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G-3, PHILIPPINE ARMY DIVISION  
 GUERRILLA AFFAIRS BRANCH

- |                     |                  |                 |
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~~201 - Umali~~

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Report on Batangas area by  
 Vicente S. Umali

(To be placed in Umali's 201 file  
 later) — Sub

912 Ann Quixote St  
Manila  
17 July 1946

To Capt Douglas Munay  
GA B, AF WESPAC

1. Inclosed is my report on the Batangas area. I do not know whether they are satis factory to you in the form I made it; if not please advise me or how I should do it to be of any help.

2. I hope to be able to submit those for Cavite, Laguna + Tayabas in two days. I am sorry for the delay.

Vicente S. Umas

CAVITE AREADECLASSIFIED  
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## 1. Light Unit, FAIT (Convento):

- a) Facts: I was in a barrio of Tanza, Cavite in December 1944 up to the first week of the following January, and I knew for a fact that the guerrilla movement in the town was dominated by Ernie's guerrillas who also had no patience with other units.
- b) Opinion: It possibly existed as an intelligence unit, although of course Philippine guerrillas have a very liberal interpretation of an intelligence unit.

## 2. Tenib (Dayrit) Unit (Licoops):

- a) Facts: I personally met Dayrit the founder of this unit in a guerrilla conference held in Dasmarinas, Cavite. Information volunteered to me at that time by other guerrillas is to the effect that Dayrit is not taken very seriously in the movement although he personally started guerrilla organization at an early date due to the weakness of the unit. I am almost certain also that the unit at that time had no connection with Licoops, and this was in December, 1944.
- b) Opinion: Possibly good for one company.

## 3. 7th Regt, FAIT (Barzaga):

- a) Facts: On my escape from Tanza to Alfonso, I passed Paic and from the information I gathered there the guerrillas of Paic are solid under Taparan who at that time has a loose loyalty to the Hunters Guerrillas. The unit of Taparan was a very effective police force protecting the residents of the town from the incursions of Ernie, and after the arrival of Major Vanderpool improved their usefulness first as an intelligence unit and later in combat in the Ternate area. But this was Taparan's unit, not FAIT. I am ignorant of any connection.
- b) Opinion: None

## 4. Sparks Regt, PQOG: (David):

- a) Facts: The Alfonso PQOG was started by the contact made by Luansing with Lino V. Salazar in October, 1944. Later Col. Primitivo San Agustin, Jr our Chief of Staff went there with Lt. Col. Ismael D. Lapus because I agreed to confer in that town with Colonel Mariano Castañeda and Javelera to whom I had offered command of the Cavite PQOG. Unfortunately I was unable to attend the conference resulting in the continuation of the split of the Alfonso guerrillas into the Castañeda faction and the PQOG.

When I arrived there in January 11, 1945 I saw the local PQOG undergoing basic military training. I immediately started building two camps, called all armed men for active service, met Major Vanderpool in Alfonso, and created the so-called 85th Inf Div PQOG composed of our men from the towns of Alfonso, Indang, Mendez and Bellen of which this unit is one of the regiments.

Upon instructions from Major Vanderpool, I ordered this

4. Sparks Regt PQOG:

Facts Continued: unit to undertake sabotage work against enemy transportation and communication lines and they were able to destroy the telephone line along the Tagaytay highway. Likewise they prepared an airdrop site which was later used on 8 February.

On 26th January 1945, the unit led by Salazar the regimental commander of Alfonso started ambushing Jap patrols. The Japs retaliated and attacked us on the 28th, 29th and 30th, at which date I escaped with my staff towards Laurel's sector.

I was informed later that our men did not give up the town until the Jap attack was called off due to the Masugbu landing. The unit likewise covered the paratroopers landing, and afterwards accompanied them down towards Manila. They were ordered to separate near Dasmariñas so they reported to Valenzona who was then II Corps commander in accordance with previous instructions I have given them.

Under control of our II Corps headquarters they fought in the Kupang front, south of Manila, later were organized into two companies by Major Vanderpool and sent to the Ternate front. After fighting there they were stationed near Tagaytay. I believe these two companies were already recognized.

I do not know the CO of the unit as it now appears because all the time I was under the belief that Salazar in the leader of the Alfonso PQOG.

Opinion: None

5. St Michael Grías (De Guia):

a) Facts: I have heard of the existence of this unit, and saw it active during the liberation campaign under Major Vanderpool's headquarters, although I have not exact knowledge of what it has actually accomplished.

b) Opinion: None

6. Taffala Unit, PQOG: (Taffala):

a) Facts: This was originally part of the 85th Inf Div PQOG referred to above. Taffala was one of the officers whom I saw serving under Salazar in Alfonso. I have no definite knowledge of the unit's activities.

b) Opinion: Possibly deserves a few men.

7. Purísima Intell Unit (Mendoza):

a) Facts: None

b) Opinion: None

8. Paltik Cavite Gría Forces (Rueno):

a) Facts: First heard of this unit thru the Manila papers in the middle of 1945. Certainly did not hear of it throughout my Cavite tour. Some rumors are to the effect that this was originally the Sebastian de Vega guerrillas of Mendez. From Imus the only active

Page three Cavite Area:

8. Paltik Cavite Grla Forces:

Facts continued: guerrillas that I know of are some 80 men belonging to Castañeda's unit (which turned out to be around 6,000 when recognized) and around a score belonging to our unit under Valenzona.

b) Opinion: Not a guerrilla organization before 1945.

9. Bolo Army Grlas (Aure):

a) Facts: To best of my knowledge no such organization existed on 30 January 1945. While in Alfonso, I met several people surnamed Aure but I failed to hear of any Aure as a guerrilla leader. I do not know only if it rendered services after the Masugbu landing.

b) Opinion: None

10. II Corps, PQOG: (Valenzona):

a) Facts: I first met Benédicto Valenzona on the night of 12 January 1944 when he was brought to my CP in a barrio of Alaminos, Laguna by one of my Manila organizers (Major Godofredo Magallanes). He signified his intention of joining the PQOG if he can be convinced that we have contact with SWPA.

Having satisfied himself, he submitted to me on March 1944 a roster of ex-Usaffe men numbering around 900 as well as some intelligence reports. Whereupon I constituted the 55th (Usaf) Inf Div, PQOG and made him Colonel and Div Cndr. I likewise gave him samples of the equipment that have been sent to us from Mindanao to enable him to organize in Manila.

In June 1944 he again submitted intelligence reports. In July he personally reported to me in Rizal, Laguna and suggested the idea of publishing an underground newsmagazine and requested for funds to carry out the idea. I approved it and gave him the required sum to start the publication.

In August, he reported again with copies of the Liberator's 1st issue and asked for more funds.

In September, he informed me that he has made arrangements for General Manuel Roxas to escape and join our unit but that he insisted on sufficient protection for himself and his family. I mobilized a battalion of riflemen and after having placed the units of Batangas, Laguna and Tayabas on a systematic footing proceeded to Cavite for the Roxas contact. Around the middle of November, I arrived in Valenzona's camp with the men in Desmerides, Cavite. In his camp I saw around fifty boys including the Liberator staff, 15 of whom were armed. I disarmed forty of our Batangas boys and turned over the arms to Valenzona.

While preparing for the coming of Roxas, I reorganize the whole PQOG organization, calling it an Army with two Corps, the I and II Corps. Roxas was to be Commander-in-Chief, I, Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Col. Primitivo San Agustin, Jr. will be I Corps Commander and Valenzona will be II Corps Commander.

When Roxas did not come, I decided to try to attempt the unification of the guerrilla units of Cavite, which attempt was unsuccessful and only resulted in my capture by the Ernie guerrillas.



10. II Corps, PQOG (Valenzona):

Facts continued. When I left Alfonso, Cavite on 30 January 1945, I instructed them to report to II Corps headquarters in the eventuality of action.

Upon the landing in Nasugbu, Valenzona and his men liberated the Muntinglupa prisons and later placed his men at the disposal of Major Vanderpool (mostly the Alfonso boys).

On my way to report to the 11th Airborne headquarters on 15 February, I passed Valenzona's headquarters in Muntinglupa prisons. At this time I found out that the Alfonso boys and the others of Valenzona's men who are armed were fighting in the Kupang front, numbering two companies. By the way Valenzona avoided me here, it became apparent that he wanted to be independent and that he has played the general headquarters of the PQOG for a sucker, and therefore from that time on he has nothing more to do with me.

Then he obtained the recognition of one battalion of his unit, he started making official representations that they are the only real PQOGs, that the those from the southern provinces are bandits.

At the time the contact and investigation of your office was made, I made an official statement that as far as I am concerned they can give whatever honor is due Valenzona, but that I refuse to consider him as affiliated with the PQOG. However upon the request of those whom I knew were working in the Liberator staff, I included some of them in my supplementary roster.

Without rancour and without malice, I believe that the battalion he was given was sufficient. The only thing wrong is the fact that those who were included in that roster recognised were those who actually fought but consisted according to my information of moneyed and influential people of Manila, while those small ones who served were left out.

If the location of this unit he has submitted for recognition is Cavite, I feel that it is quite fair for me to state that in Imus he did not have more than a score of men, as Castañeda can bear out.

- b) Opinion: Valenzona was very valuable in gathering military information and of all our sources he was the one who knew what he was doing. The Liberator newsmagazine is also one of the most noteworthy features of the Philippine guerrilla movement.

But he ~~is~~ has not the men he would like us to believe. In my opinion without the Alfonso unit, he has never at any time under him more than 200 men. The roster of ex-Usaffe he submitted to me, I am inclined to believe, was taken from a roster in the Puppet Constabulary office.

It is possible that he will say that he had a transmitter working which is not true.

11. WAS of Maic (Nazareno):

- a) Facts: None  
b) Opinion: None

12. Col Baja Unit: (Jomua):

- a) Facts: As late as 6 January, 1945 when I left General Trias, Cavite there was no other guerrilla unit there except the Magirog unit which was already recognized in a grossly exaggerated strength.  
b) Opinion: Not worth the paper it is written on.



TAYABAS AFEA Page One:

1. 9th Regt, 5th Inf Div, PQOG: (Manalo):

a) Facts: (1) About the guerrilla movement in Candelaria, Tayabas: The inhabitants of this town was never enthusiastic about the guerrilla movement. In 1942 movement there was nil. In 1943 I started to organize by contacting the town officials, and they never went further than promising. In August, 1943 was very cooperative with the Japs in the zonification campaign. Only those farmers living in the southern slope of Banahaw mountain showed cooperation. The Japanese trusted the people enough to arm the Candelaria police force with rifles.

Throughout 1944 our headquarters kept asking for the roster of the two Candelaria regiments promised by those whom we contacted but they were unable to submit any roster except after the liberation of the town.

(2) About Manalo and his unit: Regimental Commander Manalo was the Chief of Police of Candelaria who obtained a splendid record with the Japs due to his raids against the guerrillas. Several proposed raids against the town were not carried out due to the supplications of the Mayor and other influential people who were personal friends of our 5th Div Cndr.

Around September, 1944 however the 5th Div Combat Unit attacked Manalo's stronghold which was armed by Japs furnished rifles. The attack was repulsed due to the arrival of Jap reinforcement. After this I decided on a diplomatic move which was greatly favored by the bombings attacks now being carried out by the U. S. Air Force. I offered Manalo the rank of Lieut. Col. ~~ibiz~~ as well as complete pardon if he surrenders his arms and cooperate. He accepted my offer and the peace pipe was smoked.

From that time on, Manalo appeared to be sincere in serving the organization. He reported several times to the 5th Div Hq.

In the Liberation fight, the Japs did not resist in the town of Candelaria and therefore there was no fighting there. However there was some mopping up operations in the southern slope of Banahaw mountain and this unit participated therein. They were able to kill either one or two Japs.

Your contact team went to Candelaria to investigate this unit and they saw some 15 unarmed men led by Major Alday. It was therefore completely turned down. Lately upon the refusal of this headquarters to work for their recognition, they sought out the help of Col. Marcos Villa Agustin.

b) Opinion: This unit of ours belong to the Blue Eagle category, and I will not recognize fifty of them.

2. Vera's Tayabas Grlas (Vera):

a) Facts: Vera's unit is the outstanding guerrilla unit in that part of Tayabas.

b) Opinion: Its size and effectivity is similar to our 25th Inf Div.

3. Knights of Democracy Grlas (Dejarne):

a) Facts: Organized in January, 1945. No constructive work accomplished.

b) Opinion: None

TAYABAS AREA Page Two:

4. Casiguran Grta Force (Valencia):

- a) Facts: None
- b) Opinion: None

5. Fedor's Unit, FAIT: (Maranao):

- a) Facts: None
- b) Opinion: None

6. 5th Inf Div., PQOG (Garcia):

- a) Facts: Our headquarters has no definite facts about the activities of this unit, except that it was part of our homeguard organization. Has done absolutely nothing until 1945. To my information our Lucena unit prepared a CP and readied to attach themselves with the Liberation Forces upon the approach of fighting to Lucena but thanks to Luansing's mud-slinging campaign the American units that arrived there had a hostile attitude towards the PQOG organization so that the units there were not able to accomplish anything.
- b) Opinion: Unless this unit can show unimpeachable proof of attachment, they do not deserve recognition.

7. Lucena Combat Unit, PQOG:

Same facts and opinion as in the preceding paragraph.

8. Sect 42, SMA Anderson's (Alzaga):

- a) Facts: Alzaga was one of the pioneer organizers of Lucena. In 1944 he submitted to me his roster of officers, but due to our lack of further contact he joined Anderson. I have no knowledge of the exact extent of his activities.
- b) Opinion: None

9. Hukbalahap, SL CMD (Lavadia):

- a) Facts: I made two trips to Mauban in 1943 and there was no strong Hukbalahap organization there, except in the barrios near the Sierra Madre between Mauban, Sempaloc and Cavinte.  
In 1944 there were 4 Hukbalahap squadrons operating in the area around Mauban, Sempaloc, Luchan, Tayabas, Cavinte, Luisiana and Lofigos up to the Sierra Madre, with strength of around 800.  
Lavadia I believe is one the candidates for congressman the last election. In any case I have not heard of him as a guerrilla. Lavadia is affiliated with the Democratic Alliance Party.
- b) Opinion: Of the full time guerrillas of the Hukbalahap in Mauban, I would place that their number can not exceed five hundred throughout the occupation.

TAYABAS AREA Page Three:

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10. USPIF Fort Bn, Gria SMA, SET (Fortuna):

- a) Facts: None
- b) Opinion: None

11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 No information.

20. Sector 5, PQOG (Escando):

- a) Facts: This is part of our homeguard unit which rendered services by acting as civilian guards, guides and giving material support to the organization. I have no definite knowledge of their liberation work.
- b) Opinion: None.

x x x

REPORT ON THE 25th Inf. Red Lion Division, PCGG:

I first met Phil C. Avanceña, leader of this unit, on 1 December 1943. Before this time, I have heard of a guerrilla leader operating around the Makiling mountain called Red Lion, and because some rivalry is beginning to develop between Red Lion's men and mine, I sent him an invitation to a conference, which was held on that date in Barrio San Crispin, San Pablo City.

Avanceña arrived with some thirty riflemen, and we conferred throughout the night. By early morning, he and his staff agreed to join the PCGG and I made them take the oath of allegiance provided by the articles of war of United States.

Around the 15th of December, 1943 I was informed that part of Avanceña's combat unit has turned rebel, so I personally visited him in Barrio Tandang, Los Peñas and patched up the quarrel. On the 18th, I caught pneumonia and was ill for two weeks. Two combat companies arrived to reinforce me guards and Avanceña's unit took care of our supplies and protection.

On 11 January 1944 while still in Avanceña's area, the main body of our combat unit was attacked by a combined Japanese and Filipino constabulary force and Avanceña was commanding same at the time. We suffered heavy casualties in this encounter.

On February, 1944 I took Avanceña and his platoon on a tour of Laguna towns. He was with me when we landed the supplies from Mindanao at Laya on 25 February.

March, 1944 I assigned Avanceña as one of the outpost commander in our transmitting station at Barrio Talos, Rosario, Batangas. Station was attacked by a full regiment of Japs under their Col. Mibe on 25 and 26 March.

June, 1944 I mobilized our combat units against in Laguna and Avanceña again reported with around 40 men.

July, 1944 he was sent back to perfect organization and establish intelligence system in his sector.

August and September, 1944 Avanceña was caring for two American enlisted men who escaped from the Lipa concentration camp, busy organizing, and helping feed the combat units passing through.

October, November and December, 1944 he was left mostly on his own. Our demands for better intelligence reports remained unfulfilled.

January, 1945 he built CPs, helped the Los Baños internees by giving them food supplies and helping a few escape, putting armed men in the field, training homeguards. (In November his men rescued a Navy flier (Lt. (j.g.) William Foye (USNR)) and upon insistence of our headquarters the other flier rescued by our men in Lipa (Lt. Boyle) was also turned over to Avanceña for protection.

At this time, I felt that Avanceña's loyalty was relaxing. February, 1945 he worked mostly on his own. He went to Pina Tsal Volcano island with the fliers and another American, succeeded in signaling a rescue plane, accompanied them to Mindoro. Upon his return to Luzon he reported to Major Vanderpool and helped perfect the plans for the rescue of the Los Baños Internment Camp. Being in his sector, most of the credit of the guerrilla participation in this magnificent rescue should go to Avanceña's unit. I believe he has one to two companies of men participating in this rescue.

During the liberation campaign, he attached his unit to various American forces notably the XIV Army Corps. The attached men, I believe, belongs to the 1st Laguna Regiment, the 27th Inf Regt, his Calamba unit, and the Tansman unit. Avanceña's Division was also investigated by your contact team and it was allocated one battalion of our four.

LAGUNA AREA Page One:

1. PQCG (Barahaw Unit):

a) Facts: This unit consists of men residing on the northwestern slope of Barahaw mountain who were among the first of my honeaguards units. Throughout 1943 and 1944 they willingly contributed to the support of our organization part of their produce which consisted mostly of vegetables, and acted as guides and civilian guards whenever our combat unit and transmitter guards are in the area which was *often* because it was one of the safest places for guerrillas.

These people were admirable for their silence. In the liberation they managed to secure arms thru their own efforts and on their own accord conducted a mopping up campaign in Barahaw mountain. They were allocated one company in our recognized regiment, with Corosa as captain. Corosa and his combat unit claims to have killed by themselves 46 Japs.

b) Opinion: This headquarters is willing to recommend their recognition.

2. Redor's Unit FAITH (Maranao):

a) Facts: Redor is one of the outstanding FAIT leaders. Have not received any information about this unit of Maranao.

b) Opinion: None

3. 27th Inf Regt (Timog):

a) Facts: This is also one of the PQCG regiments belonging to the 25th Inf Red Lion Div under Avanceña.

In December, 1943 the guerrilla movement in Bay, Laguna was led by the Mayor there and the acting chief of police who was an officer of the Philippine Scouts who distinguished himself in the fight in Pangasinan before the downfall of Betan. At that time they were very active. When the Japs sonified the town, the leaders were executed and the movement fizzled out, gaining impetus only in December, 1944.

On 4 February 1945 when I was in the area I learned for the first time that Avanceña has appointed a new leader for Bay and that is Lt. Col. Timog, who had however been captured by the Macabakaps. On the night of 5 February 1945 the Macabakaps attacked the Division Headquarters of Red Lion. The few Americans who were there at the time (they escaped from the Los Baños internment camp) narrowly escaped death. I was lucky enough to have left the camp around an hour before the attack. It was rumored that Timog under compulsion by the Macabakaps guided the attack.

In the liberation campaign this unit attached around a company to the U. S. Forces and for this reason, your contact team and we agreed to allocate a company to them. Timog however refused to accept a recognition for one company only which will give him the rank of captain; he insisted on at least a battalion or nothing. And your contact team and this headquarters gave them nothing.

b) Opinion: Perhaps the just course to pursue in this case is to give liberation recognition to those who had been attached to the U. S. Army for the time of their attachment.

4. AUSA Unit:

- a) Facts: None
- b) Opinion: None

5. Bon Mil Corps:

- a) Facts: None
- b) Opinion: None

6. Aux. Recorg. Forces (Avelon):

- a) Facts: Because this unit is located in Alaminos, Laguna this must have belonged to the 25th Red Lion Division originally. No other guerrilla organization gained any foothold in Alaminos except that. To all probability, they are our homeguards who have been screened out.
- b) Opinion: This headquarters is not willing to recommend them for any recognition.

7. Guerrilla Organization: (Palos)

- a) Facts: The Huchalahap organization according to my information was more or less in control of Luisiana. People from this town were inclined to be very cooperative with the Japanese and twice I passed its territory in my trips to Sierra Madre and we have quite a difficulty due to the hostility of the people.
- b) Opinion: The name of this unit sounds fishy.

8. 45th Inf Regt, ROTC (Guerrero):

- a) Facts: In Sta. Cruz, the Huchalahaps were more active than any other guerrilla units.
- b) Opinion: None

9. 45th Inf Regt, ROTC (Azevoso):

- a) Facts: None
- b) Opinion: None

10. 1st Laguna Regt, PQOG: (Tolentino):

- a) Facts: This is also one of the regiments composing our 25th Inf (Red Lion) Div. Tolentino is one of the very active officers of ~~Avecesna~~, perhaps the most valuable in the field. They were very useful for homeguard purposes from August to December 1944. In January and February, 1945 they helped evacuate the civilians in their area. When the American Forces arrived they attached themselves, and some of them saw action as far as Mauban and Infante, Teyabas. From the point of view of the liberation work accomplished, this unit of Tolentino perhaps stands among the foremost in our organization. Very little number of Tolentino's men were included in our recognized regiment.



LAGUNA AREA Page Three:

10. 1st Laguna Regt, PQOG:

- b) Opinion: With some screening, this unit is the most valuable among those of the PQOG seeking recognition.

11. Buenavista Unit, FAIT: (Abiceto):

- a) Facts: None
- b) Opinion: The FAIT organization, as a result of the unfortunate of Col. Straugh are generally good on paper only.

x x x

BATANGAS AREA

1. Zobel's Gr1a Unit (Zobel):

- a) Facts: Received information in the middle of 1944 that there a group of riflemen, numbering from 60 to 100, in the Calatagan estate, acting as guards of the hacienda.
- b) Opinion: Unit existed before the Masugbu landing but not actually as a guerrilla unit.

2. Major Phillip's Unit:(Macabug):

- a) Facts: None
- b) Opinion: Ledger of unit perhaps had some sort of contact with Major Phillips, and extended some aid to the latter.

3. PQOG, 46th Regt (Laurel):

- a) Facts: Amando Laurel took the oath of allegiance provided for by the Articles of War of the United States before me personally on September, 1944 in Barrio Ulango, Sto. Tomas, Batangas.

At that time he had with him a squad of armed men, who were according to his members of his staff. Upon being informed that he had already organized a guerrilla force in the towns of Talisay, Taal, Lemery and Alitagtag, I commissioned him Lieut. Colonel with the said towns as his sphere of command, and constituted the so-called 46th Regt with Laurel as the Regimental Commander. Information obtained from other sources at this time was to the effect that Laurel had a sizeable force of armed men ready to fight, and had already been in more or less open defiance against the Japs.

The next time I visited Laurel was on 31 January 1945 in his CP at Taal Volcano island. His men were in camp, and already busy providing protection and food for refugees which are flocking to the islands by the hundreds.

Upon the arrival of the 11th Airborne in his area, Laurel attached his men and they saw action in Talisay, Taal and Lemery. In his report to his headquarters, his outfit distinguished itself **better** than any other guerrilla unit in the liberation work there.

- b) Opinion: Laurel's unit rendered splendid and valuable service in the liberation of that region and served thousands of refugees.

4. Vulcan Inf Regt (Buno):

- a) Facts: Never heard of this unit before.
- b) Opinion: I believe that if it existed prior to February, 1945 I would have received information as to its existence, especially during the visit I made to Taal volcano island.

5. 2nd Bn, Talisay Regt, PQOG: (Mendoza):

- a) Facts: I do not have any personal contact with leaders of this battalion. Neither does this headquarters has any report on its activities.
- b) Opinion: None

## BATANGAS AREA CONTINUED:

## 6. 36th Infantry Regt, PQOG (Sulit):

- a) Facts: Sulit's name first came to my attention on 20 August 1945 when my organizer in Rosario, Batangas (Gregorio Hebreo) recommended him for commission as 1st Lieutenant and his designation as Executive Officer of the Rosario company. Later I received information that Sulit and his followers were won over by Jorge Espina who was at that time organizing the Batangas Fil-Americans.
- On 24 February 1944, while on my way to meet the shipment of military supplies from Colonel Fertig, I went to Sulit to ask for his help as he was one of the guerrilla leaders in the area. He provided me with guides and men to carry the equipment which we received in Laysa coast.
- On 28 February 1944, I commissioned Sulit as Major and installed the transmitter I received in the house of one of his relatives in the mountain of Tulos. Sulit was instructed to establish a supply system for the security guard of our radio station UAM. The security guards which we had including the four outposts numbered around 180 riflemen and we made use of the homeguards as perimeter look-outs.
- On 25 and 26 March 1944, the station was attacked by a regiment of Japs under the command of their Col. Hibe, accompanied by Filipino constabulary and some officials. Our forces were routed although we managed to save the transmitter, and scores of civilians who belonged to Sulit's homeguard unit were mercilessly tortured and murdered. The relatives of Sulit in whose house we installed the transmitter were burned alive inside their house.
- Later I promoted Sulit to rank of Lieutenant Colonel and designated him Regimental Commander of the Lobo-Taysan-Batangas regiment. Sulit helped organize the PQOG in the towns of Batangas, Rosario, Lobo, Taysan, and parts of San Juan and San Jose. His combat unit was greatly strengthened sometime in August, 1944 when a deserting platoon of Filipino PGs joined him in Lobo mountains.
- Sulit's outfit was one of the important sources of food supplies and intelligence information in the months of October 1944 up to March 1945 for our transmitting station and officer's school in Laysa.
- During the liberation campaign Sulit was with the Division Commander of our 35th Inf Div (Esteban Mayo) and they rendered valuable service in the fighting and latter mopping up operations in the area around Taysan.
- When your contact team investigated our unit, Sulit failed to report due to a misinformation as to our schedule. I wanted to allocate to Sulit one company and make him Captain but your contact team advised me not to include his name because of certain charges brought to your attention, implicating Sulit. As a result, only a few of Sulit's officers were included with non-commissioned ranks in our recognized regiment.

b) Opinion: This is one of the very deserving units of the PQOG.

## BATANGAS AREA CONTINUED:

## 7. 1st Sn Juan Bn, PCOG: (Bolaños):

a) Facts: Of our regiment recognized, I took from this unit 2 Captains, 5 1st Lts, and a platoon or more of Enlisted men.

This unit was more active before the liberation campaign than in 1945.

I first contacted Dr. Emilio Bolaños on 20 May 1942 when I received information that he has a sizeable stock of firearms and ammunition. I offered to buy said firearms but Bolaños refused saying that whenever I needed it he will give me not only arms but armed men but that the time is not ripe for striking and we should wait for word from the high ranking officers of the Usaffe.

On December, 1942 I went back to the farm of Bolaños and offered him the rank of Major as Battalion Commander of San Juan in the Regiment I was forming for Markings, which he accepted. We stayed there for about 10 days.

In early 1943, Bolaños contacted the remnants of Vinson's men from Camarines Sur headed by one Bonnevie and had them affiliate in the Marking's. This company was reported to have successfully ambushed a high ranking Japanese officer while on a tour of inspection in Camarines Sur.

I again personally visited San Juan on 15 August 1943 with a force of around 150 riflemen. At this time Bolaños was still loyal to me but in the meantime his Executive Officer (Judge Arsenio Lopez) has gone over to the Fil-Americans of Espina and they were fighting to destroy the PCOG organization. Shortly however they were all compelled to surrender and their leaders joined the Constabulary in a pacification campaign. Bolaños was tortured in Calamba and Lipa, then released. Still later he was again arrested.

On 24 February 1944 while on my way to meet the supplies from Fertig, I passed Bolaños' place again and used some of his men. On August, 1944 I promoted Bolaños to the rank of Lieut. Colonel and designated him as Regimental Commander of San Juan. At this time they already had a small combat unit in the field and were being active in the operation and protection of our transmitter. The so-called homeguard unit of San Juan were being constantly demanded upon to contribute food supplies to passing troops and to our transmitter guard, besides being used as guides and civilian guards along trails.

In the later part of 1944, I received a report that Bolaños was severely wounded when he alone fought a small Jap patrol who tried to arrest him. He was able to kill one and injure two. In early 1945 when the Batangas PCOG started to disintegrate, Bolaños remained loyal but was compelled to remain aloof. I have no definite information as to the exact nature of his liberation work.

b) Opinion: Many of those from San Juan who have served as well have been left out in our recognized roster due to its small size.

BATANGAS AREA CONTINUED:

8. 2nd Regt (Enriquez):

- a) Facts: Have not heard of this unit before.
- b) Opinion: Must have been created as a result of the Masugbu landing.

9. Ambulong Unit, PQOG (Suarez):

- a) Facts: I first met Suarez on September, 1944. At this time he has already signified his intention to join the PQOG our Lt. Col. Marcial Punzalan who went to that area with our Mobile Combat Battalion. Thereupon I explained to them that the Area Commander of Ambulong is Phil C. Avancena. Suarez unit had arms and were eager to fight. Suarez and his men attached themselves to the 11th Airborne with one of its officers (Capt. Julio Narvaez) acting as adviser on guerrilla affairs and they rendered valuable services in combat operations against the enemy.
- b) Opinion: This headquarters can recommend the unit for recognition.

10. Hillo-Neri Unit (Hillo):

- a) Facts: Heard of the unit only thru the newspapers after the liberation of that area. It could possibly have existed as part of Espina's Fil-American organization on paper before the Masugbu landing but became an active force only after the landing.
- b) Opinion: In any case, I believe that the strenght stated is too big.

11. Sp Det Radi St, CUP (Panopio):

- a) Facts: Station CUP was established near our station UAM sometime in November, 1944 and it was actually in contact with other Allied stations, especially Anderson's. This unit had given us invaluable help in transmitting our messages to Fertig.
- b) Opinion: Beyond all doubt worthy of recognition.

12. Luansing's Unit (Luansing):

- a) Facts: Sometime in the month of June, 1944 Galiceno Luansing, Jr and one companion presented themselves before me in the town of Rizal, Laguna asking to be inducted into the PQOG. He was inducted, commissioned as Major, given 35 riflemen, complete instructions in the form of Directives, cash and sent off to unify the guerrilla movement in Batangas which has just been destroyed by the Japs, or rather by the arrests and surrender of Fil-American organizers. Thereafter Luansing started a spirited organization campaign reaching as far as Gagelac's sector in Bayuyungan. I recalled him in September, and sent him to Alfonso, Cavite where he succeeded in contacting the organizers of our Sparks Regiment there.

## BATANGAS AREA CONTINUED:

## 12. Luansing's Unit:

Continuation of facts: Early November, he reported to my temporary bivouac in Rogario, Batangas and I promoted him to rank of Lieut. Colonel with designation as Division G-3, 35th Inf Div. It turned out later that he deeply resented this designation which placed him under Esteban Mayo who was the Div Cdr. About this time, his father (Galicano Luansing, Sr) urged me to adopt some sort of an internal revenue code which he drafted for enforcement in Batangas province and requested authority to enforce its provisions himself under the guise of Div G-4. Naturally, I turned down his suggestion.

In December, 1944 while in Cavite, I received official reports that Luansing has seceded from the PQOG and with the ringing slogan of "Batangas for the Batangueños" he has started to create a new guerrilla organization called Batangas guerrillas. He succeeded in calling a conference of Batangas guerrillas leaders which was held in Teal Volcano island, and in that conference he attempted to organize a big enough combat force to attack the Laiya Hq of the PQOG. Fortunately Laurel and Gegalac refused so that they were unable to form the required strength. A state of active enmity between the PQOG and Luansing arose. Our couriers going to and from the transmitting station at Laiya had to pass Luansing's sector and very often they were manhandled and their papers taken away from them. Likewise a systematic smearing campaign was started by Luansing against our organization and he succeeded in disintegrating a big portion of the Batangas PQOG.

Later Luansing started to libel us in the eyes of the U. S. Army by filing charges against the undersigned for crimes ranging from rape, banditry and murder to treason. He filed a charge to SWPA thru Mindoro that I forced Lt. William E. Lamb, USM a pilot shot down over Teal Lake to sign promissory notes and afterwards I murdered him. This charge had the immediate effect of cancelling the shipment of military supplies for our headquarters which was already underway, and an investigation was immediately started. Luckily Lt. Lamb was contacted while already in Australia on his way back to the United States. On February, 1945 I personally read in Major Vanderpool's headquarters one of the charges filed by Luansing to the effect that all the time I was in reality a Japanese spy. As a result of all these, not only was the aid to the PQOG suspended, but a great deal of the U. S. Army's confidence in our organization was undermined, and many of the officers who operated in our area and who did not know the facts were so convinced that the PQOG is a bandit organization that they even attempted to openly attack our men. In early 1945, Luansing while in command of his combat unit disarmed and murdered seven of Sulit's men. (Proper legal steps will be taken by our organization against Luansing when the proper time comes).

RESUME OF FACTS: 1) From June, 1944 to November, 1944, Luansing rendered active, effective and singular service for the guerrilla movement in Batangas by giving it a new tempo and vitality.  
2) From December, 1944 to March, 1945 Luansing did more than what the Japs did in destroying the PQOG organization.



## BATANGAS AREA CONTINUED:

## 12. Luansing's Unit:

3) In the Liberation Campaign, Luansing's unit rendered valuable services as any other attaching unit.

- b) Opinion: My personal opinion which is inclined to be biased is that Luansing's Unit has already received the recognition that is due it, with the possible exception of a few ~~xxxxx~~ who may have been left out. This unit in the ultimate analysis had done more harm to the guerrilla movement than the constructive it accomplished.

## 13. Sto. Tomas Unit, PQOG (Telatela):

- a) Facts: Telatela was a Constabulary Officer of the puppet republic who deserted with some 35 of his armed men and joined the PQOG Mobile Combat Battalion sometime in September, 1944. Thereafter I assigned him to the 5th Inf Div combat unit and while with it saw action in two engagements in late October 1944 in Teyabas province.

Later I took him with me to Sto. Tomas Batangas and thru his valuable help, we succeeded ~~xxxxx~~ in organizing the PQOG in Sto. Tomas.

This unit fought in a distinguished manner along the main highway from Calamba to Sto. Tomas and Tanauan while attached to the 11th Airborne. Part of his unit has been recognized.

- b) Opinion: Those of his unit who had attachment with the 11th Airborne deserves recognition.

## 14. Highlanders United Gria (Silva):

- a) Facts: As late as December, 1944 I am certain that no other guerrilla units were active in Mataas-na-kahoy or its vicinity except that of Pedro Pasia and Luis Umali. If the strenght stated are all from Mataas-na-kahoy, it is possible that every inhabitant of that town is listed down as a guerrilla.

- b) Opinion: This is one of those fairy tales about the Philippine guerrilla movement.

## 15. GRQ, FAIT:

- a) Facts: None  
b) Opinion: None

## 16. Suicide Bn, FAIT (Tambunan):

- a) Facts: I have not heard of this unit before; much less of any of of its suicidal activities.  
b) Opinion: Could have existed only on paper, not beyond.

## 17. 4th Bn, 145rd Inf (Melo):

- a) Facts: To the best of my knowledge, the guerrilla movement in Lipa, Batangas consisted of the establishment of the Marking's unit there in early 1942; then Espina and his Fil-Americans

17. 4th Bn, 143rd Inf:

- a) Facts continued: gained the upper hand, then lastly the PQOG. All of these organizations however were not able to accomplish much open guerrilla activities because the general tendency of the people in that town was to play ball with the Japs for their protection, although deeply they were loyal. Moreover there was big Japanese Military Unit in the town aside from the garrison and Filipino spies abound.  
To my best information also, the guerrillas did not accomplish much in the liberation of the area.
- b) Opinion: Of very doubtful genuiness.

18. Blue Bn, FAITH (Miranda):

- a) Facts: I have not heard of Miranda before unless this is the same Miranda who submitted to Boloños for affiliation with Markings around February, 1943 a company composed of the remnants of Vinson's men and who were located in Camarines Sur. It is highly unlikely that I will not hear his name if he had a guerrilla unit in San Juan, Batangas.  
Of course as stated elsewhere in this report, the Fil-American guerrillas at one time gained supremacy in the town of San Juan but the leaders of the FAIT there were Acosta and Lopez.  
At any rate, they have not accomplished anything noteworthy either in combat or intelligence work, either before or during the liberation.
- b) Opinion: Another paper unit which deserves perhaps a pat on the shoulder but not recognition.

19. Sp Service Unit, EOLGA (Lainez):

- a) Facts: None  
b) Opinion: None

20. Malvar Gr1a Force, PQOG (Cornaño):

- a) Facts: I have not heard of this unit of our organization and has no personal knowledge of its activities. The PQOG organization in Malvar was established thru the efforts of Phil C. Avanceña and in September, 1944 we had around two squads of riflemen who were active there under the command of Etelegui, who was later killed. And in the liberation campaign, the active PQOG unit in the area was the unit of Carandang, most of whom were included in our regiment.
- b) Opinion: None

21. 3rd Bn, 49th Regt, Intell Unit (Katigbak):

- a) Facts: This sounds like a PQOG unit, and if it should be worth anything should be included in Mayo's unit. Otherwise, I have no knowledge of any facts about it.
- b) Opinion: None

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