. Mindoro.	18
MACOLOR, 2nd Lt Simeon	Ex O, "C" Co, Ialawan Special Battalion. Graduate of University of Philippines as a mining engineer. Regarded as one of the better officers on Ialawan.	22
MAGLANUA	Member of the guerrillas in the Capayas area, Ialawan.	
MALE, Capt Domingo R.	S-2, 64th Combat Team, Panay.	
MALICUDIO, 3rd Lt Mariano	S-2, 3rd Bn, 66th Combat Team, Panay.	10
MAMARIL, 3rd Lt Arturo	CC, "A" Company, Marinduque guerrillas.	16
MANALO, Lt Pedro	Lt on intel duties under Lt Col JURADO. 1944, Mindoro.	
MANAPSAI, Lt.	Dicol 6th MD intel agent.	25
MANIQUE, Maj Pedro	Former Lt and CO of IC Detachment on Ialawan. Organized guerrillas, later replaced by Maj MUYCO. Presently in concentration camp for refusal to cooperate with MUYCO. Regarded as being weak, ambitious politically, and pro-American.	22,23
MANIKAN, Maj Gumaliel	Ex O, 66th Combat Team, Panay.	10
MARAMBA, Maj Guillermo	Former CO of IC unit on Ialawan, evacuated to the hills at time of Japanese occupation, and refused to have anything to do with the guerrillas. Killed by Alfred COBB, 29 June 1944, allegedly in self defense.	22
MATONG, Lt.	6th MD Cavite intel agent.	25
MAYOR, Capt Nazaridad	CO of "D" Co, with Hq at Brooke's Point. Not generally liked by his men who are afraid of him. Claims to be a reserve Capt in US Army.	23
MEDINA, Capt Tomas	CC, "E" Company, Masbate guerrillas under TANSIONGCO.	15
MELCHOR, Pedro.	Guerrilla leader reported surrendered in Sep 1943. Mindoro.	18
MENDOZA, 2nd Lt Lucio F.	S-4, 2nd Combat Team, Panay.	7
MENDOZA, Capt Higinio	Reserve Capt of PA. Trewar doctor at Puerto Princesa and former Governor of Ialawan. Escaped into the hills and organized guerrilla unit which assisted some American POWs who escaped from Puerto Princesa. Was CO of "A" Co. with Hq at Malcampo when captured by the Japanese in January 1944. Reported to have been taken to Manila. Is highly regarded for his ability and is pro-American. Former Chief of the Cuyo Hospital at Cuyo. Was generous to American soldiers and is regarded as a capable man.	22,23
MENDOZA, 2nd Lt Justiana	S-4, 2nd Bn, 65th Combat Team, Panay.	9
MERENAS, 3rd Lt Manuel	Sancr guerrilla leader supported by 6th MD.	25
MERRITT, Pedro	S-4, 3rd Bn, 65th Combat Team, Panay.	9
METES, 2nd Lt Conrade L.	S-2, 63rd Combat Team, Panay.	8
MIGUEL, Capt Patricio M.	Adj & S-1, 65th Combat Team, Panay.	9
MIJARES, Capt Gil M.	Local guerrilla leader at Pangolasian, Ialawan.	
MIRAFLORES, Gregorio	Albay guerrilla leader supported by 6th MD.	3,25
MIRANDA, Juan	6th MD G-1 Officer.	6
MONROY, Maj Celestino S.	6th MD Adjutant.	6
MONTINOLA, Lt. Col.		



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GUERRA, 1st Lt.	N. Vizeaya 6th MD intel agent.	25
HALLERCO, 1st Lt L.	CC, "D" Co, 1st Combat Team, Panay.	7
HENDERSON	American Negro mestizo and guerrilla leader in the Lillian area, Palawan.	
HERMOSURA, Lorenzo	Member of the IC and connected with Lt. TUMAGA at Brooke's Point. Accused of looting and abusing his connection with the Army.	
HERNANDEZ, 3rd Lt Alfredo	CO of the Engr Corps, Palawan Special Battalion; reported to be energetic and dependable.	
HERNANDEZ, Maj V. C.	CO, 64th Combat Team, Panay.	9,10
HICKOK, Sgt Charles	USA, organized early Marinduque guerrillas since evacuated.	16
HINOLAN, 1st Lt Roberto	S-2, 2nd Combat Team, Panay.	7
HOCSON, H. J.	Alias for Capt I. FERNANDEZ.	
HONTIVEROS, Capt Alejandro	CO, Intel Echelon, and Combat Team, Panay.	5,8
HORTILLOSA, Capt Cirilo	Ex O, 3rd Bn, 66th Combat Team, Panay.	10
INSERTO, 2nd Lt Sancho Y.	Adj & S-2, 2nd Combat Team, Panay.	7
JAKARIA, Abukaka	Guerrilla leader reported surrendered in Sep 1943, Mindoro.	18
JAMORA, Capt Irenao H.	S-2, 65th Combat Team, Panay.	9
JIZMUNDO, Capt Jesus M.	CO, 2nd Bn, 66th Combat Team, Panay.	10
JOLKILI, Datu Narrazid	Most influential Moro leader in Southern Palawan.	23,24
JURADO, Lt Col Enrique L.	Former officer of the PI Off Shore Patrol. Now acting as intel supervisor and actual guerrilla commander of Mindoro for IERALTA.	3,5,16,17,19,20,26
JURAO, 1st Lt A. F.	S-3, 1st Bn, 63rd Combat Team, Panay.	8
KANGLEON, Col R. R.	CO, Leyte Area Command.	3
KERSON, V. S. T.	American who organized guerrillas and civil government at Brooke's Point. Later removed because of Filipino desire to run the show. Has since been evacuated.	23
KITCHO	Local political and guerrilla leader in the Rizal area, Palawan.	
LADINADO, 1st Lt Teodorico	Intel O, Tablas Island, Feb 44.	
LAGAN, Francisco	Local political leader and guerrilla in Caramay, Palawan.	
LAGROZA, 3rd Lt Donato	Former school teacher; reported to be hard working, dependable, and resourceful; Palawan.	
LAONG, 3rd Lt Paulino	Has 11 years service as member of IC; has shown exceptional courage. Palawan.	
LAGUARDIA, 1st Lt Alberto	6th MD Abra agent.	
LAMONTE, Lt	Ilocos 6th MD intel agent.	25
LAFUS, Licario P.	Sorsogon guerrilla leader, supported by 6th MD.	15,25
LAUTERIO, Julio	Guerrilla leader reported surrendered in Sep 1943, Mindoro.	18
LAYO, Capt Jose	S-4, 1st Combat Team, Panay.	7
LEON, Lt Francisco Ponce de	Relative of FERNANDEZ, puppet Governor of Palawan under the Japanese, and uncle of Pedro Ponce de LEON, Mayor of Cuyo. Reported to be unfriendly to Americans and is suspected to have collaborated with the Japanese in the early part of 1942. Later taken into the guerrillas at the insistence of Capt. GARCIA.	22
LEON, Pedro Ponce de	Mayor of Cuyo. Reports are conflicting as to his attitude towards Americans. Accused of murdering Lt. GLEW.	
LILA, Lt A.	Intel O active in Mindoro in March 1944, probably under Lt Col JURADO.	

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FORTUS, Lt	19
FRANCIA, Lt Col Amos M.	
FRANCISCO, Protacio	6
FRANCISCO, Lt Prudente Mar	19
FRIVALDO, M/Sgt.	
GABO, 3rd Lt Jose	
GABO, Nemesio	25
GABO, Perfecto	
GALERA, 3rd Lt Domingo	
GAMBON, Capt Leon	
GARCIA, Capt Daldomero R.	7
	22,23
GARCIA, Lt Col Cirilo	
GARCIA, Clemente	
GARCIA, Jose	
GALAN, Lt	25
GARRUCHO, Capt Peter A.	7
GELLADA, 2nd Lt Leon	8
GEMPERLE, Lt Col William	6
GENGUYON, 2nd Lt G. G.	8
GERARDEZ, 1st Lt Candido P.	26
GERONILLA, 3rd Lt Francisco	
GLEW, 2nd Lt Errold T.	
GOLEZ, Capt Ernesto P.	8
GOLEZ, Capt Luis U.	9
GOLEZ, 1st Lt Manuel	8
GOTICO, 2nd Lt Napoleon	8
GRASPARIL, Lt Col V. V.	5,7,8
GRIO, 2nd Lt B. A.	8
GUARDIANO, 3rd Lt Juan	
GUARINIA, Capt Mario	3,17
GUECO, Jose	

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CRUZ, Moses de la	Head of the Christian tribes in the Bolo Battalion on the west coast of Palawan between Cape Buliluyan and Alfonso XIII. Resides at Tabud, Southern Palawan, traveled with KERSON as guide and interpreter; knows the Palawan-Dorneo waters and the native dialects. Reported to be thoroughly trustworthy.	
CRUZ, Pasquale	Has had 12 years of continuous and satisfactory service as a member of the IC. Sent to Marinduque by PERALTA in 1943. Former school teacher and presently in "D" Sector of the Palawan Special Battalion.	16
CUARTELON 3rd Lt Pantaleon	Bn Sig O under Major RUFFY. Believed to 19 be still with RUFFY. (Mindoro)	
CUDILLA, Capt A.	Former teacher at Brooke's Point and now a guerrilla with a good record.	
CONTRERAS, 3rd Lt Manuel	S-3, 3rd Combat Team, Panay. Early PERALTA combat leader, little heard of since; ... at PERALTA's Hq. Has good paper ability but no fighting spirit. Connected with the Palawan Special Battalion as Provost Inspector.	8
DAGUNO, Lt	Guerrilla leader on Masbate, was Ex O to 2, 14 TANSIONGCO and recently set up independent guerrilla unit.	
DALENDEG	Ex O, 2nd Bn, 63rd Combat Team, Panay. Guerrilla leader in the Taradungan area, is considered trustworthy though he has caused some internal dissension within the guerrillas in this area. (Palawan)	8
DAMIAN, 1st Lt Avelino E.	American planter at Brooke's Point, recently evacuated.	23
DATOR, Lt Col Luis P.	S-4, 1st Bn, 63rd Combat Team, Panay. Former government employee. Reported to be reliable and resourceful. Acting S-4 of Palawan Special Battalion.	8
DECCLONGON, Emilio J.	6th MD Isabela intel agent. Had 3 years of college as an engineering student. Is CO of Signal Unit.	26
DONATO, Capt Manuel	CC, "F" Co, 1st Combat Team, Panay	7
DOREGA, Capt Primo	Ex O, "K" Co, 1st Combat Team, Panay.	7
EDEF	CC, 64th Combat Team, Panay	9
EDWARDS, Thomas	Active on Mindoro in March 1943, probably as an intelligence officer for the 6th MD.	
ELICANOL, 1st Lt Salvador	S-2, 2nd Bn, 66th Combat Team, Panay. Former Dentist at Cuyo. In the Medical Corps of "B" Company. Is well known, well liked, and would be a valuable source for information concerning people on Cuyo and Palawan.	10
ELIZALDE, 3rd Lt Emilio	Director of Luzon intel organization for 6th MD March 1943, now Ex O of same. CO of four regt unit for intel and sabotage in Manila.	26
ERASMUS, Lt Benedicto	CO Mindanao guerrillas.	1,2
ESPANOLA, 3rd Lt Alonzo	Assumed name for Isaac AZACARRA, Masbate guerrilla	14
ESTIOKO, Capt	In the Medical Unit in "D" Company at Brooke's Point. Disliked by some people because he sold atabrine and other medicines believed sent from SWIA.	
ESTORES, 3rd Lt Felipe		
FALLARIA, Maj Inocencio		
FELLARME, Lt		
FERNANDEZ, 1st Lt Dominador		
FERNANDEZ, 2nd Lt Gil		
FERNANDEZ, Capt Ildefonso		
FERNANDEZ, I. E.		
FERTIG, Col W. W.		
FERMIN, Lt Nicolas		
FLORES, 3rd Lt Sergio		

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CARAM, Fernin	Puppet Governor, Panay.	7,12
CARANDANG, Sgt Antonio	Lives at barrio Calawag, Palawan; is well acquainted with the island and the people; reported to be intelligent and thoroughly trustworthy.	
CARANDANG, Jose, Jr.	Engaged in guerrilla activities in the Calauag area, Palawan, with his brothers.	
CARANDANG, Jose, Sr.	Cooperates with his three sons, Jose Jr. Luis, and Antonio, in their guerrilla activities in the Calauag area, Palawan.	
CARANDANG, Luis	Engaged in guerrilla activities in the Calauag area, Palawan, with his brothers.	
CARBONELLA, 1st Lt Roberto	Ex O, 3rd Bn, 65th Combat Team, Panay.	9
CARREON, Maj Ceferino S.	CO, 3rd Bn, 65th Combat Team, Panay.	9
CARYAO, 2nd Lt Juan B.	Ex O, Marinduque Guerrillas.	16
CASTIGADOR, Capt Jose L.	Adj & S-1, 64th Combat Team, Panay.	9
CASTILLO, " "	Guerrilla leader in the Taradungan area, is considered trustworthy though he has caused a great deal of internal dissension within the guerrillas in this area.	
CASTILLON, Maj Eriberto	Former Civil Relations Officer 6th MD now Ex O to Lt Col RELUNIA	6
CATUELAS, 1st Lt Pedro	Early guerrilla leader on Cuyo; has served as Lt O for the 6th MD under Major MANIGQUE and later under Major MEYCO. Reported to be reliable, trustworthy, and conscientious.	
CHAVES, 3rd Lt Diondadio C.	S-4, 3rd Combat Team, Panay	8
CHAVES, Lt Col Julian	Asst Ex O to Lt Col RELUNIA -	1,2,5,6,8,10
CHECA, Capt Gabriel	Ex O, 2nd Bn, 65th Combat Team, Panay.	9
CHRISTIE, Gen.	USAFFE Comdr 61st FA Div, Panay.	1,22
CLARIN, 1st Lt Teodoro	S-4, 3rd Bn, 63rd Combat Team, Panay.	8
CLARK, Daniel	A mestizo who formerly owned a ranch near Puerto Princesa. Was with Dr. MENDOZA's guerrillas in the Tinabog area. Helpful to some American POWs who escaped from Puerto Princesa.	
COBB, Alfred	The COBB brothers, Alfred and Paul, American mestizos and cattle ranchers on Dumaran Island, were the first guerrilla leaders in the Palawan area. Persuaded Major MANIGQUE to organize the members of the IC into a guerrilla unit. Alfred killed Major MARAMBA in June 1943. See discussion above. Paul is believed to have been lost at sea during a storm while going to Panay in December 1943.	21,22
COBB, Paul	Is a civil engineer and Ex O of the Engr unit of Palawan Special Battalion.	
CONCENCO, 2nd Lt Hernando	S-2 of the Palawan Special Battalion.	23
CONCEPCION, 3rd Lt Juan C.	CC "D" Company, Marinduque guerrillas.	16
CONSTANTINO, 3rd Lt Paterno	Governor of Free Panay.	1,12
CONFESOR, Tomas	An American mestizo reported to have been active with guerrilla forces around San Jose in 1942.	
COOPER	Ex O, 63rd Combat Team, Panay. Guerrilla leader reported surrendered in Sep 1942.	
CORNELIO, Maj A.	Adj & S-2, 1st Combat Team, Panay; sent from SWTA in May 1943.	
COSTELLO, Primitivo	6th MD Pampanga intel agent.	26
CRESPO, 2nd Lt Torribio	6th MD Bataan intel agent.	26
CRUZ, 1st Lt Remigio C.		
CRUZ, 1st Lt Pedro O de la		

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AVALINOSA	School teacher and guerrilla leader in Bantulan, Palawan.	
AVENIDO, 1st Lt Felifranco	S-4, 2nd Bn, 2nd Combat Team, Masbate, 7,14 under TANSIONGCO.	
AVENTINO, 1st Lt Jose V.	S-2, 2nd Bn, 63rd Combat Team, Panay.	8
AZACARRA, Isaac	One of VILLAGAJA's brothers (Masbate).	14
AZACARRA, Jesus	Real name of Juan VILLAGAJADA, Masbate guerrilla leader.	14
AZACARRA, Mariano	Real name for Lt R. BUSTAMANTE, Masbate guerrilla.	14
BALCO, 3rd Lt Andres	Ex-USAFFE sgt on Bataan, Executive officer of "B" Sector under the Palawan Special Battalion.	10
BAGUIY, Capt Salvador	Ex O, 3rd Combat Team, Panay.	8
BAJAR, 1st Lt Clemente V.	S-2, 2nd Bn, 2nd Combat Team, Masbate, 7,14 under TANSIONGCO.	
BAJAR, Capt Vicente	Dentist on Cuyo Island, served as Cap-22,23 tain on Bataan, escaped to Cuyo and assisted COBB brothers and Major MANIGQUE in organizing guerrillas. Believed to be serving under the Palawan Special Battalion.	
BALCLOY, 2nd Lt Ambrosio	Former Ex O under Capt MENDOZA whom he succeeded as CO of "A" Company. Served 13 years with IA.	
BAQUILAO, 3rd Lt Filomon	Former FC Sgt, hard working, brave, and reliable; now serving as Supply O for guerrillas at Brooke's Point.	
BARRERA, Jose B.	Ex O to Y. YATAR, CC 64th Combat Team, Panay.	9
BANGETO, 3rd Lt Ernesto B.	Ex O of "A" Company of BELONGCIO's command.	
BARNECO, Capt A.	6th MD Manila agent.	26
BANAAS, Lt Wilfredo	CC, "F" Company, Masbate guerrillas under TANSIONGCO.	15
BATUL, 3rd Lt Felipe	CO of "B" Company, Palawan Special Battalion.	23
BAYLOSIS, Sgt Jose	Arrived on Palawan from Panay with arms and ammunition for the Palawan Special Battalion.	
BELLO, 1st Lt Jose M. F.	EX O, 2nd Bn, 66th Combat Team, Panay.	
BELONGCIO, 1st Capt Esteban P.	Guerrilla leader in Mindoro. Former 18,19,20 Ex O under Major RUFFY and present commander of the Mindoro guerrillas for the 6th MD.	
BERNALES, 3rd Lt Leopoldo	S-2, 1st Bn, 66th Combat Team, Panay.	10
BRASILAO, Capt Sofronio	Adj & S-1, 3rd Combat Team, Panay.	8
BRILLANTES, Maj Pablo J.	Adj & S-1, 63rd Combat Team, Panay.	
BUNDAO, Benito	Guerrilla leader at Bohol on Dumaran Island.	8
BUNGALSO, 3rd Lt Pablo	12 years service with the FC. Has been active with the guerrillas at Brooke's Point.	8
BUSTAMANTE, Lt Roland	One of VILLAGAJA's brothers (Masbate), assumed name of Mariano AZACARRA	14
CABAIS, Sgt.	Coastwatcher, Dumaran Island, Palawan.	24
CABALFIN, Maj Epifano	CO, 3rd Bn, 63rd Combat Team, Panay.	8
CABALLERO, 3rd Lt Jose	S-3, 65th Combat Team, Panay.	9
CABINETE, Alejandro	Guerrilla leader in the Capayas area, Palawan.	
CADLAO, Capt Silverio	CC, "K" Co, 1st Combat Team, Panay	7
CAPINFIN, Maj Marcial	Son of Gen. CAPINFIN, EX O, 65th Combat Team, Panay.	9,10
CARADAY	Local political leader and a member of the guerrillas in the Capayas area.	

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VII. INDEX AND LIST OF PERSONALITIES

		<u>Page</u>
ABANITE, Pedro	Local guerrilla leader in Madulid on Dumarán Island.	
ABAN, Lt.	Masbate guerrilla.	15
ABCEDE, Lt Col, Salvador	CO, 7th MD guerrillas	3
ABORDO, Gaudencio E.	Former governor elect of Palawan, now with guerrillas & the Governor of Free Palawan. Has cooperated fully with guerrilla units.	21
ACSAY, 2nd Lt Vicente R.	S-2, 2nd Bn, 65th Combat Team, Panay.	9
AGNES, Manuela	He and his brother are guerrilla leaders in the Danlig area, Palawan.	
ALABASTRO, Eduardo	6th MD Manila agent.	26
ALABASTRO, Capt V. A.	Director of Luzon 6th MD intel net from Batangas.	26
ALANES, Lt Eutiquio	Active and reliable 30 year old Filipino, originally with KENSON and then with TUMBAGA at Brooke's Point.	
ALAVA, 2nd Lt, Gregorio L.	S-3, 65th Combat Team, Panay.	9
ALBORNOZ, Capt	Cagayan, 6th MD intel agent	25
ALEGRE, Lt	Succeeded Lt TUMBAGA as head of guerrillas at Brooke's Point and was later replaced by Capt MAYOR. Reported to be unreliable and considered by some people to be a possible of leakage of information.	23
ALEGRE, Dr. Felix A.	Bn Surgeon under Major RUFFY, believed to be still with RUFFY.	
ALIGAN, Capt Antonio A.	S-4, 63rd Combat Team, Panay.	3
ALIKPALA, Celso	Guerrilla leader reported surrendered in 18 Sep 1943.	18
ALPIS, Capt Felipe	CO, 1st Bn, 65th Combat Team, Panay.	9
AMORES, Capt Carlos	Former policeman at the Coron mines, organized mine workers and led attack against Japanese guards; escaped to N. Palawan and served as guerrilla leader with the COBB brothers, Major MANIGQUE, and is now CO of Company "C" of the Palawan Special Bn in central north Palawan. Described as quiet, intelligent, pro-American, and a good leader.	21, 23
ANDAL, 2nd Lt Rodolfo P.	S-4 of the Palawan Special Battalion.	23
ANDERSON, Maj Bernard	USA, guerrilla leader in Tayabas	27
ANONUEVO, Lt	Company officer under Major RUFFY, believed to be still with Maj RUFFY.	19
ANI, Sgt Casiano	An oldtime member of the PC, was helpful to the COBB brothers in organizing the early guerrillas. Is dependable and excellent in handling men.	22
APOSTOL, 3rd Lt Francisco	Former PC and PA NCO. Was member of early guerrilla unit under Dr. MENDOZA.	
APUAN, 1st Lt, Romeo	6th MD Isabela agent	
ARANADA, Maj Esteban	CO 1st Bn, 66th Combat Team, Panay	10
ARANADOR, Capt Rogelio L.	S-3, 2nd Combat Team, Panay	7
ARQUE, Melicio	Local guerrilla leader in Madulid, Dumarán Island.	
ARZANGA, Jacobo	Guerrilla leader in the A-aceli area on Dumarán Island.	
ASIS, Capt Fidel D. de	Ex O to M. ROLES, CC 64th Combat Team, Panay.	9
AUGUSTO, Bioto	Guerrilla leader at Dumarán on Dumarán Island.	

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covers Zambales, Tarlac, Pangasinan and Nueva Ecija. VILLALUZ is working with Lt. RAMSEY, central Luzon guerrilla leader. The 5th District is around Manila, Rizal, Laguna and Cavite, so far as is known. No information is available on other operative districts.

There was another sub-unit attached to the 43rd Division Headquarters in May 1943. This was under the command of I. S. FERNANDEZ, but its precise designation is not known. There were four regiments assigned to intelligence and sabotage around Manila.

1st Regt:	Group "A"	Mainly sabotage around Manila
	Group "B")	Mainly intelligence in Jap Military Administration in Manila
	Group "C")	
	Group "D"	Intelligence in Jap Military Administration, N. Luzon
2nd Regt:	Group "A"	Mainly sabotage NE of Manila
	Group "B"	Mainly sabotage in Manila and port area
	Group "C"	Mainly sabotage Manila airfields
	Group "D"	Mainly sabotage in Manila
3rd Regt:	Group "A"	Mainly sabotage Ft. McKinley
	Group "B"	Mainly sabotage Neilson airport
	Group "C"	Mainly sabotage Manila port area
	Group "D"	Mainly sabotage Camp Nichols area
4th Regt:	Group "A"	Mainly sabotage North Harbor and Balintawak
	Group "B"	Smuggling and suicide squads

The total enrollment of these regiments was approximately 1,000 but the present status of these regiments is not known.

In addition to these intelligence activities, TERALTA agents have contacted most of the known guerrilla units on Luzon. Not many of these have attached themselves to his sphere of influence, however. Several, notably ANDERSON in Tayabas, the FREE PHILIPINES in Manila and the HUNTERS in Cavite, have attempted such and found the arrangements unsatisfactory. They claim that the 6th MD has tried to take over their organizations and has taken intelligence from them and forwarded it to SWIA without proper acknowledgment.

In addition to these established and known organizations, the 6th MD is known to have small affiliated groups or intelligence contacts in Laguna, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, in western Tarlac and in Pangasinan. Nothing is known of these groups but it is believed that they are nothing more than small groups of citizens in barrio localities.

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Western Approach: The picture on the western approach to Luzon is more obscure. The center of this network was Tablas Island, under JURADO, until the Japanese raided the intelligence center in December 1943 and captured the equipment and some personnel. From this center an advance radio post had been sent first to Mindoro, then to Marinduque and then to the northwestern tip of Mindoro. This was captured in the Japanese raids in that area in March 1944. The two raids disrupted the western Luzon intelligence system entirely. Lt. Col. JURADO was sent to Mindoro in mid-1944 to re-establish the center, under the First Combat Team in northwestern Ilocos. Progress in establishing the new base has not been reported, but intelligence was flowing through Ilocos when JURADO was killed by Mindoro guerrillas in November 1944.

PERALTA's Luzon contacts are legion and his channels parallel and overlap to a point of confusion. The object has been to introduce an element of competition between agents and to cross check information received. The contacts extend from within the puppet government to Japanese installations and the street corner. The main funnel on Luzon to the western channel is an intelligence center known as the Intelligence Echelon, 43rd Division, Free Luzon Area, located in the mountains near Tancunan, Tayabas. Other agents come direct to Mindoro or to Ilocos. Capt. Ildelfonso FERNANDEZ, alias H. J. HOCSON, was in command of this unit in March 1943; reported captured in April 1944. Capt. V. A. ALABASTRO (possibly alias Capt. V. ANDAL) seems to have gone to Ilocos in June 1943 and persuaded PERALTA to allow him to take over FERNANDEZ's position. ALABASTRO returned to Luzon and assumed command in August 1943. Luzon was divided into eight sectors with about 30 men per province in each sector. Staff and known contacts of this group are the same as that used by FERNANDEZ except that FERNANDEZ became Executive Officer to ALABASTRO.

Commanding Officer
Executive Officer
Sector 1 (Manila)

Capt. V. A. ALABASTRO
Capt. Ildelfonso FERNANDEZ
Capt. Rufino NORIEGA
Capt. A. BARRUECO
Quinto SANTANDA (contacts French
Consulate office and home)
Angel PEREZ (also L-2. Contacts
Manila night clubs, Nichols and
Nielson Fields)
Lt. Eugenio SALAZAR
L-3, observing Manila road in vi-
cinity of Lopez
L-4, contacts Grace Park Airfield
Eduardo ALABASTRO

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Sector 2 (Pampanga, Bulacan, Rizal) 1st Lt. Remigio C. CRUZ
Sector 3 (Cavite, Batangas, Laguna, Tayabas) 1st Lt. Felix SKIVASOKI
Sector 4 (Bataan, Zambales) 1st Lt. Pedro O. de la CRUZ
Sector 5 (Pangasinan, Tarlac, Zambales) 1st Lt. Candido F. GERARDEZ
Sector 6 (Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, Nueva Ecija) 1st Lt. Romeo AFUAN, Lt. Benedicto
ERASMUS
Sector 7 (Abra, Cagayan, Mountain) 1st Lt. Alberto LAGUARDIA
Sector 8 (La Union, Ilocos) 1st Lt. Manuel TORIO

It is believed that the 43rd Division was organized to protect the headquarters of this intelligence net. The commander of the unit was Capt. Ricardo PEREZ, under command of the 6th MI. There is some indication that the intelligence center had a radio but had not established contact with Ilocos in early 1944.

The sectors on Luzon may possibly be organized into so-called operative districts or a separate intelligence organization may have been set up to parallel the sector intelligence coverage. Not much of the sector organization is known except that the 4th OD is under command of Pedro VILLALUZ and

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VI. LUZON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

General: In December 1942, FERALTA was instructed that "as our intelligence unit covering the maximum territory you can perform great service." He immediately commenced organization of an intelligence net in the Visayas and northwards to Luzon. The Visayan activities have already been covered (see Part II). FERALTA's thrust towards Luzon has been a more difficult venture but the net result both on Luzon and in the Visayas is striking in the completeness of the area covered.

There are two approaches to Luzon, one via the Picols and the other via southwestern Luzon and Datangas. Both are equally accessible from Panay and FERALTA has been attempting to develop both these channels since early 1943. Regular courier service has been inaugurated between intelligence centers and as radios have become available they are pushed out into this net.

Eastern Approach: To establish the eastern channel FERALTA used Masbate as an intermediate link. The disputes among guerrilla leaders on Masbate which have threatened the freedom of movement of agents between Luzon and Panay, and FERALTA's attempts to organize these guerrillas have been covered in Part V. Weekly courier has been operating between the Picols, Samar-Leyte, Masbate and Panay since mid-1944 and within the past two months a radio has been established on Masbate.

FERALTA has also been active among the Picol guerrillas, attempting to develop contacts and spheres of influence. The story of these guerrillas and FERALTA's part in their activities is told in a separate report on the Picol resistance movement.

A 6th MD report of April 1944 will give some idea of the extent and activities of this eastern net on Luzon:

6th MD LUZON INTELLIGENCE PENETRATION VIA MASBATE

Contact area	Contact agent
NORTHERN LUZON:	
Cagayan	Capt ALBORNOZ
Ilocos	Lt LAMONTE
Isabela	Lt VITO
Nueva Ecija and N Tayabas	Sgt FARRENS
Nueva Vizcaya	1st Lt GUERRA
MANILA	Lt FUGNE
BATAAN	Lt GALAN
CORREGIDOR	Lt FABILICO
CAVITE	Lt MATIONG (captured Apr 44)
SOUTHERN LUZON:	
Laguna	Lt RAYOLA
S. Tayabas	Lt MOSQ UELA
Calatines Sur, Albay, Sorsogon	Lt MANAFSAL
Calatines Norte	M/Sgt FRIVALDO

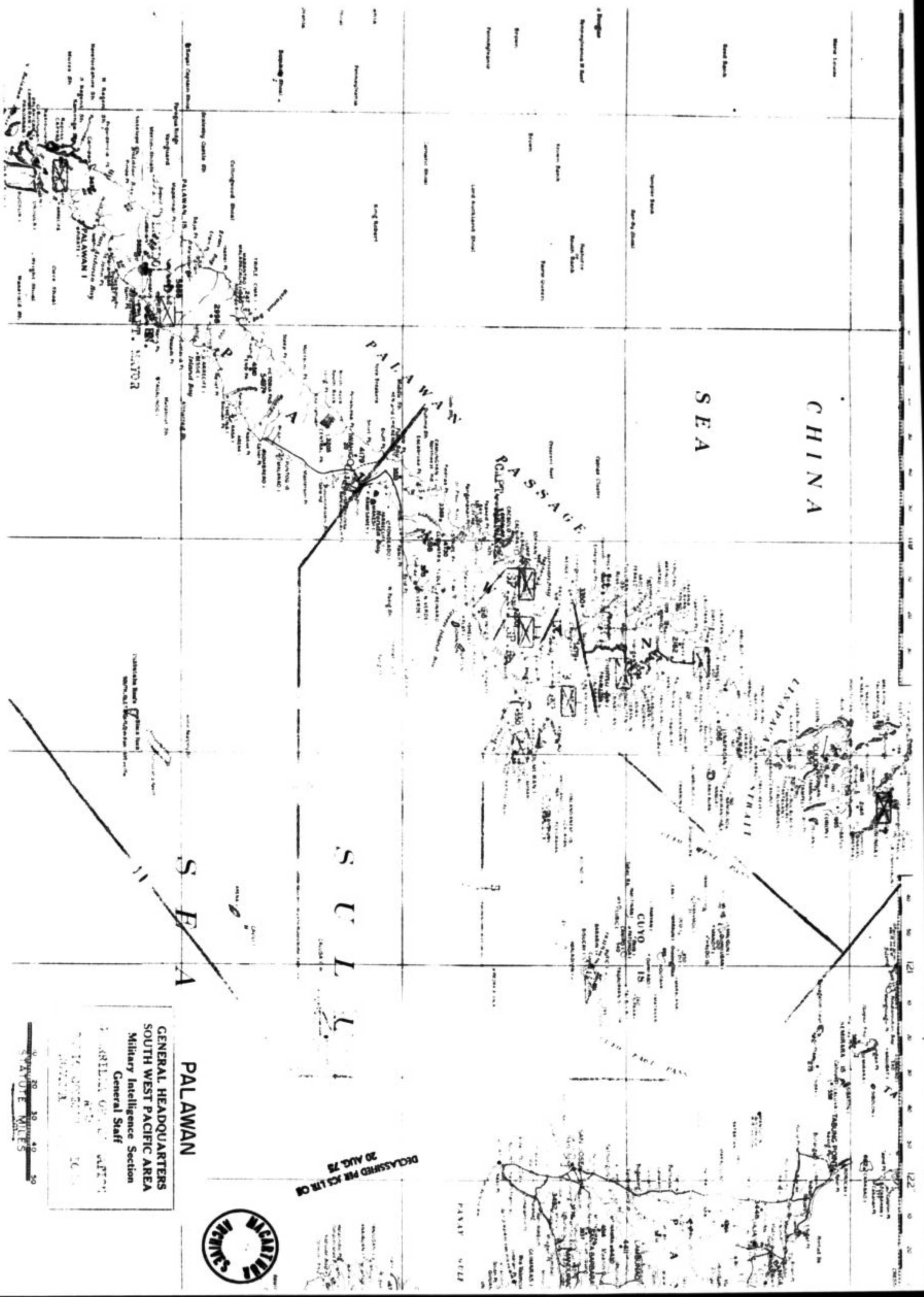
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Total Monthly Operating Expenses of this net: ₱100,000.00
 Type of money used:
 (Panay) Emergency Currency ₱25,000
 Jap Military Currency 75,000

Includes ₱10,000 aid to LAJUS, MERRITT, ZARAT and MIRANDA guerrilla leaders in the Picols and to Laguna and Isabela guerrilla units.

This network is under the supervision of Lt. Col. Pedro SERRAN, CO of the 2nd Combat Team in northwestern Panay. Capt. HONTIVEROS operates the unit and prepares reports. The net is working fairly well, reporting information largely from southern Luzon and the Picols. No radio contacts have been established beyond Masbate.





GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREA
 Military Intelligence Section
 General Staff
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operating with coastwatcher parties sent in from SWIA to Brooke's Point and Duran, under Sgts FLACIDO and CALAIS respectively. Civil government has been maintained, with Datu JOLKILI named as Deputy Governor for southern island.

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MANIQUE remained as leader of the Palawan guerrillas until October 1943, when the Palawan Special Battalion was established. At that time he alone refused to recognize their authority, and continued to harass their operations. He was captured by elements of the Battalion in January 1944, and as of June 1944 was in guerrilla concentration camp, with his followers being used to produce food for the present organization.

Southern Palawan Group: In southern Palawan guerrilla groups gradually developed in the vicinity of Brooke's Point, around a nucleus of Americans. In August 1942 three US Navy men and three US Marines escaped from the Japanese PW camp at Puerto Princesa, and appeared at Brooke's Point, where they joined Americans living in a small settlement. The Japanese attempted a landing there in October, but were beaten off by a small guerrilla force organized by these men. One of these men was subsequently killed by a renegade Filipino, and the others dispersed to Ta wi Tawi in the Sulu Archipelago.

However, guerrilla resistance was maintained at Brooke's Point by Mr. Vons T. KERSON, a Finn by birth and a former diver for the US Navy in Iloilo. With the help of Sgt. TUMAGA, IC, and the support of Mr. Thomas EDWARDS, an American planter living at Brooke's Point, and of Datu D. M. JOLKILI Narrazid, the most influential ~~Monobados of southern Palawan and islands to the south~~, an organization was built up and a local civil government was established. A Dolo Battalion is organized in villages of the district to give warning of approaching Japanese patrols.

Reports indicate that TUMAGA, as a 3rd Lt, succeeded KERSON as commander in July 1943, perhaps in an effort to convert the guerrilla to an all-Filipino undertaking, and that TUMAGA (reported dead) was succeeded by a Lt. ALEGRE.

Narazidad MAYOR, a lumber man from Balabac and Dugbuk Islands, was active with the organization at this time. He is described as weak and fearful; in May 1943 it was reported that he was disarmed by his men. He remains as present commander of the area ("D" Company) under the Palawan Special Battalion, and it is believed that the organization remains weak, ineffectual, and badly in need of arms and supplies.

Palawan Special Battalion: In October 1943 Lt. GARCIA returned to Palawan from Panay with Major Pablo MUYCO, of the G-3 Section, 6th MD, who was to take over command of the area and reorganize the guerrillas into a Palawan Special Battalion of the 6th MD. All guerrilla figures with the exception of MANIQUE (see above) assented, and the Battalion was organized to cover Palawan, Balabac, Cuyo and Agutaya, Cagayancillo, Coron and Busuanga. Staff and organization are as follows (early 1944):

Commanding Officer	Maj Pablo MUYCO	
Executive Officer	Lt Baldomero R. GARCIA	
Adjutant and S-1	1st Lt Vicente BAJAR	
S-2	3rd Lt Juan C. CONCEPCION	
S-3	Capt Alfredo de los REYES	
S-4	2nd Lt Rodolfo F. ANDAL	
Headquarters at Caranay, strength:		
CO "A" Company, HQ at Malcampo	Capt Higinio MENDOZA	21/ 59
CO "B" Company, HQ at Danlig	3rd Lt Felipe MATUL	6/148
CO "C" Company, HQ at Taytay	Capt Carlos AMORES	6/128
CO "D" Company, HQ at Brooke's Point	Capt Narizidad MAYOR	6/130
Service Troops		4/ 82
		17/140
Total strength, July 1944:		57/945

Total arms are believed to be about 300, of all kinds. Coverage of Balabac, Cagayancillo, Busuanga, Culion, and Coron is believed to be rudimentary or limited to occasional intelligence contacts. Dumarcan Island is well organized, with local 'guerrilla' representatives in almost every town, and southern Palawan unit also controls the area of Alfonso TREIZE on the west coast. The unit is co-

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Among those who were active with the COBES were Sgt. ANI, a veteran PC NCO, and Capt Vicente BAJAR, a dentist from Cuyo and a survivor of Bataan, who arrived in Cuyo and Palawan in May 1942 and immediately joined the COBES. He was active with the expedition to Busuanga in September 1942. At present is believed to be with the Palawan Special Battalion. Lt. MACOLOR was with BAJAR in 1942 and is believed to have been with him under MANIGQUE.

MENDOZA-COBB Group: Higinio MENDOZA, ex-Governor of Palawan and a Captain in the PA Medical Reserve, made efforts to organize a guerrilla force in the southern half of northern Palawan while the COBES organized the northern half, but was defeated by shortages of food and men. In January 1943 the COBES joined MENDOZA at his headquarters at Tinitian for further guerrilla efforts. Many of the Air Corps men were still with the group after this move, and at this time 2nd Lt. Errold T. GLEW, a former enlisted man of the 48th Material Squadron who had been commissioned by General CHRISTIE on Panay, joined the group. Trouble with Constabulary groups increased, and there were several ambushes between the two factions, one group disarming the other. The Constabulary groups gradually got the upper hand, and in May 1943 the COBB-MENDOZA organization was forced to disband, most of the Americans going to Cuyo.

Captain MENDOZA was left on Palawan at this time, and was Commanding Officer of "A" Company, Palawan Special Battalion, early in 1943. He was reported captured by the Japanese, possibly through the instrumentality of Lt. GARCIA (see below) in January 1944, and subsequently brought to Manila. Lt. GLEW was shot and killed by the Mayor of Cuyo, Pedro PONCE DE LEON, late in May 1943, in a disagreement with the American Air Corps group then on Cuyo. Alfred COBB has been evacuated to SWPA, and Paul COBB is reported lost at sea in December 1943.

Constabulary Groups: With the Japanese occupation of Puerto Princesa, the civil government of this province collapsed, the officials evacuating to the hills. Most of the Constabulary detachments followed suit, the officers for the most part evacuating to camps in the hills, and the men, at least to some extent, forming into bandit gangs.

Major Guillermo MARABEA, Provincial Inspector PC at Puerto Princesa, evacuated to the hills with his family and refused to take part in any guerrilla activity. He was shot and killed by one of the COBB brothers, in self defense, at Danlig in June 1943.

Captain Pedro MANIGQUE, former Executive Officer to MARABEA, was commander of the chief Constabulary group active on Palawan from mid-1942 to mid-1943. His group numbered about 75 rifles, and was loosely integrated; though there were attempts to coordinate his activities with those of the COBB organization, friction increased and by early 1943 the two groups were at odds. MANIGQUE is reported to be a weak character, congenial but not intelligent, and not respected by his men; he printed money in an effort to hold the loyalty of his men, but was not able to check their abuse of civilian rights and commandeering of civilian goods.

2nd Lt Baldomero R. GARCIA, a Constabulary officer and a cousin of Lt. Col. GARCIA of the 6th MD, was in hiding on the west coast of Palawan until February 1943, when he appeared at Caraway. He soon joined MANIGQUE as Executive Officer, but seems to have been ambitious for more power and did not cooperate well with MANIGQUE. He is believed to have entered into negotiations with officers of the 6th MD, and when Col. PERALTA appointed MANIGQUE commander of the Palawan guerrillas in May or June, 1943, his men had a meeting and elected to recognize GARCIA as commander in place of MANIGQUE, when they charged with misuse of funds and of food stocks.

GARCIA in July 1943 signed himself as a 1st Lt., commanding Palawan for the 6th MD. In the same month he crossed over to Panay, and did not return until the Special Battalion was organized in late 1943. He is not acting as Executive Officer of the Battalion.



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Palawan

Early in 1942 the Japanese occupied Puerto Princessa, the capitol and only town of importance in the province, and began the construction of an airfield there, using American PWs (largely Navy and Marine personnel) brought down from Manila. Occasional patrols on foot and by launch are sent out to the northern and southern parts of the island, and at harvest time occasional forays are made to seize the rice crop, but in general the Japanese have not bothered to keep areas outside of Puerto Princessa under control. Guerrilla activities have been limited to occasional ambushes of Japanese patrols and, recently, some effort has been made to procure intelligence; however the chief function of guerrilla activities in the province has been to keep order, protect civilians from brigandage, and support the free civil government. In this it has been only partly successful, due largely to friction between rival commanders, often a product of personal and political ambitions.

BUSUANGA-CORON: When the Japanese occupied the manganese mines on Coron in 1942, Carlos AMORES, a policeman at the mines, secretly organized a resistance force of over 400 men, largely workers at the mines. In September 1942 it became evident that the Japanese had discovered the existence of the organization and AMORES gave the signal for an uprising. Armed with clubs and rocks and a few pistols, the guerrillas killed all the Japanese at the mines and many in the town. The mine entrance was blown up with dynamite, and considerable stocks of ore were destroyed, before the guerrillas were forced to retreat by the arrival of Japanese reinforcements. AMORES went to Danlig in a captured Japanese launch to confer with the COBB brothers (see below); he then returned to Busuanga to organize guerrilla resistance, but was forced to leave by shortage of food and Japanese counter-measures. No organized guerrilla is left on Coron or Busuanga, but there are thought to be intelligence contacts there, probably in infrequent contact with the present guerrilla organization on Palawan.

AMORES brought about 100 men to Sibaltan in northern Palawan when he was forced to leave Busuanga, and continued guerrilla activities there in conjunction with the COBB brothers. He is at present Commanding Officer of "C" Company, Palawan Special Battalion, in central north Palawan. He is described as quiet, intelligent, a good leader and pro-American.

COBB Group: Alfred and Paul COBB, American hostiles, ran a cattle ranch on Dumarlan Island in northern Palawan before the war. In April and May 1942 they organized a guerrilla Home Guard organization with headquarters at Danlig and covering Dumarlan Island and most of the northeastern coast of Palawan. Since the Japanese occupation of Puerto Princessa civil government had collapsed, the Constabulary had largely deserted, and the countryside was disorganized and at the mercy of brigand gangs. The COBBs were able to restore order and set up local forms of government in their area.

In September 1942 Alfred COBB visited Cuyo Island and made contact with a number of American soldiers from the 48th Materiel Squadron, USAC, who had taken refuge there. Some of these Air Corps men accompanied AMORES to Busuanga, and then to Palawan; many returned to Palawan with COBB and helped in the guerrilla organization. Food, arms, boats and supplies were collected, and plans were formulated to attack Puerto Princessa and liberate the American PWs there. Though hindered by friction with local Constabulary groups (see below), an organization of 150 men was developed by the end of 1942, passably well supplied with food sources and transportation, though arms were scanty. Alfred COBB also found Gaudencio ABORDO, Governor of Palawan, in his evacuation place on the west coast of the island, and persuaded him to re-establish a free civil government for the province, guaranteeing him protection from Japanese raids. By December 1942 Governor ABORDO had reconvened his provincial government at Garamay with most officials again active. He has since been confirmed by the Philippine Government in Washington as free Governor of the province.

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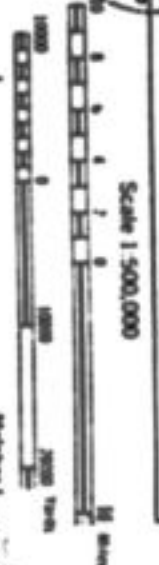


MINDORO

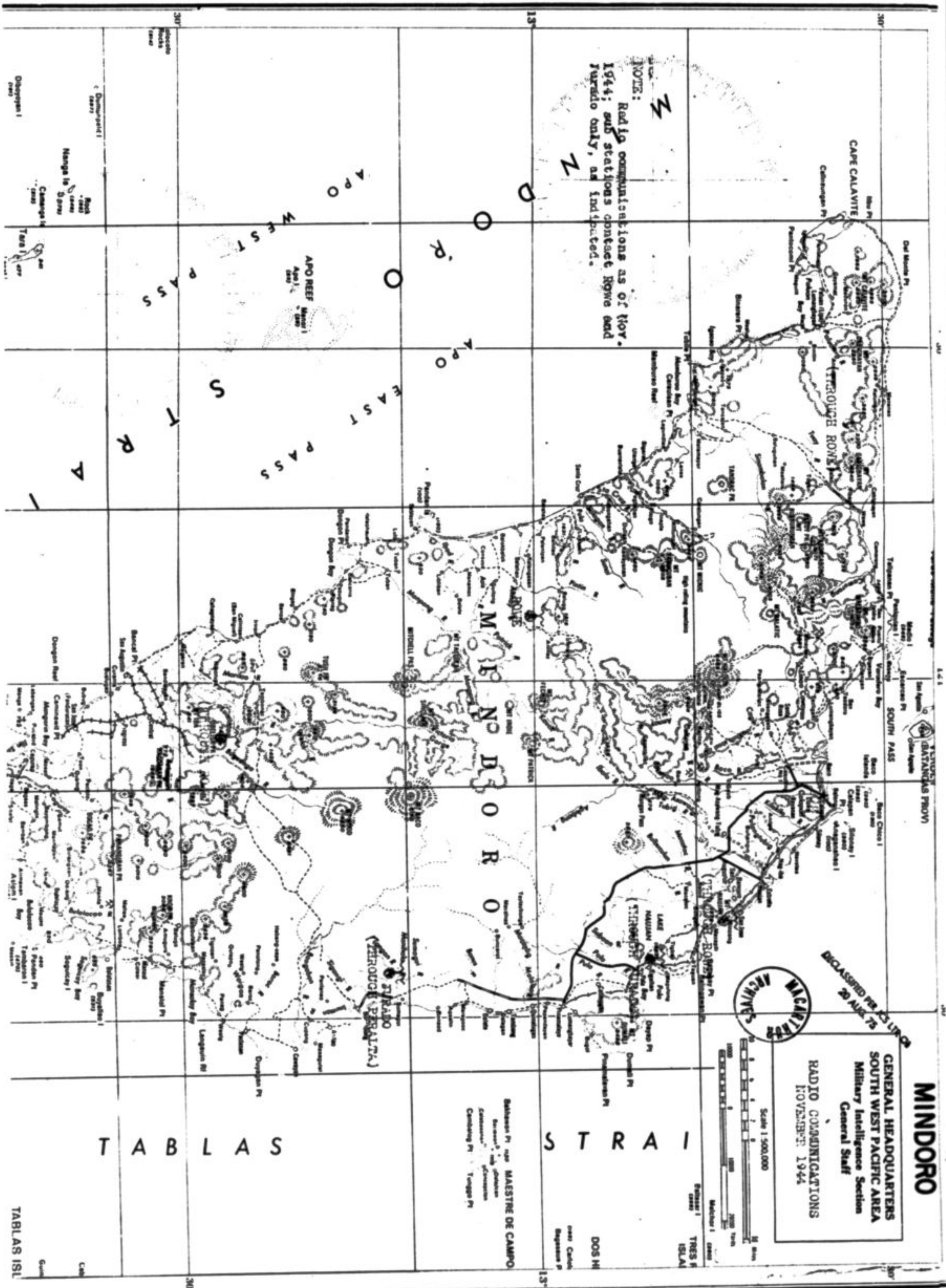
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREA
Military Intelligence Section
General Staff
RADIO COMMUNICATIONS
NOVEMBER 1944



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NOTE: Radio communications as of Nov. 1944; sub stations contact Rowe and Turrado only, as indicated.



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TABLAS ISL

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Late Developments: In July 1944, Commander George F. ROWE, USNR, arrived in Mindoro on a special mission from SWPA. He placed his headquarters in western Mindoro and established a radio net to cover Mindoro and to receive intelligence from the Manila area. Guerrilla groups have given him cooperation and assistance and have sought his advice, but ROWE has refrained from taking part in local political affairs.

Reports of October 1944 indicated that the RUFFY and the JURADO-BELONCCIO factions have come to blows. Both groups have been advised to cease hostilities and concentrate their maximum efforts against the common enemy. The advice seems to have been disregarded. At any rate, JURADO was killed in a fight with Mindoro guerrillas in November 1944.

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As leader of the combined Mindoro guerrillas, RUFFY established headquarters near Naujan and immediately reorganized the units into a Bolo Battalion of four Companies at war strength. As of February 1944, there were 3 officers and 600 men. With BELONGCIO as the Executive Officer, RUFFY appointed Lt. Comandante de la TORRE as Battalion S-2; Lt. Prudente MAR FRANCISCO in the dual capacity of S-3 and Commander of B Company; Lt. DAGUNO as Signal Officer; Lts. VASQUEZ, PORTUS, ANONUEVO, and PALUSTRE were assigned as company officers and apparently shifted from one company to another at various intervals. Local civilian governments were established in guerrilla controlled areas, and in the more populated districts, volunteer Home Guards were formed. Liaison was maintained with Major PHILLIPS, who gave the guerrillas all assistance he could.

In March 1944 Major PHILLIPS and several members of his party were ambushed by the Japanese and killed and the balance dispersed. The influence which unified the guerrillas no longer existed. Old differences between BELONGCIO and RUFFY immediately flared up, and the Bolo Battalion collapsed. BELONGCIO, who had been in close contact with agents from Panay, broke away from RUFFY, taking with him Companies A, C and D, and put the units under the control of the 6th Military District on Panay.

RUFFY with only Company B under his control fled to the forests of central Mindoro. Many of his battalion and staff officers remained loyal and accompanied him. To strengthen his depleted force, RUFFY set out to induct civilians, and it is believed that his force now numbers 3/400 men still in central Mindoro.

BELONGCIO Group: In 1942, Bvt. Captain Esteban F. BELONGCIO organized a band of 250 civilians with about 150 arms into an aggressive guerrilla organization in the area around Lake Naujan. As outlined above, he joined forces with Major RUFFY in December 1943 and acted as Executive Officer of the Bolo Battalion until after PHILLIPS' death in March 1944. BELONGCIO had been in touch with agents from Panay and when he broke with RUFFY at the end of March 1944, his move was supported by Lt. Col. JURADO, who, at that time, was FERALTA's intelligence representative on Mindoro. BELONGCIO remains as principal guerrilla commander on Mindoro.

Lt. Col. JURADO: Lt. Col. Enrique L. JURADO was a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, Class of 1934, and before the war was an officer in the Philippine Off Shore Patrol. He had joined the Panay guerrillas after the surrender, and late in 1943 or early in 1944 was sent to Mindoro by Col. FERALTA, to establish observation posts covering Verde Island Passage and to establish a base for intelligence penetration into southern Luzon. To provide protection for these operations, FERALTA assigned a special unit from the First Combat Team in northwest Panay to JURADO. FERALTA has always had an interest in Mindoro and may have intended JURADO to coordinate and absorb the Mindoro guerrillas into this combat team; it is known that in May 1943 JURADO, while acting for FERALTA in the Reclusas, made some attempts to organize the guerrillas on Mindoro for Col. FERALTA. Some sources report that he was not well liked and he was killed in a fight with local guerrillas on Mindoro, November 1944.

JURADO established his intelligence base and coast watcher posts successfully, receiving some assistance from BELONGCIO. After PHILLIPS' death and the collapse of the combined Mindoro command, JURADO entered into Mindoro guerrilla affairs via BELONGCIO; FERALTA promoted him to Lt. Col. and put him in charge of the Mindoro guerrillas for the 6th Military District late in March 1944. RUFFY objected to JURADO's mixing into guerrilla affairs, and ordered JURADO to leave Mindoro. JURADO then appointed BELONGCIO commander of the Mindoro guerrilla forces and the Bolo Battalion dissolved, with 3 companies following BELONGCIO and one following RUFFY. The bulk of the former Bolo Battalion was then controlled by JURADO through BELONGCIO as commanding officer, a new company was being formed to replace Major RUFFY's B Company. It is believed that the strength of the Battalion was 600 or more with about 230 arms. "A" Company has been established in northern Mindoro under Capt. Jose L. GARCIA; "B" Company in central Mindoro under 2nd Lt. Comandante de la TORRE; and "C" Company in northern Mindoro under 3rd Lt. Ruel C. BELONGCIO. Battalion S-3 is 3rd Lt. Claudio Pabillon, and Battalion S-4 is 3rd Lt. Florante VASQUEZ.



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Mindoro

There was no USAFFE garrison on Mindoro at the outbreak of the war. With the first Japanese landings on the island, most of the small Philippine Constabulary garrisons fled to the mountains with what arms they could muster, and carried on guerrilla resistance. Some informal civilian guerrilla bands also arose, and an influx of civilian volunteers with additional arms strengthened the constabulary units. Weaker organizations merged with more powerful ones, and by late 1942, several moderately strong bands had emerged.

Many reports on guerrilla activities in Mindoro are unclear or ambiguous, but it is clear the conflicting ambitions of guerrilla leaders have led to increasing friction between groups and have prevented effective unification of command. In an effort to extend their powers, guerrilla leaders have induced civilians to a point where they have been unable to arm, feed or pay them. As a result the civilian population has carried a heavy burden; in some areas willingly, in others under compulsion.

The bulk of present guerrilla forces in Mindoro is poorly armed and consist mostly of civilians, trained by a nucleus of former Constabulary troops. Units are small and scattered. Operations against the Japanese have been few, and most guerrilla forces have acted chiefly as police forces to keep order in the countryside.

Col. PERALTA, commander of the 6th Military District on Panay, has treated Mindoro as one of his spheres of influence, with neither the approval nor disapproval of SWPA. Local representatives of GHQ have also had limited effect on the development of guerrilla organizations on the island.

GARCIA Group: In the latter part of 1942, Jose (?) GARCIA, a civilian, organized a guerrilla group of about 100 men in the vicinity of Bulalacao. The band was moderately active until May 1943, when a report indicated it had been partially disbanded. In July 1943, GARCIA placed all of the forces left to him under the command of Bvt Captain Estoban P. BELONGCIO.

ROMERIUS Group: A resident of Tamaraw Junction named ROMERIUS, possibly the former Chief of Police of San Jose, is reported to have organized a guerrilla band in mid-1942, and to have destroyed considerable enemy equipment and supplies around San Jose. He is described as an expert shot, speaks English, Spanish and the dialect, and knows Mindoro well.

SOTELO Group: In September 1943 an enemy report claimed that a band of 300 guerrillas in Mindoro had surrendered. The leaders were reported to be Alfonso SOTELO, Primitivo COSTELLO, Celso ALIKPALA, Abukaka JAKARIA, Eugenio MACA, Pedro MELCHOR, and Julio LAUTERIO. No further information is available on this group.

RUFFY Group: Major Jose M. RUFFY, veteran of 26 years service with the Philippine Constabulary and pre-war Senior Inspector of the Romblon-Mindoro district, organized a guerrilla force of 60 men, apparently all constabulary troops, shortly after the surrender. Headquarters was near Pinamalayan, and the unit was reinforced with civilian volunteers to a strength of 250, about half armed. There was considerable friction between this group and the BELONGCIO group, the only other guerrilla force on Mindoro of comparable size.

In November, 1943, Major Lawrence H. PHILLIPS arrived in Mindoro on a special mission from SWPA. Both RUFFY and BELONGCIO looked to him for a solution of their differences and PHILLIPS, acting on his own judgment, brought the two leaders together for a conference at Mamburao in December 1943. After three days negotiations, both leaders agreed to a provisional organization in which RUFFY was named commanding officer of guerrilla forces on Mindoro, with BELONGCIO as the executive officer.

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Romblon

Guerrilla organization in the Romblons has been weak and relatively unimportant. It has been under the control of the 6th MD in Panay since 1942, and its chief importance has been as a base for intelligence penetration into Luzon, during most of 1943.

Captain Constantine C. RAVAL, a former Captain of the Philippine Merchant Marine and at one time in the employ of the Army Transport Service, is known to have been working for the 61st Division, PA USAFFE on Panay as early as March 1942, and in November 1942 organized the first guerrilla organization in the Romblons, probably for PERALTA, who was at that time developing his Panay organization. In February 1943 PERALTA removed RAVAL from the Romblon command for incompetence, replacing him with Lt. Col. (then Major) Enrique L. JURADO. His further movements are not exactly known, but it is certain that he has since acted as an intelligence agent for PERALTA in Manila. He was reported shot in an affray at the Malacanang Palace in mid-1944.

JURADO was placed in command of the Romblons by PERALTA in February 1943, chiefly for the purpose of maintaining a base and radio message center for PERALTA's intelligence channels to southern Luzon. Capt Mario GUARINIA, a former attorney of Guimbal, may have had pretensions to the guerrilla command; at any rate he was JURADO's executive after February 1943. The organization is reported to have been weak and inefficient; the officers were lazy, there was considerable commandeering of goods from civilians, and loose control of officers and men from the top. GUARINIA is reported to be a politician closely allied with Lt. Col. GARCIA in northern Panay and concerned mostly with his own personal power and profit; he did not work together well with JURADO. However, the organization expanded somewhat under JURADO. American civilian and military refugees were inducted, and the organization was expanded to include Sibuyan Island in a more closely knit than before. Strength about 700 in July 1943.

The Japanese anti-guerrilla raids on Panay reached Tablas in late November, 1943 and Sibuyan a week or so later. Many of the Romblon guerrillas surrendered at this time; JURADO was able to escape to Mindoro with others. The guerrilla organization was effectively broken up for the time being; equipment captured or destroyed. JURADO was made commander of Mindoro in March 1944, and moved his intelligence center there, and GUARINIA remained as commander in the Romblons, now attached to the 1st Combat Team commanded by Lt. Col. GARCIA in Panay.

Reports of March and April 1944 indicate that Capt. UNTALIN, commander of the Marinduque guerrilla, may have taken over the Romblon command, also under GARCIA. GUARINIA was to have gone to GARCIA on Panay, but is known to have surrendered to puppet officials on Sibuyan at about this time and gone to Manila. His motive for this is not known.

Strength of remaining unit not known; arms 13 of all types in July 1944.

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Marinduque

When the Japanese landed on Marinduque on 7 July 1942, Lt. Sofronio T. UNTALAN, the PC commander at Boac, went to the hills with his men. He surrendered to the Japanese shortly afterwards and left the island 20 July 1942. Sgt. Charles H. HICKOK (American radio technician) was on the island at the time of surrender and in September 1942 organized the loyal Filipinos into a guerrilla band of about 30 men. About November 1942, contact was made with PERALTA, Commander of the Sixth Military District, who sent instructions on organization and intelligence and later sent Filipino officers, among whom was Capt. A. CUDILLA, to take command. HICKOK left in February 1943 and went to Tablas Island with the intelligence center there. He returned to Marinduque in April 1943 at the request of Lt. Col. JURADO to reorganize the guerrilla organization. Bvt Lt. Col. Enrique JURADO was then Romblon's commander and PERALTA's Luzon intelligence penetration chief. He was anxious to improve the Marinduque situation so that stop-overs could be arranged for agents coming to and from Luzon and Panay.

When HICKOK returned to Marinduque, he found that UNTALAN had left the Japanese and returned to the hills. He had probably seen PERALTA in the meantime, since he claimed on January 1943 to be GO M Company, 60th Inf, IV Corps and was made Captain, February 1943. He had taken command of the guerrillas and was unfriendly to HICKOK, he made trouble, and HICKOK left after a short stay. UNTALAN is still commander of the island under Lt. Col. GARCIA and now possibly commands the Romblons as well. HICKOK reports UNTALAN to be not very intelligent and not reliable under pressure. The present organization numbers about 400 men divided into four companies with some 90 arms and 6,000 rounds of ammunition. It is able to do little harm to Japanese or puppet activities and installations on the island.

In January 1944, UNTALAN met the Junior BC of Marinduque, Lt. Rudolpho TECSON. They agreed not to molest each other and TECSON is believed to be cooperating with the guerrillas.

Staff of Marinduque guerrillas under UNTALAN in March 1944:

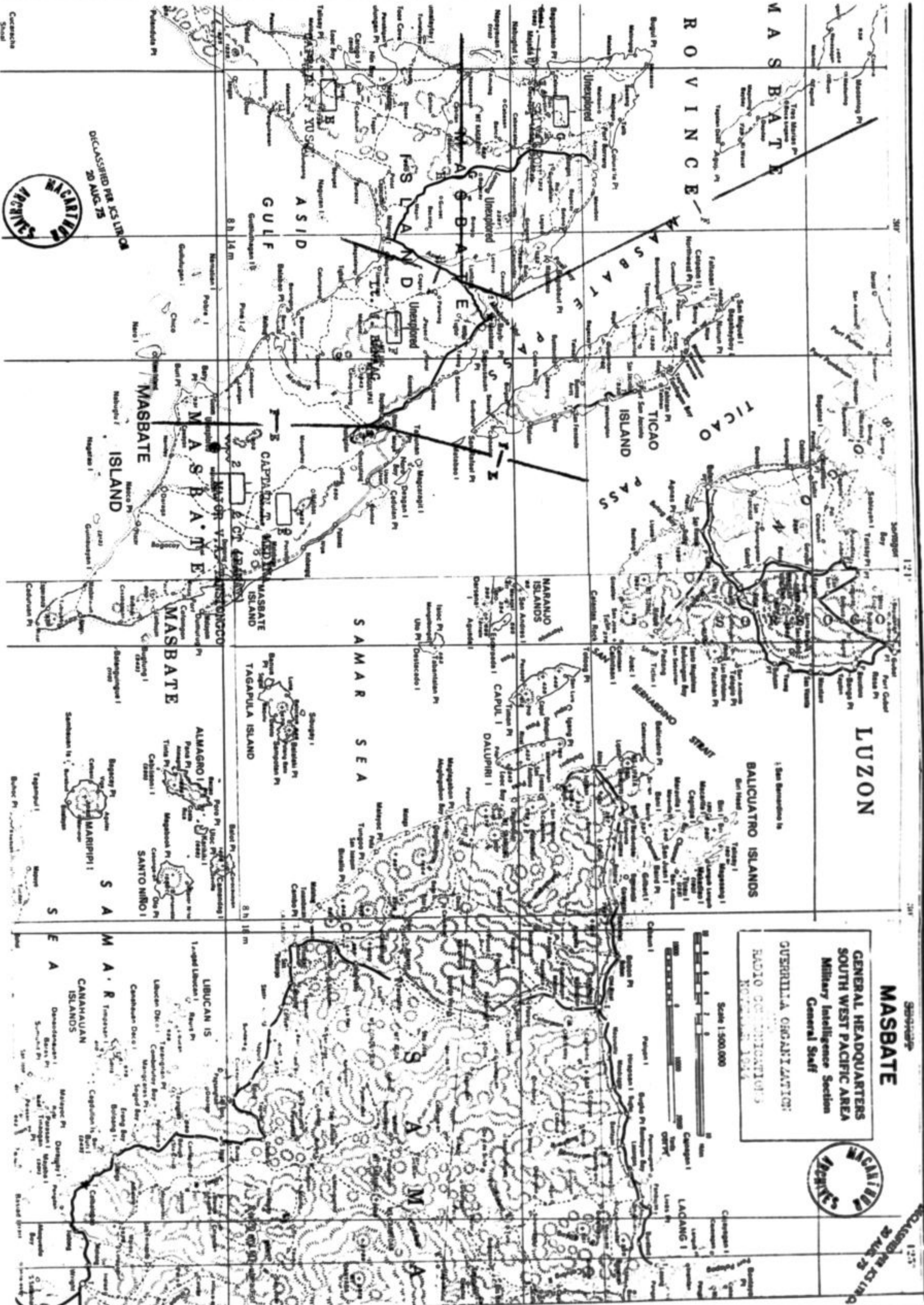
Commanding Officer	Capt Sofronio T. UNTALAN
Executive Officer	2nd Lt Juan E. CARYAO
CC "A" Company	3rd Lt Arturo MAMARIL
CC "B" Company	Santiago OLIVES
CC "C" Company	3rd Lt Bernardo SARILE
CC "D" Company	3rd Lt Paterno CONSTANTINO

Reports of March-April 1944 indicate that UNTALAN may have taken over command of the Romblons.

Recently a Major MORDONEDO seems to have arrived at the headquarters of Major ANDERSON in Tayabas and claimed that he had a regiment on Marinduque. The identity of MORDONEDO is not known and nothing further has been heard of a second guerrilla unit on Marinduque.

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MASBATE

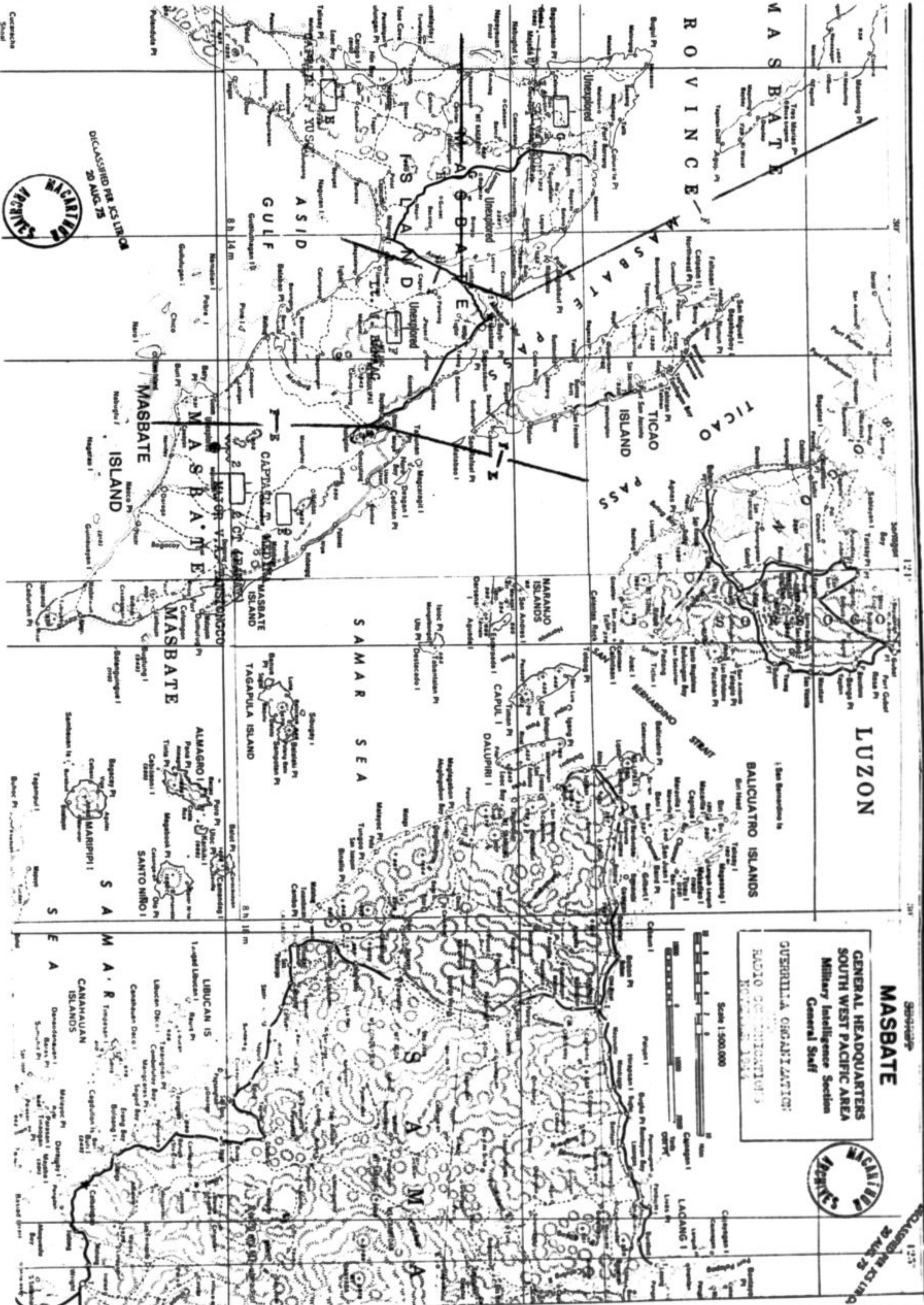
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Military Intelligence Section
General Staff

GUERRILLA ORGANIZATION

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

NOVEMBER 1944

Scale 1:500,000



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"E" Company, Southeastern Masbate;
Commanding Officer Capt Tomas MEDINA

"F" Company, Central Masbate and Ticao Island;
Commanding Officer Lt Wilfredo S. BANALAS

"G" Company, Northwest Masbate and Durian Island;
Commanding Officer Lt Felix SALVACION

"H" Company, Southwestern Masbate;
Commanding Officer Capt Francisco YUSON (also CO Masbate
concentration camp)



In August 1944, the strength of the 2nd Bn, 2nd Combat Team, was 59 officers and 943 EM.

It was important to FERALTA to have Masbate under his control. For intelligence purposes in southeastern Luzon and the eastern Visayas, Masbate was a vital link. With TANSIONGCO in command, weekly courier has been operating between the Dicolis, Samar, Leyte, Masbate and Panay. In mid-1944, a radio was established, probably in the vicinity of the Battalion Headquarters to speed up flow of intelligence through Masbate. FERALTA was never officially authorized to assume command of Masbate nor has official disapproval been voiced. No other guerrilla leader has taken an interest in the area and FERALTA has acted in his own interests and has undisputed control over the area.

On 23 January 1944, TANSIONGCO and several of his leaders, including GAMBORA from Panay, met Masbate puppet government officials and representatives from the Japanese garrison and made an agreement that the Japanese and the BC would have complete freedom of movement between garrisons while the guerrillas would have freedom of movement within the garrisons. This agreement was to hold until VILLOJADA was liquidated, when there would be a new conference; other reports indicate that TANSIONGCO would then surrender to the Japanese. This is an interesting sidelight on the enemy pacification program. It likewise shows the weakness of Masbate guerrillas.

In early 1944, Major LAPUS, a guerrilla leader in Sorsogon, fled to Ticao Island as a result of a dispute with a rival leader there. Shortly after, in April 1944, a Japanese patrol went to Ticao Island possibly to capture LAPUS and his followers. LAPUS, as well as a coastwatcher party on Ticao Island moved to Masbate to escape the Japanese patrol. The Japanese patrol continued to Masbate, LAPUS escaped, and has since apparently returned to Sorsogon. The Japanese patrol surprised the coastwatcher party, however, and captured one of the party members, Armando SANTIAGO, and some of the equipment, and dispersed the other members of the party. Some of the equipment was saved by Lt. ADAN of the Masbate guerrillas and used by him.

The same SANTIAGO is reported to have promised Capt. DONATO supplies and GHQ recognition as island commander. DONATO undoubtedly retained a grudge for having been supplanted as leader by TANSIONGCO. He had further had previous negotiations with Capt. ZABAT in the Dicolis over the matter of Masbate command. DONATO gathered his men together in July 1944 and drew up a declaration, separating them from the 6th MD and TANSIONGCO's command. Nothing has been heard of TANSIONGCO since, but guerrilla activities continue under DONATO (Oct 44). BC's and reservists joined this group, civilians were inducted, and DONATO claims that on October 1944 his Masbate Battalion became a Regiment and a free civil government established. Both are independent of FERALTA's influence.

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V. HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF INFLUENCE ON MASBATE,
MARINDUQUE, ROMBLONS, MINDORO, & PALAWAN.

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Masbate

Information on Masbate has come largely from Col. PERALTA on Panay, who controls the island, and may be biased. There were three guerrilla groups originally, lead by ROSEL, Capt. DONATO and Capt. VILLAGODA. DONATO was a Lt. in the USAFFE and founded his organization in October 1942. The leaders of the three groups met and Capt. DONATO was chosen leader, on 1 January 1943. The three groups combined into a battalion. Later VILLAGODA seems to have become powerful and overthrown DONATO's control and then TANSIONGCO was sent from Panay by PERALTA in July 1943 to install himself as the island commander. ROSEL has not been heard of for some time.

The VILLAGODA group or "The Army of the Free People", as it was called, was located mainly in the Milagros area and the peninsula to the southwest and was reported to have been a bandit army outfit of about 400 half-armed civilians with a socialistic civil government under the leadership of Juan VILLAGODA. Later when the organization was dispersed, VILLAGODA is said to have fled to Luzon to seek help from a parent communistic society. It appears that "bandit" refugees from Samar and Capiz Province, Panay, together with citizens of Masbate formed the membership of the group. By mid-1943 VILLAGODA seems to have been influencing or controlling most of the guerrilla activity on the island and was definitely anti-6th MD, and is reported to have received cooperation from the BC's. He took from the wealthy and gave to the poor, especially cattle and land, and controlled all sailboat communications on the south coast. He also printed more than P10,000 paper money. This money was forced on the people and the Philippine Treasury Notes received in exchange are said to have amounted to P6,225 which VILLAGODA is reported to have kept himself.

Three brothers were the backbone of the unit, Juan VILLAGODA, leading, and the two other brothers leading two of the five smaller groups operating under VILLAGODA. The brothers were actually Jesus, Mariano and Isaac AZACARRA but went under the assumed names of Capt. Juan VILLAGODA, Lt. Roland BUSTAMANTE and Lt. Nicolas FERMIN respectively. The total strength of the guerrilla unit was reported to have been 400 with about 60-70 arms.

TANSIONGCO came from Panay in July 1943 to establish 6th MD authority on Masbate. PERALTA formed a Composite Company which was to include guerrilla forces to be organized on Masbate. The company, under the command of Capt. Leon GAMBOA, left Panay in September 1943 with 130 men, and landed on SW Masbate. Between September and November, TANSIONGCO reorganized his scattered men and then attached them to the Composite Company. Capt. GAMBOA split the company into three groups and the parties proceeded north along the peninsula to the Milagros area, destroying VILLAGODA's boats, killing and capturing VILLAGODA's officers and men as they went. By February 1944, the VILLAGODA brothers and a small group retreated to the hills north of Milagros. Juan then fled to Luzon and was captured with his son, Estacilito SANTIAGO (alias?) and reported killed by the Japanese in Lucena, Tayabas. The other brothers were killed on Masbate shortly after. The Panay elements of the Composite Company then returned to Panay leaving Masbate under command of TANSIONGCO and the 6th MD.

PERALTA assigned Masbate to the 2nd Combat Team on northeastern Panay under Lt. Col. Pedro SERRAN. This Team was composed of two battalions of which Masbate was the second. The organization and personnel of the Masbate battalion in March 1944 is as follows:

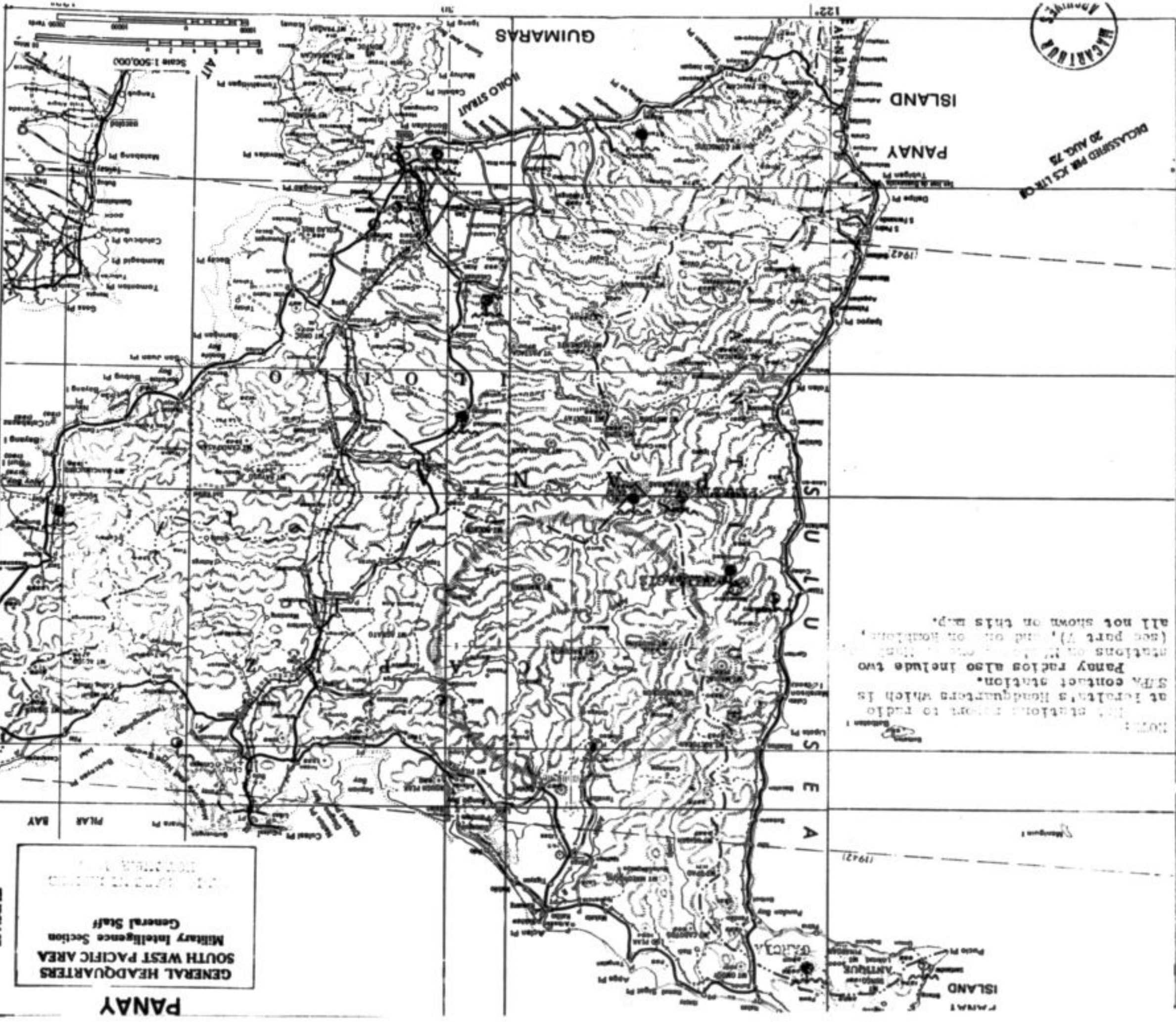
Headquarters, Tagatay, Masbate:

Commanding Officer	Major Vicente A. TANSIONGCO
Executive Officer	Capt Manuel DONATO
S-1	1st Lt Resurreccion ORTIGAS
S-2	1st Lt Clemente V. BAJAR
S-3	1st Lt Vito ZARAGOSA
S-4	1st Lt Feligrano AVENIDO



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NOTE: The stations referred to radio at Sorata's Headquarters which is SRA contact station. Panay radios also include two stations on Mt. ... (see part II) and on ... all not shown on this map.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION
GENERAL STAFF

PANAY

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PANAY
ISLAND

PANAY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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Military Intelligence Section
General Staff

GUERRILLA ORGANIZATION
November 1944

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NOTE:
The 1st CT directs 6th ID
and 2nd CT directs 6th ID
interests in Masbate.
The 2nd CT directs 6th ID
interests in Masbate.

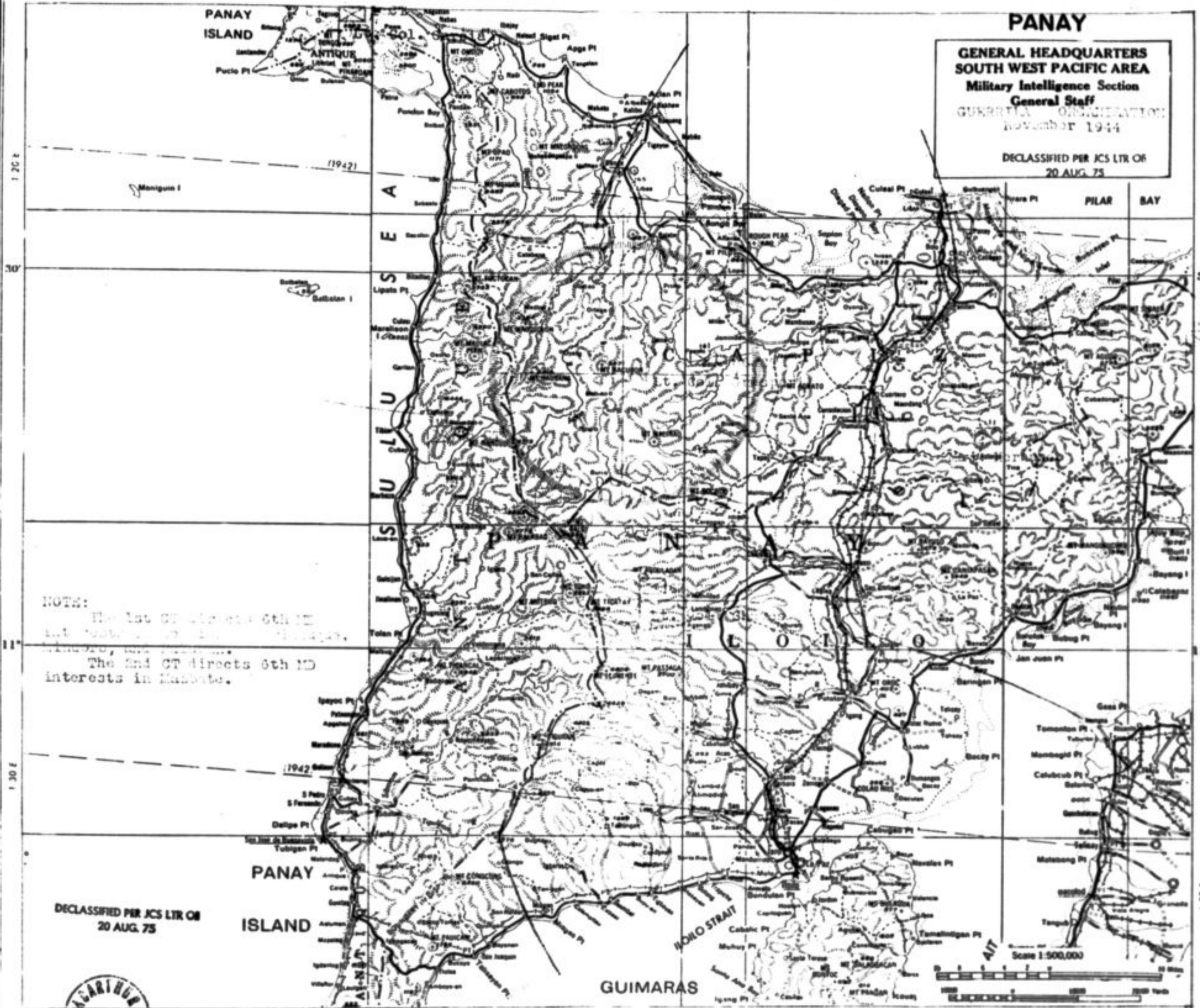
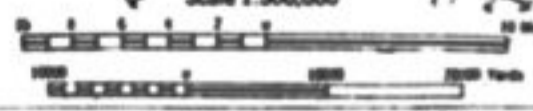
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PANAY
ISLAND

GUIMARAS

HOLO STRAIT

Scale 1:500,000



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IV. THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT ON FREE PANAY

Panay is divided into three provinces, Antique, Capiz and Iloilo, each with a separate governor before the war. After the Japanese invasion, the governors of Antique and Capiz surrendered; Tomas CONFESOR, Governor of Iloilo, refused to surrender and went to the hills with the guerrillas. In early 1943 he was officially recognized as Governor of Panay and the Romblons.

CONFESOR is 45-50 years of age, native of Iloilo province and active in government affairs for many years. He is impetuous and was known as the "stormy petrel" of Philippine politics because of this trait alone. Since 1942, he has maintained a free government on Panay without compromise to the guerrilla army, even under considerable pressure. His support of the democratic cause has become a password in Filipino minds. In January 1943, Fernan CARAM, puppet governor of Iloilo, wrote CONFESOR a long letter in which he pointed out that resistance and hardship were foolish and needless. CONFESOR's long reply was reproduced and circulated widely in Manila:

"....I firmly believe that it is not wise and statesmanly for our leaders, in this their darkest hour, to teach our people to avoid sufferings and hardships at the sacrifice of fundamental principles of government and the democratic way of life. On the contrary, it is their bounden duty and responsibility to inspire our people to willingly undergo any kind of difficulties and sacrifices for the sake of noble principles that they nourish deep in their hearts. Instead of depressing their patriotic ardor, the people should be inspired to be brave and courageous under all kinds of hardships and difficulties in defense of what they consider righteous and just. We shall never win or deserve the esteem and respect of other nations if we lack principles, and if we do, we do not possess the courage and valour to defend those principles at any cost..."

His resistance and continued freedom have been an inspiration to the people of Panay. His popularity has sent the Japanese hunting on numerous campaigns to capture him. That they have not succeeded has been a further encouragement to the people to resist the Japanese.

CONFESOR was in southern Iloilo during most of 1942. He reorganized the civil government there and apparently was responsible for restoring most of the functions of civil government throughout Panay at that time. He has always kept a radio and distributed news to the people and since communications were slow, deputy governors have been appointed with full power to administer their respective areas. The reorganization was complete by late 1942.

As soon as reorganization commenced, the army and the civil government began competing for recruits, arms and supplies. The civil government maintained a local police force and messenger service known as the Provincial Guards. CONFESOR set about reorganizing this body in mid-1942. This rivalry opened a controversy between the army and the civil government that has underlain all disputes since. FERLTA is young and strong headed; CONFESOR set and impetuous; and neither has conceded a point to the other since the dispute began. Both are equally to blame for the prolongation of the controversy. Other subjects of dispute were martial law proposed by FERLTA in 1942, and the printing of money.

The Provincial Guards have been a constant bone of contention with FERLTA. The Guards are armed and they represented a potential threat to his organization. FERLTA has several times claimed that the Guards were not required since the army did policing. He claimed that employment of personnel in the guards lessened the effective potential strength of the army and of the organization producing for the army. CONFESOR has nonetheless maintained the guards and several times has owed his life to their activity against approaching enemy patrols.

Recruiting personnel for the Guards, guarding against inflation, army commandering, guarding rights of the people, printing money and maintenance of an armed force outside the army are the main issues of the dispute. Other

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issues have arisen mostly as a result of animosity already created. CONFESOR has maintained his position without thought of compromise even when a concession would have been beneficial.

CONFESOR has also championed the rights of the people against the inroads of the army, has championed them when the army did them wrong, and has attempted to organize food and supply programs to satisfy the demands of the people and the army. The civil government has transported food from the grower to the nearest army unit. Money has been advanced for the development of crops. Taxes have been collected by local civil treasurers and 3/4 of the proceeds turned over to the army.

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As of the end of October 1944 the 6th MD reported having the following arms and ammunition:

Arms:

10 mortars, 81 mm
10 machine guns, Cal .50 (unservicable)
18 machine guns, Cal .30
576 Thompson Sub Machine Guns, Cal .45
155 BAR and MR, Cal .30
2 Japanese mortars
2 Japanese MR, Cal .25
3,872 Carbines, Cal .30
3,012 Enfield rifles, Cal .30
21 Garand M-1 rifles, Cal .30
7 Springfield rifles, Cal .30
30 Japanese rifles, Cal .25
14 rifles, Cal .22
71 shotguns
501 sidearms, various calibers
1 Japanese MG, Cal .25
1 gun, 77 mm.

Ammunition:

449 shells for 81 mm mortars
3,194 rounds Cal .50 MG
158,519 rounds Cal .30 MG
7 Japanese mortar shells
34,560 rounds, Cal .45
252,900 rounds Cal .30, Enfield
1,457 rounds Cal .25
6,495 shells, shotgun
1,086 rounds for sidearms
2,431 hand grenades
412 rifle grenades
271,040 rounds Cal .30, M-1

Arms sent in by SWPA were mainly carbines, assorted machine guns, tank guns, a few mortars, etc. Early in November 1944 reserved stocks of ammunition were being expended freely and ammunition stocks as given above have probably been considerably reduced.

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Strength:	Officers	EM
Headquarters	38	369
1st Bn	20	351
2nd Bn	26	449
3rd Bn	30	539
Miscellaneous	25	367
Total	139	2075

ARTS: 1000 of all types.
AMMUNITION: 333,000 rounds.

VILLASIS: Was Lt IC, good organizer and soldier but believed by his subordinates to be jittery and thinks the Japs supermen.
Present duties, Commanding Officer, 65th Combat Team.

CAPINPIN: Major, son of General Capinpin, reported to be a good fighter but very young. Formerly stationed at Ft. McKinloy.
Present duties, Executive Officer, 65th Combat Team.

66th Combat Team, Northern and Western Capiz Province:

Headquarters:
Commanding Officer Lt Col V. V. GRASPARI, 62002
Executive Officer Maj Gumaliel MANIKAN
S-2 1st Lt G. RIZALINO, 62426

First Battalion:
Commanding Officer Maj Esteban ARNADA
Executive Officer Capt Dumalao L. PANTALEON
S-2 3rd Lt Leopoldo BERNALES

Second Battalion:
Commanding Officer Capt Jesus M. JIZMUNDO
Executive Officer 1st Lt Jose M. F. BELLO
S-2 1st Lt Dominador FERNANDEZ

Third Battalion:
Commanding Officer Maj Samuel C. FLAGATA, 62021
Executive Officer Capt Cirilo HORTILLOSA
S-2 3rd Lt Mariano MALICUDIO

Strength not known.

ARTS: 800 of all types (June 44)
AMMUNITION: 160,000 rounds. (June 44)

GRASPARI: Pre-war Sgt IC who organized an independent guerrilla band in Antique in August 1942, joined FERALTA's command and then appointed CO 66th Regt. Reported to be brave, tough fighter, pro-American and a friendly personality.

Present duties, CO, 66th Combat Team.

SUMMARY:

	Officers	EM
6th MD HQ - Col Macario FERALTA, FA	25	222
1st Combat Team - CO Lt Col Cirilo B. GARCIA, FA	132	2,166
2nd Combat Team - CO Lt Col Pedro SERRAN, FA	148	2,035
3rd Combat Team - CO Maj F. B. OSMAN	?	?
63rd Combat Team - CO Lt Col Julian C. CHAVES, FA	190	3,258
64th Combat Team - CO Maj V. C. HERNANDO	?	?
65th Combat Team - CO Lt Col Eraulio F. VILLASIS, FA	139	2,075
66th Combat Team - CO Lt Col V. V. GRASPARI, FA	?	?

The above figures are dated August - September 1944. An October 1944 report states that the total strength of the 6th MD, including Masbate, was 22,600 officers and EM.



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ARTS:
Ammunition:

1400 of all types.
37,000 rounds.

OFFENARIA: Major, formerly Lt. IC and Executive Officer to CHAVES. One of the best fighters on the island and keeps above politics and personal ambition in the prosecution of the war and seems to have lost some favor with FERALTA as a result of his complaints about political activities of the 6th MD. Present duties, possibly Inspector General of the 6th MD, or CO, 1st Battalion, 3rd Combat Team.

64th Combat Team, East Central Iloilo and Capiz Province:

Headquarters:	
Commanding Officer	Maj V. C. HERNANDO
Executive Officer	Maj TOMAS C. LOPEZ
Adjutant	Capt Jose L. CASTIGADOR
S-3	Capt Domingo R. MALE
S-4	Maj Pedro Y. YATAR, 62012
-- Company:	
Commanding Officer	Capt Mariano ROBLES
Executive Officer	Capt Fidel D. de ASIS
-- Company:	
Commanding Officer	Maj Pedro Y. YATAR
Executive Officer	Jose E. BARRERA
S-2	2nd Lt Bautista I. SILOTONG
-- Company:	
Commanding Officer	Maj Inocencio FALLARIA
S-2	1st Lt Pedro ORTEGAS

Strength and armament of the 64th Combat Team is unknown, and the above assignments may be uncertain. Little information has been received from or about the area.

65th Combat Team, Southern Antique Province and Ibalan:

Headquarters, Lanaon, Antique:	
Commanding Officer	Lt Col Braulio F. VILLASIS, 0-1573 14
Executive Officer	Maj Marcial CARRILAN, 62010
Adjutant	Capt Gil. M. MIJARES, 62101
S-2	Capt Ireneo H. JAMORA, 62226
S-3	2nd Lt Cornelio F. RAVENA, 62523
S-4	Capt Joaquin V. ORTEGOSO, 62167

First Battalion, Tibico, Antique:	
Commanding Officer	Capt Felipe ALVIZ, 62071
Executive Officer	Capt Luis U. GOLEZ, 62116
S-2	1st Lt Benjamin M. VALENTE, 62464
S-4	3rd Lt Manuel MERENAS

Second Battalion, San Romigio, Antique:	
Commanding Officer	Maj Adriano SAMILDE, 62035
Executive Officer	Capt Gabriel CHECA, 62243
S-3	2nd Lt Vicente R. ACSAY
S-3	2nd Lt Gregorio L. ALAVA, 62382

Third Battalion, Barbaza, Antique:	
Commanding Officer	Maj Coferino S. CARREON, 0-1791
Executive Officer	1st Lt Roberto CARBONELLA, 62161
S-2	2nd Lt Dariyes O. NACIONALES
S-3	3rd Lt Jose CABALLERO, 62566
S-4	2nd Lt Conrado L. METES, 62674

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Intelligence Echelon:
Commanding Officer Capt Alejandro I. HONTIVEROS, 60141

Strength:	Officers	EM
Headquarters	24	251
1st Bn	22	385
2nd Bn	59	943
Miscellaneous	<u>43</u>	<u>456</u>
	148	2035

Third Combat Team, West Central Iloilo Province:

Headquarters:
Commanding Officer Maj F. B. OSMAN
Executive Officer Capt Salvador BAGUAY
Adjutant Capt Sofronio BRASILAO, 62110
S-2 2nd Lt Leon GELLADA, 62457
S-3 1st Lt Avellino E. DAMLAN
S-4 3rd Lt Diosdadio C. CHAVES

Strength: (4 companies) 50 officers 585 EM (April 1944)*
Arms: 814 of all types
Ammunition: 85,000 rounds.

*Probably incomplete report.

63rd Combat Team, Southern Iloilo Province:

Headquarters, Mt. Tigatay Area, Iloilo Province:
Commanding Officer Lt Col Julian C. CHAVES, FA
Executive Officer Maj A. CORNELIO
Adjutant Maj Pablo J. BRILLANTES
S-2 Capt Patricio M. MIGUEL, 63260
S-3 Capt Isauro OCTAVIANO
S-4 Capt Antonio A. ALIGAN

First Battalion:
Commanding Officer Maj Francisco OFFEMARIA, FA
Executive Officer Capt Reynaldo SORONGAN
S-2 2nd Lt Napoleon GOTICO
S-3 1st Lt A. I. JURAO
S-4 1st Lt Salvador ELICANCL

Second Battalion, Masin, Iloilo Province:
Commanding Officer Capt Ernesto F. GOLEZ
Executive Officer Capt Primo DOREGA
S-2 1st Lt Jose V. AVENTINO
S-3 2nd Lt Eugenio SIRUIGA
S-4 2nd Lt. B. A. GRIO

Third Battalion:
Commanding Officer Maj Epifano CABALFIN, 62037
Executive Officer 1st Lt F. SALVEDRA
S-2 1st Lt Manuel F. GOLEZ
S-3 2nd Lt. G. G. GENGUYON
S-4 1st Lt Teodoro CLARIN

Strength:	Officers	EM
Headquarters	45	611
1st Bn	32	681
2nd Bn	29	550
3rd Bn	35	731
Miscellaneous	<u>49</u>	<u>685</u>
Total	190	3258

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First Combat Team, Northwest Ipanay:

Headquarters, Libertad, Antique:

Commanding Officer	Lt Col Cirilo B. GARCIA, 0-1454, IA
Executive Officer	Capt H. V. RUIZ, 60010*
Adjutant and S-1	2nd Lt Torribio CRESPO, 0-888253, AUS
S-2	Capt Peter A. GARRUCHO, 60024*
S-3	Capt I. M. YAN, 0-1645, IA
S-4	Capt Jose I. LAYO

*Serial numbers beginning with "6" but not preceded by "0" are probably guerrilla serial numbers but there is no confirmation of this.

First Combat Team composed of companies instead of battalions; the known companies:

"B" Co. Commanding Officer	1st Lt L. HABLERO
"F" Co. Commanding Officer	Capt ESTICIO
"I" Co. Commanding Officer	Capt VILLASUR
"K" Co. Commanding Officer	Capt Silverio CADLLO
Executive Officer	3rd Lt Felipe ESTORES

Attached Units:

Romblon, Marinduque, Mindoro, Palawan. (See Part V)

Strength:	132 officers and 2,166 EM.
AFES:	2,000 of all types.
Ammunition:	151,000 rounds.

GARCIA: Lt Col in guerrilla forces and CO of the First Combat Team, and is responsible for submarine rendezvous areas. He is Tagalog by birth. Before the war he was reported to be Captain in the Philippine Army; formerly Liaison Officer, 41st Division, Tayabas. Arrived on Ipanay from Bataan in February 1942. He is strict, unafraid, tactless and not generally liked by the Filipinos; he is ambitious, jealous of his authority and could not cooperate with Americans who escaped capture on Ipanay in 1942 and were under PERALTA's command. One report states GARCIA had organized a powerful guerrilla band in northwest Ipanay before PERALTA became acknowledge commander of the island, and because of this power he maintains considerable independence under PERALTA's command. His character does not seem to be above reproach. There have been many reports of misappropriation of supplies received from SWA by submarine and in one instance, 30 tons of supplies were lost due to poor organization and planning for the shipment.

Second Combat Team, Northeastern Ipanay and Masbate:

Headquarters, Adayong, San Dionisio, Iloilo:

Commanding Officer	Lt Col Pedro SERRAN, IA
Executive Officer	Capt Jose R. FORTUS, 60015
Adjutant and S-1	2nd Lt Sancho Y. INSERTO, 62447
S-2	1st Lt Roberto HINCLAN, 60080
S-3	Capt Rogelio L. ARANADOR
S-4	2nd Lt Lucio I. MENDOZA

First Battalion, Alapaseo, San Dionisio, Iloilo:
Commanding Officer Capt Leon GAMBOLA, 62048

Second Battalion, Tagaytay, Masbate: (see Part V for further information)

Commanding Officer	Maj Vicente A. TANSIONGCO
Executive Officer	Capt Manuel DONATO, PA
S-1	1st Lt Resurreccion ORTIGAS
S-2	1st Lt Vicente V. BAJAR
S-3	1st Lt Vito ZARAGOSA
S-4	1st Lt Felifranco AVENIDO

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III. DISTRICT AND COMBAT TEAM STAFFS

Headquarters, 6th Military District:

East Central Antique Headquarters (First Echelon):
District Commander Col Macario TERALTA, IA
Executive Officer and Chief of Staff Lt Col Leopoldo R. RELUNIA, IA
Adjutant Lt Col F. MONTINOLA, IA
G-1 Major Celestino S. MONROY
G-2 Major Frederico L. SALCEDO
Signal Officer Lt Col Amos M. FRANCLA, IA

Eastern Panay Headquarters (Second Echelon):
Commanding Officer Lt Col Leopoldo R. RELUNIA, IA
(2nd in command, Panay)
Executive Officer Major Eriberto T. CASTILLON
Asst Executive Officer Lt Col Julian C. CHAVES, PA
District QM Lt Col William F. GEMERLE
(Now in Australia)

Total Headquarters strength is 25 officers and 222 EM.

The First Echelon is a small group with Col. TERALTA. This Echelon devotes its time generally to policy and outside relationships. The Second Echelon is the tactical headquarters on Panay, with all service units, etc., attached to it.

RELUNIA: Graduate of the University of the Philippines, 1935. Duty on Panay in November 1941, as 61st Division engineer.

Strong, aggressive, fearless personality, maintains personal contacts with troops and operates in forward areas. Responsible for reorganization of 61st Division in March 1944. Demands orders be followed and takes strong action against non-compliance or making false reports.

No personal or nationalistic desires, spends all time possible on training and keeping organization intact for final assault on the Japanese. Well liked by his officers and men. Reported by evacuees to be the brains and backbone of the 6th MD.

Present duties, Executive Officer and Chief of Staff, Headquarters 6MD.

MONTINOLA: Lt Col, AG, was in IC before the war, has seen action against Moros in Mindanao; was Captain, IA, at time of surrender.

Present duties, Adjutant, 6th MD.

FRANCLA: Lt Col, formerly assigned to ground communications, 64th Regiment. Evacuees report him to be a peer-organizer and that equipment has been lost frequently because of improper handling and security measures.

Present duties, District Signal Officer.

CASTILLON: Major, was acting CO, 66th Infantry Regiment; had 3 years ROTC, National University of Manila and has been reported to be dependable.

CHAVES: Formerly IA reserve officer and school supervisor, Calinog-Iloilo before the war. He was Commanding Officer, 3rd Battalion, 63rd Regiment, 61st Division, which was the only battalion to offer resistance to initial Jap landings on Panay. He is reported to be pro-American, blunt, outspoken, and one of the best officers in Panay; desired no personal glory.

Present duties, Assistant Executive Officer, Headquarters, 6th MD; and Commanding Officer, 63rd Combat Team.

GEMERLE: 46 year old native of Switzerland, now citizen of the Philippines. Lt. Col. in both USAFFE and guerrilla forces. Before the war was President of Surigao Consolidated Mines (gold) and Manager of Koppel and Co., Iloilo branch. Reputation very high in Panay and he can be trusted.

Present position, head of QM and FD. (now in Australia).

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Panay intelligence now seems to be largely a matter for special units attached to combat teams which funnel reports through the district headquarters for SWPA. Luzon intelligence penetration has been divided into two sections, one into southeast Luzon via the 2nd Combat Team, and Masbate the other into southwest Luzon via the 1st Combat Team and Mindoro. The intelligence echelon of the 2nd Combat Team is under Capt. Alejandro I. MONTIVEROS. MONTIVEROS is about 25 years old, graduate of the Ateneo de Manila College and enjoys a good reputation among his men. He edits reports coming from Luzon agents and forwards them through the District headquarters to SWPA. There are recent indications of rebellion against FERMATA's authority on Masbate. Whether this has had any effect in the functioning of intelligence net is not known.

The southwest approach to Luzon was under Lt. Col. Enrique JURADO. JURADO was former Chief of the Offshore Patrol, Philippine Army. He had ability but did not get along well with people and was recently killed in a dispute with guerrillas in central eastern Mindoro. His headquarters was located on the eastern coast of Mindoro and forwarded intelligence through the 1st Combat Team to the District Headquarters. The effect of his death on the intelligence system is not known yet. Known details of these two acts are described in part VI.

Combat: The efficiency of the combat side of the organization has been much vaunted. The units have engaged in frequent ambushes but they have not participated in pitched battles with the enemy. Rather the guerrillas have scattered into the hills on the approach of a large force, leaving the civilians unprotected and at the mercy of the Japanese. This has not helped relations with the civilians but has retained the army almost intact. The army lives off the land, securing supplies locally by commandeering or purchase, and often their local activities have also aroused the animosity of the civilians.

The Panay guerrilla strength, including Masbate, was approximately 22,600 in October 1944 with but approximately 8,000 arms of all types and 160 rounds of ammunition per weapon are available. Since mid-1943, approximately 350 tons of supplies, but no trained personnel other than weather observers, have been sent to Panay.

Besides graft and sometimes strained relations with the civilians the compadre system by increasing overhead personnel and depleting supplies seriously has further reduced the effectiveness of the organization, destroyed discipline almost entirely and at times immobilized the army. The army discipline is further limited by lack of good, strong leaders right down the line. There are several outstanding leaders as RELUNIA, CHAVES and CRASIRIL but they lack men under them to follow up their lead and enforce discipline among the men.

The potential of the army remains good. The morale of the men has been kept up by local successes, the general war situation and the support given them by SWPA. The men are eager to serve their country, wanting only adequate training, leadership and guidance. It must be remembered that this organization has been built up from the remnants of a partially trained division, and without outside assistance except for supplies. The achievement of this army then becomes remarkable.

At present the guerrillas are endeavoring to hold the Japanese into their garrisons at San Jose (Antique), Sta Barbara, Iloilo City and Capiz town. To date the Japanese have actually withdrawn from most outlying posts and are more or less confined to their garrisons mentioned above.

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PERALTA has also attempted to extend his influence into Luzon. Regardless of loss of equipment and personnel, PERALTA has sent parties and radios repeatedly to southern Luzon and the intervening islands. The Masbate radio has only been recently established. Several radios have been lost in attempting to establish positions on Mindoro to the northwest of Panay, but it is not certain that the 6th MD has yet succeeded in developing radio contacts on Luzon itself. In the meantime efforts have been limited only by the amount of supplies available.

One of the purposes of this expansion of influence was development of intelligence coverage. Thus, PERALTA's activity explains itself somewhat in terms of more than sheer ambition.

The home front has not been entirely without fault. In spite of efforts to curb the compadre system, it is still rampant, especially in the accounting and supply system. The compadre system is an institution which allows members of families to assist each other and branches of the family by providing jobs and supplies, etc., at the expense of the organization. Supplies sent from SWPA are reported to have appeared in quantity on the black market and seldom reach the needy or those for whom the supplies were intended.

PERALTA has shown repeatedly his ability to alter plans and organization to meet changed conditions. He tried martial law to maintain law and order on Panay in 1942. He started organization of a Corps, and when this was nullified diverted his efforts to the establishment of a sphere of friendly commanders around him and the development of a comprehensive intelligence net. Without encouragement he has been godfather to small otherwise unrepresented guerrilla organizations on other islands. On Panay, itself, when his district-division-regiment organization demonstrated its inefficiency, he reorganized the entire command immediately.

At the same time a good deal of this flexibility of organization and plans has been directed towards a policy of self aggrandizement at all odds and under any conditions. The possibility of utilizing to advantage existing organizations and persons in authority has often been disregarded or neglected in the urge to establish his own authority. This is particularly evident in his dealings with the Masbate, Mindoro and Palawan guerrillas (see Part V) and his relations with the civil government on Panay.

Intelligence: The products of PERALTA's intelligence network have been vastly detailed and exceptionally voluminous. Monthly reports are prepared from scheduled courier runs from the entire network. These reports include enemy strengths and movement of even individual Japanese soldiers, enemy installations, supply areas, communications, etc. The ability of the agents to secure information is unlimited and their patience in preparing reports on these details seems bottomless. The actual result of these labors has been considerably hampered by want of appreciation of sources and types of intelligence desired. Carefully worded radio directions and printed intelligence guides have raised the level of PERALTA's intelligence activities.

Pedro SERRAN, PERALTA's Intelligence Officer, from 1942 until probably early 1944, laid the foundations of the network. He is about 26 years old, graduate of the University of Philippines in law and was a Lieutenant in the intelligence section of the 61st Division on Panay before surrender. People who have known him report that he has a strong desire for personal glory, is a little heady with his guerrilla rank of Lt. Colonel and his position on the island. There is good indication that his reports are reliable but that his sources are loosely organized and developed, and that little effort is being made to keep the financial accounts of the intelligence section. In his efforts to expand intelligence sources, SERRAN has mixed in local politics to some extent. His lack of experience and some hasty and ill-considered judgments have confused command and political matters in several localities. Since the reorganization of the command in February 1944, SERRAN has been CO of the 2nd Combat Team and Major Frederico SALCEDO is now The District Intelligence Officer.

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II. THE PRESENT GUERRILLA SITUATION

PERALTA: Col. Macario PERALTA is a Filipino 30 years old, graduate of the University of the Philippines, law and ROTC, 1935. He took a course at the Philippine Army special school in Baguio and is a regular army officer. In 1941 he was G-3 of the 61st Division on Panay but has had no combat experience. It is believed he was a captain before surrender; and he was promoted by GHQ to Lt. Col. 13 January 1943 and Colonel 6 August 1943. He was appointed CO of the 6th Military District 15 February 1943. People who have known him report that he is a strong character, a good organizer, aggressive, sure of himself to the point of being cocky, and a strong nationalist. He tends to be impetuous, lacks experience, is on occasion arbitrary and sometimes lacks follow-up on his ideas. He wants the Panay guerrilla organization to be a purely Filipino accomplishment. Americans who were left free on Panay after the USAFFE surrender were used by the army to help build up the organization while those who could not contribute were cared for but tolerated as though they were not wanted. PERALTA remains mostly in the mountains with a minimum staff and has very little contact with his troops. He has maintained undisputed leadership of the 6th Military District since 1942 but is probably more respected for his force than he is loved by the people who serve under him. PERALTA, RELUNIA, Cirilo GARCIA, JURADO, GUARINIA, etc., are Tagalog (Central Luzon peoples) by birth. Being outsiders on Panay, as it were, has enabled these leaders to maintain a certain amount of objectivity in their work. They have no families on Panay and no local axe to grind. Being Tagalogs and in permanent positions on Panay, has aroused some jealousy on the part of Visayan leaders, but PERALTA has endeavored to deal fairly with the situation.

Organization: From the beginning PERALTA has exhibited a strong desire to bring a large area under his command, to extend his influence as widely as possible, and to set up an intelligence system that would give him complete detailed coverage. First he assumed leadership of the Panay forces and welded together an articulate organization. Then he planned an organization which would comprehend and coordinate all the Visayan guerrillas.- the IVth Philippine Corps. The decision of GHQ to re-establish the Military Districts as guerrilla command areas vitiated these plans.

PERALTA had, in the meantime, established contacts with guerrilla leaders on Negros, Leyte and Samar. He did not relinquish these contacts but developed and backed the organizations involved, hoping to assist these leaders to become island commanders indebted to him. On Negros, 7th MD, Salvador ABCEDE was commanding a unit under the influence of PERALTA. After the dissolution of the Corps, PERALTA immediately backed ABCEDE as 7th MD commander. On Leyte, in the 9th MD, Juan MIRANDA was encouraged to hotly resist efforts of Col. KANGLEON to unify the island under his command. Bloodshed resulted and the appointment of a commander on Leyte was delayed considerably. A similar situation eventuated on Samar though not as violent.

PERALTA's activities in the Visayas conflicted with those of other strong leaders. He nevertheless maintained his contacts and the flow of intelligence. Only Cebu and Mindanao defied his attempts to gain contacts and a foothold. To the north in Masbate, Marinduque and Mindoro and west to Palawan PERALTA met no opposition or competition. He had undisputed freedom of action in these islands but because of the number of small leaders on these islands the activities of the Panay command became involved in local politics. Shifting support, failure to thoroughly examine facts in disputes and the resultant hasty decisions, often by junior and inexperienced officers, have aggravated the local political situation on these islands. This is treated more fully in Part V. At present PERALTA appears to be still attempting to establish his authority and has remained until recently the sole source of intelligence on these areas and their sole encouragement and source of supplies. PERALTA has asked repeatedly for recognition of his authority in these areas and failing to receive any answer at all has continued his attempts to organize them independently (see Part V).

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In February 1943, PERALTA was officially appointed CO of the 6th Military District only, which included Panay, the Romblons and Guimaras Island. Prior to the war the Philippines had been divided into ten districts for the purpose of recruiting army divisions, and GHQ decided to reactivate these districts in guerrilla organized areas as the simplest means of establishing guerrilla commands and authorities. At the same time PERALTA was appointed CO of the 6th, Col. W. W. FERTIG was appointed CO of the 10th Military District (Mindanao and Sulu) and PERALTA so informed. PERALTA was also informed that other district commands would be recognized as information and the situation warranted. This nullified the IVth Philippine Corps and PERALTA was officially in command of the 6th Military District and the 61st Division.

In December 1942, the Japanese in Iloilo started their first offensive against the guerrillas. The units under CHAVES in southern Iloilo had been exceptionally aggressive and a campaign of burning, looting and killing ensued in that area but the Japanese were not able to break up this part of the guerrilla organization. The people and the army dispersed into the hills and the Japanese occupation of the area was an empty victory. As soon as the Japanese left, the people returned and reorganization of the area commenced. The drive was resumed in southern Iloilo in July 1943 and reached to Sara in the northwest by September. This time the guerrillas suffered a large material loss, especially in Sara since the latter area had been the district headquarters area. The invasion here was so sudden and the Japanese knowledge of the situation so complete that much equipment was lost. This did not affect morale and subsequent reorganization seriously, however. In November and December 1943, activity against the guerrillas was again resumed northwards along the east coast, attacking the Romblons in December and the Aklan area in northwest Panay in January-February 1944. This was the most thorough-going and ruthlessly destructive campaign of all. Loss of life and civilian property was exceptionally heavy but this only further embittered the people against the Japanese. The army reassembled and continued on slightly decreased efficiency and power.

When the IVth Philippine Corps was abandoned, two complete staffs were left on Panay: the former Corps staff under PERALTA, and the Division staff under RELUNIA. These staffs were retained and carried on as the District and the Division staffs respectively and much looseness and sluggishness of command followed. The December 1943-February 1944 Japanese raids demonstrated the inefficiency all too well and alterations in the command were made at once by RELUNIA. In place of the Divisional channels to the regiments, combat teams were organized in March 1944, each combat team semi-autonomous in its own area and controlled by the Division for administrative purposes only. This gave local leaders more authority and greater freedom of action, and was planned to reduce the overhead command organization measurably. There are seven of these combat teams at present. The combat team staffs are given in Part III and the areas of the combat team commands are shown on map following page. As part of the reorganization, the control of intelligence organization was separated from the combat commands. The S-2 units were liaison to combat units but for overall intelligence purposes reported independently through intelligence echelon channels to the district intelligence section.

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THE GUERRILLA RESISTANCE MOVEMENT ON PANAY AND NEIGHBORING ISLANDS
27 November 1944

I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE PANAY GUERRILLA MOVEMENT

The history of the guerrillas on Panay is unique among the island commands in the early and complete establishment of the command and the continuation of its authority without question since. In both military and civil matters it is probably the most extensive and the best example of a completely Filipino patriotic effort of all the Philippine guerrilla organizations.

The 61st Philippine Army Division was on Panay when the Japanese invasion forces landed in 1942. The division had only had five months training under a few American officers, and was able to offer little serious resistance to the Japanese. General CHRISTIE, CG of the 61st Division, was only too aware of the limited Division potential and when surrender orders were published, he is said to have told Filipino leaders that so far as he was concerned the orders did not apply to them. As a result the Filipinos took to the hills with most of the Division weapons and other supplies and equipment. Only the few American officers and a few Filipinos surrendered.

Some of the outstanding Filipino leaders of the Division, Macario PERALTA, Division G-3, Leopoldo RELUNIA, Division Engineer, and Julian CHAVES, CO 3rd Battalion, 63rd Regiment, were called to General CHRISTIE's headquarters before he surrendered. He had them promise that they would not organize guerrillas or guerrilla activity for two months after the date of surrender.

Immediately after surrender PERALTA was in northeast Panay, Braulio VILLASIS (also 61st Division) in Capiz, RELUNIA in eastern Panay, CHAVES in Central Panay, Cirilo GARCIA (also of 61st Division) in the northwest, and Governor CONFESOR, pre-war governor of Iloilo Province, in the south. Bands of soldiers roamed the island undirected and independent. Little organization existed.

The guerrilla organization was actually started in August 1942, ten weeks after surrender. PERALTA was chosen leader or assumed command with the tacit approval of all concerned, and was acknowledged commander of the island almost immediately. Throughout the next four months, former army personnel were reassembled, new recruits taken in and the units of the 61st P.A. Division reactivated into a new 61st Division. By November the reorganization was complete, the Japanese were contained in garrisons at San Jose (Antique), Capiz town and Iloilo City. Radio contact had been established with SWPA in late November 1942 and the morale of the people and army was at a high level.

The initial success of the organization was due largely to the amount of equipment available to the guerrillas and the comparatively light Japanese garrison on the island during 1942. This latter allowed the guerrillas freedom of action, ample space and uninterrupted time to organize and train units. Except for disappearance of manufactured and imported items, life on Panay was substantially the same as it had been before the war. The civil government under Tomas CONFESOR was effectively in operation throughout the island. This early good start gave the organization an impetus that has enabled the movement to withstand repeated thorough and ruthless Japanese terror raids since.

Late in 1942, PERALTA heard that guerrilla movements were springing up on Cebu, Negros, etc., and conceived the idea of organizing a Corps. The IVth Philippine Corps was therefore activated by PERALTA with himself in command and RELUNIA then became CO of the 61st Division. By agreement with Col. FERTIG, guerrilla commander on Mindanao, the IVth Philippine Corps was to include Palawan, Panay and the Visayas with the exception of Samar and Leyte. Palawan, Mindoro and Masbate were too remote and thinly populated to have been integrated into the Corps by early 1943, but Negros Occidental was well organized and attempts were being made to extend the authority of the Corps over the Negros Oriental, Cebu and Bohol guerrillas.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF

G-2 INFORMATION BULLETIN

THE GUERRILLA RESISTANCE MOVEMENT ON PANAY AND
NEIGHBORING ISLANDS

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