

333.5 INVESTIGATION

1st Tarlac Regt (ECLGA)

JUNE 1947

FOLDER No 2 (vB)

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REPORT ON REINVESTIGATION
FIRST TARLAC REGIMENT (ECLGA)

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2			FILE
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REPORT ON REINVESTIGATION OF THE FIRST TARLAC REGIMENT EAST
CENTRAL LUZON GUERRILLA AREA (ECLGA)

I. INTRODUCTION:

A. On 26 June 1947, in accordance with verbal instructions from Major C H Wentzell, Guerrilla Affairs Division, 1st Lt Joseph C Altman, undertook the reinvestigation of the 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA.

B. The following report is based upon the interrogation of recognized guerrilla leaders who operated in the area of activity claimed by the subject unit, previous field investigations conducted by the undersigned in the area in question and a thorough and detailed study of the recognized rosters and supporting papers presented by the unit to enhance its claim for guerrilla recognition.

C. This investigation was conducted objectively and in a spirit of fair appraisal, realizing the seriousness of the possible recommendations to both the individuals of the 1st Tarlac Regiment and to the United States.

II. MISSION AND BACKGROUND:

A. The mission of this investigation is to recommend appropriate action on the recognition and revision of dates status of the 1st Tarlac Regt. This investigation was instigated due to irregularities uncovered in the supporting evidence presented in behalf of the subject unit, lack of substantiating evidence in support of the claims of the unit and information gleaned from disinterested persons and recognized guerrilla leaders of independent organizations and overall commands on previous field investigations in the areas of claimed operation of the subject unit. Suspension of payment of the 1st Tarlac Regiment was initiated by a Check Sheet to the RPD dated 26 June 1947 and to this date the status of the 1st Tarlac Regiment has remained in this suspended state pending reinvestigation.

B. The established recognition of the 1st Tarlac Regiment is based on letter of recommendation for recognition and attachment to using American Units. Original recognition extended to the subject unit, as reported by processing officers, was one thousand four hundred seven (1,407) men. A letter, subject: "Amended Recognition and Approval of Roster of 1st Tarlac Regiment, Request for," dated 28 September 45 as initiated by the units commanding officer Jose C Maristela and subsequently approved by later endorsements, established the strength of the recognized roster of the subject unit at one thousand nine hundred nineteen (1,919) members. A request dated 25 Oct 1945, Subj: "Correction of approved roster of 1st Tarlac Regiment," pertaining to the inclusion of names inadvertently omitted on the recognized roster and the striking out of names and the correction of misspelled names on the recognized roster, which was subsequently approved by later endorsements, establishes a recognized aggregate total of one thousand nine hundred fifty six (1,956) members of the 1st Tarlac Regiment.

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C. The claim and pay status of the claimant members of the 1st Tarlac Regiment is as follows:

Accorded recognition of the subject unit totals 1,956 members. Of the 1,956 members recognized but 1,267 have submitted claims for payment. Of the 1,267 but 299 claimants have been paid; 960 remain unpaid and 8 are considered negative claims. (See Incl 1).

D. The 1st Tarlac Regiments recognition dates have been revised to 30 June 1943 by letter subject, "Revision of Recognition Dates for the East Central Luzon Guerrilla Area (ECLGA)," dated 10 Dec 1946. The following excerpt of the revision letter states: "Strengths indicated by official rosters of Headquarters Philippine Army as approved by Headquarters, USAFFE; Headquarters, 6th Army; and Headquarters, AFWESPAC with the period of service of the individuals not to commence prior to their dates of inductions as shown on the individual reprocessing 201 files in the possession of the Recovered Personnel Div, AGO, AFWESPAC, will not be exceeded in determining personnel entitled to pay." (See Incl 2). A thorough check of the individual 201 files of claimant members of the 1st Tarlac Regiment as filed in the Recovered Personnel Division disclosed the fact that all claimant members were inducted in the year 1943. The revised recognition date therefore entitles the entire regiment to arrears in pay for the occupation period. The revised recognition date bestowed upon the unit on the basis that the present 1st Tarlac Regiment is the consolidation and reorganization of the 1st and 2nd Provisional Regiments of Tarlac is neither warranted nor justifiable inasmuch as:

1. Initial organization of the 1st Tarlac Regiment was not as an ECLGA unit. Special Orders proved that the 1st Tarlac Regiment was not affiliated with the ECLGA prior to the liberation period.
2. Warning Orders proved that the mobilization of the 1st Tarlac Regiment took place on 8 Jan 1945.
3. Special Orders proved that the First Tarlac Regiment recruited personnel during the liberation period.

E. Unlike other guerrilla units, whose definite date of organization cannot be traced, the 1st Tarlac Regiment (not knowingly) presents in its supporting papers the true picture of its organization. All evidence conclusively brands the claimed organization of the 1st Tarlac Regiment by its Commanding Officer Jose C Maristela and of the overall commanding officer of the ECLGA, a complete perpetrated fraud and false statement of fact.

F. The current investigation was therefore directed in order to determine whether or not the 1st Tarlac Regiment is deserving of its present revised recognition date, 30 June 1943.

III. ALLEGED HISTORY: (See Unit File)

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IV. FINDINGS:

A. The following persons were interviewed and their statements are reflected in the findings:

Lt Col Edwin P Ramsey	CO, ECLGA
Major Robert Lapham	CO, LGAF
Lt Col Jose C Maristela	CO, 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA
Major Laureano Ramos	CO, Squadron 401 LGAF
Major Cris M Hipolito	CO, 2nd Bn, 6th Inf Regt LGAF
Major Luis U Aganon	CO, Squadron 403, LGAF
Major Marcelino Aganon	Exec O, Squadron 403, LGAF
Capt Miguel S Bermudez	1st Bn Hqs, 1st Tarlac Regt
Lt Alfonso C. Gomez	1st Bn Co D, 1st Tarlac Regt
Lt Eufronio P Subaran	2nd Bn, Hq Co, 1st Tarlac Regt
Capt Jose Rodriguez	CO, Ramos Squadron
Lt Honorio Melchor	CO, Squadron 425, LGAF
Lt Telesforo Espinosa	Exec O., Squadron 401, LGAF
Capt Fortunato Anunciacion	CO, Squadron 107, Bamban Bn
Capt Isidro Lopez	CO, 1st & 2nd Tarlac Regts STMD
Capt Mercedes Lopez	Exec O., 1st & 2nd Tarlac Regts, STMD

B. A thorough examination of the unit files of the 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA, has failed to reveal sufficient acceptable evidence that would warrant the unit any revision of its initial recognition dates.

All available means were utilized in an effort to uncover substantiating evidence in behalf of the units organization and activities, as claimed during the occupation period however, information concerning the subject unit is unobtainable from sources other than the claimant subordinate unit commanders of the 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA. The fact that recognized guerrilla leaders operating in and adjacent to the claimed sectors of the subject units are without knowledge of the activities of the 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA, is self evident that the units activities were entirely passive in scope and that the entire unit was in a dormant stage throughout the occupation period. The subject unit was unheard of prior to the liberation period at which time organization and activities commenced, terminating in the recognition of a regiment of approximately 2,000 men as active guerrillas. Evidence in the form of a "Warning Order", issued by the Headquarters 1st Tarlac Regiment United States Philippine Island Forces, dated 8 January 45 is ample proof of the date of mobilization of the 1st Tarlac Regiment (See Incl 3). The specific contents of the warning order will be discussed in detail.

Paragraph 2 states:

"This Regiment will mobilize immediately. All officers and men will report to their Commanding Officers for instructions."

This mobilization order is self explanatory. The men of the unit allegedly commanded by Jose C Maristela, were obviously organized on

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paper awaiting the call to active duty. A thorough examination of the SO file reveals that the men reported to the Headquarters in small groups and were assigned to their respective units on various dates.

Paragraph 3 states:

"Battalion Commanders will assemble their units and begin the training of same. Combat principles will be stressed. Cutting or destroying of communication system will be made by the units within their respective areas."

This statement adequately proves that the men of the 1st Tarlac Regiment resided at home and pursued their normal course of living during the entire occupation period. The men of the 1st Tarlac Regiment were never assembled for training or for the purpose of resisting the enemy in active operations prior to 8 January 1945.

Testimony from recognized guerrilla leaders and disinterested persons does not corroborate the contentions of the claimant members that the 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA, was actively engaged in resistant measures against the Japanese during the occupation period. All information obtained proves to be detrimental to the alleged claims of the commanding officer of the subject unit.

Extensive study of evidence presented by the 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA, together with individual processing papers of claimant members on file in the Recovered Personnel Division and records of various independent units and overall commands which operated in the same areas as the subject unit, reveals irrefutable discrepancies, overlapping claims and false and conflicting statements on the part of the 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA. To substantiate the claim that the 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA was organized in 1943 the C.O. presented rosters of each unit to prove that all members were inducted into the 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA during the year 1943. The records compiled by the respective unit commanders infer considerable antedating. To prove this contention are the following facts:

1. Statements made by unit commanders in the histories of their units conclusively show that some units were independent units and joined the 1st Tarlac Regiment in the year 1945.

2. The Rosters of the reserve units of the LGAF, Squadrons 401, 402, 403, 424, 427 and the Ramos Squadron prove that the personnel now listed as recognized and claiming arrears in pay as members of the ECLGA, since 1943, were reserve members of the LGAF in late 1944 and early 1945.

3. Testimony obtained from disinterested residents of Paniqui, Tarlac and Tarlac, Tarlac areas reveals the following information.

- (a) Jose C Maristela did not have a guerrilla unit under his command operating in Paniqui, Tarlac at anytime during the occupation period.

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(b) That on or about 15 January 1945 Jose C Maristela departed for Degupan, Pangasinan, contacted the US Army Forces and returned in a few days to begin the organization of the 1st Tarlac Regiment. This was done by absorbing the reserve units of the LGAF and recruiting personnel from the civilian populace of the surrounding areas. A thorough study of the Special Order file of the 1st Tarlac Regiment, which is complete beginning with SO # 1 dated 26 Dec 44 and ending with SO # 165 dated 30 Dec 45, definitely shows that the unit commanded by Jose C Maristela joined the ECLGA on or about 27 February 1945. The following excerpt of Special Order # 9, dated 15 January 1945, confirm the statements of disinterested persons and recognized guerrilla leaders of the Tarlac area, that the 1st Tarlac Regiment was recruiting personnel for their organization in the year 1945.

"Captain O Cruz USPIF, on duty at this headquarters will proceed immediately upon receipt of this order to Anso, Tarlac to mobilize all ex-service men thereat and move them to the Regimental CP, 1"TR, for assignment." (See Incl 4)

The contents of this Special Order adequately proves that:

1. The present 1st Tarlac Regiment was not organized prior to the liberation period. The recruiting of personnel taking place in early 1945.

2. The 1st Tarlac Regiment however organized was not controlled by the GHQ, ECLGA as claimed but in reality was labeled 1st Tarlac Regiment, United States Philippine Island Forces (USPIF) as late as 17 February 45. All evidence presented by the subject unit in support of its guerrilla claims definitely establish the fact that the present 1st Tarlac Regiment was organized by Jose C Maristela in early 1945 and was absorbed by Lt Col Edwin P Ramsey during his liberation period reorganization of paper units into a grossly exaggerated command. This contention is adequately proven in the following paragraph.

CLAIM:

In an affidavit signed by Edwin P. Ramsey, it is stated that:

"That the 1st Tarlac Regiment from its organization in 1943 to its inactivation 1946, operated thru GHQ, ECLGA, and I never lost overall command of that regiment." (See Incl 5).

REFUTATION & COMMENT:

This statement has been refuted by various affidavits of the alleged organizer of the 1st Tarlac Regiment, Jose C Maristela, by the abundance of evidence revealing that the subject unit did not operate through GHQ, ECLGA, and testimony of Major Edwin P Ramsey obtained during a personal interview wherein he stated that "I am not familiar with the activities of the units in Tarlac after their initial organization in 1943." (See Incl 6)

Affidavits signed by Jose C Maristela in matters pertaining to the organization of the guerrilla unit commanded by him are in complete contradiction. In an affidavit by Jose C Maristela, dated 7 February 1946 it is stated:

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"That sometime in August 1943, upon orders from Col Lorenzo B Cabreira, I organized a regiment in Paniqui Tarlac."

"That I was under the impression all the time that I and my men were under the command of General Vincente Lim."

"That during my visits in Manila and Col. Cabreira's trips to Paniqui, I received orders from him which I understood came from General Lim."

"That after the capture of Col Cabreira and his mother my contact with them ceased. That was September 1944." (See Incl 6)

In an affidavit by Jose C Meristela, dated 26 May 47, it is stated:

"That I was the organizer and Commanding Officer of the 1st Tarlac Regiment, PTMD, ECLGA, a guerrilla unit duly recognized by US Army authorities on 3 March 1945, from the time of its organization on or about August, 1943 to its inactivation on June 1946."

"That the above-named persons were appointed and inducted by me into the 1st Tarlac Regiment on August 1943, pursuant to authority vested upon me by Edwin P Ramsey, overall commander of the ECLGA! (See Incl 7)

In a request for approval of a Supplementary Roster dated 10 January 46, the following statement is noted.

"The officers and enlisted men included in the attached supplementary roster (Incl 1) have been appointed and inducted into this regiment since its inception on 15 Aug 43 upon authority of Col Edmond Ellsworth (Gen. Lim) with ranks indicated therein." (See Incl 8)

These three pieces of correspondence, all initiated by the C.O. of 1st Tarlac Regiment, Jose C Meristela definitely reveals that the affiliation of his unit with the ECLGA occurred in the year 1945 for purposes of attachment and subsequent recognition. In further refutation of the asserted claims that the 1st Tarlac Regiment was organized in August 1943 and constantly under the control of GHQ, ECLGA throughout the occupation period Special Orders Number 1, 23 and 24 are noted (See Incl 9,10,11).

Special Order #1 dated 24 December 1944 definitely states that "the name of the organization shall read as First Tarlac Regiment Philippine Island Forces as per instructions of Capt Cabangbang." The practice of publishing special orders, with the complete letter head of United States Philippine Island Forces Headquarters, 1st Tarlac Regiment, in the field, which began on 24 Dec 44 with SO #1, continued until 27 February 45, when the units designation was changed to First Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA.

It is to be noted that the GHQ, ECLGA, did publish orders prior to this date, however, there is no evidence to this effect in the records of the 1st Tarlac Regiment. The absence of orders from the Headquarters of the ECLGA in the files of the subject unit during the period 24 December 1944 to 27 February 1945, a period during which the unit maintained complete records, conclusively establishes the fact that the 1st Tarlac Regiment was not under the control of the overall command of Edwin P Ramsey's GHQ, ECLGA, prior to

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27 February 1945.

Initial recognition of the subject unit was extended to the 1st Tarlac Regiment by U.S. Sixth Army using units. Processing of claimant members was administered by the 8th Army Mobile Processing Unit Team C at Paniqui, Tarlac, on 20 Aug 45. Revision of dates was accomplished under Major Edwin P Ramsey. There were no records on file in the RPD, HAP or the Guerrilla Affairs Division, Hqs, PHILRYCOM, other than the rosters of the 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA, to refer to for substantiating evidence. Compilation of the records therefore was directed by the investigating officer in order to have on file corroborating evidence to substantiate commitments made by the overall ECLGA commander, Edwin P Ramsey. Revised recognition of the 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA, was instigated solely on the recommendations of Edwin P Ramsey.

During a personal interview, ^{LT Col} ~~Major~~ Ramsey was questioned at length as to the method used by him in determining which units of his overall ECLGA were deserving of revision of dates in conjunction with the five basic points for guerrilla recognition. A memorandum for record was compiled immediately upon completion of the interview (See Incl 12).

^{LT Col} ~~Major~~ Ramsey stated that not one single individual in the entire Philippines could initiate claim to guerrilla recognition in conformity with the five basic points for guerrilla recognition as laid down by General MacArthur's Headquarters.

^{LT Col} ~~Major~~ Ramsey further stated that his views on the recognition and subsequent revision of dates of guerrilla units are to be interpreted as follows: "Any individual or group of individuals who by joining some designated unit and taking the risk of being captured and put to death regardless of whether they were armed and fought in the field actively against the Japanese, or whether they lived at home awaiting call are deserving of guerrilla recognition."

^{LT Col} Obviously ~~Major~~ Ramsey disregarded the prime requisites of the five basic points for guerrilla recognition as laid down by this headquarters and substituted a policy initiated solely by him in revising the date of recognition of the units of his overall command. This supposition appears to be fact in that Edwin P Ramsey stated that the five basic points required for guerrilla recognition were not adhered to in the revision of dates of his ECLGA command.

A thorough examination of the records of the 1st Tarlac Regiment clearly denotes the adherence to this policy initiated by Edwin P Ramsey, in that the members of the unit organized in 1943 performed no feat of resistance which would merit recognition in a guerrilla status. The members of the 1st Tarlac Regiment who were of the original 1st and 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regiments lived at home "awaiting call" in complete compliance with the orders of their overall commander Edwin P Ramsey. Records of activities of the integral units of the 1st Tarlac Regiment, testimony obtained from recognized guerrilla leaders of the ICAF command (which dominated the entire area claimed by the subject unit), in addition to testimony obtained from disinterested

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persons residing in the area of the unit's claimed operation, definitely reveals that the guerrilla activities of the claimant members of the 1st Tarlac Regiment were secondary to normal pursuits of living. The members lived at home and worked at their normal everyday tasks to provide for their families.

Claims and Refutations pertaining to the revision of dates of the 1st Tarlac Regiment are as follows:

CLAIM: That the present 1st Tarlac Regiment is the consolidation of the original 1st and 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regiments organized on paper by Edwin P Ramsey in the year 1943.

REFUTATION AND COMMENT:

Jose C Maristela was not in any way affiliated with the initial organization of the 1st and 2nd Provisional Regiments of Tarlac.

As stated in the history of the Service Company, Ramsey appointed Catalino O de la Cruz the regimental commander of the 1st Tarlac Provisional Regiment on 22 April 1943. De la Cruz remained in command until 9 January 1945.

The following excerpt from the history of the Service Company, First Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA, conclusively establishes the total strength of the 1st Tarlac Provisional Regiment on 9 January 1945 as 125. It was on this date too, that the 1st Tarlac Provisional Regiment fused with the 1st Tarlac Regiment commanded by Jose C Maristela.

"On January 9, 1945, because some of my men and officers of the Provisional Regiment thought that they have done their own part in the resistance movement, upon their own request, sought for discharged from the unit. The remaining 125 men and officers were assembled and with the permission of Major Ramsey who was then in Bulacan, we joined the 1st Tarlac Regiment under the command of Colonel Jose C Maristela."

All units of the 1st Tarlac Regiment claim to have received orders from the GHQ, ECLGA, throughout the occupation. SO #1, Hqs ECLGA, dated 22 April 43, and used as a basis for the organization of the Ramsey Guerrilla units, definitely and conclusively establishes the existence of a paper organization (See Incl 13). The following excerpt from the General Instructions attached to the SO #1 states: (b) "After the complete organization and installation as guard, see that everything returns to normal and no undue activity from then on. Only routine administration by Squadron CO and officers." The fact that the subject unit did adhere to this policy can be attested to by all recognized guerrilla leaders operating in the Tarlac Area in which the unit members resided and from the claimant members of the subject unit. There were no activities of a nature which would warrant the revision of recognition dates to the initial date of the alleged organization of the subject unit.

The claimed area of operation of the 1st Tarlac Regiment covered the entire western sector of Tarlac Province with a central headquarters located in Panique, Tarlac, and Gerona, Tarlac. Organization and combat

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activities against the Japanese, as claimed by the subject unit, are entirely without means of substantiation. These facts have been attested to by guerrilla leaders operating actively in the same sectors during the occupation period.

The following brief history of the Tarlac Area proves conclusively that the ECLGA did not operate in the Tarlac Area during the occupation period. The Tarlac Area was commanded by Capt Albert Hendrickson by an agreement reached between Major Robert B. Lapham, LGAF commander, and Major Ramsey in the latter part of May 1943. Major Lapham remained with Major Ramsey for a period of approximately 1½ months at this time to assist in the organization of the Tarlac and Northwest Pangasinan Areas.

In early June 1943, Major Lapham returned to his headquarters in Umingan, Pangasinan, and Ramsey established his headquarters in Bayombong, Pangasinan. Contact was maintained with Ramsey by Major Lapham's headquarters until July or August 1943 at which time Ramsey departed for Manila. After contact with Ramsey was lost, the units so organized on paper reported to LGAF headquarters and were tentatively placed under the LGAF by order of Major Lapham. Eventually these units became permanent elements of the LGAF and remain identified as such to date. They made up the Tarlac Military Area (Eastern and Western Sectors) of the LGAF, comprised of Squadrons 401, 402, 403, 404, 421 to 440 and the Area Headquarters.

The 1st and 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regiments, organized on paper by Major Ramsey in early 1943, were later redesignated the 3rd Provisional Regiment of Tarlac by Capt Albert Hendrickson. The remnants of these units formed the Tarlac Military Area. SO #21, dated 26 Dec 1944, signed by Capt Hendrickson specifically states that the east sector of Tarlac under the command of Diosdado Aganon shall have as active squadrons numbers 403 & 404 and reserve squadrons numbering 431 to 440. The west sector to have as active squadrons numbering 421 to 430.

The members of these active and inactive squadrons of the LGAF operated or resided in the same areas as the claimant members of the 1st Tarlac Regiment. During previous investigations of various units of the LGAF conducted by this investigating officer in the Tarlac Area, information that the 1st Tarlac Regiment was organized in 1945 was forthcoming from all concerned.

The 1st Tarlac Regiment, as claimed, originally constituted the 1st and 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regiments, as organized by Major Ramsey in early 1943. However, the persons so listed on the rosters of these two provisional regiments did not actively participate in the guerrilla resistance movement during the occupation period under the command of Major Ramsey. Some members of the 1st and 2nd Provisional Regiments were redesignated 3d Provisional Regt by Capt Hendrickson in June 1943, and on 24 December 1944 were designated into numbered squadrons, both in active and reserve capacities under the LGAF command.

The 1st and 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regiments ceased to function as such after Capt Hendrickson assumed command of the Tarlac Area, however, the recognition dates of the 1st Tarlac Regiment have been revised on the basis of the induction of its members into the 1st and 2nd Tarlac Provisional

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Regiments, ECLGA.

The majority of the men listed on present rosters of the 1st Tarlac Regiment are not listed on original rosters of the 1st and 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regiments organized on paper by Major Ramsey in early 1943. The majority of the men recognized as members of the present 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA, were recruited in early January and in subsequent months of the year 1945. The process used was unique; if five men came to join the unit, each man was sent out to look for five more men and through geometric progression the unit assumed the proportions of a regiment.

The 1st Tarlac Regiment claims to have operated in the Western Sector of Tarlac Province throughout the occupation period. All claims of the unit pertaining to guerrilla activities have been refuted by Major Laureano Ramos, CO of the 401st Squadron, LGAF, and Major Tirso Aganon, CO of the 403d Squadron, LGAF, who controlled the entire Western and Eastern Sectors of Tarlac Province respectively. The Hqs of the 401st and 403d Squadrons, LGAF, in addition to the Hqs of the original Flying Squadron, completely dominated the area surrounding Tarlac, Tarlac, including the towns of Panique and Moncada, Tarlac, the alleged headquarters of the 1st Tarlac Regiment. Organization of the Tarlac Area was divided into two sectors, the East and West sectors of Tarlac. Squadrons organized in the respective sectors were designated active or reserve Squadrons. Interrogation of commanding officers and members of the active and reserve squadrons on previous field investigations of these LGAF units reveals the following information:

(a) Major Laureano Ramos stated:

- (1) That he controlled the entire Western Sector of Tarlac Province, including the claimed area of operations of the 1st Tarlac Regiment.
- (2) That no contact was established with the 1st Tarlac Regiment during the occupation by the units under his command.
- (3) That the reserve units under his command joined the 1st Tarlac Regiment in 1945.
- (4) That orders for the apprehension of Jose C Maristela, CO of the 1st Tarlac Regiment were issued by him on 13 January 1945 at which time the Tarlac Commander, Capt Hendrickson, received information that Jose Maristela was attempting organization of a guerrilla unit in Panique, Tarlac (See Incl 14, 15).
- (5) That Eugenio Millado was assigned as sector adjutant of the Tarlac Western Sector, LGAF, and joined the 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA, in April 1945 and that affidavits signed by Eugenio Millado as having joined the 1st Tarlac Regiment in 1943 are false. (See Incl 16, 17)

(b) Major Tirso Aganon stated:

- (1) That he had no knowledge of a unit commanded by Jose C Maristela operating in the Tarlac area prior to the liberation.
- (2) That during the liberation period the 1st Tarlac Regiment was organized in Paniqui, Tarlac, absorbing the reserve units of

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the Tarlac Military Area, IGAF, and by recruiting men who were not at any time connected with the guerrilla resistance movement during the Japanese occupation.

(c) Jose Rodriguez stated:

(1) That a unit commanded by Jose C Meristela was not known by him to have existed in Paniqui, Tarlac, prior to the liberation.

(2) That approximately fifty men listed on rosters of his unit, "The Remos Squadron, IGAF" joined the 1st Tarlac Regiment in Aug 1945 in an effort to receive recognition as guerrillas.

(d) Honorio Melchor stated he was in command of a guerrilla unit in Paniqui, Tarlac, and was unaware of the organization of the 1st Tarlac Regiment prior to the liberation period.

(e) Sol. Bartolome stated:

(1) That a unit commanded by Jose C Meristela was not known to have existed prior to the liberation.

(2) That units of the 1st Tarlac Regiment whose members reside in Gerona, Tarlac, were not organized prior to the liberation, the claimant members having resided at home pursuing their normal course of civilian occupations during the Japanese regime.

C. DISCUSSION OF UNIT'S CLAIMS:

The entire Regiment was recognized on the basis of attachment or letters of requested recognition by the Regimental commanding officer; subsequently approved by proper endorsements and its date of recognition was revised on the basis of the revision of the overall SCIGA command.

Due to the fact that the 1st Tarlac Regiment was organized in 1945 and is made up of independent units absorbed into the Regiment during the liberation, this report is written to cover that period of affiliation of the various units with the 1st Tarlac Regiment and their prior activity as independent units or units of another command. Therefore each integral unit of the 1st Tarlac Regiment will be discussed separately in subsequent paragraphs for further clarification.

(1) REGIMENTAL HQ & HQ COMPANY.

a. ALLEGED HISTORY (See Unit File)

b. FINDINGS:

From the initial date of alleged organization until the unit was attached to the American Forces on 1 July 1945 the history of the unit is devoid of any overt act of resistance against the Japanese.

The Commanding Officer claims organization of the Headquarters Company on 6 August 1943 by authorization of Col Jose C Meristela

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Claimed activities consisted chiefly of securing intelligence however, substantiating evidence that the information so obtained was ever used in military activities is unobtainable. There are no records either in the form of rosters or intelligence reports to establish the existence of the unit prior to the liberation. During the period September 1943 to May 1944, the claimed activities consisted of training and the activities shown in the following excerpt from the unit history; "the members were advised to engage in any kind of work for their livelihood and at the same to gather information concerning Japanese activity and military installation." This excerpt establishes the fact that the guerrilla activities of the claimant members were secondary to normal pursuits of living. The men of the Hqs Company performed no guerrilla activities worthy of guerrilla recognition. Their sole contribution was maintaining the civilian morale at a high level, an activity not meriting guerrilla recognition.

Claims that the unit exchanged intelligence information with friendly guerrilla organizations in the vicinity are refuted by statements of Major Laureano Ramos and members of the 401st Squadron, IGAF, under his command, "that the entire 1st Tarlac Regiment was formed in the year 1945". No contact was established by the 401st Squadron with the 1st Tarlac Regiment during the occupation period.

The units initial claim of sabotage activity was in Nov and Dec 1944, however, no specific instance of sabotage activity has been elaborated upon by the commanding officer other than the pilfering of telephone receivers and communication lines from Japanese owned firms in the vicinity. This claimed sabotage was minor in nature and does not merit guerrilla recognition on behalf of the alleged participants.

The following excerpt from the units history definitely established lack of control and supervision of the commanding officer over his unit. "Capt Jose O Basco as Company Commander, and 1st Lt Alberio, who succeeded Capt Basco as Company Commander, and some of the men that composed the Headquarters Company reported to replacement Battalions. The period of organization of the whole 1st Tarlac Regiment took place due to losses of men who reported to the replacement Battalions." This statement definitely proves that the unit was not well organized due to the commanding officers abandonment of his unit to join the replacement Battalion. The desertion of the majority of the personnel to join replacement Battalions also established the fact that the present members of the Hqs Company were recruited in 1945 to fill the gaps created by the desertion of original personnel.

The Hqs Company, as recognized, totals 128 men. Its activities during the occupation do not conform to the basic requirements for guerrilla recognition. The revision of dates of the subject unit is unwarranted and not justifiable in that the revised date of 30 June 43 is based on organization of the 1st and 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regiments, ECLGA, largely a paper organization. In addition, the majority of the present members were not originally of the 1st and 2nd Provisional Regiments of Tarlac, but were recruited in 1945.

C. CONCLUSION:

The activities of the Hq Company do not meet the requirements of the five basic points for guerrilla recognition and therefore do

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not entitle the claimant members to recognition as guerrillas and to arrears in pay for the occupation period.

(2) REGIMENTAL MEDICAL DETACHMENT.

a. ALLEGED HISTORY: (See Unit File)

b. FINDINGS:

The history of the Medical Detachment does not portray active resistance against the enemy at any time during the entire occupation period.

Claimed organization of the subject unit was accomplished in August 1943 by Serafin de los Santos. Activities of the 53 men of the Medical Detachment can be derived from the following statement in the unit history, "During the years of Japanese occupation officers and men of the Medical Detachment were busy collecting medicines and other supplies for the use of the Regiment." Sabotage activities claimed by the unit consisted of the destruction of a thresher machine in December 1943, an activity not meriting guerrilla recognition.

Claims of having treated members of "D" Company of the 1st Tarlac Regiment in Nov 44 for wounds received in the ambushing of a truck load of Japanese soldiers is doubtful as the commanding officer of "D" Company makes no claim for the purported engagement.

On 9 Jan 1945, claims are made that wounded members of Squadron 403, LGAF, were treated by the Medical Detachment. In the unit history, it is stated "One of their men called me to attend and treat these wounded soldiers. Without a moment delay I answered the call and attended and treated them one by one for a period of four days until they were all on the way to recovery". This statement does not constitute activities of a guerrilla nature on the part of the entire medical detachment but deals only with the activity of the commanding officer, Serafin de los Santos, in pursuit of his duties as a Doctor.

c. CONCLUSION:

Prior to its attachment, the activities of the Medical Detachment do not merit guerrilla recognition on behalf of its claimant members.

(3) REGIMENTAL SERVICE COMPANY:

a. ALLEGED HISTORY: (See Unit File)

b. FINDINGS:

The Service Company does not claim affiliation with the 1st Tarlac Regiment, commanded by Jose C Maristela, until February 1945. Claims are made that an independent unit was organized by Catalino O. de la Cruz in August 1942 with a total strength of 105 men.

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During a short stay in Casili, Tarlac, on April 21, 1943, Major Ramsey issued orders for the organization of the 1st Tarlac Provisional Regiment, ECLGA. Catalino O. de la Cruz was assigned as Regimental Commander and Ricardo C Gamba as Ex O.

Activities of the entire unit are minor in nature throughout the occupation period. Evidence to substantiate the claims of the commanding officer that the unit was active in the field in opposition to the enemy is unobtainable. During the period 21 April 43 to January 1944, the units activities consisted solely of administration of the local government of Anao, San Francisco and Nampicuan barrios in Tarlac Province and the dissemination of war news by word of mouth. These activities do not merit recognition in a guerrilla status on behalf of the units claimant members.

In January 1944, orders were received from Major Ramsey to "lay low". The statement in the unit history, "Realizing that having more encounters led to more casualties on our part, I ordered the men to lay low for sometime, keep all the arms and do espionage work," definitely proves that the unit was not active in the field against the Japanese.

The torturing of personnel listed as members of the Service Company was not the result of any planned guerrilla activity on the part of the alleged victims but was the result of the normal course of Japanese brutalities. To substantiate this statement is the following fact: there is no known instance of an armed encounter against the Japanese throughout the entire occupation period by the claimant unit.

In September 1944, news of the American landing on Leyte reached the area of Moncada, Tarlac, and, as stated, the men were all ordered to assemble for training. Training continued for a period of one month, the members were then adjudged ready to fight. The initial instance of any claimed planned activity on the part of the unit was on 27 December 1944 when the units officers met to plan the protection of the civilians and to inflict casualties on the enemy. This plan, however, was never put into effect due to the overrunning of the area by the Japs in their hasty retreat.

The following excerpt from the units history definitely establishes the date of the fusing of this unit with the 1st Tarlac Regiment. "On January 9, 1945, because some of my men and officers of the provisional regiment thought that they have done their part in the resistance movement upon their own request, sought for discharge from the unit. The remaining 125 men and officers were assembled and with the permission of Major Ramsey who was then in Bulacan, we joined the 1st Tarlac Regiment under the command of Jose C Maristela." This statement, made by the Executive Officer of the 1st Tarlac Provisional Regt, also proves that the entire 1st Tarlac Prov Regt, as organized by Major Ramsey in April 1943, and claimed as the basis for the revision of dates of the present 1st Tarlac Regiment, consisted of approximately 125 men on 9 January 1945.

The revision of dates of the 1st Tarlac Regiment is based on the organization of the 1st and 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regiments. Letter of revision of ECLGA units (par 3) states that the period of service of the individuals is not to commence prior to their dates of induction as shown on the individual processing papers, etc. Examination of individual

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processing forms of claimant members of the 1st Tarlac Regt reveals that all members claim induction into the unit in the year 1943. Therefore the revised recognition, assuming that a proportionate number of men were fused into the 1st Tarlac Regiment from the 1st and 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regts would in effect revise 1,000 men to their date of induction in 1943. This is obviously a misrepresentation of the facts by the overall commander Edwin P Ramsey, the original commander of the 1st Tarlac Regt, Jose C Meristela or the commanding officer of the Service Company, 1st Tarlac Regt, Ricardo C Gamboa, who also claims to be the Ex O of the original 1st Tarlac Prov Regiment.

c. CONCLUSION:

The revised recognition date of the subject unit is not justified in conjunction with the five basic points for recognition, due to the complete state of passiveness of the unit during the occupation period.

(4) 1ST BN HQ COMPANY

a. ALLEGED HISTORY: (See Unit File)

b. FINDINGS:

The history presented makes no substantiated claim of active resistance against the Japanese at any time during the entire occupation period. The first group of men to organize in the sector were commanded by Capt Paragas and were known as Squadron 206 A. Paragas claimed to have received his authority from Col Thorpe. In March 1943, unit 206A joined the 1st Tarlac Provisional Regiment, Catalino Cruz was appointed the Regimental Commander. In August 1943, the unit claims to have joined the 1st Tarlac Regiment under the command of Jose C Meristela.

Considerable activity has been claimed by the subject unit in the year 1944. All activities claimed, however, are without means of substantiation. The ambushing of Japanese patrols, as claimed, is an improbability in that testimony from disinterested persons in the vicinity, in addition to information revealed in the histories of the 1st Tarlac Regiment, is indicative of passive resistance due to the retaliatory measures applied by the Japanese on the civilian populace. The units lack of arms prevented it from carrying out any combative measures.

The main sabotage claim of the subject unit during the occupation period was the destruction of a rice threshing machine. This claim, even if true, certainly does not warrant the recognition of the subject unit as a bona fide guerrilla organization. The claim of participating in engagements with the Japanese during the liberation period has not been substantiated with acceptable evidence. Furthermore, the unit alleges to have participated in engagements in conjunction with U.S. Army units, yet it possesses no attachment papers.

c. CONCLUSION:

The activities of the subject unit do not portray active

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resistance to the Japanese in a measure meriting recognition of its claimant members in a guerrilla status for the occupation period.

(5) 1ST BN, A COMPANY

a. ALLEGED HISTORY: (See Unit File)

b. FINDINGS:

Company A was allegedly organized as E Company, 2nd Bn, 1st Tarlac Regiment, PTMD, ECLGA, at Magaspec, Gerona, Tarlac, by order of Jose C Meristela. The following statement in the unit history establishes the lack of resistance activity of the subject unit: "From the end of May up to 14 August 1943, its officers gave instructions to the enlisted men as to Military Courtesy and Discipline, sabotage, intelligence, counter-propaganda work and combat principles."

On 15 August 1943, the members were formally inducted into the 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA. The following excerpts from the units history are indicative of the type of resistance activity performed by the subject unit during the occupation period:

1. "After initial organization and induction, further instructions were given on intelligence, sabotage and counter-propaganda works. The inadequacy of armes forced the unit to do these activities."

2. "About this time, the Jap authorities begin to requisition lands as well as owners of such lands, for the planting of cotton. Orders went through to all men under the command to sabotage these plans, by transmitting our instructions on how the planting should be carried out. Enlisted men were instructed to go to their respective sectors. They talked with the civilians who planted cotton to sacrifice a little bit by not taking care of the cotton. This, the people did."

3. "By the end of the month the Japanese were ordering all the provincial and municipal official to give them laborers to work on the landing field, at San Manuel, Tarlac, Tarlac, February 1 was the beginning of the work in the landing field. A perfect opportunity for espionage and possible sabotage presented itself. Men of the company were later to rotate with others and conduct a systematic sabotage of the project. Men detailed therein were advised to deliberately create soft spots on the runway, construct foundation of installations as weak as may be possible so that they may be easily blown down."

4. "On april 10, 1944 the local Japanese garrison made an order for the sale of local products such as sugar, rice, coconuts, pelay, corn, camotes and vegetables to the local BIBA. Upon knowing it immedietely the commanding officer of "A" Company, ordered his Junior Officer to sabotage the activity. They were ordered to go to the different barrios or their sectors to tell the people to refrain from complying with the order."

5. "On August 10, 1944, the Japs planned to make trenches in the northern, eastern, and southern approaches of the town of Gerona, Tarlac. The laboreres were advised to make trenches but poorly made."

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6. "On September 22, the first air raid of the United States Naval Air Force was made From this date to the end of the month the Junior Officer were ordered to inform the civilian about the coming of the United States Armed Forces in the coming months."

7. "On December 4, 1944 there was a conference for the whole company _____. During this month activities were centered in advising the populace of evacuating their barrios especially along the national highway where the US Army would pass."

This type of activity continued throughout the occupation and certainly does not warrant the claimant members recognition as guerrillas.

Claims of an encounter with the Japanese on 5 Mar 44 are refuted by the admission of the unit's CO that the unit did not possess any weapons with which to perform armed activity against the Japanese, the unit restricting their activity solely to espionage and counter propaganda.

c. CONCLUSION:

The activities of the subject unit do not evidence guerrilla resistance and therefore the revision of recognition dates in behalf of the claimant members is unwarranted.

(6) 1ST BN "B" COMPANY

a. ALLEGED HISTORY: (See Unit File)

b. FINDINGS:

Initially the members of B Company claim induction into the 206-A, Sqdn, commanded by Capt Peregus, in August 1942. On 22 April 1943, allegedly using the 206-A Sqdn as the nucleus, Major Ramsey organized the 1st Terlac Prov Regt. The main objectives of the organization at this time can be derived from the following statement taken from the unit history: "In the conference, Major Ramsey gave us the objectives of the organization; to advise the people from time to time to keep their faith in the United States and Commonwealth of the Philippines, we were also to collect arms."

During the two visits of Major Ramsey to the town of Casili, Terlac, in April and May of 1943, the unit claims to have guarded the headquarters of the ECLGA. This claim in itself would not warrant recognition of the claimant members, the entire stay of Major Ramsey in the alleged area being without incident.

In August 1943, the unit allegedly joined the 1st Terlac Regiment commanded by Jose C Maristela.

Claims of having actually encountered the enemy, once in January 1944 and again in November 1944, have not been substantiated by

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sufficient acceptable evidence. No proof was offered to establish the fact that the engagements, if authentic, were the result of any prior planning. The lack of arms possessed by the unit restricted armed activity to an absolute minimum.

During a personal interview with Alfonso Gomez, it was stated that activity of a combat nature was not performed by the members of B Company due to the retaliatory actions of the Japanese against the civilian populace in the area surrounding Moncada, Terlec.

Intelligence reports allegedly were submitted to Capt Cebangbang, of the AIB, however, granting that reports may have been submitted, substantiating evidence that the reports were of value and were ever used in any military activity is unobtainable.

c. CONCLUSION:

The activities of Company B do not merit guerrilla recognition on behalf of its claimant member for the occupation period.

(7) 1ST BN C COMPANY

a. ALLEGED HISTORY: (See Unit File)

b. FINDINGS:

A thorough examination of the unit history and the history of the 401st Sqdn, IGAF, conclusively confirms the fact that a unit known as B Company, 401st Sqdn, IGAF, joined the 1st Terlec Regiment during the liberation period.

Initially, Eugenio Milledo organized a guerrilla band on 12 Jun 1942 by authority of Col Thorpe. Milledo later incorporated his unit to the 1st Terlec Regiment, commanded by Jose C Maristela, in March 1943. Prior to its claimed affiliation with the 1st Terlec Regiment, the unit's true mission is explained in the following excerpt taken from the organization's history; "During the whole period from 1 July 1942 to 27 March 1943, patrols were sent out daily in our sector to preserve peace and order." The maintenance of peace and order is not an activity that conforms to the present criteria for recognition.

"Beginning 28 March 1943, I submitted my reports to Jose C Maristela," is the statement made by Milledo regarding the disposal of intelligence reports compiled by his unit. This statement is easily refuted. The files of the 1st Terlec Regt failed to reveal a single item that could pass for an intelligence report submitted by Milledo's unit. Furthermore, Maristela did not command any guerrilla unit on 28 March 43.

Granting that the allegations of Eugenio Milledo are true in that the men of his command became members of the 1st Terlec Regiment on 28 Mar 43 and remained as such throughout the occupation period, the claimed activities are not sufficient in scope to warrant recognition of the claimant members.

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No combat activity has been claimed by the subject unit and the following excerpt from the unit history definitely proves it had none; "During this period, we were very careful not to injure or kill Japanese in populated places because of brutal reprisal wrought by the Japs to the civilian population".

On 1 Oct 1944, Millado claims that his unit coordinated activities with the 401st Sqdn, IGAF, further, that he received orders from the 401st Sqdn and from the 1st Terlac Regiment during the period 1 Oct 1944 to 3 March 1945. In an affidavit, dated 10 July 1947, Millado states that he was the commanding officer of C Co, 1st Terlac Regt, ECLGA, from the date of its organization up to the date of his discharge from the PA on 30 April 46 (See Incl 16). All allegations made by Millado have been refuted by Major Laureano Ramos, CO of the 401st Sqdn, IGAF. Records of the 401st Sqdn, IGAF, and the Terlac Area Hqs, IGAF, definitely prove that Eugenio Millado was the sector adjutant of the Terlac West Sector commanded by Major Laureano Ramos. Certificate of Major Laureano Ramos stated that Millado joined his guerrilla unit in 1943 and was assigned as adjutant (See Incl 17).

A message for the apprehension of Jose C Meristela, dated 12 January 1945 and signed by Capt Albert Hendrickson, CO Terlac Military Area, IGAF, subsequently led to the issuance of the apprehension order by the sector adjutant Eugenio Millado. The fact that Millado issued orders for the arrest of the CO of the 1st Terlac Regt, the unit he claims to have joined in 1943, casts doubt upon the veracity of any allegations made by Millado as alleged CO of an integral unit of the 1st Terlac Regiment. (See Incl 15).

A certification of Major Laureano Ramos and various orders, etc, in the files of the Terlac Area Hqs, IGAF, portray Eugenio Millado in the role of Sector Adjutant of the Terlac West Sector, and not as the commanding officer of a guerrilla unit (See Unit File, Incl 17). All activities of a combat nature claimed by Millado in behalf of his alleged unit were in reality the activities of the men of the 401st Sqdn, IGAF.

On 15 Feb 1945, Millado was assigned as the CO of Co B by Major Laureano Ramos in the reorganization of the 401st Sqdn, however, Co "B" was not used by the US Army units. Companies A, C and D of the 401st Sqdn were attached to the USA for operations in the Villa Verde campaign and received guerrilla recognition.

Following are the statements of Millado and Ramos concerning Millado's activation into the 1st Terlac Regiment, ECLGA:

EUGENIO MILLADO: On 3 March 1945 when the 1st Terlac Regt, ECLGA was activated my company was designated "C" Co, 1st Terlac Regt, ECLGA and activated with the unit" (See unit history).

MAJOR LAUREANO RAMOS: April 29, 1945. I was seriously wounded at Villa Verde Trail and during my two months hospitalization said Capt Eugenio Millado with the whole company under his command was transferred and absorbed as "C" Co, under the 1st Terlac Regiment" (See Incl 17).

The claim of Eugenio Millado is refuted by Major Ramos.

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The statement of Major Ramos has been corroborated by testimony of disinterested persons and guerrilla leaders in the claimed area of operation of the claimant unit.

c. CONCLUSION:

The worthless allegations proffered by the subject unit's Commanding Officer cannot be directly supported by any evidence. The fraudulent claims of the CO are sufficient to disqualify the unit for any claim for revision of recognition dates. The recognition of the unit commanded by Eugenio Milledo, "C" Company, 1st Tarlac Regt, was made possible in the Liberation period organization of the 1st Tarlac Regt. The revision of the initial recognition date extended the subject unit is not justifiable inasmuch as the unit activities during the occupation period do not satisfactorily conform to the five basic points for guerrilla recognition.

(8) 1ST BN D COMPANY

a. ALLEGED HISTORY: (See Unit File)

b. FINDINGS:

Throughout the alleged history, there is no evidence that the subject unit was active in field in a resistance capacity which would warrant guerrilla recognition. Organization of the unit begins with the original organization of the 1st Tarlac Provisional Regiment, ECLGA, as 3rd Squadron. On August 15, 1943, the unit claims to have joined the 1st Tarlac Regiment commanded by Jose C Maristela. Activities of the unit were entirely passive in nature throughout the Japanese occupation as is evidenced by the following excerpt from the unit's history, "Our first duties performed were to hide the plentiful stock of foodstuff, direly needed by the enemy"; "By December 1943 _____ The company in its subdivided groups under its officers enforced the orders for the people not to thresh large quantities of palay, because we knew that if large quantities of palay were available the Japs would commandeer them"; "In April 1944, when the Japanese were exerting their utmost to get palay, we counteracted again by forming details and spread out to enforce another order to distribute all surplus palay to needy ones in Moncada and all such distributions were recorded for proper adjustments when opportune time come up."; "In November 1944 _____ We sabotage the intensified efforts of the enemy to get all available palay in town, by enforcing another order that no palay will be threshed by the people until further orders to do so by our forces." This type of activity continued throughout the occupation period and is not an activity warranting guerrilla recognition on behalf of the claimant participants.

The unit cannot prove activities of a combat nature throughout the occupation period. This fact is completely confirmed by the following excerpt from the unit's history, "Because we lacked arms, Col Maristela instructed us thru our battalion commander, Lt Col Pedro Hernando, to lay low and to concentrate our efforts on supervising the peoples morale, etc _____."

Intelligence activities are also claimed in conjunction

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with the activities of Capt Cabangbang of the AIB, however, no proof that any information was obtained or forwarded to higher echelons, other than the Hqs of the 1st Tarlac Regt, for use in liberation of the area was submitted to substantiate the unit's allegations. The original unit claimed to have been organized in 1943, completely disintegrated due to the desertion of its members to join the liberating forces, and various guerrilla units. This supposition is entirely confirmed by the following statement taken from the unit's history, "By February we lost heavy in men especially the ex-service men who reported to replacement centers. Some of the men were activated by the Americans who arrived in the area. By March we were very few. By the middle of May 1945, due to our constant request to activate the rest of the company, was heeded. But alas the unit was disintegrated."

c. CONCLUSION:

The activities of the subject unit were entirely passive in nature during the occupation period, therefore not warranting revision of dates for the unit.

(9) 2ND BN HQ COMPANY

a. ALLEGED HISTORY:

b. FINDINGS:

From the initial date of alleged organization until the unit was attached to the US Army Forces, the history of the subject unit is devoid of any overt act of resistance against the Japanese.

Organization of the subject unit began in early 1942 as an independent unit. In May 1943 Irinio Lanasio was authorized to organize a guerrilla unit by Jose C Maristela, who allegedly had authority from Major Edwin P Ramsey to organize the 1st Tarlac Regiment. Formal induction of the unit in Battalion strength was accomplished on 15 August 1943. Claimed activities of the subject unit during the entire occupation period consisted of securing intelligence, sabotage of enemy property and armed skirmishes against the Japanese. The type and extent of sabotage accomplished by the subject unit during the occupation period is fully explained in the following extracts from the unit's history:

1. "To sabotage the manufacture of alcohol from sugar cane, orders were issued and executed to inflict damage on railroad lines among sugar plantations. This was accomplished by derauling wagons, removing nails and tiles of railroad tracks and burning of sugar cane fields."

2. "Sometime in the month of June 1944, the Japanese Military Administration attempted the execution of the project of growing cotton in the islands. For months the soil was prepared and planted, seeds were regularly germinated but the project was a complete failure, and not a sack of cotton was produced. This was mainly due to our successful operation surreptitiously sprinkling salt on the plants or cutting their roots, both means either causing the plants death or their stunted growth."

3. "Again from the beginning to the end of the milling season in 1944, the same activity of sabotaging the manufacture of alcohol by the enemy, by derauling wagons of sugar cane, removing tiles and nails of railroad tracks etc."

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This type of sabotage continued throughout the occupation period and is not considered an activity meriting guerrilla recognition.

Claimed intelligence operations by the unit members was mainly the dissemination of propaganda to the people" by visiting them in their homes". Reports on intelligence compiled by the subject unit allegedly were submitted to Jose C Maristela, C.O. of the 1st Tarlac Regiment, however, the unit does not possess any supporting documents or intelligence reports to corroborate their claims.

The following statement definitely denotes that the claimant members of the subject unit lived at home, and that their guerrilla activities were secondary to normal pursuits of living.

"Dissemination of information to bolster up the morale of the people was rendered easier by the fact that men of the outfit were almost evenly distributed in the different barrios in the area, in addition to the further fact that most of them composed the barrio volunteer guards of the community."

The commanding officer claims that his unit participated actively against the Japanese in various engagements, however, in his unit history it is clearly stated that the unit possessed very few arms with which to conduct armed activity against the Japanese, and the fact that armed encounters would in effect bring about retaliatory action by the Japanese on the civilian population. Following are the statements made by the C.O. regarding activities of a combat nature performed by the claimant unit:

1. "During the period from the latter part of October 1943, to the last days of March 1944, sporadic and minor skirmishes with the enemy were conducted by the men of the whole Battalion with the personnel of the Battalion Headquarters participating all the time."
2. "Actual combat against the enemy in their garrisons, or in their words raiding them was an extremely dangerous venture of any guerrilla outfit in the area by reason of the fact that the garrisons were close to each other in the heart of towns rendering our escape hard if not impossible, in addition to the further fact that said attempts wrought untold hardship to the civilians by every reprisals. Actual combat with the enemy were therefore confined in remote places where its patrols were sent."
3. "There is not much therefore, of actual combat in this short narrative because such events should have proven much harder for the people. When the opportunity struck our men just killed the enemy."

Combat activities of the subject unit have been refuted by recognized guerrilla leaders operating in the identical areas of claimed operation of the subject unit. There are no known instances of armed engagements with the Japanese having been performed by the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2nd Bn, 1st Tarlac Regiment, during the entire occupation period.

c. CONCLUSION:

The activities of the subject unit are minor in nature, not warranting the recognition of its claimant members in a guerrilla

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status prior to the unit's date of attachment to the Army Forces.

(10) 2ND BN E COMPANY

a. ALLEGED HISTORY:

b. FINDINGS:

A thorough examination of the history of the subject unit fails to reveal evidence that there was any type of resistance activity performed by the unit's claimant members against the Japanese during the occupation period.

Organization of the unit took place in September 1943 as members of the 1st Tarlac Regiment commanded by Jose C Meristela. Activities as claimed consisted solely of intelligence. The claimant members of the subject did not participate in armed conflict with the Japanese at any time during the occupation period. This statement is entirely confirmed by the following excerpt from the history of the unit and is the only instance in which the unit claimed a near engagement in armed combat: "E Company boys reacted swiftly and would attack the Japanese but the Japanese have gone. The garrison in Moncada, Tarlac, the first objective of this force left two days ahead of the proposed assault by the guerrillas on December 18, 1944."

During the entire occupation period, the claimant members obviously lived at home and pursued their normal course of living.

c. CONCLUSION:

The activities of the subject unit do not constitute bona fide guerrilla activities and therefore do not merit guerrilla recognition for its claimant members.

(11) 2ND BN F COMPANY

a. ALLEGED HISTORY: (See Unit File)

b. FINDINGS:

F Company was allegedly organized in May 1943 by Jaime C. Paray, through the authority of Irinio Lanasio, commanding officer of the 2nd Bn, 1st Tarlac Regiment. On 15 August 1943, all members were inducted into the 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA, PTMD.

No sabotage of any consequence is claimed by the subject unit. Sabotage activities consisted of the following, the removal of nails from railroad tracks, the removal of lumber from a bridge, the looting of wagon loads of sugar cane, the destruction of cotton plants and the instruction to laborers working on the San Manuel air strip to delay the progress of work. These activities claimed are of small material value and are not sufficient to warrant recognition of the claimant members as guerrillas.

The commanding officer also claims the protection of

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the civilian population by warning the people of impending zoning actions to be conducted by the Japanese. This activity does not constitute guerrilla activity but denotes that the units members were engaged in the maintenance of peace and order as home guards of their respective communities.

No activity of a combat nature is claimed prior the the units date of initial recognition on 3 March 1945.

c. CONCLUSION:

The activities of the subject unit are minor in nature, not conforming to the five basic points for guerrilla recognition and therefore not entitling the unit's claimant members to recognition as guerrillas during the occupation period.

(12) 2ND BATTALION G COMPANY

a. ALLEGED HISTORY

b. FINDINGS:

Company G allegedly was organized by Marcelo V Ibesan on 15 August 1943 by authority of Jose G Maristela, who was designated by Edwin P Ramsey to organize the 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA. A thorough examination of the history and supporting evidence of the subject unit fails signally to reveal that the unit had actively resisted the enemy in a measure to warrant recognition of its claimant members in a guerrilla status.

Activities consisted of intelligence operations and propaganda activities directed against the Japanese. Proof of these activities were not presented by the unit's commanding officer. Disinterested persons from the sector of the unit in question fail to corroborate any of these claims.

Intelligence consisted of watching the movements of the enemy during the construction of the San Manuel air strip. Claims are made to the effect that sketches and reports etc., were submitted to higher headquarters each week. These claims are entirely without means of substantiation. Evidence that the intelligence information obtained if obtained, at all, was ever forwarded to higher headquarters other than the Hqs of the 1st Tarlac Regiment for use in the successful liberation of the area is unobtainable.

The following excerpt from the unit history portrays the extent of sabotage activity performed by the subject unit during the entire occupation period. "The men were ordered to place the stones irregularly so that the field will have a rough surface and made the plane bounced in the take off and going down."

There is no activity of a combat nature claimed by the subject unit throughout the occupation period. Weapons were non-existent in the alleged organization. The claim of having killed a Japanese pilot in August 1944 cannot be construed as having been an accomplishment involving the entire unit but in reality was an act of opportunists.

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In Oct 1944, claims are made that a group of men proceeded to Paler, Tayabas, with other guerrilla units in the vicinity to procure arms and ammunition. The mission as stated was a complete success. This statement is refuted by testimony of Major Robert Lapham and all guerrilla leaders of his LGAF command in the Tarlac Province. During an interview with Major Lapham, it was stated that there were no weapons issued to the 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA.

c. CONCLUSION:

The activities of the subject unit do not merit guerrilla recognition to its claimant members, prior to their period of official attachment.

2ND BN H COMPANY

a. ALLEGED HISTORY

b. FINDINGS:

Allegedly Venancio Capinding organized H Co, 1st Tarlac Regiment, on 15 August 1943. The unit claims to have operated actively against the Japanese in the towns of Gerona, Pura, Ramos, San Jose etc., all in the province of Tarlac.

Considerable activity of a combat nature has been claimed by the subject unit throughout the occupation period, however, no evidence has been presented to substantiate the allegations of the units commanding officer. The area surrounding Gerona, Tarlac, was completely dominated by the guerrilla unit commanded by Major Laureano Ramos. Testimony from Major Ramos refutes all claims made by subject unit as pertains to combat activities.

Three contacts with the Japanese are claimed by the subject unit during the occupation period. On 24 Dec 43, a Japanese surprise party raided barrio Sulipa and as stated, "The unit had no time to decide for a concerted action ... The best that could be done at the circumstances was to evade the enemy and left the place barely before their approach." On 4 July 1944 another raid was launched by the Japanese on barrio Ayson, one Japanese soldier was killed during a defensive action on the part of a barrio guard and subsequently the Japanese burned most of the barrios. This retaliatory action of the Japanese moved the entire unit into a complete state of passiveness, the proof of which is shown in the following statement from the history of the unit, "From that incident on, it was agreed upon not to put up a fight whenever raided if it could be evaded."

This statement entirely refutes the alleged action against the Japanese on 4 August 1944 at which time the unit claims to have effectively engaged the Japanese in an action resulting in the death of six of the enemy.

All combat actions during the Japanese occupation claimed by the subject unit were not the resultant actions of any prior planned ambushes, but in reality were the results of Japanese raids on entire barrios at which times the local populace defended themselves in an instinctive battle for survival.

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All combat claims during the liberation period prior to the unit's date of attachment are not corroborated by any evidence.

Intelligence operations claimed by the subject unit are insufficient to warrant recognition of the claimed participants as guerrillas. Intelligence consisted only of watching the movement of the enemy. Members worked on the landing field at San Manuel, Tarlac, allegedly spying on the Japanese and preparing reports and maps which were forwarded to the Hqs of the 1st Tarlac Regiment. There is no evidence to prove these assertions either in the form of intelligence reports or maps. It is to be noted that all guerrilla units in the Tarlac area claim to have compiled intelligence records of the activities at the San Manuel air field, however, the air field was of the emergency type and whatever intelligence obtained was of little value. To obtain the intelligence the unit's members claim to have worked on the construction of the air strip as laborers etc, in order to obtain the necessary information. The lack of substantiating evidence such as records or maps indicates that the guerrilla activities of the unit's claimant members were secondary to normal pursuits of living. The men obviously were hired as laborers and performed their tasks admirably as there is no activity of an intelligence nature noted in the supporting papers presented.

c. CONCLUSION:

The activities of the subject unit prior to attachment is not indicative of any measure of resistance against the Japanese to warrant the recognition of the claimant members as guerrillas.

(14) 3RD BN. I COMPANY

a. ALLEGED HISTORY (See Unit File)

b. FINDINGS:

"I" Company is initially claimed to have been organized on 2 October 1942 as one of the units under the command of Col Thorpe, however, after the capture of Thorpe the unit disintegrated.

The following excerpt from the unit history conclusively establishes this fact: "But unluckily these forces were demoralized and disbanded due to the capture of Col Thorpe."

On 15 August 1943, the unit claims to have reorganized the original Thorpe unit into what is presently known as "I" Company, 1st Tarlac Regiment, BCLGA, by authority of Co Jose C Maristela.

The main objectives of the unit's organization were threefold and, as stated in the unit's history were: "to maintain peace and order, keeping up the morale of the people and settling civilian questions."

A thorough examination of the unit record of activities fails to reveal any resistance activities meriting guerrilla recognition to the unit's claimant members.

The maintenance of peace and order would place this

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phase of activity in the homeguard category. The skirmishes with Jap patrols are without foundation in that the entire unit was without sufficient arms and ammunition with which to effectively engage the enemy in armed conflict. The evidence presented definitely reveals that the engagements were minor in nature, and not the result of any prior planning.

Intelligence operations evolve around the construction of the San Manuel air field. Reports of an intelligence variety were allegedly forwarded to the Hqs of the 1st Tarlac Regt, however, no evidence to corroborate the units' allegations can be found.

The following statements taken from the unit history proves conclusively that the guerrilla activity of the claimant members was secondary to normal pursuits of living:

"Live and toil for ourselves alone"

"Do not be discouraged and hopeless, do as usual the ~~usual~~ jobs before you."

In furtherance of the refutation of claims of active participation of the subject unit in resistance measures against the Japanese during the occupation period, the following extract from the unit history is noted:

"On Jan 7, 1945, warning orders were received from Regt'l Hq to mobilize "I" Co. Instructions on mustering the men began immediately and went on smoothly."

Granting that the proffered allegations of the subject unit are true in respect to organization, this statement by the unit's commanding officer definitely and conclusively prove that the claimant members were not active during the occupation. The unit was organized solely on paper, if organized at all, and was mobilized for attachment purposes.

c. CONCLUSION:

The subject units activity during the occupation period was completely passive in nature therefore not meriting recognition to the units claimant members in a guerrilla status.

3RD BN "K" COMPANY

a. ALLEGED HISTORY: (See Unit File)

b. FINDINGS:

Initially the subject unit's commanding officer claimed organization of a guerrilla unit in the year 1942 as one of the original Thorpe Guerrilla Units. The capture of Col Thorpe moved his units into a complete state of passiveness, the Thorpe organizations dissolved. The following statement in the unit history confirms this fact: "The capture of Col Thorpe, AUS, made his different units prostrate. Dissolution of the Thorpe's Guerrillas was the final result."

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The present "K" Company is claimed as the reorganized original Thorpe Guerrilla Unit. Organization and induction into the 1st Tarlac Regiment, commanded by Jose C Maristela, was supposedly accomplished in August 1943.

A thorough examination of the history presented by the subject unit conclusively establishes the fact that the claimed activities of the unit during the occupation do not merit guerrilla recognition of the unit's claimant members.

From the date of alleged organization to the date of attachment to the US Forces, no activities fulfilling the five basic requirements for guerrilla recognition were performed by the claimant unit.

During the period August 1943 to September 1944 the unit activities consisted solely of training.

The following excerpts from the submitted history explain fully the type of sabotage performed by the subject unit in resistance measures against the Japanese:

"By September 1944, the Japanese actively commandeered palays, fowls, carts, carabaos, horses and others from the people with absolute power."

"We told our men to dismantle their carts and hide everything they have which when taken by the enemy would be used to their advantage."

"By October 1944 my patrol under the command of Pvt. Celso Samis, P3, AUS, of my barrio captured a white cow whom the Japanese adored as a god. The animal got astray and my patrol units captured the animal."

"Soon there was an absolute order of the Japs in our town to get palay from all the barrios exacting the quota for each barrio. We delayed the order by telling the Japs though the occupation Major that they will just have to wait until the collection of palay was through."

In October 1944, the unit claims to have organized a party to make the trip to Baler, Tayabas, for arms and ammunition, however, the mission was of no avail. All weapons received by Major Lapham via submarine had been distributed.

Throughout the entire occupation period no engagements of a combat nature were performed by the subject unit. Plans were made for an attack on the Japanese in conjunction with the activities of the 403rd Squadron, LGAF, in December 1944. However, the plan never materialized. The following excerpt from the unit history definitely confirms this fact: "We agreed to launch an eastern attack. But the civilians were not yet able to evacuate their families and belongings. We gave orders that all civilians will leave the town. But before the 403rd Squadron could launch the attack

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the Japs left the town. The plan did not materialize.

Between January and 8 May 1945, at which time the unit was attached to US Army Forces, the unit claims engagements with the Japanese in mopping up operations. The majority of these skirmishes are all claimed in conjunction with American Forces in the area, however, the unit does not possess any attachment papers for this period of claimed activity.

c. CONCLUSION:

The claimant members of the subject unit do not merit guerrilla recognition during the period prior to attachment to American using units. The activities of the subject unit do not conform to the five basic points required for guerrilla recognition.

3RD BN, "L" COMPANY

a. ALLEGED HISTORY (See Unit File)

b. FINDINGS:

From the date of its alleged organization to the date of attachment of the US Army Forces, the activities of the subject do not portray active resistance against the Japanese in a manner which would warrant recognition of its claimant members as guerrillas.

This supposition is entirely confirmed by the following extract from the unit history in which the commanding officer relates the objectives of his organization:

A C T I V I T I E S

"1. The organization help in the maintenance of peace and order in our sector.

"2. We performed espionage work, such as the gathering of information about the movement of the enemies, kinds of weapons they used strength and their respective location. This kind of work is performed by some of our men assigned to work on Japanese garrisons. The report were directed to Capt Rufino Pimental.

"3. Sabotage: From September 1943 up to the time the US Air Force began bombing the airfield at Barrio San Manuel, Tarlac, Tarlac, thru the order of the Battalion Commander some soldiers were sent to that airfield under the guide of laborers and worked thereat. In the performance of their jobs they were instructed to place the stones on loose soil and dug holes then cover it with thick grass to make the field irregular for the landing of the planes. This work is responsible for the destruction of some of the Japanese plane.

"On October 29, 1944 we destroyed the bridge at Sapang Macalong Creek, Macalong La Paz, Tarlac, and the bridge at Larundon Creek, Guevara, La Paz, Tarlac to avert the Japs in going to the barrio to collect domestic animals and other food supplies."

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The claimed activity of maintaining peace and order in the units sector would place this phase of activity in the homeguard category. The espionage activity claimed was not substantiated by any evidence in the form of reports etc. Intelligence allegedly was forwarded to the Battalion Commander, however, there is no evidence to prove that whatever intelligence obtained (if, at all) was ever used in any military activity.

Sabotage accomplishment by the subject unit does not relate to resistance measures applied against the Japanese in Military matters.

The unit was activated on 16 July 1945 by the First Bn, 152nd Infantry, 38th Division. Prior to this attachment considerable activity is claimed by the unit in mopping up operations in the area surrounding La Paz, Tarlac.

Engagements with the enemy were minor in nature, the majority of the engagements claimed were in conjunction with US Army Forces. However, the unit, or any part thereof, is unable to present attachment papers to substantiate their claims. Other units of the 1st Tarlac Regiment attached to US Forces prior to attachment of the subject unit also claim to have operated in the La Paz area.

c. CONCLUSION:

That the activities of the subject unit prior to attachment to US Army Forces were entirely passive and therefore do not merit guerrilla recognition being accorded the unit's claimant members during the period concerned.

(17) 3RD BN, "M" COMPANY

- a. ALLEGED HISTORY: (See Unit File)
b. FINDINGS:

Allegedly the members of Company "M" were initially organized as Squadron No. 1, 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regiment, ECLGA, on 1 May 1943, during Major Ramsey's visit in Plastado, Gerona, Tarlac. Throughout the history of the subject unit, the lack of information as to the date of fusing of this unit into and under the 1st Tarlac Regiment, commanded by Jose C Maristela, indicates that the unit operated independently and was not affiliated in any way with the 1st Tarlac Regt, ECLGA, prior to the liberation. Statements in the unit history to the effect that Squadron No. 1 was labelled as such as late as 2 January 1945, definitely points to the liberation period organization of the 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA. The unit initiates no claim as to having joined the command of Jose C Maristela prior to this date although recognition on 5 March 1945 labels the unit as "M" Company 3rd Battalion, 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA.

A thorough examination of the records of the subject unit in addition to records of the 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA, of which this unit is an integral part, fails to reveal any evidence that this unit participated in the resistance movement in a measure warranting guerrilla recognition of its claimant members.

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The preponderance of activity claimed merely pertains to bettering the lot of the civilians welfare during the Japanese occupation.

Participation in armed conflict with the enemy by the subject unit during the entire occupation period is not claimed by the units commanding officer.

The following statements in the unit's history conclusively establishes the lack of arms and ammunition with which to conduct armed activity against the Japanese:

"On May 25th, we began to give instructions to enlisted men on the nomenclature of arm with the only sprinfield we have secured by one of our men from civilian etc."

"The Japanese confiscated two side arm and the only rifle we had from Capt. Nevarro."

"On January 6th, the civilians evacuated as pamphlets dropped by the airplanes of the US Army warned them to do so. During this period of disorder, many members of the Sqdn No. 1 tried their best to do anything to harm or retard the retreat of the enemy but we have done very little for we had no arms to fight them."

c. CONCLUSION:

That the subject units' claimant members did not in any way participate in the guerrilla resistance movement in a measure warranting guerrilla recognition.

V. SUMMATION:

In summation it is readily apparent that the 1st Tarlac Regiment does not meet any of the basic requirements which could justify the revision of its initial recognition dates.

The 1st Tarlac Regiment was not organized as an integral unit of the overall ECLGA but in reality was organized by Jose C Maristela as an independent unit and absorbed by Edwin P Ramsey during his liberation period organization of a preponderantly enlarged guerrilla command. To substantiate this statement are the following facts.

A. Organization of the 1st Tarlac Regiment is claimed by the unit commanding officer under authority of Col Lorenzo B Cebreira (See Incl 6). A request for the approval of a supplemently roster dated 10 January 46 and various affidavits in the supporting papers of claimant members of the of the 1st Tarlac Regiment on file in the RPD reveals that the 1st Tarlac Regiment was organized by authority of Col Lorenzo B Cebreira.

B. Special Order #-1 dated 26 December 1944 states that: "As per instruction from Capt Cabangbang, United States Army, Chief, Intelligence Section, General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific Area, the name of the organization shall read as "First Tarlac Regiment, United States Philippine Island Forces" instead of First Tarlac Regiment Fil-American Irregular Troops". (See Incl 2), note that the units initial designation is barely legible).

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C. The General and Special Order file of the 1st Tarlac Regiment reveals that the unit was not affiliated with the overall command of the ECLGA until approximately 27 February 1945 (See Incl 9, 10, 11).

The revision of initial dates of the 1st Tarlac Regiment is based allegedly on the organization in 1943 of the 1st and 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regiments. The 1st Tarlac Regiment is not the consolidation and reorganization of the original 1st and 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regiments as claimed for the following reasons:

A. Jose C. Maristela was not in any way affiliated with either the 1st or 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regiments although at present he commands the 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA, which allegedly is the consolidation and reorganization of the 1st and 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regiments.

B. Commanding Officer of the various companies of the 1st Tarlac Regiment in histories of their units indicate the date of fusing their independent units with the 1st Tarlac Regiment in the year 1945. (See par 6 Page 14, par 6 Page 30).

The principal contributions to the successful conclusion of guerrilla warfare in conjunction with the liberation of the islands which merit revision of dates for a recognized unit are as follows:

A. 1. Combat (with some degree of continuity).

The units of the 1st Tarlac Regiment were not engaged in combat operations during the occupation period nor did they at any time create opposition to the enemy. Lack of arms possessed by the various units indicates the complete state of passiveness of the unit's claimant members during the occupation period. Engagements with Japanese patrols etc., claimed by the subject units were the result of surprise encounters and in the majority of cases were of the defensive type, no activity of a combat nature ever having been planned by the units concerned.

B. 2. Sabotage and Demolition (not mere cutting of wires or petty thievery).

Sabotage and demolition claimed by the entire unit was of small material value, and cannot be construed as having been sabotage activity directed against the Japanese in military measures to disrupt the prosecution of the war effort. All sabotage and demolition claimed consisted of sabotaging the efforts of the Japanese to obtain rice from the farmers, by destroying rice threshing machines and the instruction to laborers working on Japanese air fields to delay the progress of the work by stalling and placing loose stones on the landing runway etc. These activities continued throughout the occupation period, were minor in nature and the majority of cases were performed sporadically, if performed at all through the initiative of the individuals concerned (acts of opportunity).

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C. Intelligence

There is no indication that intelligence of a vital nature was obtained by the unit throughout the occupation period. Reports pertaining to the construction of the San Manuel Air Strip were allegedly compiled and forwarded to higher headquarters however there was no evidence that any intelligence was forwarded to a headquarters other than the Headquarters of the 1st Tarlac Regiment.

It is to be noted that all guerrilla units claiming to have operated in the entire Tarlac Province submitted reports of the construction of the San Manuel Air Strip, evidence to this effect can be found in the unit records of the Tarlac Military Area Headquarters, LGAF. Correspondence of an intelligence nature definitely established the fact that the information obtained was obtained by the personnel at the time of affiliation with the Tarlac Military Area Headquarters of Capt Hendrickson or as special agents of Capt Cabangbang, AIB representative in the area, and not as members of the ECLGA as claimed.

The 1st Tarlac Regiment is typical of all of the units allegedly organized by Edwin P Ramsey during the early stages of the Japanese occupation in that it follows the same general pattern of paper organization, passive resistance (homeguard units) mobilization, attachment and recognition. There was no continuity of organization and activity because the commanding officers cannot show any achievements accomplished during the occupation or produce any supporting evidence. Granting that the 1st Tarlac Regiment is the consolidation of the original 1st and 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regiments, the revised dates of recognition bestowed upon the unit by Edwin P. Ramsey is unwarranted due to the units failure to meet the five basic requirements necessary for the units recognition in a guerrilla status during the period concerned.

CONCLUSION:

That the 1st Tarlac Regiment recognized in a strength of 1956 officers and men did not exist as an organized guerrilla unit of the overall ECLGA command during the occupation period.

That the worthless allegations proffered by the units commanding officer Jose C. Maristela or the overall ECLGA commanding officer cannot be supported directly or indirectly by any substantiating evidence.

That the 1st Tarlac Regiment in its present state is not the consolidation of the 1st and 2nd Provisional Regiments of Tarlac organized by Major Ramsey in the year of 1943 therefore not entitling the present members of the 1st Tarlac Regiment to guerrilla recognition and subsequent arrears in pay for the occupation period.

That the present members of the 1st Tarlac Regiment who claim to have been members of the 1st and Provisional Regiments of Tarlac in 1943 do not merit guerrilla recognition due to their complete state of passiveness during the occupation period. The claimant members did not fulfill the requirements of the five basic points necessary for guerrilla recognition nor did they evidence any material contribution to the resistance movement.

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RECOMMENDATIONS:

That the revised recognition date of the entire 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA, authorized by letter, dated 10 December 46, subject: "Revision of Recognition Date" for the East Central Luzon Guerrilla Area (ECLGA), be revoked.

J. C. Altman
J. C. ALTMAN
1st Lt Inf
G-3 GAD

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INCLOSURES (1 Thru 17)
REPORT ON REINVESTIGATION
FIRST TARLAC REGIMENT (ECLGA)

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LIST OF UNPAID AND PAID CLAIMS OF MEMBERS
OF THE
1ST TARLAC REGIMENT

SECTION	NEGATIVE CASES		SENT TO FINANCE SERVICE, H A P				AMOUNT PESOS
	OFF	EM	OFF	EM	PAID CASES	IN	
1. A	-	-	6	70	1	28	31,387.01
2. B	1	-	1	67	1	35	23,365.40
3. C	-	-	4	83	1	15	13,177.22
4. D	-	2	3	65	5	15	36,462.00
5. EF	-	-	-	62	1	16	15,684.77
6. GH	2	1	5	109	-	27	11,588.72
(H)	-	-	-	5	-	2	1,004.62
7. IJKL							
(I)	-	-	1	12	1	19	11,805.81
(J)	-	-	-	12	-	2	975.73
(L)	-	-	4	31	1	17	10,833.07
8. M	-	-	4	78	1	23	21,345.07
9. NOP							
(NO)	-	-	2	28	1	6	10,583.29
(P)	-	-	1	70	-	13	7,307.59
10. QR	-	-	1	47	2	20	20,310.26
11. S	-	-	5	62	2	22	19,569.25
12. TUVWXYZ							
(T)	-	1	1	60	-	4	2,443.42
(U-Z)	-	1	-	61	1	17	12,345.49
TOTAL	3	5	38	922	18	281	250,188.72

SUMMARY

UNPAID CLAIMS ----- 960
 PAID CLAIMS ----- 299 - ₱ 250,188.72
 NEGATIVE CLAIMS ----- 8

11 July 1947

Incl. #1
 Revocation Report
 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES WESTERN PACIFIC
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
APO 707

GSCPG 091 PI

10 Dec 1946

SUBJECT: Revision of Recognition Dates for the East Central Luzon Guerrilla Area (ECLGA)

TO : Chief of Staff, Philippine Army,
Camp Murphy, Quezon City

1. The unit listed below is recognized by the Commanding General, AFWESPAC, as having been an authorized element of the Philippine Army, serving with the Armed Forces of the United States on the date appearing in the column headed "Revised Recognition Date".

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Present Recognition Dates</u>	<u>Revised Recognition Date</u>
East Central Luzon Guerrilla Area "ECLGA"	Between 3 Feb 45 and 18 Jul 45 *	15 May 42

* The ECLGA was not originally recognized as an overall command. GHQ, ECLGA, was recognized as of 3 February 1945 but subordinate units were recognized independently over the period 3 February 1945 to 18 July 1945. The latter dates indicate initial dates and not terminal dates.

2. a. The ECLGA on 15 May 1942, consisted of the below listed non-standard Philippine Army Units:

Unit

GHQ, ECLGA
Sqdns 50-53 Inclusive, 61-63 Inclusive
Hq North Bataan Military District "N Bat MD"
Sqn 130

b. By 30 September 1942 the ECLGA had expanded with the addition of the below listed non-standard Philippine Army Units:

Unit

GHQ, ECLGA *
3rd Bn Mt Corps Trps
Hq North Bataan Military District *
1st Regiment
Hq, Sqdns 131-133 Inclusive

Incl. # 2
Revocation Report
1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA

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Hq, Manila Military District "MMD"
General Service Troops, GHQ "GST"
Sqdns: Navotas-Malabon
Tondo Pasay Pandacan
Sampaloc Sta Ana Quezon City
Sta Cruz San Miguel Caloocan
Binondo McKinley San Juan
Intramuros Singalong-Malate-Ermita

Hq Pampanga Military District "PMD"
Engr Bn
Sqdns: 54-60 Inclusive, 65, 90, 103, 107, 153, 207

c. By 31 December 1942 the ECLGA had expanded or re-organized into the additional below listed non-standard Philippine Army Units:

Unit

GHQ, ECLGA *
Hq Det, Mt Corps Regt
1st Bn, Mt Corps Regt
General Service Troops Bn, GHQ
Hq & Hq Co, Co's 1, 2, A, B, Jaen, Sta Rosa
Hq, North Bataan Military District
Sqdn 134
Hq & Hq Co, 1st Regt (Sqdn 130)
4th Regt
Hq & Hq Co, Combat Co, Sabotage & Demolition Co, Med Co
1st Bn
Hq & Hq Co, Co's A, B, C, D
2nd Bn
Hq & Hq Co, Co's E, F, G
3rd Bn
Hq & Hq Co, Co's I, K, L, M
Hq North West Pampanga Military District "NWPMO"
(Sqdns 50-53 Inclusive, 61-63 Inclusive)

d. By 30 June 1943 the ECLGA had expanded or re-organized into the additional below listed non-standard Philippine Army Units:

Unit

GHQ, ECLGA *
2nd Bn, Mt Corps Regt
1st Prov'l Regt of Tarlac
Hq, Sqdns 2, 3
2nd Prov'l Regt of Tarlac
Hq, Sqdns 1, 2
Hq, North Bataan Military District *
Sqdns 139-150 Inclusive
2nd Regt
Hq (Sqdn 134)
Sqdns 135-138 Inclusive

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Hq, Western Pangasinan Military District "W Pang MD"
General Service Troops Pangasinan
1st Prov'l Regt of Pangasinan
Hq, Sqdns 1-3 Inclusive
2nd Prov'l Regt of Pangasinan
Hq
3rd Prov'l Regt of Pangasinan
Hq, Sqdns 1-4 Inclusive
Hq, Bulacan Combat Forces
1st Bn, 1st Regt

e. By 31 December 1943 the ECLGA had expanded or re-organized into the additional below listed non-standard Philippine Army Units:

Unit

GHQ, ECLGA *
General Service Troops Regt (General Service Troops Bn) GHQ
Hq (Bn Hq, GST Bn), Hq Bn, Med Co
1st Bn
(Hq Co, Co's 1, 2, A, B, Jacn, Sta Rosa, General Service Troops Bn)
2nd Bn
Hq & Hq Co
3rd Bn
Hq & Hq Co, Co's I, J
Hq North Bataan Military District *
1st Bn, 2nd Regt
Co's A, B, C, D (Sqdns 135-138 Inclusive)
2nd Bn, 2nd Regt
Co's E, F, G
3rd Bn, 2nd Regt
Co's I, K, L, M
Hq, Manila Military District *
Hq (General Service Troops, Sqdns Tondo, Sampaloc,
41st Inf Sta Cruz, Binondo, Intramuros, Pandacan, Pasay,
42nd Inf Sta Ana, San Miguel, McKinley, Quezon City,
43rd Inf Caloocan, San Juan, Navotas-Malabon, Singalong-
44th Inf Malate-Ermita)
Comp Regt
Hq, Pampanga Military District *
1st Pampanga Regt
(Sqdns 65, 90, 103, 107, 153, 207)
2nd Pampanga Regt
Hq, (Sqdns 57-60 Inclusive)
4th Pampanga Regt
Hq, (Sqdns 61-63 Inclusive)
6th Pampanga Regt
Hq, (Hq, Northwest Pampanga Military District),
(Sqdns 50-53 Inclusive)
Hq, West Pangasinan Military District *
Sqdns 1-6 Inclusive, 2nd Prov'l Regt of Pangasinan
Hq, Bulacan Combat Forces *
4th Bn, 69th Inf, Kakarong Regt

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f. By 30 June 1944 the ECLGA had expanded or re-organized into the additional below listed non-standard Philippine Army Units:

Unit

GHQ, ECLGA*

3rd Mt Corps Regt (3rd Bn, Mt Corps Trps)
Bataan Military District (North Bataan Military District) "Bat MD"

Sp Trps
Hq Sv Co MP Co
Hq Sv Bn QM Co
Engr Combat Bn Ord Plat
Engr Sv Co Sig Unit
Trans Bn Med Aid Sect

3rd Regt

1st Bn
Co's A, B, C, D

2nd Bn
Co's E, F, G

3rd Bn
Co's I, K, L, M

Hq, Manila Military District * (41st-44th Inf Inclusive, Comp Regt, General Service Troops, Manila Military District)

Sp Trps
Hq & Hq Sv Co Engr Bn
MP Co Sig Bn
QM Co Mod Bn
QM Sv Co Ord Sect

1st Inf
11th Inf
21st Inf
31st Inf
41st Inf
51st Inf
61st Inf
71st Inf

Hq, Pampanga Military District *

Sp Trps
Hq Sv Co Sig Co
QM Co

3rd Pampanga Regt
5th Pampanga Regt

Bulacan Combat Forces *
3rd Bn del Pilar Regt

g. By 31 December 1944 the ECLGA had expanded or re-organized into the additional below listed non-standard Philippine Army Units:

Unit

GHQ, ECLGA *

Sp Sv Bn, Mt Corps Regt
Bulacan Military District (Bulacan Combat Forces) "BMD"

31st Inf (1st Bn, 1st Regt)
32nd Inf (3rd Bn, del Pilar Regt)
4th Bn, 69th Inf, Kakarong Regt)

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h. By 31 March 1945 all units under the Pangasinan Military District and those in the province of Tarlac were combined or re-organized to form the Pangasinan-Tarlac Military District, ECLGA, consisting of the below listed non-standard Philippine Army Units:

Unit

GHQ, ECLGA *
 Pangasinan-Tarlac Military District "PTMD"
 Sp Trps
 Hq Sv Trps
 Med Bn
 Sig Det
 1st Pangasinan Regt (1st Prov'l Regt of Pangasinan)
 2nd " " (2nd " " " " "
 3rd " " (3rd " " " " "
 1st Tarlac Regt (1st & 2nd Prov'l Regts of Tarlac)
 (General Service Troops Pangasinan)
 1st Prov'l Regt, ECLGA (drawn fr PTMD)
 2nd Prov'l Regt, ECLGA (drawn fr GST, GHQ, Mt Corps
 Regt: Bulacan Military District,
 Pampanga Military District,
 Bataan Military District)

Note:

1. Asterisks indicate that district headquarters have been carried forward only for the purpose of listing new units under the proper headquarters and in the proper sequence.
2. Units enclosed within parentheses indicate that they have been previously organized but have been combined or re-organized into a new unit.
3. Quotation marks indicate abbreviations.

3. The overall strength of the ECLGA as of 15 May 1942 was approximately 33 officers and 395 EM; as of 31 September 1942 was approximately 315 officers and 2,184 EM; as of 31 December 1942 was approximately 863 officers and 7,006 EM; as of 30 June 1943 was approximately 1,241 officers and 10,513 EM; as of 31 December 1943 was approximately 2,040 officers and 21,832 EM; as of 30 June 1944 was approximately 2,823 officers and 30,228 EM; as of 31 December 1944 was approximately 3,606 officers and 38,624 EM; as of 31 June 1945 was approximately 3,700 officers and 39,500 EM. The above figures include casualties. Strengths indicated, by official rosters, of Headquarters Philippine Army as approved by Headquarters, USAFFE; Headquarters, 6th Army, and Headquarters, AFWESPAC, with the period of service of the individuals not to commence prior to their dates of inductions as shown on the individual reprocessing 201 files in the possession of the Recovered Personnel Division, ACO, AFWESPAC, will not be exceeded in determining personnel entitled to pay. Overall strengths mentioned above indicate maximum figures that will not be exceeded.

4. No commissioned ranks above that of captain are authorized prior to 1 January 1944 with the exception of those USAFFE officers, in the rank of captain and above, who were given original appointments with an increase of one grade above their army ranks. Subsequent to 1 January 1944 ranks of officers, commensurate with their command or staff functions and based upon the tables of organization of a US Infantry Division, less one grade, are authorized

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a. Recognition as mentioned in paragraph 1, above, is limited to payments of those units listed that served on the Island of Luzon with the ECLGA.

b. All guerrillas recruited by or inducted into the ECLGA subsequent to 15 May 1942 are considered to have become members of the Philippine Army, served with the Armed Forces of the United States with entitlement to pay subsequent to that date.

6. The East Central Luzon Guerrilla Area has never printed any script for its operational expenditures, depending almost entirely upon donations in kind from the civilian population for sustenance. No personnel, either officer or enlisted, received any pay from the time of its inception on 15 May 1942, until the recognition of those units of ECLGA by attachment. Personnel were then paid current pay.

7. Authority for action announced herein appears in the following document

a. Circular 100, Hq, USAFFE, dated 17 November 1944, Subject: "Executive Order No. 21, by the President of the Philippines."

b. Letter, AG 323.361 (1 November 1945) DCSO, GHQ, AFPAC, Subject: "Military Appropriations Act, 1946".

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

R. L. Anderson

R. L. ANDERSON
Colonel, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

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50 - RPD
100 - Claims Service
10 - Vet Adm

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UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE ISLAND FORCES
FIRST TARLAC REGIMENT
OFFICE OF THE REGIMENTAL COMMANDER
In the Field

8 January 45

WARNING ORDERS }
No. 2 }

1. a. The enemy has retreated to the General Line DAGUPAN - POZORRUBIO. The Japanese Garrisons, Ricoa Guards and Constabulary Units has deserted their places in MONCADA, PANIQUI, and GERONA, TARLAC.

b. The Allied forces has advanced up to POZORRUBIO and are continuing their advance towards the SOUTH. Some friendly GUE-RILLA UNITS are harassing the JAPANESE on ROUTE NO. 3.

2. This Regiment will mobilize immediately. All officers and men will report to their Commanding Officers for instructions.

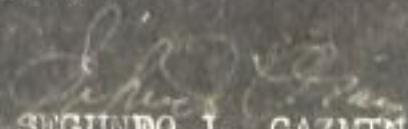
3. Battalion Commanders will assemble their units and begin the training of same. Combat principles will be stressed. Cutting or destroying of communication system will be made by the units within their respective areas. Bridges along ROUTE NO. 3, must be preserved for the advancing units of the Allied Forces. Confiscation of enemy or civilian telephones is hereby ordered.

4. Messing of men will be under the direct charge of the Commanding Officers. Arms and ammunition will be turned over to some of their units for re-issuance to raiding parties of the battalions.

5. No change. (See par. 5 of Warning Orders No. 1)

By order of Colonel MARISTELA:


ERDUELO G. MAGALA
Captain, USPIF
Adjutant


SEGUNDO L. GAZMIN
Lt.-Col., USPIF
Executive Officer

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All Bn. Comdrs.
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Revocation Report
1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA

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V. L. SHIMMER DAF

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HEADQUARTERS 1ST TARLAC REGIMENT
UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE ISLAND FORCES
In the Field

5 January 45

SPECIAL ORDERS)
No. 9)

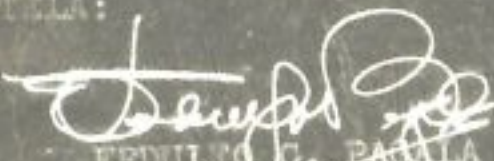
(E X T R A C T)

x x x x x

1. Captain SANTIAGO O. CRUZ, USPIF, on duty at this Headquarters, will immediately upon receipt of this order, proceed to Anao, Tarlac to mobilize all ex-service men thereat and move them to the Regimental CP, 1st TR, for assignment. Upon the completion of this duty, Captain Cruz, will report to this Headquarters, for duty. The travel directed is necessary in the public service.

x x x x x

By order of Colonel MARISTELA:


EUDULFO C. PAGALA
Captain, USPIF
Adjutant

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Incl. # 4
Revocation Report
1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA

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W. L. SANDS (1954)

A F F I D A V I T

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
City of Manila) ss

I, EDWIN P. RAMSEY, of legal age, American citizen, and with residence at the City of Manila, Philippines, after having duly sworn on oath, do hereby depose and say:

That I was the overall commander of the East Central Luzon Guerrilla Area (ECLGA), of which the 1st Tarlac Regiment, under the command of Capt. Jose C. Maristela (then Lieut.-Colonel), was a component part;

That on or about June 1943, Capt. Maristela contacted me at GHQ, ECLGA, then at Baysambang, Pangasinan, and at the conference I had with him, I gave and vested him with full authority to organize the 1st Tarlac Regiment and to commission officers therein;

That acting by virtue and pursuant to such authority, Capt. Maristela organized the 1st Tarlac Regiment, later to be fully identified as the "First Tarlac Regiment, PTMD, ECLGA";

That the 1st Tarlac Regiment, from its organization in 1943 to its inactivation 1946, operated thru GHQ, ECLGA, and I never lost overall command of that Regiment.

That all acts and commissions made by Capt. Maristela in connection with the organization of the regiment, have been fully confirmed by me.

IN TRUTH HEREOF, I hereunto sign my name on this 14th day of May, 1947 at the City of Manila, Philippines.

/s/ Edwin P. Ramsey
/t/ EDWIN P. RAMSEY
Affiant

IN THE PRESENCE OF:

/s/ Luis A. Villereal

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me on this 14th day of May 1947 at the City of Manila, Philippines.

/s/ Glicerio Opinion
(Administering Officer)

Major, AGS, PA
(Designation)

TRUE COPY:

A TRUE COPY OF A TRUE COPY:

/s/ Hollis E. Godwin
1st Lt., FA


CHARLES T. BOYLE
Capt Inf
GAD, G-3 Hq PHILRYCOM

Incl. 7 5
Revocation Report
1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA

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22
V. J. SHAWNER DAD

A F F I D A V I T

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES) s. s.
CITY OF MANILA)

I, JOSE C. MARISTELA, of legal age, married and at present a Lt Colonel in the Philippine Army, after being duly sworn, depose and say:

That sometime in August 1943, upon orders from Col. Lorenzo B. Cabreira, I organized a regiment in Paniqui, Tarlac. During the process of organization Col. Cabreira used to stay two or three days with me making suggestions as to the assignment of men fitted to perform the different kinds of missions;

That after the organization of my regiment I used to go to Manila and report to Col. Cabreira at his house on 310 Padre Rada, where I met other guerrillas such as Col. Bienvenido Santiago from Bulacan, Col. Mamel P. Enriquez from Baguio (executed by the Japanese), Col. Jeremias Serafica from Nueva Ecija, representatives of Col. Lapham and Col. Volckman and men from Legune;

That I was under the impression all the time that I and my men were under the command of General Vicente Lim. Col. Cabreira made me promise that I would not reveal to my men or to anybody that General Lim was our Commander as it might endanger his life;

That during my visits in Manila and Col. Cabreira's trips to Paniqui, I received orders from him which I understood came from General Lim. I in turn submitted recommendations to the General, thru Col. Cabreira, such as contacting SWPA to send a submarine to Casiguran Bay and give us arms because we had very few arms. I also submitted a recommendation of Captain Carlos Tombo y Agno to construct a secret airfield on a certain ideal site which the Japanese patrol planes never covered and which was sure to escape detection by the use of camouflage.

That occasionally Mrs. Cabreira gave me some cash and medicine to help the boys who were suffering from Malaria;

That after the capture of Col. Cabreira and his mother, my contact with them ceased. That was September 1944.

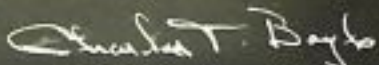
In testimony hereof, I hereunto affix my signature this 7th day of February, 1946, in the City of Manila.

/s/ Jose C. Maristela
/t/ JOSE C. MARISTELA O-1755
Lt-Col., Inf, PA

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of February 1946, in the City of Manila.

/s/ LUIS S. BERNABE
1st Lt., JAGs.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:


CHARLES T. BOYLE
Capt Inf
GAD, G-3 Hq PHILRYCOM

Incl. # 6
Revocation Report
1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA

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ML
V. L. SHUMAKER DAD

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
: s.s.
CITY OF MANILA)

A F F I D A V I T

I, JOSE C MARISTELA, O-1755, Capt, Inf, PA, presently assigned to 2d Inf Regiment, Camp Murphy, Rizal, of legal age, married and with residence at Paniqui, Tarlac, after having been duly sworn on oath, do hereby depose and say:

That I was the organizer and Commanding Officer of the 1st Tarlac Regiment, PTMD, ECLGA, a guerrilla unit duly recognized by US Army authorities on 3 March 1945, from the time of its organization on or about August, 1943 to its inactivation on June 1946;

That I personally know the following named individuals:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Pedro S. Hernando | 14. Honorato Bertolome |
| 2. Segundo Gazmin | 15. Felix Sibal |
| 3. Manuel Briones | 16. Demetrio Negtalon |
| 4. Carlito Vengco | 17. Ruperto Monte |
| 5. Bonifacio Ongpauco | 18. Joaquin Caranto |
| 6. Venencio R. Cepinding | 19. Bonifacio Cepicio |
| 7. Mateo Gatchalian | 20. Mauricio Nicanor |
| 8. Victor Guillerm9 | 21. Pejerillo Crispin |
| 9. Alejandro Obillo | 22. Federico Valdez |
| 10. Celixto M. Santos | 23. Glicerio Samortin |
| 11. Dante Negtalon | 24. Bienvenido Robles |
| 12. Napoleon Menganon | 25. Eustaquio Aquino |
| 13. Catalino Cruz | 26. Eleazer Ablang |

That the above-named persons were appointed and inducted by me into the 1st Tarlac Regiment on August 1943, pursuant to authority vested upon me by Edwin P. Ramsey, overall commander of the ECLGA:

That they served continuously and actively participated in the missions of the Regiment since their induction therein until they returned to military control, following instructions from HPA, except Eustaquio Aquino, who was discharged in August 1945 and Eleazer Ablang, who died in line of duty early in 1945;

That except for Eustaquio Aquino and Eleazer Ablang, all the above-named were not included in the recognized roster because attachment to US Army was a pre-requisite to recognition and the American Army unit to which the Regiment was attached on 3 March 1945, required only the names of those actually present and available for duty. The above-named persons, having reported already to military control, were therefore no longer included in the roster submitted for recognition;

That with respect to Eustaquio Aquino, he served thru the various campaigns in the Mt. Province, when the 2d Bn, 1st Tarlac Regiment to which he belonged, was attached for combat duties with the 32d and 33d Division, until he was discharged for physical disability in August 1945. His name was not carried in the recognized roster thru oversight;

That with respect to Eleazer Ablang, he died in line of duty before that attachment of the Regiment;

IN TRUTH HEREOF, I hereunto sign my name on 26th day of May 1947, at the City of Manila, Philippines.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles T. Boyle

CHARLES T. BOYLE
Capt Inf
GAD, G-3 Hq PHILRYCOM

/s/ Jose C Maristela O-1755
/t/ JOSE C MARISTELA O-1755
Capt, Infantry

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OBTAINED FROM AGRD ARCHIVE
MD
V. L. SHUMAKER DAF

HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TARLAC REGIMENT

10 January 1946

SUBJECT: Approval of Supplementary Roster, Request for
Thru : The Adjutant General, HPA, APO 501
TO : Commanding General, AFWESPAC, APO 707

1. The officers and enlisted men included in the attached supplementary roster (Incl 1) have been appointed and inducted into this Regiment since its inception on 15 Aug '43 upon authority of Col Edmond Ellsworth (Gen Lim) with ranks indicated therein.

2. All of them were on active duty and were carried on the rosters of this Regiment from the time of their appointments until they returned to military control on dates with the exception of Lt E. Ablang, Sgt E. Aquino, Pvt Benito Paray which were previous to the recognition of this Regiment, and were subsequently assigned to PA units indicated in Incl 2.

3. Lt Eleazer Ablang and Pvt Benito Paray were killed in action against the enemy on or about January, 1945 and April, 1945 respectively.

4. Sgt Eustaquio Aquino was inadvertently omitted in the recognized roster. He was however, on duty with the 2nd Battalion, 1st Tarlac Regiment and actively participated in the campaigns at Northern Luzon when the Battalion was attached to the 33rd and 32nd Divisions.

5. In view of the foregoing and in order to give due recognition to the services rendered by these men to this unit, it is requested that the Supplementary Roster (Incl 1) be approved and considered as part of the recognized roster of this Regiment.

/s/ Jose C. Maristela
O-1755

/t/ JOSE C. MARISTELA
O-1755

Lt Col, Infantry
-Regtl Commander

Incl:
As stated.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles T. Boyle
CHARLES T. BOYLE
Capt Inf
GAD, G-3 Hq PHILRYCOM

Incl. # 8
Revocation Report
1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA

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MD
W. L. SHUMAN, JR.

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Authority NND 883078

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE ISLAND FORCES
Headquarters First Tarlac Regiment
In the Field

26 December 44

Special Order
No. 1

1. As per instruction from Captain Cabangbang, United States Army, Chief, Intelligence Section, General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific Area, the name of the organization shall read as "FIRST TARLAC REGIMENT, UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE ISLAND FORCES" instead

2. The assignment of officers and enlisted men in the regiment as of 10 August 43 shall remain in effect until further order from this Headquarters.

3. Pursuant to the radiographic message from MacArthur to Cabangbang, all officers and enlisted men of the regiment are ordered to "LIE LOW" BUT KEEP ON TO INTELLIGENCE WORK".

a. All intelligence report gathered by the personnel of the regiment shall be forwarded to this headquarters to be submitted to Lt. Col. Gazmin, USPIF, who is the direct representative of Capt. Cabangbang, USA, in this province, for evaluation and transmission.

b. A check list which will serve as a guide to intelligence personnel will be furnished by this headquarters in due time.

4. Lt. Col. Gazmin, USPIF, is authorized to employ the services of any officer or enlisted men of the regiment in the performance of his job. These officers or enlisted men shall be temporarily detached from their respective organization and assigned to special duty with the intelligence section.

Jose C. Maristela
JOSE C. MARISTELA
Colonel, USPIF
Commanding

Copy to:

All Battalion Commanders
Officers Concerned
Chief, Intelligence Section, GHQ, SWPA
Regimental Headquarters

Incl. #9
Revocation Report
1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TARLAC REGIMENT, USPIF
In the Field

17 February 45

SPECIAL ORDERS :
No. 23 :

(EXTRACT)

2. The following enlisted men are transferred to stations as indicated opposite their names:

EQ. COMPANY, 1ST BN., FIRST TARLAC REGIMENT:

1. Corp. ENRIQUE VILLANOS, USPIF - "C" Company, 1st Bn., 1st Tarlac Regt.

The above-named enlisted man will, upon receipt of this order, report to the Commanding Officer, "C" Company, 1st Bn., 1st Tarlac Regiment, for duty. The travel directed is necessary in the public service.

By order of Colonel MARICORIA:

[Signature]
Captain, USPIF
Adjutant

OFFICER ALI

[Signature]
EDUARDO G. PALLA
Captain, USPIF
Adjutant

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CO, "C" Co.
Bn. Command, 1st Bn.
File.

Incl. # 16
Revocation Report
1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA

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HEADQUARTERS
FIRST TARLAC REGIMENT, ECLGA
In the Field

27 February 45

SPECIAL ORDERS :
No. 24 :

(E X T R A C T)

1. Captains ALBIO M. SORIANO, ECLGA, S-3, 1st Bn., 1st Regt.,
and ERODOLFO S. PAGALA, ECLGA, S-1, 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA,
will, upon receipt of this order, proceed to Camp Olives, San
Fernando, Pampanga, to get information regarding the status
of the guerrillas of the 1st Tarlac Regiment, from officers
thereat. Upon the termination of this travel, the above-named
officers, will report to this Headquarters for duty. The
travel directed is necessary in the public service.

By order of Colonel ANTONIO A. ...

[Handwritten Signature]
Adjutant

[Handwritten Signature]
Captain, ...
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:
Off-concerned
Adj. Gen., 1st Bn., 1st Regt.
The, ...
file.

Incl. # 11
Revocation Report
1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA

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V. L. SHUMAKER DAF

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD ON A CONFERENCE BETWEEN MR. EDWIN P. RAMSEY
AND LT. JOSEPH C. ALTMAN

On 25 September 1947, at approximately 1000 hrs, Mr. Edwin P. Ramsey was interviewed by the undersigned in the office of the Guerrilla Affairs Division, Hq PHILRYCOM.

During the interview, the topic of discussion was the 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA, and with Mr. Ramsey well informed that the processing of the 1st Tarlac Regiment had been suspended, the following points were discussed.

1. The initial organization of the 1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA.

Mr. Ramsey stated that the 1st Tarlac Regiment in its present form is the consolidation of the 1st and 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regiments organized by him personally during his visit in the Tarlac Area in early 1943.

When confronted with existing facts and records which prove conclusively that the majority of the members of the present organization were not original members of the 1st and 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regiment but were recruited in 1945 by Jose C Maristela, Mr. Ramsey claimed to be unaware of these facts.

2. The activities of Lt Col Jose C Maristela, commanding officer of the 1st Tarlac Regiment.

Mr Ramsey stated that Jose Maristela was personally authorized by him to organize the 1st Tarlac Regiment in June 1943 and that the 1st Tarlac Regiment operated through the GHQ, ECLGA and that he never lost overall command of the 1st Tarlac Regiment.

When Mr. Ramsey was shown an affidavit signed by Jose Maristela in which claims were made that the alleged regiment commanded by Jose C Maristela was organized by Col Lorenzo B Cabreira, in August 1943, Mr Ramsey stated that he had heard of a Colonel Cabreira's attempts at organization of guerrilla units in late 1943, but still maintained his claim of overall command of the 1st Tarlac Regiment.

3. The revision of dates of the 1st Tarlac Regiment. Mr. Ramsey was questioned at length as to the method used by him in determining which units were deserving of revision of dates in conjunction with the five basic points for guerrilla recognition.

Mr Ramsey stated, that not one single individual in the entire Philippines could claim guerrilla recognition in conformity with the five basic points for guerrilla recognition as laid down by GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS.

That his views on the recognition and subsequent revision of dates of guerrilla units are to be interpreted as follows. Any individual or group of individuals, who by joining some designated unit and taking the risk of being captured and put to death, regardless of whether they were armed and

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Revocation Report
1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA

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fought in the field actively against the Japanese, or whether they lived at home awaiting call are deserving of guerrilla recognition.

Mr Ramsey also stated that had not the members of the ECLGA been previously organized, it would have been impossible for the ECLGA command to attach approximately 37,000 men to the American Forces for duty during the liberation period.

This supposition on the part of Mr Ramsey is without substantiation. Facts and figures are irrefutable evidence to prove that the majority of the members of the ECLGA command were used as guards and laborers in the immediate vicinity of the areas in which they resided. Testimony from recognized guerrilla leaders reveals the lack of activity of the Ramsey units throughout the occupation period and in the majority of cases the recruiting and organization of independent units during the liberation period which were later absorbed into the overall ECLGA by Mr. Ramsey.

After discussing the evidence presented by the 1st Tarlac Regiment in support of their claims of revised recognition dates to June 1943, as granted by letter of revision of the overall, ECLGA, Mr Ramsey concluded that obviously all the members listed on rosters of the 1st Tarlac Regiment were not original members of the 1st and 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regiments. He stated that due to the fact that he was unfamiliar with the happenings of the units in Tarlac after their initial organization in 1943, that some adjusted figure should be derived from existing evidence and the deserving men should be "given a break".

This statement in itself would disprove any and all claims that a thorough examination of available records was conducted by Mr Ramsey in an effort to determine the deserving guerrillas entitled to revision of recognition dates. The mere organization of units on paper in early stages of guerrilla organization does not establish proof that the units so organized were active in the field against the enemy throughout the occupation period and that the recognition dates of any guerrilla unit organized during the liberation period by consolidation of previously organized units does not necessarily mean that the unit is composed of members who were initially activated into the original organization.

As an illustration, the circumstances surrounding the recognition and subsequent revision of dates of recognition of the 1st Tarlac Regiment are listed.

The 1st and 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regiments were organized by Mr Ramsey in May 1943. The following excerpt from the General Instructions, dated 31 March 1943, pertaining to organization of ECLGA Units, definitely portrays the complete state of passiveness of the subject units during the occupation period. "After the complete organization and installation as guard, see that everything return to normal and no undue activity from then only routine administration by Squadron CO and officers."

In 1945 the 1st Tarlac Regiment was organized by Jose C Maristela, attached to the 632 Tank Destroyer Battalion, recognized by the US Sixth

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Army and subsequently was accorded the revised date of recognition, 30 June 1943 on the claims of the overall commander Edwin P Ramsey that the claimant members of the 1st Tarlac Regiment were initially members of the original 1st and 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regiments organized in May 1943. No proof was submitted to prove that Jose C Maristela and the claimant members of the present 1st Tarlac Regiment were commanding officer and original members of the 1st and 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regiments respectively. However, on the mere assumption that the claimant members were of the original 1st and 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regiments or by misrepresentation of the facts by the units commanding officer Jose C Maristela or by the Overall ECLGA Commander Edwin P Ramsey, the present recognized members of the 1st Tarlac Regiment were accorded revised recognition dates to 30 June 1943.

The revised recognition date is not justified for the following reasons.

1. The majority of the present members of the 1st Tarlac Regiment were not original members of the 1st and 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regiment organized by Mr Ramsey in early 1943 but in reality joined the unit during the liberation period.
2. The members of the 1st Tarlac Regiment who were original members of the 1st and 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regiments organized by Mr Ramsey in May 1943 have no claim to arrears in pay due to their complete state of passiveness during the Japanese occupation.
3. Original members of the 1st and 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regiments can be traced to various other guerrilla organizations, namely: The Tarlac Military Area LGAF commanded by Capt Albert Hendrickson. Records of the Tarlac Military Area, LGAF, the East Sector, Squadrons 403, 404, 431 through 440 and the West Sector, Squadrons 401, 402, 421 through 430 on file in the Guerrilla Affairs Division reveals the names of the majority of the original members of the 1st and 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regiments. Testimony of the commanding officers of the East and West Sectors of the Tarlac Area, Major Laureano Ramos and Major Tirso Agonon in addition to the testimony of the commanding officers of the squadrons of their commands reveals that the rosters of their units include the names of many members of the original 1st and 2nd Tarlac Provisional Regiments. The Tarlac Area was completely dominated by the LGAF Command. The units originally organized by Mr Ramsey joined the LGAF and were designated active and reserve squadrons per special order #21 dated 24 Dec 44. In early 1945 some of the reserve units joined the 1st Tarlac Regiment.

The results of this conference are being made a matter of record for the purpose of showing the views of Mr Edwin P Ramsey in regards to the established policy of this Headquarters in according guerrilla recognition and subsequent revised recognition dates to guerrilla units of his overall ECLGA command.

Obviously Mr Ramsey disregarded the prime requisites of the five (5) basic points for guerrilla recognition as laid down by this headquarters and substituted a policy initiated solely by him in revising the date of recognition of the units of his overall command.

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This supposition appears to be fact in that Edwin P Ramsey stated that the five basic points required for guerrilla recognition were not adhered to in the revision of dates of his ECLGA command.

J. C. Altman
J. C. ALTMAN
1st Lt., CAC

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HEADQUARTERS EAST CENTRAL LUZON GUERRILLA AREA
In the field

31 March 43

BASIC TABLE OF ORGANIZATION

- REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS - Commanding Officer to be Captain or Major, one executive officer to be 1st Lieut. or Captain at the discretion of the Regimental C.O., One Adjutant to be Second Lieut., one S-2 Intelligence Officer to be first Lieut., plus two Intelligence Officers in each town who will be the Mayor and Chief of Police, to be Second Lieutenants. Such enlisted men as are absolutely necessary, non-coms not to exceed 1 Master Sgt., 2 Technical Sgts., 3 Sergeants, and 6 Corporals.
- SQUADRON HEADQUARTERS - Commanding Officer to be Captain., one Executive Officer to be 1st Lieutenant. One Adjutant to be Second Lieutenant. One Second Lieutenant for each platoon. One First Sergeant and one Technical Sergeant.
- PLATOON - One Second Lieut., Platoon leader, 2 line Sergeants, and one Corporal for each eight men. The number of men in one platoon basically 25, but preferably not over one platoon leader in one barrio. 3 or more squads in one platoon.
- SQUAD - To consist of 1 Corporal, 1 Pfc., and six men.

Incl. # 13 By order of
Revocation Report
1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA

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EDWIN P. RAMSEY
Major, United States Army
Commanding

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HEADQUARTERS EAST CENTRAL LUZON GUERRILLA AREA
In the field

SPECIAL ORDER:

22 April 43

NO 1: EXTRACT

1. The Regimental Commander is responsible only to higher authority and his decisions are final. In cases of misconduct or inefficiency of any Squadron Commander, the Regimental Commanding Officer, has authority to relieve any Squadron Commanding Officer and appoint the second in Command as acting Commanding Officer, pending investigation and trial. Results of such trial to be reviewed by higher authority for final disposition of case. Trial of Squadron Commanding Officer will be by court of at least two (2) other Squadron Commanding Officers, plus Regimental Commanding Officer acting as President of Court.

2. The Squadron Commander is responsible for the Regimental Commander for the conduct of the Squadron. Inefficiency on the part of his men or officers will be construed as inefficiency on the part of the Squadron Commanding Officer unless proper action is taken immediately in all cases.

The decision of the Squadron Commanding Officer, in cases regarding his men and officers are final. In cases of enlisted men or officers guilty of inefficiency or misconduct in which the punishment will be dishonorable discharge or worse, the finding of the Squadron Commanding Officer will be forwarded to the Regimental Commanding Officer for final decision and disposition. In all cases less than dishonorable discharge, the Court composed of at least four Officers of the Squadron plus the Squadron Commanding Officer acting as President of the Court, will mete out such punishment as fits the case.

3. Inefficiency on part of either officer or enlisted man is punishable by immediate dishonorable discharge. Records of case to be forwarded to Regimental Commanding Officer.

4. Any case of undue display of arms, authority, needless talk or any other cases which endanger the organization or any member thereof, shall be tried by Court Martial as directed in paragraph (1) and (2) supra, and such punishment carried out as the Court shall direct.

5. Any person or persons whether civilian or otherwise who is proven guilty of informing the Japanese or the Philippine Constabulary, the names of members of the Guerrilla Organization, soldiers of USAFFE, or any information concerning the Guerrilla Organization will be presumed to be Pro-Japanese and will be treated as enemies of the United States of America and the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

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6. All persons practising banditry under the name of "Guerrilla" will be considered as enemies of the United States of America and the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and dealt with accordingly.

7. Any person found guilty of maliciously making false report to Guerrilla leaders against other persons as being Pro-Japanese, to gain personal revenge will be tried by the Court under paragraph (2) supra, and such punishment shall be awarded as fits the case.

8. In all cases not specifically mentioned before, which are to the detriment and danger of the Guerrilla forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, "The Court will have jurisdiction and will administer such just punishment as fits the case.

By order of

Edwin P. Ramsey
EDWIN P. RAMSEY
Major, United States Army
Commanding

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HEADQUARTERS (EAST CENTRAL LUZON GUERRILLA) AREA
In the field

22 April 43

SPECIAL ORDER :

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

I - All unsurrendered Guerrilla in the township will be reorganized and inducted into the official "Guerrilla Forces of the Commonwealth of the Philippines" regardless of former affiliation.

(a) In so far as possible, where the former officers are acceptable from standpoint of leadership, intelligence and efficiency, regardless of former affiliation, attempt to utilize these in the new organization, in order to prevent all friction wherever possible.

(b) The appointment of the Squadron Commander, includes authority to give oath of allegiance to the inductees, Copy of oath is attached.

II - In all cases, the arrangement have already been made with the city officials to carry out the following:

(a) SQUADRON commander, will either be made the Commander of all of the Neighborhood Associations and will be authorized by proper authorities to have complete control of all Volunteer Guards throughout the whole township.

(b) Squadron Commander will see that all Platoon Leaders will be made Commander of Volunteer Guard in their respective barrios or will be authorized to assume complete authority over them.

(c) The members of the Platoon of the Guerrilla will be placed as the Volunteer Guard in their respective barrios. This gives the Squadron Commander complete control and information in the municipality also gives the officers the chance to handle their men.

III - In all cases of trouble arising within the town, the Squadron Commander will be responsible for straightening it out with justice and fairness. In case of trouble between men from other towns, all facts will be presented to the Regimental Commander who will order the Squadron Commander of the offending town to investigate the case and punish offenders. In these cases the Regimental Commander's decision is final.

IV - In all cases interfering with the jurisdiction of the police where it will not involve calling in Japs or P.C., the police will not be interfered with but will be aided wherever possible.

(a) If a member of a guerrilla commits some crime or misdemeanor against the city, the guerrilla leaders are hereby ordered not to interfere in anyway with the procedure or punishment of the officials where it does not involve the Japs or P.C. and is merely a matter of municipal jurisdiction. This must be strictly obeyed to prevent any change of lack of cooperation with the officials.

(b) In any case of a crime of such a nature that would involve calling in Japs or P.C. and subsequent change of the prisoner informing the enemy and endangering the organization. The Squadron

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Commander and the city officials must determine between them a means of straightening out the trouble without involving danger to the organization. **AT ANY COST!**

V - The Squadron Commander will be responsible for reporting the number of arms and ammunitions in his squadron to the Regimental Commander.

(a) Squadron must never, his men to carry arms openly or in any way endanger the arms or organization under penalty at paragraph 4, S.O. NO.1, dated 15 April 43.

(b) In case necessary to use armed men for police work or as ordered by higher authority, the Squadron Commander must see that the men in possession of arms are versed in their use and in case ordered are ready at all times.

VI - A. Where arms are in the hands of the Municipal Authorities which are not registered with the Japs, these arms will be quietly turned over to the Squadron Commander, who will be responsible and competent men to be cared for and to be used only on order of higher authority.

(a) Under the new organization there is no need for district between Squadron Commander and officials and lack of cooperation must not be tolerated.

B. Where arms are registered with the Japanese it is my desire that the Squadron Commander, City Officials and Regimental Commander will make every effort to get the arms for the organization by some trick which will not leave the responsibility on the heads of the Officials.

(a) This is important but it must be kept in mind that it is secondary to the safety of the organization and must not be done unless it can be accomplished without danger of destroying the organization.

VII - Above all else the Squadron Commander must not allow any personal feelings to enter into the administration of his command whether from past differences, jealousy or any other reason.

VIII - The basic law governing the actions and words of the Squadron Commander and Regimental Commander must be secrecy. It must be kept in mind that our organization and lives depend on this and in no cases is it necessary to tell your Junior Officers or men the business of the Organization, names of the other Officials, etc.

(a) In all cases the fact that the municipal officials are part of the organization must be known to no one except the Squadron Commander, Regimental Commander and to the Officials. No matter how much you trust them or for any reason whatsoever do not give out this information. IT IS NOBODY'S BUSINESS BUT YOURS AND IF YOU CAN'T EXECUTE YOUR OFFICE WITHOUT TALKING YOU WILL BE RELIEVED AND PUNISHED.

(b) The squadron Commanders are known only to each other. I have taken pains to keep your identity secret from people in other towns. It is up to you to protect each other by keeping your mouth shut concerning each other.

(c) Any trials or activity whatsoever is not to be public

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gossip. Not even the men in the organization which are not directly affected will be told of any business of the Squadron Commander or organization.

IX - From time to time you will receive accurate radio news from the States and you will see that your men and officers receive these news.

(a) In other ways also you must do everything possible to keep up the morale and determination of your people. Do not lie to them or encourage false rumors, this does more harm than good. Explain to them that this is a big war and takes much time. That the Allies are sending their troops to Europe and destroy Germany first because Germany is big and dangerous and Japan is small. As soon as Germany is destroyed, Japan will be whipped in a short time. Explain the great amount of time and work it takes in supplying and moving an Army in addition to fighting, encourage them not to be impatient as everyday the news shows that we are winning the war but it takes much time. Show them the comparison of the size of the Allies and capacity for producing planes, tanks, guns, etc. to that of Axis.

(b) This propaganda effort will be one of your most important jobs.

X - The basic policy throughout the East Central Luzon Area will be to keep organized quietly and secretly, maintain control of the people and keep up the spirit and determination of the people for our cause and keep them against the Japs. This is the only way they will be able to remain organized until our forces arrive and to retaliate against the Japs at that time.

XI - Having concluded the previous instructions, the following details are for the specific organization.

(a) A copy of the basic table of organization for your command will be given to you.

(b) Having picked your officers carefully per instructions they will be submitted and their appointments made. This will be done not later than one week from this date.

(c) After the appointment of your officers, you will determine the number of former Guerrilla you have and reassign them by barrios. You with your officers will then complete the necessary organization to make up at least the basic table of organization. You will then swear in the men per the oath given you and by authority of your appointment. You will then make out one complete roster of your men and officers by platoons. (One copy only) which will be submitted complete with appointments of Non-Commissioned to the Regimental Commander not later than three weeks from the date. You are hereby ordered not to keep a copy of your roster. The completed roster will be certified by the Regimental Commander and buried in the ground, the place known only to the Regimental Commander and myself.

(d) You will not give each man any identification of any kind. In case of any controversy the platoon leader will be responsible for knowing his men.

(e) You will accomplish this organization with the least possible publicity and absolute minimum of paper work to avoid

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kind. In case of any controversy the platoon leader will be responsible for knowing his men.

(e) You will accomplish this organization with the least possible publicity and absolute minimum of paper work to avoid possible detection by Japs or P. C.

(f) At the time you administer the oath to your men (one platoon at a time) you will explain to them the policy of our organization and impress upon them the absolute necessity of not talking to anybody about the organization. Also tell them it is my desire that they trust your implicitly and not be attempting to learn all the secrets of the organization because this increase the danger of the organization. You can tell them my name and who I am if necessary but for no reason reveal the name of the officers or men.

(g) Upon completion of the organization see that your men and officer are installed as the VOLUNTEER GUARD.

(h) After the complete organization and installation as guard, see that everything returns to normal and no undue activity from then on. Only routine administration by Squadron C. O., and officers.

EDWIN P. RAMSEY
Major, United States Army
Commanding

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V. L. SHUMAKER DAD

USPWF
in the field

12 January '45
20:45 O'clock

Message # 12

To: Capt. Ramon Ramos
Sect. Comdr, 1st Tarlac

Subject: Order of apprehension - Re: Maristak

1. Upon receipt of this message, you are to detail men from your units to apprehend one person - Maristak, for investigation by this headquarters.

2. From reports received, he has been operating without contact and authority to do so. Such action is inimical to the command and therefore - prevention of the unity we should have.

3. Send out copies of this message to all members of your outfit and issue out the proper orders.

Albert S. Hendrickson

ALBERT S. HENDRICKSON
CAPT, USPWF-LOGAF
Comdy, Tarlac Area

Incl. # 14
Revocation Report
1st Tarlac Regiment, EOLGA

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UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FORCE
TARLAC DISTRICT SECTOR HEADQUARTERS
OFFICE OF THE SECTOR COMMANDER
EL PASO FIELD

13 January '45

MEMORANDUM ORDER
SUBJECT: ORDER OF APPREHENSION OF MANUELITA & SIBUNDO GAZMIN
TO : To all Quezon Commanders of the TARLAC DISTRICT Sector

1. Issue strict order to your men for the apprehension of MANUELITA and SIBUNDO GAZMIN.
2. As soon as apprehended, they must be brought to this Headquarters to be turned over to the Area Commander, Tarlac Area, for investigation.
3. For strict and immediate compliance.

BY ORDER OF CAPT. DANIEL

1st Lt. *[Signature]*
Sector Adjutant

COPIES FOR Lt. Madame
O.O., SQ. No. 428

1945
Encl. # 15
Investigation Report
1st Tarlac Regiment
EJLGA

Note: Sibundo Gazmin was the C.O. of 6th Company, Japs P.C. during the occupation, assigned in Geona, Tarlac. Said Gazmin was a pro japs during that time. Capt. Hendrickson can explain all about his pro japs activities.

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m
V. L. SHIMANER

A F F I D A V I T

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES }
PROVINCE OF TARLAC } SS
MUNICIPALITY OF GERONA }

I, EUGENIO MILLADO, of legal age, married, Filipino, and presently residing at 73 K-2nd St., Kamuning, Quezon City, after having been duly sworn to according to law, hereby depose and say:

1. That I was the Commanding Officer of the "C" Co, 1st Tarlac Regt, ECLGA (PA) from the date of its organization up to the date of my discharge from the PA on 30 April 1946, with the rank of Captain, ASN 0-28228;

2. That as Commanding Officer of said company, I personally and officially know one VICTORINO G. SAPIN, he having been one of the EM under my command;

3. That said Victorino G. Sapin was inducted by me into the "C" Co, 1st Tarlac Regt, ECLGA (PA) on 1 September 1943 as PRIVATE, and assigned as rifleman to the 1st Platoon;

4. That said Pvt Victorino G. Sapin continuously served under my command from the date of his induction into the guerrilla forces to 30 April 1945, when he was honorably discharged in view of failing health;

5. That said Pvt Victorino G. Sapin was activated with my company and attached for duty to the 632d Tank Destroyer Bn on 3 March 1945 and his name was included in the original roster submitted to the U. S. Army for recognition, but due to his honorable discharge on 30 April 1945 on account of failing health, his name was ordered dropped from said roster by Capt Charles Myers, CO of the U. S. Army unit to which the company was then attached;

6. That the activities of the "C" Co, 1st Tarlac Regt, ECLGA (PA) in which said Pvt Victorino G. Sapin actively participated are as follows:

1 Sept 1943 to 3 Mar 1945 -- G-2 work; that is, snooping on the activities and affairs of the enemy; gathering of firearms for use upon arrival of the Liberation Forces; cautioning the civilians not to collaborate with the enemy; and preventing the municipal officials from executing the orders of the enemy.

3 Mar 1945 to 30 April 1945 -- Company was attached to the 632d Tank Destroyer Bn and assigned on Tactical Operations; that is, fighting and capturing the Japanese stragglers in the western part of Tarlac Province.

7. That the "C" Co, 1st Tarlac Regt, ECLGA (PA) is a duly recognized guerrilla unit.

FURTHER AFFIANT SAYETH NONE.

Eugenio Millado
EUGENIO MILLADO
ASN 0-28228
Capt, Inf, PA (Ret)

(Former CO, "C" Co, 1st Tarlac Regt, ECLGA)

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me this 10th day of July, 1947, at Gerona, Tarlac, affiant exhibiting to me his Sec. Tax Certificate No. A-1881749 issued at Quezon City on January 16, 1947.

Incl. # 16
Evocation Report
1st Tarlac Regiment, ECLGA

2573

Charles Myers
Municipal Mayor, Gerona, Tarlac

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[Signature]
V. L. SHUMAKER DAF

73 K-2nd St., Kamuning, Quezon City
9 July 1947

Dear Major:

Again it has occurred to me to write you again in the interests of another enlisted man who was with me in the company and who, I sincerely believe, should not be neglected as regards benefits. I am particularly referring to PVT VICTORINO ^{joined} SAPIN who joined the guerrilla forces on 1 September 1943, later the "B" Co, Sqdn 401, activated on 3 Mar 1945 but honorably discharged on 30 April 1945 due to failing health.

Said enlisted man left the outfit before he received any liberation pay, so much so that his name was omitted from the recognized roster. Major, you are the Commanding Officer of Sqdn 401, and no other officer can possibly fight for the welfare of the officers and enlisted men of Sqdn 401 except you, and I do not need to reiterate my faith in your gentlemanly consideration to deserving boys. I want to tell you frankly at the outset that I can not now do anything for this particular enlisted man because I have been divorced from you. All I can do is to appeal to your sense of justice so that the needed help can be extended to this fellow (Pvt Sapin).

To bring things to a brief mention, I want to recommend that Pvt Victorino Sapin be included in your Supplementary Roster so that he might receive his arrears in pay. I assure you that you will be doing things which will reward you handsomely in the future if you do not fail to help "boys that also sacrificed with us in the hectic days of the resistance movement".

By the way, I have long been awaiting you here because many boys informed me that you were coming to Manila and that you desired to see me here in Kamuning. Will you so greatly favor me with a visit next time you come to Manila?

Best wishes and regards to all the officers and enlisted men of Sqdn 401, and also to your family.

Sincerely yours,



Major Laureano Ramos
Former CO, Sqdn 401
Tazumbao, Gerona, Tarlac

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OBTAINED FROM AGRD ARCHIVE
W
V.L. SHAWDER DAY

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

This is to certify that EUGENIO MILLADO, former Capt O-28828 was recognized as CO, B. Co. 401st Sqdn LGAF on April 3, 1945.

Eugenio Millado was a civilian evacuation from Manila on the year of 1943. As a good friend and comrade he joined with my guerrilla organization and I assigned him as my adjutant with the rank of 1st Lieutenant.

On February 28, 1945 Eugenio Millado was promoted from 1st Lt. to the rank of Capt. and was assigned again as my Ex. O.

February 15, 1945 with Special Order Eugenio Millado assigned as CO, B. Co. 401st Sqdn LGAF.

April 3, 1945 when said B. Co. of the same 401st was recognized by the U S Army.

April 29, 1945 I was seriously wounded at Villa Verde Tarlac and during my two months hospitalization said Capt Eugenio Millado with the whole company under his command was transferred and absorbed as C. Co. under First Tarlac Regiment ECLGA.

I further certify that the AFFIDAVIT attached to this certification which had been executed by Eugenio Millado is not true and correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief, and which I hereunto signed my signature this 2nd day of August 1945.


LAUREANO RAMOS
Major Inf P A
C. O. 401st Sqdn LGAF

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