

R.O.W./C.I.: LT. A.T. Barkowinsky

Folder A

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Authority: MNQ 5850Z8

FILE: 999-2-103-A

TITLE: DIARY OF BUCKOVINSKY, ANDREW T. (Lt)

ORIGIN: Gen. Hospital APO 565

DATES: Interrogated, 18, 19, 20 December 1944

AUTHENTICITY: Original, Unsigned

SOURCE: Unknown

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INTERROGATION REPORT NO.

I. PERSONAL DATA

NAME : ANDREW T. BUCKOVINSKY (Lt.)
AGE : 31
SEX : Male
RACE : White
CITIZENSHIP : U.S.
BIRTHDATE AND PLACE : 30 Nov. 1913; Greensburg, Pa.
EDUCATION : 1919-1927 Elem. School, Carbon, Pa.
1927-1929 Manhasset H.S., Manhasset, L.I.
STATUS : Evacuee; American Army Officer liberated by U.S. Forces.
OCCUPATION : Army Officer
PERSONAL DESCRIPTION : Height 6' Weight 176 lbs.
Hair brwn Eyes blue
Comp. ruddy Stature medium
STATE OF HEALTH : Not well
MEANS OF IDENT. : None

Interrogated 18, 19, 20 December 1944 at 51st General Hospital, APO 565. ME/ME

ESTIMATE OF INTELLIGENCE AND RELIABILITY:

Evacuee is of average intelligence and apparently reliable. He possesses a good memory.

II. CHRONOLOGY

- 20 May 1940 - Arrived at Manila, P.I. with 31st Infantry Philippine Division, for training purposes.
26 Aug 1941 - Assigned to Surigao, Province of Surigao, Mindanao.
2 Sep 1941 - Inducted 101st Infantry Regiment, comprised of Filipinos, for training in the USAFFE.
25 Nov 1941 - Transferred to Malaybalay, Bukidnon Province, Mindanao; formed 101st Division under command of Brig. General Joseph P. Vachon.
8 Dec 1941 - Three Japanese dive bombers bombed Cassingsong, Malaybalay. American and Filipino troops were ordered to bivouac in the forest.
20 Dec 1941 - Davao invaded by the Japanese.
2 Jan 1942 - Received commission as 2nd Lt.
8 Jan 1942 - 27 Japanese planes bombed the Cassingsong camp of the 101st Division.
28 Jan 1942 - When out on a patrol, encountered about 50 Japanese troops and after a skirmish killed 19 of the enemy along the Surwawan River, in vicinity of Davao.
8 Feb 1942 - Reported back to General Vachon at Kibawe, Mindanao.
12 Feb 1942 - With 1,000 Filipino soldiers established C.P.s and O.P.s on trails northwest of Davao.
8 Mar 1942 - Transferred to 101st Field Artillery Regiment for training in Infantry combat tactics. Evacuee appointed Executive Officer and Training Officer at Bancagan, Bukidnon Province.
10 May 1942 - As C.O. surrendered the 101st Field Artillery Regiment to the Japanese upon orders of Major General Sharp. Japanese ordered them to report to Malaybalay.
18 Oct 1942 - Ordered to Cagayan, Province of Misamis Oriental and boarded Japanese troop ship #754, with 1,000 Officers and enlisted men. Were taken to Davao and interned at the Davao Penal Colony.
27 Mar 1944 - Capt. Wolfert, Lt. Watson, Lt. Campbell, Lt. Mc Clure, Lt. Hayburn, and evacuee escaped from the Davao Penal Colony. Lt. Mc Clure wandered into the jungles by himself and has not been heard from since.

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- 1 Apr. 1944 - Arrived at barricoGingong, near Mabilog in Davao City limits and with the aid of Filipinos were taken to Binungan, Cotabato Province, and from there to Roman.
- 5 May 1944 - With Lt. Campbell joined Guerillas - 118th Infantry Regiment, 106th Division at Midsayap, Cotabato Province.
- 28 May 1944 - Regimental Headq. transferred to Lake Buluan, Cotabato Province.
- 31 Aug 1944 - Transferred to Division Headq. at Lebak, Cotabato Province.
- 25 Oct 1944 - Ordered to Corp Commanders Headq. in Mt. Malindang, Misamis Occidental.
- 21 Nov 1944 - Evacuee requested of Lt. Col. Wilson, Chief of Staff, to be repatriated to the States due to poor physical condition.
- 29 Nov 1944 - Arrived at Iligan City, Lanao Province, and was ordered with Lt. Cook, survivor of Japanese transport that was sunk by U.S. Forces during Sept. 1944, and Lt. New who made a crash landing at Misamis Occidental on 2 Nov. 1944, to report to Dipolog, Zamboanga Province.
- 5 Dec 1944 - Lt. Cook and Lt. New were picked up by a Catalina of the 2nd Emergency Rescue Squadron.
- 12 Dec 1944 - Evacuee picked up by Catalina and brought to Morotai.
- 15 Dec 1944 - Arrived at 51st General Hospital, APO 565.

III. TACTICAL DATA ON ENEMY MILITARY FORCES

Dispositions and Strength of Organizations and Units: The following information was obtained by the personal observation of evacuee and from reading the G-2 reports of the Guerillas.

In October 1944 7,000 Japanese had 12,000 troops concentrated along the Sayer Highway from Malaybalay south to Kabakan, a distance of about 140 Kilo., hidden in a rubber plantation.

In October 1944 7,000 Japanese troops were moved from Cotabato City 10 kilo. east along the Cotabato Provincial Road.

Approximately 7,000 Japanese troops bivouaced in forest at the foot of Mt. Matutum near the Koronadal Provincial Road - south from Lake Buluan to Sarangani Bay, a distance of 70 kilos.

1,000 Japanese troops located at Upi, 35 kilo. south of Cotabato City, bivouaced in jungles with large ammunition dump.

200 Japanese troops in garrison at Pagadian, Province of Zamboanga.

Was informed by Lt. Col. Boller, Guerilla Corp Commander, that approximately 5,000 Japanese troops are in Cagayan and 5,000 troops in Dalirig, both in Bukidnon Province.

Several hundred Japanese troops bivouaced along Sayer Highway near Cotabato Province.

On 15 Nov. 1944 was informed by a Filipino Intelligence Officer who came down from Luzon that the Japanese have 70,000 troops in Manila and an additional 500,000 troops throughout Luzon.

Native Troops: In August 1944, there were 72 Bureau of Constabulary troops and 25 Japanese troops garrisoned at Tacarong on Koronadal Provincial Highway near Sagodo - Capt. Javalosa was in charge of the B.C.s.

Dalawan, Cotabato Province had a garrison of 50 B.C.s and 50 Japanese troops.

C.P.C. Post at Saguig had a garrison of 100 B.C. and several hundred Japanese troops.

In Roman near Omalay, on the boundary of Bukidnon and Cotabato Province, evacuee saw a garrison of 75 B.C. and 200 Japanese troops.

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In Pikit along the Cotabato Provincial Road the Japanese have a garrison of 75 B.C. and 150 Japanese troops.

The Bureau of Constabulary troops accompanied the Japanese on patrols and acted as guides throughout Cotabato Province.

Lines of Communication and Transport: At the beginning of the Japanese occupation of Mindanao, they used trucks as a means of supply and communication. When the Guerillas destroyed the bridges, the Japanese strung telephone lines in order to continue their means of communication. The Guerillas then cut down the telephone lines. Around June 1944 the Japanese began using the radio as a means of communication. From 4 December to 8 December 1944, evacuee saw a Japanese twin engine seaplane, probably a "Cherry", flying low along the coast to Zamboanga. Each evening at 7 P.M. the plane would fly to Zamboanga and return at 4 A.M. to Cagayan. It is believed that this plane acted as courier and also transported supplies. It was later discontinued because of unfavorable weather.

Enemy Tactics and Methods: When out on patrol and fired upon, the Japanese troops would split into three groups - one group would continue firing while the other two groups penetrated around and enveloped the enemy.

In employing snipers, the Japanese usually have one sniper sitting in a tree and two others at the bottom of the tree armed with an automatic weapon. When the sniper in the tree is fired upon, the two at the bottom of the tree can locate the point of fire from the enemy and annihilate him or them.

IV. SUMMARY OF NAVAL INFORMATION

Ship Movements and Ships in Port: In February 1943, as evacuee was being transported to the Davao Penal Colony, he observed Japanese submarines and transports scattered at the confluence of Tagum River in the northern part of Davao Gulf.

As recently as February 1944, Tagum in Davao Province, which is situated in the northern part of Davao Gulf, is used by the Japanese as a seaplane base.

Harbor Defenses: In February 1943, evacuee observed four 75 mm. field guns mounted at the St. Ana docks in Pakiputan Strait at the confluence of Davao Gulf. The guns, which were made by the Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa., were facing the Strait.

V. BASIC AIR INFORMATION

Locations of Air Installations: Lasang, Davao Province, has an airfield about two and a half miles long which is used by twin engine bombers and pursuit planes. It has one coral strip.

Matani, in Davao City Limits, has an airfield about 2 1/2 miles long. The two strips which are of asphalt are used by twin engine bombers and pursuit planes. Capt. Finnegan of 45th Inf. Philippine Scouts who too was a POW, told evacuee that he worked on this airfield.

Informed by a Filipino spy that Buayan had an airfield with one coral strip, about 100 yards long. North of the airstrip tunnels were dug in the side of the hills wherein they stored gasoline and oil drums. This field was used by Japanese dive bombers.

A Filipino Lt. informed evacuee that there is a large airstrip in Malabang, Lanao Province.

During August 1944, Japanese with the assistance of native labor, enlarged emergency airfield at Pikit, Cotabato Province. It is a good airstrip and the Japanese were observed landing fighters on it.

Del Monte flying field near Lankalan, Bukidnon Province, formerly American B-17 base, now being used by the Japanese. This field, it is estimated, can hold 35 flying fortresses.

Valencia airfield situated along Sayer Highway in Valencia, Bukidnon Province, formerly used as American bomber base, now being used by Japanese. The strip which is covered with grass, is about three miles long and can accommodate about 50 planes.

Maramag, Bukidnon Province, has an airstrip about two miles long which is covered with grass. This field was formerly used by American P-40s.

VI. INFORMATION REGARDING GUERRILLA FORCES

Organization, Equipment and Training: Lt. Col. Fertig, C.O. of 10th Military District, Mindanao.

- Lt. Col. Wilson, Executive Officer
- Lt. Col. Hedges, Chief of Staff
- Major Thoms, Ass't Chief of Staff
- Lt. Col. Boller, A Corp Commander of Western Mindanao.

There are at least three Corps on Mindanao, each consisting of about 24,000 men. Under A Corp there are the 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th and 109th Divisions. 105th Division is comprised of Filipinos, the others American. Each division consists of about 4,000 men and is commanded by a Lt. Col.

There are three regiments, each with 1,200 men to a division. Regiments are commanded by Lt. Cols., Majors or Capts.

There are four battalions, each between 300 to 500 men, to each regiment. They have 1 Headq. and 3 combat infantry battalions, commanded by Major, Capt. or 1st Lt.

There are four companies, each between 80 and 90 men, to a battalion. 1 Hq. & Service Co. and 3 combat companies, each company commanded by a Capt., 1st Lt. or 2nd Lt.

There are 3 platoons, each consisting of 25 men, to a company. Commanded by either 2nd Lt. or 3rd Lt.

There are 3 squads to each platoon, each squad commanded by a Sgt. or Cpl.

Supplies and Communications: Since 22 December 1943, 25 radios, together with American Filipino operators, were landed in Cotabato Province for use of the Guerrillas. Prior to that couriers were employed between all commands.

VIII. POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INFORMATION

General Living Conditions: In the mountain regions of Mindanao, the people have an abundance of rice, camotes, pork, beef, chickens, eggs, fish, vegetables and fruits. From early morning until late in the evening, men, women and children, farm or fish. About three or four days a week they hold market days where they barter and also sell for cash various wares. The majority of the people who reside in the mountains, live in dwellings called 'Nepa Huts'; the roof and walls are made from nepa and the floor of bamboo. Some people live in dwellings with the roof made from Cogan grass.

Two story houses made from wood with the business establishment usually on the first floor and the living quarters upstairs, can be found in the cities. The municipal buildings in the larger cities are made from stucco or wood and some of them are as high as four or five stories. In all parts of Mindanao, the natives have little medicine, clothes and mosquito bars.

Security Regulations and Censorship: Before a person can travel in Guerilla occupied territory from one barrio to another, he must have a civilian identification pass issued by the C.O. of the unit in that particular barrio. No person is permitted to go into Japanese occupied territory. If he is caught there he is either confined in the compound or shot. A member of the Guerillas when going home on furlough is given a pass that permits him to go anywhere.

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The Guerillas employ a system of Observation Posts which are distributed throughout their area and acts as a means of notifying them when a Japanese patrol is on its way. First, there is a Primary O.P. which has a complainant

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of about 20 men and 1 or 2 officers with 2 men on guard at all times. This C.P. is situated about 2 kilo. away from the Japanese occupied territory. About 1 kilo. further, towards Guerilla territory, there is a Secondary C.P. with about 100 to 150 men. Then, approximately 1½ kilo. beyond, there is a Command Post with about 40 men. About 3 kilo. further back is Regimental Headq. If a Japanese patrol was sighted by the Primary C.P., they would send a runner to notify the Secondary C.P. who in turn would immediately notify the next C.P., etc.

Guerilla Officers censored all mail written by persons in their territory. The mail was then delivered by a Guerilla who was going to that particular barrio on some official mission. No mail was delivered to other islands.

Relation Between Japanese and Local Population: People in Japanese occupied territory were compelled to bow when meeting a Japanese soldier and are also compelled to labor for the Japanese. Furthermore, the people are robbed of their money, clothes, poultry and other articles. As a result the people resent the presence of any Japanese. Evacuee believes that about 90% of the population in Mindanao are anti-Japanese.

Taxes: In Cotabato Province, Mindanao, the Japanese continued the one peso residential tax for each family. This tax was due either every month or every year. The regular one peso a year cattle tax was also continued. All persons selling or bartering in the market places were compelled to pay one peso a month as a license fee. The Japanese sent members of the Bureau of Constabulary to collect all taxes.

Guerillas employed similar methods of taxation with the people in their territory and also detailed spies to collect taxes from the people in Japanese occupied territory.

Education: In Guerilla occupied territory in Cotabato Province, regular schools were maintained for the children but in Japanese occupied territory the children were compelled to learn Nippongo.

Religious Services: Almost all white and Filipino Padres in Cotabato Province fled to the mountains when the Japanese invaded Mindanao. There in Guerilla occupied territory, they established churches and continued their regular religious services.

Health and Sanitation: In Guerilla territory in Cotabato Province, measures are taken to insure the health of all civilians. Water is boiled before drinking.

IX. Medical Treatment and Supplies: In Guerilla territory there are not enough hospitals to care for the sick and wounded. The amount of medicine available is insufficient.

Treatment of Prisoners of War and Internees: Officers and enlisted men were compelled to perform similar duties - no distinction in rank was shown. For working in the rice fields each prisoner received 10 pesos a month, payable every three months. 2nd Lts. were informed by Japanese Officers that they would receive 70 pesos a month and that from this amount 60 pesos would be deposited in a bank for them. However there was no indication that the Japanese actually kept their promise. All prisoners were compelled to work 7 days a week in all kinds of weather. They were employed cutting lumber, building wooden bridges, farming in vegetable gardens, pag pen duty and even latrine duties for Japanese soldiers. The food was insufficient. Each prisoner when sick received only 350 grams daily and if well, he received 450 grams. The Japanese soldiers spoke in Nippongo to the prisoners which none of them understood. Then if a prisoner did not comply with an order given by a Japanese soldier, he was beaten. Evacuee saw a Japanese soldier break the hand of Lt. Mc Kenzie, of the 200th Coast Artillery, New Mexico National Guard, for not obeying a command.

In Davao Penal Colony from ~~1942~~ ¹⁹⁴² to March 1944, evacuee saw 7 prisoners with broken arms. ~~1~~ ¹ prisoner was taken ill with malaria while working. he was compelled to continue.

Agricultural Commodities:

Production: Three crops of rice a year can be planted in the Davao Penal Colony area. Throughout Mindanao, rice can be planted in the lowlands while in the highlands, corn and camotes are the most productive.

Minerals and Metals:

Mining Activities: There are eight large gold mines in northern Surigao Province, Mindanao:

East Mindanao Mining Co. in Placer
Motherload Co. in Taganaan on Surigao Road
Surigao Consolidated Gold Mining Co. in Mainit
Dragline Mining Co. in Sison
Hydraulic Mining Co. in Mabini
San Isador in Tubed
Evacuee cannot recall the names of the other two mining companies.

In 1941, the Motherload Co. produced about \$500,000 worth of gold. The East Mindanao Co. produces between \$8,000 to \$10,000 worth of gold, each month. The world's largest ironore deposit is situated in the northeastern part of Surigao near Cantilan. Copper is also mined in the Red Hills area in the northeastern part of Surigao.

Communications:

Telephone: As far as evacuee knows the only telephone line in Mindanao runs between Oroquieta, Capitol of Misamis Occidental Province and Dipolog, Zamboanga Province, a distance of approximately 70 kilo. These telephone lines run along the Misamis Occidental Provincial Road.

Mail: There are no mail deliveries in Mindanao.

Raw Materials: Abaca, arami and hemp are grown in Kidapawan area, Cotabato Province.

Abaca and cotton are grown in the Koronadal Valley, in Cotabato Province.

Abaca, arami and hemp are also grown on the Furkaro Plantation at Daliao, Davao City Limits.

X. PROPAGANDA AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE INFORMATION

Allied:Radio Propaganda:

Effect of Shortwave Radio Broadcasts: Few people in Japanese occupied territory owned radios as the Japanese decreed the death penalty for anyone having a radio in his possession.

Civilians in Guerilla occupied territory were unable to use their radios because there was a shortage of power. Only Divisional and Regimental Headquarters of the Guerillas used radios and they believed all the allied broadcasts.

Popularity of Programs: Programs in Tagalog, Visayan and Mohamadnan were the most popular with the Filipinos. The Americans were more interested in the news and in order to conserve the batteries, the radio was usually played during news broadcasts.

Non-Radio Propaganda:

Leaflets and Pamphlets: Leaflets were dropped in Loboek, Cotabato Province, on 20 October 1944 but due to the sudden shift of the winds, all but two of the leaflets blew out to sea. The Guerillas obtained these two copies and reprinted several hundred copies, distributing them to the civilians. These leaflets advised the people of Mac Arthur's landing in

the Philippines. About 500 leaflets were dropped in Dupolog, Zamboanga Province, on 6 and 9 December 1944, and they pertained to President Camena's speech. Also, American and Filipino flags were dropped.

Distribution of Items as Gifts for Propaganda Purpose and Effect: In Mindanao, the magazine "Free Philippines" was distributed to the people. Also book matches "I shall return" with Mac Arthur's picture were distributed among the people. These items being received by them was responsible for their high morale.

Morale of Civilian Population:

Effect of Air Raids: Filipinos in Mindanao welcomed Allied Air Raids and often remarked that they don't mind whether or not the civilians in Japanese occupied territory are killed during these air raids as long as it helps in driving out the Japanese. As they put it, homes can always be rebuilt.

Changes in Morale: As soon as the Filipinos saw American planes over Mindanao their morale went sky high. In Davao City alone, 10,000 Filipinos of Japanese occupied territory immediately moved to Guerilla occupied territory when Allied planes appeared. The same effect was experienced in Cotabato Province.

Enemy:

Radio Propaganda:

List of Stations Most Frequently Heard: Tokio Rose; KZPM and KZRH - Manila.

Type of Propaganda: Usually along the same lines, that they defeated the Americans in every battle fought and that they sunk the American fleet.

Effect: This sort of propaganda had no effect on the people as they did not believe it.

Non-Radio Propaganda:

Speeches: Generally, propaganda speeches were made by Filipino collaborators upon orders of the Japanese Commander. Parties were given to bring out the listening audience.

Movies: In the Davao Penal Colony, the Japanese showed movies of the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Throughout Davao City, the Japanese showed pictures of the surrender of Bataan and Corregidor and also a movie called "Down with the Stars and Stripes".

Language Schools: In internment camps in Malaybalay, the Japanese taught Nippongo to the Filipino internees. Civilians on large plantations were also compelled to learn Nippongo.

Morale of Enemy Forces:

Attitude Toward War: In Davao Penal Colony around December 1943, the younger Japanese soldiers told evacuees that they did not care to fight and that if Roosevelt and Tojo would shake hands the war would be over and everyone would be able to return to their homes.

Effect of Disease: Japanese soldiers disliked going into the jungles for fear of getting malaria and dysentery. As a result there were no Japanese raids or patrols penetrating Bukidnon, Cotabato, Davao, Lanao, Zamboanga and Misamis Occidental Provinces, in Mindanao.

XI. ATROCITIES

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A. Factual - In JUNE Executive No. 5000-9, Malaybalay concentration camp, two Filipinos, USAFFE soldiers, whose names are unknown to evacuee, escaped and

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went to visit their wives who were residing near the Impalutao Hospital in Bukidnon Province. They were captured by the Japanese and brought back to Malaybalay. The Filipinos were compelled to dig two graves and were then shot by the Japanese. Evacuee and other witnesses to this atrocity counted seventeen bullet holes in the bodies of these Filipinos. The other witnesses were Lt. Deakes, of the 59th Coast Artillery, Lt. Stewart of the 59th Coast Artillery, Lt. John Matola of B Co., 31st Infantry Division and many others. (See affidavit of evacuee).

B. Hearsay - About 1943, in the Davao Penal Colony, Japanese soldiers shot an American Medical Sgr., whose name began with the letter 'W'. He was about 6' tall, weighed about 160lbs., was about 23 years of age and had red hair. Lt. Col. Deater, American Medical Officer, who formerly served on Cebu, was summoned by the Japanese to examine the body and he pronounced him dead. The Japanese explained this atrocity by saying that the Sgt. attempted to escape. Practically all of the American and Filipino prisoners saw the body being borne to the cemetery. This atrocity was witnessed by Lt. Westlockie, G Co., 31st Infantry Division, Lt. Cirito, F Co., 31st Infantry Division, and Lt. Osie, of the Air Corps.

In September 1943, in Matino, Davao City Limits, a Filipino civilian, named Silao, was arrested by the Japanese because his brother was suspected of supporting the Guerilla movement. Later, his brother, wife and three children were also arrested. The Japanese then chopped the heads off of Silao's family but postponed the date of his execution. Silao escaped from the Japanese and joined the Guerillas in Mindanao. In March 1944, he became houseboy for evacuee and related the story to him. In June 1944, evacuee while near Lake Buluan, in Cotabato Province, heard this same story from Major Pendatun, Regimental Commander of the 118th Infantry, Guerillas.

A wealthy Japanese civilian who owned a large hacienda in Matino, Davao City Limits, and a Filipino civilian, name unknown, were appointed executioners by the Japanese. They were so engaged since the Japanese occupation of Davao, on 20 December 1941, and it is alleged they received five pesos for each head they chopped off. Silao, who witnessed a number of these executions and who related this story to evacuee, estimated that between 50 and 100 executions were performed each day by them. At the present time Silao is with Lt. Campbell, 106th Division Headq., in Lepak, Cotabato Province. Major Pendatun who received this story from another source also related it to evacuee.

In the early part of 1943, in Pikit, Cotabato Province, the Japanese arrested two white Padres who were believed to be Americans. The Japanese undressed them, tied them to a pole, with their hands behind their backs and left them exposed to the sun. Later, the Japanese cut the skin from the soles of their feet. When they became unconscious the Japanese tossed them into the Pulangi River and watched them drown. This atrocity was related to evacuee by Major Pendatun, Lt. Louis Rayball, American Officer with 118th Infantry Headq., and by other officers.

On 25 July 1944, Lt. Barr, 2nd Bn., 118th Infantry and 15 Guerillas, who were stationed at Tuckaron, near Segolo, in Cotabato Province, was sent out on a patrol by Major Outag, Bn. Commander, to check enemy locations in that area. The patrol was ambushed by Japanese troops and B.C.s. One Filipino PFC, whose name evacuee doesn't remember, was wounded and captured by the Japanese. The following day Major Outag sent a patrol of native moros to investigate and to determine the whereabouts of this PFC. The moros reported that the Japanese chopped his head off.

Major Pendatun informed evacuee that during October or November, 1942, when Lt. Fernandias, 117th Infantry Regiment, was sent out with a patrol of Guerillas to burn houses in Malaybalay which were occupied by Japanese, he (Lt. Fernandias) was wounded and captured. A Filipino civilian spy was sent down to Malaybalay to investigate and he learned that the Japanese chopped the head off of Lt. Fernandias.

XII. PERSONALITIES

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Army Personnel: Major Maida, Quartermaster Corp, Japanese Imperial Army, was in command of Davao Penal Colony; Occupation in peacetime was

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school principal; about 48 years of age; 5'7"; about 170 lbs., stocky build; wore glasses; had mustache; heavy drinker. His subordinates ran the penal colony as he was drunk about 25 days each month.

Lt. Ora, Executive Officer to Major Maida, was in charge of American POWs at the Davao Penal Colony. He is about 40 years of age; about 5'9"; about 140 lbs.; slender build; was formerly Agricultural expert. He was extremely harsh, often slapped the POWs and compelled them to labor in all kinds of weather.

Cpl. Okubo, in charge of processing new POWs at the Davao Penal Colony. He is about 30 years of age; 5'5"; about 135 lbs. medium build; and wore glasses. He was very harsh and inhumane in his treatment of POWs. He beat Lt. Col. Robertson on the head with a pearl handled revolver when Lt. Col. Robertson was being transported to Davao Penal Colony.

Cpl. Okubo, during November 1942, beat Sgt. Schrock, a POW, breaking his nose and splitting his upper lip. Cpl. Okubo beat Cpl. Biggs, another POW at Davao Penal Colony, who was taking a ten-minute break given to him by a Japanese guard. Okubo beat other POWs from time to time.

Lt. Saboda, in charge of troops guarding the Davao Penal Colony. He is about 40 years of age; about 5'7"; weighs about 150 lbs; medium build; has moustache. He kept the POWs working on revetments until late at night without food. Frequently he slapped the POWs for minor infractions of regulations.

Mr. Nishomura, Japanese Military interpreter for the unit stationed at the Davao Penal Colony. He is about 45 years of age; about 5'2"; weighs about 115 lbs; slender build; has moustache and, at times, a Van Dyke. He mentioned to everyone that he had a sister residing in San Francisco, Calif., and that he owns property there. He speaks English very well. He hated Americans and from the time that he kicked and beat American POWs. He beat Lt. Lyda, B Co., 31st Infantry, around March 1944 at Lanang Airfield and as a result, Lt. Lyda was unconscious for some three days.

Mr. Wada, Japanese Military interpreter for unit stationed at Davao Penal Colony. He is about 45 years of age; about 5'2"; weighs about 125 lbs; medium build, hunch back; wears glasses. He disseminated Japanese propaganda to American POWs. He was a double-crosser.

Civil Officials General Santos, Filipino, pro-Japanese, Commander of Mindanao and Sulu group of islands for the Japanese. Hqs at Dulawan and Koronadal in Cotabato Province. He made speeches for the Japanese and disseminated Japanese propaganda. He told the civilians that the only time the Americans would return is when the crow would turn white. Guerrillas were sent out to execute him, but he was always too well-guarded. He is No. 1 on the blacklist of the Guerrillas.

Governor Pablo, Filipino, 100% pro-Japanese, Japanese puppet Governor of Cotabato Province. He made speeches and disseminated Japanese propaganda. He was responsible for the arrest of prominent Filipino civilians for not cooperating with the Japanese. He was responsible for the arrest of Dr. Dal Fante and family, who were incarcerated in the compound for ten months.

Governor Medias Rini, Filipino. He was Governor of Zamboanga Province Mindanao, at the time of the Japanese invasion. At that time he fled to the mountains. Later, he surrendered to the Japanese and then attempted to induce the natives to surrender. He made speeches for the Japanese and disseminated their propaganda. Guerrillas aided him to escape from the Japanese, and Lt. Col. Fertig then appointed him Military Governor of Zamboanga Province for Guerrilla-occupied territory. He is disliked and mistrusted by Americans and Filipinos. During December 1944, he made a trip to Moretai and Hollandia. (He is apparently the governor who addressed the CIC school at that time.) He brought back some officer's bars which he sold for a good profit to Guerilla officers. He also brought back to Mindanao food, cigarettes, and other supplies, which he kept for himself.

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Datu Sinawat, pro-Japanese, Leader of Mohammedans in Cotabato Province. He surrendered his house to the Japanese for their Hq. He waited for the Japanese at the dock when they invaded Mindanao. He was responsible for the Japanese executing a number of Guerrillas and civilians. He has two sons who are operating as Japanese collaborators. He and these two sons led Japanese patrols into Guerrilla territory. Another son, Elah Sinawat, is in Salamat with the Guerrillas, 106th Division, and is being used for intelligence purposes.

Governor Silvoso, Governor of Surigao Province, residence in Surigao. It was reported that in the latter part of 1943 he surrendered to the Japanese.

Governor Coacko, mestizo, 100% pro-Japanese, Military Governor of Cotabato Province, 10th Military District. His home is in Tugosa, near Lebak. He has information re Japanese collaborators.

Judge Florentine Saguin, 100% pro-American, Chairman of Mindanao Emergency Currency Board and former Governor of Zamboanga Province. He resides in Pina, 21 miles east of Dipolog, in Zamboanga Province. Recently he was ordered to Leyte by President Quezon.

Civilians: (who have important information)

Datu Mongmotas, 100% pro-American; his father, now deceased, was King of Monobes. It is believed that Mongmotas is the Kingnow. He resides near Mikalong, southern tip of Bukidnon Province.

Datu Duyan, 100% pro-American, subordinate to Mongmotas. He resides in Omoney which is on the boundary of Bukidnon and Cotabato Provinces.

Datu Pedro, pro-American; subordinate to Mongmotas. He resides in Binungan Cotabato Province. He was ordered there by ~~the Japanese~~ Mongmotas to spy on the Japanese.

Manuel Montaner, 100% pro-American; Councilor in Kitubad District, Cotabato Province. Resides on his farm in Kitubad.

GUERRILLA Force Personnel: Lt. Col. Boller, A Co. Comm., Hq in Manga, Lanao Province. He is very lax in his duties and permits Col Cabili, QMC, to give military supplies and clothing intended for Guerrillas to his own relatives, friends and civilians. Lt. Col. Cabili was formerly a politician and is using these supplies for political purposes. Guerrillas were refused clothing and medical supplies while civilians had a sufficient quantity. He permits thousands of rounds of ammunition to be left unguarded in the forests near Pagadian in Misamis Occidental. Ammunition is stolen from time to time. New tires and demolition boxes are also left unguarded.

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02 Sept 1988

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R.O.W./C.I. : LT. A.T. Barkovinsky

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