RG-16: WHITNEY PAPERS

PERSONAL FILES

GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

-LEYTE, 1944

[RG-16, BOX 3, FOLD = 15]

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PERSONAL FILES

GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

-LEYTE, 1944

[RG-16, BOX 3, FOLD #15]

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)



File No.:

Subject:

From: G=2

To: G-3

Date: S Oct 44

7 October 1944 (Copy No. 4) is forwarded for your information and file.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

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l Incl: as above.

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November 4, 1944 Intelligence Report : (S.IPA To 1. The following intelligence report of MZ-2, who left Manila Oct. 27, 1944 is submitted for your information: a. Airfields. All mirriold: destroyed and damaged severely. Only a few scattered serviceable places observed at Zablan, Nichols, Nielson and Grace Park. Repair of fields could not catch up with repeated destructive raids. b. Naval. No ships observed in bay (Oct. 27) except a burned aircraft carrier and a listing cruiser or destroyer. Only motor launches may be seen in Bay. No unusual activity in Port Area except dispersal of Mi Supplies and Equipment to other parts of the City. c. Exemy Garrisons. 1. Japs scattered all over the city occupying school h uses, churches and residential houses. All Manila churches sers filled to capacity with Japs soon after the 21st and 22md September bombing, but they have been gradually withdrawn leaving only the following: 800 Japs Marines in Tondo Church Convent, a labor battalion of Japs and Taivanese in San Marcelino Church, &2 Infantry Companies in Paco Church. Hundreds of Japs and large quantities of supplies in San Boda College; a unit of Marines in the Mapum Institute of Technology; thousands of Japs in San Lazaro Ruce Track and Rizal Stadium, the later being also a supply depot. Armed Japs live in tents surrounding Mary Johnston Hospital, Tende. The International Cabaret Grace Fark and Oriental Cabaret Caleecan are both occupied by Japs the latter being alse a Motor Poel. 2. The side of the Sta. Cruz Church facing the Escola aridge is used as AA Shell Storage the rest of the church being opened to the Public. Pinaglabanan, San Juan is an Aviation Gas and Ammunition Depot with about a Pattalien of Japs and 600 Filipino laborers mostly wemen working in the place. Japs live in tents and in buildings at the mouth of the tunnel. Pandacan Area; Empty oil drums expesed. Filled drums meatly piled and camouflage with grass. Can be detected because elevated and grass drying up. Two more oil tanks standing. Calcecan; huge meter pool 200 yards East Northeast of Bonifacio Monument. About 500 trucks, 300 Japs and 600 Filipines working 8 to 5 PM. 3 to 5 tanks usually take repairs here. BBB Factory and Alcohel Distillery. International Oil Fartery, San Juan, QM Bodega and ammunition Depot. 300 Japs and 600 Filipines working here 7:30 to 4:30 PM. 3. Restricted Areas exchusively occupied by Japs; Port Area bounded by Pasig River on the North, Benifacio Drive on the East and Manila Hetel on the South; Muelle dela Industria; bounded by San Fernande Street on the North and Pasig River on the east and south; Pandacan Area; Dewey Boulevard area; New Luneta; Fort McKinley and the Manila Airfields.

2. The following movement of troops was observed on Oct. 21st: estimated one Division was observed moving south to Batangas from Manila. Foot Troops, 105's, Mertars, MG's, Supply Trucks, Push Carts, Caretellas, and horses comprised the train which stretched from Binan te.Calamba.

Centinuous arrival of troops from the North and departure for the south was observed at Tutuban Station. At one time 50 105's were counted.

5. More detailed information including charts and sketches will be sent by curier.

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THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT ON LETTE ISLAND

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I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

occupation. Groups of Filipinos with various notives banded together as local police or vigilante groups, notivated by a desire to maintain peace and order to protect the people; or, as bandit groups, notivated by greed, terrorised and preyed upon the people. The various groups maintained separate and distinct organisations and jealousy and strife were rampant. They all possessed the same hatred and contempt for the Jap. Circumstances compelled the groups to band together for their mutual protection. As time passed, the stronger guarrilla units absorbed the weaker either by force or by conciliation, and gradually there developed from this nucleus a relatively orderly and effective organization, which was formalized by GRU recognition.

All the guerrillas avow that their primary purpose is to help the civilians to maintain peace and order, to check the Japanese from abusing the civilians. The guerrillas have undertaken the restoration of civilian government and have taken steps to place the administration of justice and the government in civilian hands. The guerrilla leaders, as a general policy, only intervene in communal activities, insofar as they relate to military matters in all its phases.

II. HISTORY OF ORIGINAL GUERRILLA GROUPS:

BALDERIAN Group: Organised under the leadership of Bvt. Col.
Alejandro Balderian, former 2nd Lieut. who fought in Pangasinan with
the 91st Division. Upon the surrender of his unit he fled to Risel
Province and was attached to units there. Later he went to Leyte and
joined forces under the command of Col. CORNELL. When Col. CORNELL
surrendered, Balderian took supplies from a camp at Jaro and organised
guerrillas into a division covering northern Leyte, with himself as
division commander. The group was well known for its exploits.

BALDEFIAN joined forces with Col. KANGLEON in mid-43 and his division formed the 95th Regiment of the Leyte guarrilla forces reorganized by KANGLEON, with BALDERIAN as CO.

CENTINO are father and son, respectively. Ciriaco CENTINO was formerly a PA soldier in the guerrilla unit commanded by Sgt TERRAZA and Sgt Antonio JUAN. When both said Sgts were killed in action, CENTINO took some of the unit's men and formed a separate unit. Isabelo CENTINO was fermerly a member of Col. Alejandro HALDERIAN's unit. When BALDERIAN reorganized the sector, BALDERIAN assigned the son, Isabelo, as leader of some of his (BALDERIAN's) own soldiers with the soldiers of Ciriaco CENTINO. Both Ciriaco and Isabelo are unschooled civilians. Their area comprises the RE Leyte area towns of Jaro, Pastrama and Palo. The unit has apparently always subordinated itself to the BALDERIAN group.

CINCO Group: Organised by discharged USAFFE soldier, Amtonio C. CINCO, who has assumed the rank of Colonel. After the surrender, CINCO worked for the Japs as an informer, and later was discovered as a former USAFFE soldier by the Japs. They were about to execute him when he escaped. He formed a band of guerrillas in the area comprising the towns of Tanaman, Dagami, Tolona and unoccupied portions of Burausn, Dulag and La Pas. CINCO later joined ferces under KANGLEON and the unit became the 1st Battalion, 95th Regiment, with CINCO as CO.

LANG-JAIN Group! Southern Leyte was formerly organized into a "Southern Leyte Guerrilla Warfere Unit" under the leadership of Bvt Lt. Gordon A. LANG. LANG was a yeomen in the USN who arrived in Leyte prior to the order of surrender. He went to southern Leyte to join other Americans there and took command of a group of unsurrendered soldier guerrillas. Through his leadership and bravery, he was acclaimed leader of the southern Leyte area.

Byt Major Porfirio E. Jalk, formerly with
the cadre at Catarman, Samar, and Lt. Jose NAZARENO in the meantime organised a group on Panaon Island. Jalk escaped to Panaon Island at the time
of the surrender. Byt Major Jalk later took over Lake's organisation and
subsequently joined forces with Col. KANGLEON. This combined unit

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became the 94th Regiment of the Leyte forces reorganised by KANGLEON with Byt Major JAIN as CO.



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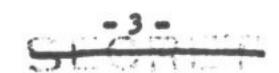
MIRANDA Groups These guerrillas originally controlled the area in northwestern Leyte, from Palempon south to Baybay, and were under the leadership of Bvt Brigadier General Blas MILANDA (alias Colonel BRIGUEZ). He was formerly a lieutenant in the USAFFE, PC. He disregarded the order of surrender and escaped to the mountains behind Ormoc where he proceeded to organize a guerrilla unit. MI-ANDA refused to join any of the guerrilla forces on Leyte, and furthermore refused to join KANGLEON after the latter was appointed Leyte Area Commander. MIRANDA maintained regular contact with Colonel PLRALTA. Commander of the 6th Military District, and was strongly influenced by him. Not long after KANGLEON's appeintment as Leyte Area Commander, MIRANDA and But Colonel Marcos SoliMan (1st Lieut, 85th lnf, PA), his Chief of Staff, and other leaders fled to Bohal. This was reported in January 1944 and it is believed the group dispersed as a result of heavy Jap reinforcement of the Ormoc area. It appears that MIHANDA's organization has collapsed and that KANGLEON has reorganized the personnel of this area into the 96th Regiment of the Leyte Command. But Brig. Gen. Blas MIRANDA has killed many released prisoners of war on the pretext that they were paid spies of the Japanese, but actually he regarded anyone who surrendered a traitor. This was his principal objection to Col. KANGLEON. In both southern and northern Layte, surrendered Filipino soldiers captured by the guerrillas have not been killed but intermed.

PARILONA Group: Organised under the leadership of Bvt Lt.

Col. Filemon PARILONA. PARILONA was formerly a First Sgt with the
Leyte Provisional Regiment of Col. CONNELL. At the order of surrender
he refused and escaped to the mountains. He then joined a guerrilla
unit under the leadership of Sgt TERRAZA, also of the Leyte Provisional
Regiment. Sgt TERRAZA was killed in action and another Sgt by name
Antonio JUAN assumed leadership. JUAN was also killed in action.

Subsequently the unit was divided; part of the men followed Sgt PARILONA
and the other part followed Ciriaco CENTINO. Sgt PARILONA's unit

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DECLASSIFIED PER JCS LTR OF 20 AUG. 75 increased in size and he finally became the recognised leader of one sector. The area comprised the towns of San Miguel, Embatagon, Alangalong and uncocupied portions of Taeloban. PAELLONA later attached his unit to KANGLEON's forces as the 2nd Battalion of the 95th Regiment and remained CO of the Unit.

PAMANIAN Group: Under the leadership of Bvt Lt. Col. Felix
PAMANIAN, formerly a T/Sgt attached to Layte Provincial Regiment.

After the surrender of USAFFE forces he escaped to the Mount Capoccan
area in northern Leyte and formed a small band of guarrillas which
harassed Japanese land transport in the vicinity. This group was later
joined by units from Billiran Island forces under Capt. C. CORPIN.

Captain COPPIN, formerly of USAFFE, fought in Pangasinan and Bataan
and organised the small groups of guarrillas existing on Billiran.

CORPIN was later made Assistant G-3 in KANGLEON's staff. PANALIAN
eventually joined forces under KANGLEON and his unit became the 3rd
Battalion of the 95th Regiment; he remained the CO.



As guarrilla organizations developed in the Philippines and the commands of the various islands because more firmly entrenched, guarrilla commanders were appointed and area commands designated by GHQ in the Visayas, Mindaneo and Sulu. Ruperto K. KANGLEON emerged as the strongest guarrilla leader on Leyte, and on 21 October 1943, KANGLEON was appointed Leyte Area Commander.

Colonal Ruperto K. KANGLEON, ASN 0-1059, is a veteran of 27 years service in the Philippine army, graduate of the Philippine Academy and General Service School, was District Commander, 3rd MD, 1938, District Commander 9th MD, 1938-41, CO Slat Infantry before outbreak of the war. KANGLEON surrendered in the last week of May 1942 when the order to surrender was given. The Japanese detained him in the Butuan Prison Camp, from which he escaped in December 1942 during a guerrilla raid on the town. He returned to his property in south Leyte and was there contacted and persuaded to unify Leyte—Samer guerrilla units. He succeeded in unifying all units on Leyte

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moted from Lt. Col. to Colonel 1 October 1944.

Colonel KANGLEON has maintained close liaison with Colonel Needell W. FERTIG, District Commander of the 10th MD. The two leaders exchange information and personnel. Colonel FERTIG dispatched 10th MD officers, Lt. (JG) J. D. RICHARDSON, as liaison officer to the Leyte area command, Lt. St. John and Lt. Truman HEMINGHAY to assist in the development of Leyte radio communications.

Colonel KAMILEON's guerrilla force includes all Layte guerrilla units and numbers approximately 3,200, organised and known as the 92nd Division (See Map 1). The Leyte area command forces have established a well developed radio network (See Map 2) and supplies have been dispatched to this force regularly.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL ASSIGNMENTS OF THE LETTE AREA COMMAND:

CO - Colonel Ruperto K. KANGLAON. Headquarters is located in the mountains west of barrio Bulac on the east coast of Leyte, north of Hingatungan Point (125009 E, 10036 H).

LETTE AREA HO STAFF (orwanded 1943):

HQ strength: 23 officers and 107 enlisted man

G-1 : Lt. Loreto HICABEL

G-2 : Capt. Ralph J. POSONCUY, a Chinese mestimo of Carigara, Leyte. Possesses knowledge of radio and photography, and reported as practising dentistry in March 1944.

Asst G-2 : Lt. Domingo RADAZA

Byt Capt. Higimo M. CABILING, AC, attached to G-2.

G-3 : Alfonso JATHE (Major)

Asst G-3 : Capt. Cresencie CORPIN

G-4 : Major Martin JARELOSA

Insp. Gem. : Lt. Col. Louis QUINTERO. Hetired member of the

Philippine Constabulary. Suffering from infirmities of old age. In March 1944 it was reported
that he surrendered to the Japanese in order to
gain freedom for his family.

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Judge Advocate: Capt. P. PERNANDES

94TH REGINERY (MId-1943 report):

Strength Ost '44: 71 officers and 1,210 emlisted men

co : Major JAIN, Ho Eogod

1st Bm, CO : Major FRANCISCO, Hq Malithog

Company A : Hq Sogod

Company B : Hq Lilean

Company C : Hq Malithog

2nd Bm, CO : Major DEGRACIA, Hq Bato

Company E : Hq Bato

Company P : Hq Baybay DECLASSIFIED PER JCS LTR OF 20 AUG. 75

Company G : Eq Abuyog

95th REGISENT (Mid-1943 report):

Strength Oct '44: 78 officers and 954 enlisted men

co : Col. BALDERIAN, HQ Daggard

1st Bm, CO : Hajor Antonio CINCO, Hq Dagand

Company A : Hq Jaro

Company B : Ho Alangalang

Company C : Hq Pastrama

2nd Bm, CO : Col. PABILONA (alies Sgt Filemon PABILONA),

.

Hq San Hignel

Company A : Hq San Migual

Company B : Hq Pastrama

Company C : Hq La Pass

3rd Bm, CO : Lt. Col. PAMARIAN, Hq Capocean

Company I :

Company K :

Company L :

96TH REGIMENT:

Strength Oct '44: 37 efficers and 710 emlisted men

A recent report indicates that the Leyte Area Command has activated a 96th Regiment in northwestern Leyte. It is believed that this force was erganized from resmants of the MIRANDA guarrilla unit. He further information has been received.

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TOTAL STRENGTH LETTE AREA QUERRILLAS:

Nq Legte Area Command 94th Regiment 95th Regiment 96th Regiment	0001em 23 71 78 37	107 1,210 954 710	1 The state of
Total	209	2,981	
Grand Total		3,190	

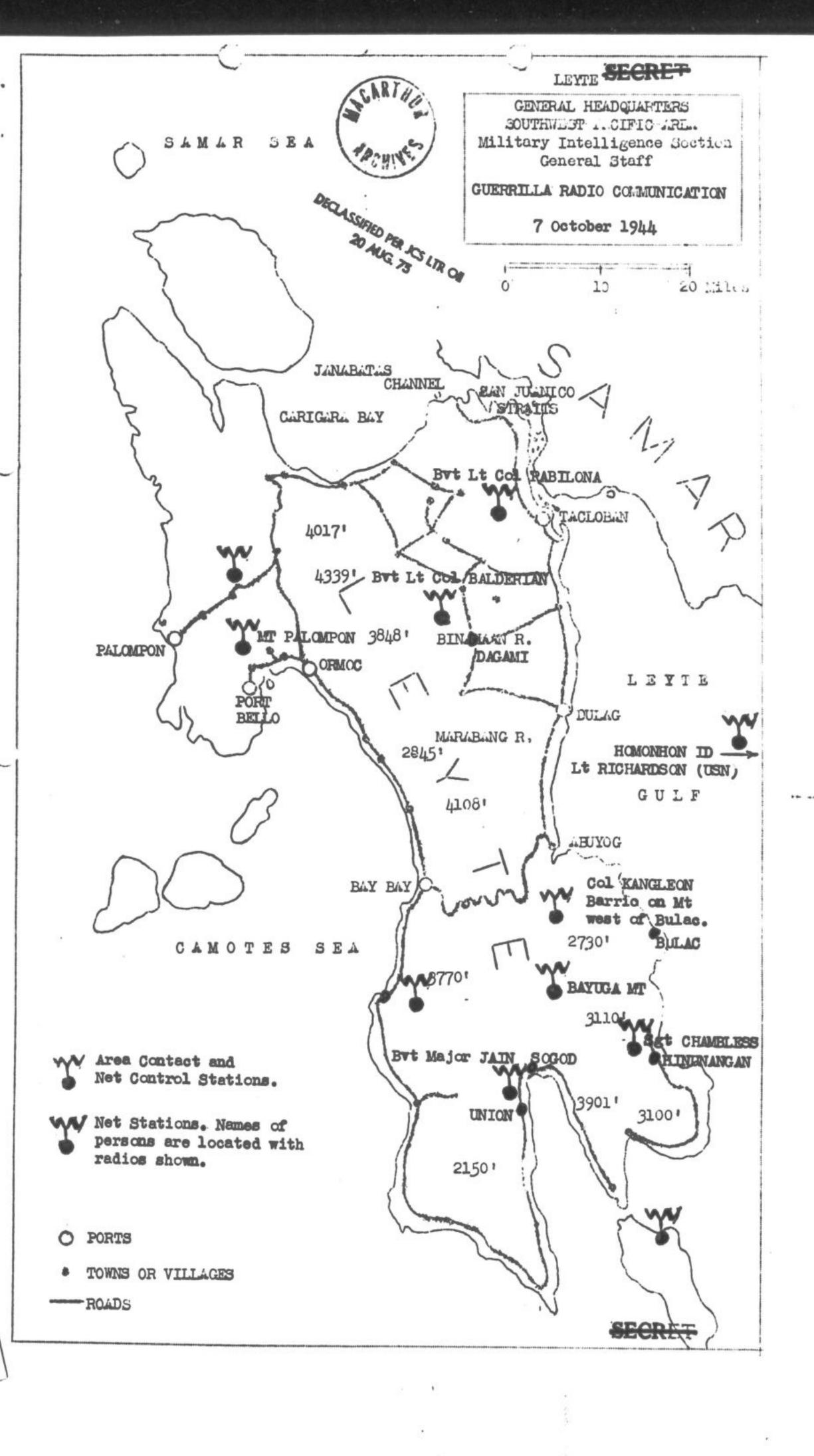
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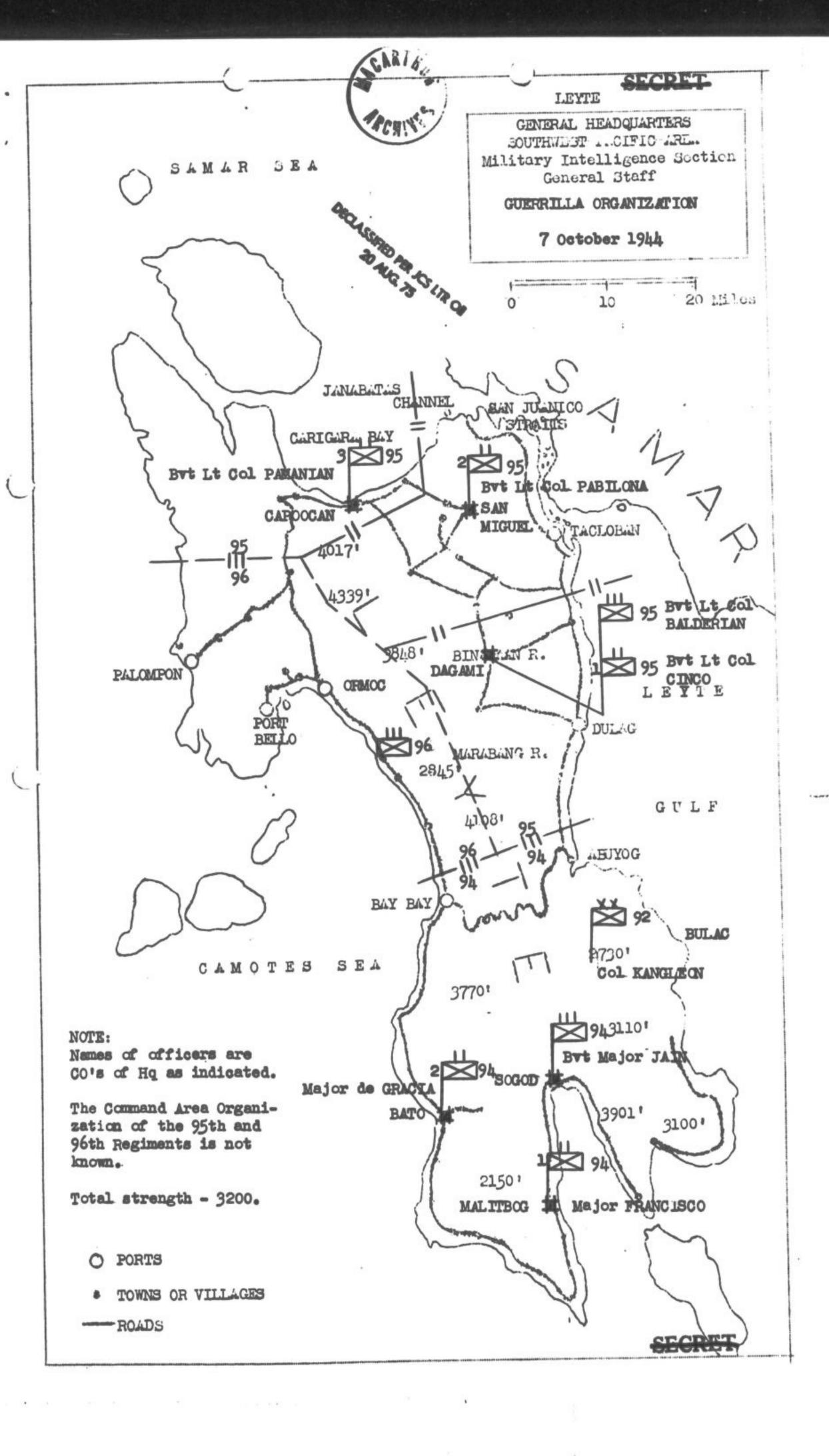
NOTE: Lt. BARKILLIAN (alies Col. FLORES) was reported early in 1943 as leading a tend of guerrilles which worked closely with the PAMANIAN, PARILONA and NIRANDA Groups. Nothing has been heard of him since that time.

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Map 1 - Leyte Guerrilla Organization, 7 Oct 44

Map 2 - Leyte Guerrilla Lalio Communication, 7 Cct 44





OT OCTOBER 1944

GENERAL MACARTHUR TO

KANGLE ON FROM

05 OCTOBER NR 85

STRENGTH LEYTE AREA 30 SEPTEMBER FOLLOWS: (A) HEADQUARTERS L.A.C., 23 OFFICERS AND 107 EM. (B) 94TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, 71 OFFICERS AND 1210 EM. (C) 95TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, 78 OFFICERS AND 954 EM. (D) 96TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, 37 OFFICERS AND 710 EM. THESE REGIMENTS WERE RECENTLY ISSUED ADDITIONAL ARMS AND AUTHOR-IZED MAKE NEW ENLISTMENTS.

ARMS FOLLOWS: (A) HEADQUARTERS L.A.C., 14 TSMG AND 58 CARBINES. (B) 94TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, ONE BAZOOKA, TWO OF 81MM MORTARS, TWO MGS CALIBER .50, 48 BARS, 155 TSMG, 742 CARBINES, 217 RIFLES CALIBER .30. (C) 95TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, ONE MG CALIBER .50, FOUR MGS CALIBER .30, 27 BARS, 128 TSMG, 465 CARBINES, 305 RIFLES CALIBER .30. (D) 96TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, 30 BARS, 117 TSMG, 576 CARBINES, 55 RIFLES CALIBER .30.

AMMUNITIONS FOLLOWS: (A) HEADQUARTERS L.A.C., 2655 ROUNDS MI CALIBER .30, 2295 ROUNDS CALIBER .45. (B) 94TH INFANTRY REG-IMENT, 12 SHELLS BAZOOKA, THREE BOXES SHELLS 81MM MORTAR, 225 ROUNDS CALIBER .50, 20,843 ROUNDS CALIBER .50 M2, 48,831 ROUNDS CALIBER .50 M1, 16,584 ROUNDS CALIBER .45, 526 HAND GRENADES. (C) 95TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, 15 ROUNDS CALIBER .50, 37,123 ROUNDS CALIBER .30 M2, 62,565 ROUNDS CALIBER .30 M1, 12,860 ROUNDS

SEORET (CONTINUED)

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NR 85 FROM KANGLEON (PAGE TWO)

CALIBER .45, 217 HAND GRENADES. (D) 96TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, 21,020 ROUNDS CALIBER .50 M2, 82,680 ROUNDS CALIBER .50 M1, 19,500 ROUNDS CALIBER .45, 285 HAND GRENADES.

ARMS AND AMMO IN RESERVE: 424 CARBINES, 175 TSMG, 19 BAR.
55 CASES AND 913 MRS (NILT) HAND GRENADES, 84 BOXES CALIBER .30
MG IN BELTS, 13 CASES CALIBER .45, 660,000 ROUNDS CALIBER .30 M
AND 159 CASES CALIBER .50 M2.

TIME TYPED: 061800/Z

DECLESIFIED PER JOHN CO