

## 10 U. S. WARSHIPS BLASTED

### Foe Airfields on Saipan Bombed

#### Nippon Air Units Raid Enemy Bases In Marianas Group

**Attacking Squadrons Bomb 15 Points,  
On Both Islands, Causing Explosions  
And Fire—Flames envelop Landing Fields**

Special to the TRIBUNE

TOKYO, Nov. 3.—American airfields on Saipan and Tinian islands in the Marianas group were blasted and set ablaze by Japanese air units raiding the enemy positions early this morning, according to an announcement issued by the Imperial General Headquarters at 3:30 p. m. today.

The communique follows:

"Surprise-raiding enemy airfields on Saipan and Tinian islands before dawn on November 3, our air squadrons caused explosion and fire by bombing at 15 points. The airfields were seen enveloped in flames".

#### Large Bombs Wreck American Airfields

**Aslito and Oeal Bases on Saipan,  
And North Field on Tinian Blasted**

Special to the TRIBUNE

TOKYO, Nov. 3.—Winging over the ocean with large-caliber bombs on the racks, several units of the Japanese air force stormed the American airfields at Aslito and Oeal both on Saipan island and also the north airfield on Tinian island early this morning.

As a result of intense bombing, fire was caused at six points on the Aslito airfield, after which the Nippon Wild Eagles bombed the Oeal airfield. It was witnessed that the latter airfield was soon covered with flames.

At the north airfield on Tinian

island, the Japanese raiders succeeded in causing big fire at two points by dropping large-caliber explosives. The fire was seen extending all over the field.

The details of the Japanese accomplishments in the attack are not yet made known.

#### New Leaders Association Formed with Duran as Head

The organization of the New Leaders Association, composed of enterprising and progressive young men who are taking active part in present-day building of the Philippines, was launched Friday, on the occasion of Meiji Setsu, with a program at the Nippon Bunka Kaikan. The program was attended by leading Filipino and representatives of the Japanese Embassy and the Imperial Japanese Forces. The military attaché to the Japanese Embassy was the guest of honor.

Assemblyman Pio Duran was elected president of the association.

In his speech to the members and guests at the program, the military attaché said that the country expects much from the new organization, and he called upon the youth of the land to

stand together for the attainment of their ideals. The Japanese forces, he said, are unquestionably the main power in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, but there is a need of cooperation of other countries in East Asia. The proclamation of war by the Republic of the Philippines, he said, has meant a substantial increase in the power of Nippon forces.

Speaking of the New Leaders Association, the speaker said it is the crystallization of the sincerity of the people who have faith in the realization of their national policy as soon as possible. "The Republic cannot attain substantial power of an independent country if we are not successful in this war," he said. He then commented that something is still lacking (Continued on page 2)

#### Japanese Only 3 Kms. From Kweilin

**Fate of Defenders  
Sealed as Nippon  
Troops Drive In**

JAPANESE BASS, South China Nov. 2 (Domei)—The fate of the Chungking forces defending Kweilin, largest enemy citadel in south-west China, is now believed sealed as crack Japanese troops driving in a semi-circle front, rapidly closing in on the walled city, last night reached a point approximately three kilometers from the city itself, while the main strength of the Japanese troops advanced to a line extending from a hilly region northwest of the city to Chang-chungshan on the right bank of the Kwei river.

Chungking forces defending Kweilin include the 131st and 178th divisions of the 31st army and part of the 79th army.

#### Nimitz Silent On U.S. Losses

LISBON, Nov. 1 (Domei)—The tremendous defeat suffered by American forces in the air and naval battles of Taiwan and the Philippines was tacitly admitted by Admiral Chester Nimitz's headquarters which in accordance to its policy of maintaining secrecy on losses suffered, kept mum on the total extent of the naval disaster. The announcement of Admiral Nimitz's headquarters said the names of these ships will not be made public nor will the extent and amount of damage be announced at the present time.

Indicating that the United States government will not risk full publication of the outcome of the naval battles, the headquarters upheld the need for secrecy, claiming that "such announcement would be of value to the enemy in estimating accurately the size of the United States naval forces operating in the Philippine waters and what ships are available for immediate action."

#### Revenue Ministry In Azad Hind Gov't

UNDISCLOSED BASE, Burma, Oct. 29 (Domei)—The Provisional Government of Azad Hind announced last in view of the over-burdening of the Finance Ministry due to expanding activities of the Provisional Government, it became necessary to establish the Revenue Ministry.

#### NIPPON AIRFORCE SCORES MORE SUCCESSES IN LEYTE GULF AND SURIGAO STRAIT

**One Cruiser Sunk, One Battleship Damaged  
Heavily by Kamikaze Special Attack Unit—  
Imperial General Headquarters Gives Results**

TOKYO, Nov. 3.—Ten American vessels, including nine warships and one transport, were either sunk or heavily damaged by the Japanese air force in Leyte Gulf and Surigao strait from November 1 to the dawn of November 2, the Imperial General Headquarters announced at 4 p. m. today.

The communique follows:

"Pounding enemy warships escorting an enemy convoy entering Leyte Gulf on November 1, members of the Japanese Kamikaze Special Attack Squadron sank one cruiser and heavily damaged one battleship, one vessel regarded as either a battleship or a cruiser, one cruiser, and one destroyer.

"2. Raiding enemy warships and other vessels in Leyte Gulf and Surigao strait from at night on November 1 to before dawn of November 2, other Japanese air units sank one transport, one cruiser, and three destroyers".

#### 100 P-38's SET ABLAZE BY JAPANESE IN TACLOBAN

In a devastating night attack which lasted from Thursday night to dawn of Friday, Nippon Army airforce composed of bombers and fighters set ablaze well over 100 enemy P-38's which had been concentrated on the Tacloban airfield.

Successive waves of large bomber-fighter formation swooped down on the enemy airfield trapping about 150 grounded P-38's which were massed to augment the decimating enemy air power following the sinking and damaging of U. S. aircraft carriers.

Only a mass of bright flames was left in the wake of the destructive attack of the Army Wild Eagles, the report said, adding that columns of fire shot up skyward from a dozen places in the airfield.

From the Visayas came the reports that the Japanese ground battery and air forces on Thursday definitely brought down eight P-38's and probably shot down another beside damaging one more, when a formation of enemy land-based planes raided the region.

Dispatches from various regions in the Philippines on Friday again revealed the total absence of enemy carrier-borne planes, indicating the unreplenished U. S. task forces in the Philippine waters.

The U. S. invasion forces, it is obvious are frantically striving to restrengthen their air force by using land-based planes by massing them on the captured airfields. However, the dispatches said that the Nippon air units are equal to the occasion at all times, ready to

blast as many enemy aircraft as can be landed on the field, thus hampering every American attempt to utilize the captured installations in the Leyte area.

Enemy land-based planes appeared over some points in the Philippines including southern Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao, but failed to do any damage, according to reports reaching the Air Defense Headquarters. The total plane-flights were 64 during the whole day.

A Lockheed P38 is a single seater provided with 1000 h.p. twin engine. It has double fuselage. Claimed by U. S. to make 800 km. per hour, but the machine is able to make only about 600 km. Equipped with one 23 mm pom-pom, two 12.7 mm and two 7.6 mm machine guns.

#### Indian Council Members Named

UNDISCLOSED BASE, Burma Front Oct. 30 (Domei)—The Provisional Government of Azad Hind announced that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has appointed the members of the War Council, the formation of which was unanimously approved at a meeting of Cabinet Ministers and Advisers on October 19.

Among the 11 members named are Colonel J. K. Bhambhani, Chief of Staff; Colonel M. J. Khan, Colonel Asis Ahmed Division Com- (Continued on page 2)

Unite Against Rumors That Aim to Divide

DEFENSE EXHIBIT "A"



## Judges Given Power to Try Special Cases

### Jurisdiction Of Courts of First Instance Extended

President Jose P. Laurel on Thursday promulgated Ordinance No. 43, conferring upon judges of first instance jurisdiction over crimes and offenses cognizable by the Courts of Special and Exclusive Criminal Jurisdiction and making provincial and city fiscals or their assistants special prosecutors in each of these courts.

In so doing, the President amended Section 3 of Ordinance No. 7 dated March 3, 1944, which created the Courts of Special and Exclusive Criminal Jurisdiction. Ordinance No. 43, however, does not affect judges and prosecutors of courts of special and exclusive criminal jurisdiction heretofore especially appointed as such and they shall continue to hold office and discharge their functions, notwithstanding the provisions of Ordinance No. 43.

As amended by Ordinance No. 43, Section 3 of Ordinance No. 7 reads as follows:

"SEC. 3. Each of these special courts shall be presided over by the Judge of First Instance of the province or city where such court is created. The Provincial or City Fiscal of the same province or city shall be the special prosecutor in each special court; Provided, That if the Court of First Instance of the province or city is composed of two or more branches, or if there are two or more assistant provincial or assistant city fiscals in such province or city, the Minister of Justice shall designate from among the Judges of First Instance and the assistant fiscals of said province or city the Judge (Continued on page 2)

## Labor Service Is Filipinos' Part in War Effort — Ricarte

Sounding a call to all Filipinos to heed the compulsory labor order promulgated by President Jose P. Laurel, General Artemio Ricarte, in a statement on Wednesday declared that in such a way they can and should positively cooperate in the successful prosecution of the war which Japan has undertaken to defend the Philippines with her manpower doing all the fighting while the Filipinos have not been conscripted for this purpose.

The general's statement follows: "Our common enemy of the Greater East Asia nations, the American forces, relying upon their material abundance, have challenged us by landing on a corner of our mother country. It is for the second time that the Americans have put their footprints on our dear land with malicious intentions of invading our country to exploit us. The first time as you all know well, was forty-four years ago, and the next is now. Our mother country is faced at present with the greatest emergency and her most critical situation is being keenly felt by every citizen. (Continued on page 2)

## Throne Hears Of Citations To 2 Fliers

TOKYO, Nov. 15 (Domest)—In an announcement issued today, the War Ministry disclosed that a report had been submitted to the Throne that the Commander of the Western District Army had issued a citation to Sergeant Tatsu Morioka who rendered distinguished service when he shot down or damaged seven enemy B-29s over northern Kyushu on August 26, and that the Commander of the Army Airforce in the Philippine sector had issued a citation to Sergeant Major Kiyonaga Morita who shot down an enemy B-24 bomber over Manila in Negros Island on November 5 despite serious wounds.

## Labor Service Registration On

Many laborers are already registering with the City Recruitment Office organized by the Military Governor for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of Executive Order No. 100 prescribing compulsory labor service.

The recruitment office is headed by Deputy Governor Jose Figueroa and its members include all city administrative district chiefs.

Military Governor Leon G. Guiso on Thursday expressed satisfaction over the voluntary registration of all males who qualify as laborers under the new order.

He said that considering the obligations which the Filipinos are honor-bound to fulfill under the Pact of Alliance, the executive order secures to the workers guarantees of social security.

"With the registration and census of city laborers, the authorities are enabled to obtain rights according to them in the form of better wages, bonus, rations and indemnity in case of accidents.

## U.S. 1st, 24th Divisions Face Rout in Leyte

### Decisive Land, Sea And Air Battles Raging on Island

JAPANESE BASE, Philippines, Nov. 15 (Domest)—The most furious land, sea, and air battles are now raging on Leyte Island where the Americans succeeded in landing one month ago.

A decisive land battle is currently taking place. However, in the Carigara sector, the Japanese forces, having completed preparations, are about to encircle and crush the enemy. The Nippon forces in the same sector have been pressing the Tankers northward since November 11, and are at present heavily pounding the Americans from a high point south of Carigara Bay overlooking the enemy position.

On the other hand, strong Japanese units are driving towards Carigara from Heligt No. 502. The 24th American division moving west from Carigara now faces annihilation as its line of retreat will be completely severed by the Nippon forces in a mountainous sector where the Americans are encircled by a Japanese line extending from Carigara southward to Jaro, Dagami and Bursuen. Within this rugged sector, covered with mountains, dense jungles and swamps, fierce bloody fighting is now developing between the Japanese forces and the enemy.

### FOE LOSSES SERIOUS

After landing in Leyte, the enemy sent his 1st and 24th cavalry divisions from Tacloban northward to the vicinity of Carigara. Since November 11, the enemy has been desperately rushing reinforcements to his isolated 24th division west (Continued on page 2)

## Japanese Tough, Declares Krueger

LONDON, Nov. 15 (Domest)—Lieutenant-General Walter Krueger, Commander of the United States 6th Army in the Leyte operations, told American war correspondents yesterday "that the folks back home are wrong if they think the Japanese fighting the battle on Leyte Island are a push-over," according to an Associated Press dispatch received here.

Lieutenant-General Krueger said the Japanese "are not running away but are fighting furiously and demonstrating their determination to hold the island at any cost. The going is tough and there is no room for complacency as one considers the fight ahead."

Another dispatch from Leyte said Lieutenant-General Krueger would have been killed by a Japanese plane recently had he not left his tent for breakfast. While the General was out, the dispatch stated, a Japanese plane came over and three bullets ripped into the General's tent in a direct line with the Commander's head had he been there.

## Chungking's 48th, 64th Armies Are Encircled

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, Nov. 15 (Domest)—With the Japanese forces now occupying Nanchang, about 60 kilometers west of Luchow, and also Paochichien, about 60 kilometers southeast of Luchow, Chungking's 48th and 64th armies are now completely encircled in these two sectors.

One Japanese column, giving a hot chase to the retreating enemy forces fleeing westward from Luchow, reached Nanchang, by dusk on November 14, thereby cutting off the enemy's retreat.

Meanwhile, another Japanese unit which pushed southward from the sector west of Luchow, effected a junction at Paochichien with another Japanese column which had marched northward after crossing the Wu river.

## Ba Maw in Tokyo For Conferences

TOKYO, Nov. 15 (Domest)—Naingandaw Adipadi Ba Maw Prime Minister and Chief of State of Burma, and his suite arrived at the Tokyo Station at 9:21 o'clock this evening on an official visit to Japan. Premier General Kuniaki Koiso, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Vice-Foreign Minister Renzo Sawada, and many high ranking government officials as well as Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador to Japan, and other members of the local Burmese Embassy were at the station to greet the Adipadi.

The Board of Information announced tonight that the purpose of the Adipadi's present visit is to confer with Japanese Government authorities regarding the successful prosecution of the current war. The Adipadi's current visit to Japan is the first since his tour here last year to attend the Assembly of Greater East Asia Nations.

## Rice Growers Hail Army's Offer To Help Solve Rice Problem

The offer to the Republic of the Imperial Japanese Army to the full facilities, both men and material, necessary for the collection and distribution of rice, is hailed by rice growers and landowners of Luzon.

Reflecting the general reaction, a prominent rice grower of Bulacan declared shortly after reading the announcement of help from the Army: "The Army's timely action at this time when harvest has started, will solve the situation which the government of the Philippine Republic cannot meet on account of the Republic's insufficient facilities."

The Imperial Japanese Army, according to the rice growers, has all the facilities and the necessary men to cope with the task of rice collection and distribution. They reason that rice producers do not have threshing machines, because these have been either destroyed or disposed of in parts in the buy-and-sell market in Manila.

## Sabido Heads New Cereal Control Body

### RICOA to Function Under P. I.-Nippon Administration

Economic Affairs Minister Pedro Sabido will head the newly-organized Rice and Corn Administration (Ricoa) which will function under the joint administration of Filipinos and Japanese, it was learned yesterday.

Minister Sabido will be assisted by Arturo Tanco and Mr. T. Usaki as managing directors of the administration.

It was understood that the Ricoa will start purchasing of rice in the designated areas on November 20, 1944.

Salient features of the new organization follow:

1. Ricoa is a public utility organization under the joint administration of Filipinos and Japanese. The rights of the organization are protected and supported by the Army. Its objective is the unification of the procurement (Continued on page 2)

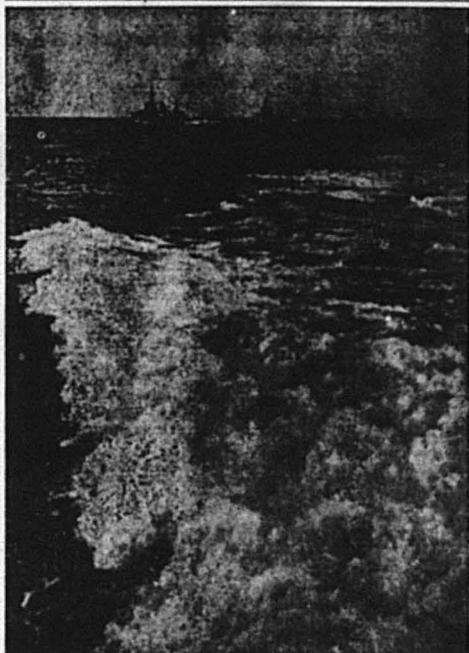
## Army Assistance Asked by Laurel

It was at the request of President Jose P. Laurel that the Imperial Japanese Army offered its assistance in organizing a really strong and unified agency for the control of rice and corn procurement and distribution, it was learned yesterday.

The Rice and Corn Administration (Ricoa, erroneously announced as Ricoa previously) is expected to function effectively because of the new joint Philippine-Japanese setup and the elimination of the defects which caused the dissolution of the two previous (Continued on page 4)

Unite Against Rumors That Aim To Divide

DEFENSE EXHIBIT "B"



**GUARDIAN OF SEA LANES**—Crack destroyers of the Imperial Japanese Navy steaming against the enemy in formation. They convoy the transports, screen the larger warships, and also stage torpedo attacks against the enemy—small but indispensable ships of the navy.

### Alunan to Speak On Farmer's Day

Minister of State for Agriculture and Natural Resources Rafael R. Alunan will speak at 8 o'clock tonight over Station PIAM on the occasion of the observance of Farmers' Day.

Due to the existing emergency, the celebration will be marked with simplicity, but is expected to be nevertheless fitting and proper. In the provinces, especially, the day will be marked with great significance.

A moment of silent meditation will be observed for the success and welfare of the farmers in their line of endeavor which, according to Minister Alunan, is inestimable value to the social and economic life of the Filipino people, particularly at this time when their task constitutes the nation's greatest asset against hunger and starvation.

### Elevation Of Oriental Culture Confab's Aim

**NANKING, Nov. 15 (Domes)**—The Third Greater East Asia Literary Conference, at its closing ceremony yesterday, unanimously adopted a resolution clearly manifesting its firm decision to resolutely proceed with the cultural construction of Greater East Asia.

The resolution pledges, first, to strive to elevate the cultural standard of various peoples in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and at the same time strengthen its solidarity; secondly, to mobilize the superb spirit of various peoples of Greater East Asia and to mutually assist each other in order to establish the common ideal of Greater East Asia, and thirdly, that various peoples in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere should respect each other and to preserve their racial traditions as well as customs.

### Keep City Clean Orderly—Guinto

Before a meeting of district chiefs and precinct commanders at the City Hall Thursday, Military Governor Leon G. Guinto expressed in stern language his desire to keep Manila clean and orderly.

While holding district chiefs and precinct commanders jointly responsible for conditions obtaining in their respective territories, he advised observation of a division of labor wherein collaboration between the local officials in common with the neighborhood associations may be effected in practice.

Sanitation problems sought to be solved to the satisfaction of public consist mainly of keeping the plazas, streets and yards clean. In this respect, the residents are asked, to cooperate by disposing their garbage properly and those who fail to do so will be punished severely. Policemen have been instructed to see to it that this injunction is strictly followed.

Regarding the maintenance of peace and order, the city authorities are advised most by the insistence of vendors of valid commodities to stay out of the premises of public markets and helping to the sidewalk. Growing operators of late have shown a tendency to job peddlers and biggars in the sidewalks.

However, due to the effort of precinct commanders streets are now free of obstructions.

### MCCA Notes

The following MCCA's will take delivery of their rations of prime commodities on Friday, November 17:

- MCCA No. 3—Feliciano Castro, 504 Bayard, Para.
- MCCA No. 115—Jacinto Alcaraz, 111 Iba, La Loma.
- MCCA No. 145—Isidro Santos, 77 Genesio and 154 Aurora.

The Nadsico yesterday announced that the following MCCA's took delivery of their rations of prime commodities on Thursday, November 16:

- Amado Sison, 16, 982 Int. 1, Isaac Peral, Bagumbayan; Patricio B. Artuz, 23, 343 Cabildo, Bagumbayan; Juan C. Parel, 60, 717 Evangelista, Bagumbayan; Victoriano Muñoz, 126, 2nd Ave., Grace Park; Genaro Ramirez, 133, Novalesches, Caloocan.

The following MCCA's took delivery of their rations of prime commodities on November 14:

- Alfonso Caponpon MCCA No. 24, 151 Real W. C. Bagumbayan; Godofredo Bayon 25 188 Anda, W. C. Bagumbayan; Enrique Rimando 27, 2329 Sampaguita, Bagumbayan.

The Nadsico also announced that the diaper tickets for the following MCCA's are now ready and the managers concerned should call for them from Mr. Agustin, Chief, Provincial Distribution Division: 10, 14, 17, 34, 80, 145, 147, 159, 160, and 161.

In a circular to all MCCA managers, the Director of Commerce and Industries requires every manager to prepare an annual budget and the plantilla for each calendar year and to submit same, with the recommendation of the advisory board, to the Commerce director for approval.

### CITY FIREMEN'S WORK PRAISED

The Commander of the Manila Defense Headquarters and the Chief of the Military Police yesterday congratulated Military Governor Leon G. Guinto for the splendid work performed by the Manila Fire Brigade, under Chief Cipriano Cruz, in controlling and putting out fires in the city during the last few days, caused by the indiscriminate bombing by the enemy.

The Military Governor immediately transmitted the messages to the commander of the fire brigade for the information of his men.

### MCCA Petition Under Study

The petition of the MCCA Managers' League through the special committee appointed by Minister Pedro Sabido of the Economic Affairs to place the MCCA managers on the same status as the department chiefs of the Nadsico in so far as buying privileges in government-owned corporations are concerned, is now under consideration by the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

The findings and recommendations of the special committee headed by Mateo Herrera were submitted to Minister Sabido last week together with a list of MCCA managers certified as deserving the privileges by the Director of Commerce and Industries.

### N. A. Notes

Amadio Tagle is the new president of district association No. 4152 of Zurbaran-Dangal-Kurang Loob, district of Bagumbayan. He succeeds Felix Tiangco, resigned.

Tagle was inducted into office last Monday afternoon with Venancio Serrano, Punong Nayon, officiating. Miguel de Guzman has been designated secretary.

### Radio Features

Friday—November 17, 1944  
10:08 Musical Interlude; 12:30 Luncheon Musicale — Featuring: Japanese Military Band; 16:00 Women's Hour—A Housewife's Diary—Announcer; 17:00 Masterpieces of Great Composers (Comments) Rachmaninoff—Rhapsodie For piano And Orchestra; 18:00 Children's Hour—Travelogue; 18:00 Baños; 18:30 Home Hints; 20:00 The Philippines At War.

### FFRM Notes

There will be cigar and picadura distribution among appointed distributors from November 20 to November 24 the Federation of Filipino Retailers of Manila yesterday announced. The buying schedule is as follows:

- November 20, Bagumbayan; November 21, Bagundiwa, Bagumbayan; November 22, Bagumpangan; November 23, Balintawak, Caloocan; and November 24, San Juan, Mandaluyong, Makati, Pasay, Parañaque.

### Labor Service Is Filipinos'...

(Continued from page 1)  
even the conscription to actual military service is not yet enforced. "Then, how shall we Filipinos who are participating in the present war without military power fight?"

#### NIFFON MAKING SACRIFICES

"The present condition is this: the Imperial Japanese Armed Forces are making great sacrifices at the frontlines for the annihilation of the American invaders as well as for the defense of the Philippines, while generally speaking the Republic of the Philippines owes almost all of the construction works to them.

"Should we be mere indifferent spectators? No, I think not. All our people should pool their strength to undertake these construction works in the sublime self-sacrificing spirit of the Japanese officers and men with a view to relieving the burdens of the Japanese armed forces, and in this way we should positively cooperate with them for the successful prosecution of the present Greater

War. This is our duty in accordance with the Pact of the Alliance.

"And I wish to emphasize that this is the only way to fight for us who are taking part in the war without actual military participation. Fortunately, on November 14 the President promulgated Executive Order No. 100 prescribing compulsory labor service for all able-bodied male inhabitants of the Philippines. I wish to express my sincere hope that all Filipinos would be willing to sacrifice themselves for the cause of our country in compliance with this Executive Order."

### INDIANS DONATE \$35,000 TO FARMERS

**SYONAN, Nov. 15 (Domes)**—Reflecting the keen interest displayed by all communities here in various farming schemes now in operation in Endau (Johore), Bahau (Negri Sembilan), and other small farm-lands around Syonan, the Indian community here this week donated the sum of \$35,000 to the Special Municipality authorities for use by farmers in all these agricultural centers.

The donation, which was made by the Chairman of the Indian Independence League, Syonan chapter, to the chief of the Social Welfare Department will shortly be expended for agricultural purposes.

### "LUCKY" BONDS PLACED ON SALE

**TOKYO, Nov. 15 (Domes)**—The second series of "Fuku Ken" or the so-called "lucky" bonds, promising prizes of ¥50,000 each to a hundred holders of lucky numbers as well as of a thousand or other lesser monetary awards, has been placed on public sale from today.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

#### DEATH NOTICE

**CASASO** — Rodrigo—Don Salvador, died Nov. 14 at the age of 85 yrs. 14 months. Interment took place the next day, at Tany Cemetery.

**SERRANO**, Miss Guillermo—former principal, Ermis Elem., died Nov. 11, 1944, 8 a.m. Buried North Cemetery.

#### CARD OF THANKS

**NIZON**, Maria Pares—of San Fernando Fampanga, died on Oct. 29, 1944. Interment took place Nov. 3, 1944, San Fernando, Fampanga. Her devoted husband and relatives wish to extend profound gratitude to all those who condescended with them in their bereavement.

#### BIRTHDAY

**DAVID**, Miss Gloria T. and Miss Nisang Alejandra on the 21st. Miss Lydia Belvan will compliment them with a party in San Miguel, Bulacan.

**FERNANDEZ**, Quirubin, today, Nov. 17.

Notice in this column is for Birthdays, Anniversaries, Deaths, Card of Thanks, Death Anniversaries, Miscellaneous.

**PAMBA PORTLAND**

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JALALAI RETURNS (Nov. 16)			
Event	Forecast	Actual	Diff.
(1-2)	2-3	69.90	(3) 3-5 77.80
(2-4)	6-4	411.10	(4) 4-8 409.20
(5-6)	1-5	93.00	(6) 5-1 134.40
(7-8)	2-3	91.26	(8) 3-4 239.30
(9)	2-3	25.70	(10) 2-3 162.10
(11-12)	6-1	62.80	(11) 1-1 157.00

**JALALAI** Today, Nov. 17, 1944

Events 1-6: Aranda, Manila, Ramon, Argarista, Arellano, Mandarbal

8 POINTS SINGLE ENTRY

Events 7-12: Aguirre, Gurit, Elizondo, Philippine, Arana, Aspi

Bar & Light Refreshment Service

SCREEN & STAGE

Shows As Usual

AVENUE — 12:00 P.M. — **ALAN** & **COLLEGE BYEM** (musical)  
Directions: Fernando Poe—J. Gimeno

CITY — Now Showing  
"MAGNIFICENT TAKAS"  
Also: Philippine News No. 45

DAITAO (Formerly Capitol Theater)  
(The Home of Short Features)  
1. New Philippines News No. 45  
2. Gimeno of Nippon  
3. Zulo  
4. Youth on Gliding Wings  
Night Show from 8:30 to 9:30 p.m.  
One screening only.

DALISAY 12:45 and 3:00 P.M.  
Salcedo-Morona-Lery  
Noman-Lepina-Nena CLEOFATYA  
HUIJING AWIT Leticia-Alpabeto-Baby  
LOU SALVADOR Owner-Director

IDEAL P.M. 10:00—L.S. 4:15 p.m.  
"DAWN OF FREEDOM"  
Also: Philippine News No. 45

LYRIC P.M. 12:30—L.S. 3:30 P.M.  
"BEN HUR"  
Also: "TANEAN AND HIS MATR"  
Directed by Fernando Poe

STAR "Telling Marie" (Rosalie Poe)  
Stage: Telling Fajing J. L. Davis (dir.)

STATE P.M. 10 A.M.—L.S. 4:00 p.m.  
"PAMAMITAN"  
C. Rosales & R. de la Rosa  
Also: Philippine News No. 45

TIMES P.M. 10:50—L.S. 3:10 p.m.  
"DAWN OF FREEDOM"  
Also: Philippine News No. 45



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Manila, Philippines, Wednesday, January 31, 1945

Number 260

## Directors Responsible For Buildings

### Military Governor SAYS Gov't Property Must Be Protected

At a conference he held with area directors, Military Governor Leon G. Quinto Tuesday afternoon said that it is their duty to safeguard the property of the government entrusted to them.

The Military Governor added that he would very much to guard government buildings to protect them from looters but the Metropolitan Constabulary does not have enough men for the purpose.

At the conference Governor Quinto referred to the "shameful looting" of the Madison, which he said should not be repeated.

The Metropolitan Constabulary, he understood, has been guarding many school buildings left vacant during the last few days. The large elementary school building in Santa Mesa was recently saved from looters by a platoon of police.

(Continued on page 2)

## Distribution Of Cloth Started

A total of 2,000,000 yards of textile is at the disposal of Military Governor Leon G. Quinto for distribution among the family heads of the City of Manila at the rate of 15 yards each.

These findings were taken by the City government, upon order of the Military Governor, from the storerooms of the Madison.

The distribution of the textiles under the new system of rationing was started Saturday last beginning with Bagumbayan district. In this work, the district chief, as neighborhood associations, and the head of the "Taga Nasa" women's organization, are rendering help. The rationing in other districts will follow.

## Grim Battles Now Raging In All Sectors of Burma Front

JAPANESE BASE, Burma, Jan. 31 (Domei).—A fierce battle is at present raging in the sector along the western bank of the upper Salween river between the Japanese forces and the enemy who is attempting to open the Salween route.

Wanting, in this sector, is now being attacked by the Chungking Chinese Expeditionary Forces of eight divisions strong, while Nanshan is under attack by two divisions of the Chungking troops. On January 28 a part of these enemy forces infiltrated into Japanese positions in Wanting and are now being subjected to fiercest counterattacks launched by Nippon forces.

In the sector between Whiting and Lashio the Japanese forces are now dealing a devastating blow to approximately 600 American-Chungking military forces which penetrated that area on January 27. In the sector west of the Irrawaddy river, the 20th and 21st divisions of Chungking's newly organized 12th army and the main body of the British-Indian 20th division are advancing southward to a depth of about 100 kilometers southwest of Mandalay.

## Nippon Subs Raid Shipping In U.S. Waters

CENTRAL PACIFIC, Jan. 30 (Domei).—During the winter along the United States Pacific coast, Japanese submarines lately sank at least one tanker and three transports, causing damage to the U. S. supply lines.

## Citation Granted To Attack Units

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (Domei).—The War Ministry announced today that a report has been submitted to the Throne on the granting of a citation on January 28 by the Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines to the Sato Chuzo Assault unit and its affiliated Naraoka Special Destruction and Itoyama Flame Projector units for meritorious services rendered on the Luzon front.

The citation stated that under the command of Lieutenant Masamoto Sato, these units on the night of January 18 surprise-attacked an enemy mechanized unit entrenched near Arakan, four kilometers northeast of San Fabian along the shore of Lingayen Gulf. In this assault, these units destroyed eight enemy tanks, 46 guns, and eight side-cars.

These units next blasted and set afire enormous quantities of arms and ammunition stored in the vicinity. The attack resulted in the reduction of more than half of the enemy strength in this sector, the citation stated.

In this connection, it is significant that this is the first time that a Special Destruction Unit and Flame Projector Unit have been mentioned in a citation indicating the importance of the special attack tactics as used by the Japanese forces against the enemy.

After accomplishing the foregoing war results, Lieutenant Sato single-handedly attacked an enemy position near Binday smashing three enemy tent-camps with hand grenades and then safely returned to join his unit.

## Nippon Storm Parties Land On Piliou

### Forces From Palau Raid Enemy Base, Destroy Airfield

JAPANESE BASE, Central Pacific, Jan. 29 (Domei).—Sallying forth from Palau island, scores of members of a Japanese storming unit commanded by Sub-Lieutenant Sigeo Hori of the Imperial Navy on January 17 effected a landing on Piliou island.

Immediately upon landing, the storming party assaulted the enemy airfield thereby striking terror into the hearts of the enemy troops. Sub-Lieutenant Hori's storming unit marks the second which effected a landing on Piliou island, the first being Commander Yasui Shiro's unit which also embarked from Palau island and inflicted heavy damage on the enemy on Piliou island.

## Duran Stresses Makapili's Role

Declaring that to help the enemy is not the way to uphold and defend the Republic of the Philippines, the Makapili will run down all the guerrillas and exterminate them for going to the aid of the American invaders, declared Vice-Minister of Home Affairs Pio Duran, one of the directing heads of the Makapili, in his remarks before the assembly of law-enforcement agencies at the City Hall recently.

The Makapili, according to Vice-Minister Duran, has been organized to uphold and defend the Philippines as an independent Republic. The Makapili, he said, will concentrate its efforts to the proposition of keeping the Philippines within "the orbit of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

To this end, the Vice-Minister said, it is advisable to consider on the part of the Japanese the idea of conceding some power to the Filipinos participating in the present regime and cooperating with the Japanese authorities to intervene in cases involving Filipinos who are arrested for military offense.

This grant, if given, according to him, will have two effects, one strengthening the confidence of the people in their present leaders and the other is that it will help the authorities get not only the guerrilla small fry but also the guerrilla big fishes.

The Makapili, to show its sincerity in cooperating with the

(Continued on page 2)

## Mass for Anuario Set for Tomorrow

Masses will be said for the repose of the soul of Pedro Anuario, of "La Vanguardia" and of the Council of State, at 8 a. m. tomorrow at the Sta. Cruz and at the Pasy churches. Mr. Anuario died last Saturday evening and was buried the following afternoon at the Catholic cemetery in Pasay.

The masses are offered by the Catholic section of the Department of Information, Imperial Japanese Army, and the Philippine Publications.

## Japanese Launch Uninterrupted Counter-Attacks

### American Breach in Clark Field Sector Closed After Vigorous Nippon Attacks—Enemy Suffers Heavy Casualties, Losses

Specified to the TRIBUNE  
LINGAYEN FRONT, Jan. 28.—Japanese forces keeping up their uninterrupted counter-attacks on the American troops in San Fabian are constantly adding to their war results. It is revealed here. In a two-day thrust into the American lines on January 24 and 25, the Nippon officers and men killed or wounded 114 Americans besides capturing a trench mortar and a machine gun.

DETERMINED OPPOSITION  
Specified to the TRIBUNE  
JAPANESE BASE, Philippines, Jan. 30.—Nippon defenders are putting up determined opposition against the enemy troops now operating in the Clark Field and Rosales-Tayug areas.

The American troops which crossed the Agno river on January 26 and penetrated into the Central Luzon area are believed to consist of a mechanized force about two divisions strong. Half of the force is assigned to the Clark Field area while the other half is operating in the Rosales-Tayug sector.

In the Clark Field sector the Japanese forces closed a breach which the Americans obtained by vigorous attacks carried out by about three infantry divisions supported by some tanks. The Japanese units in the area since a few days ago have been pushing back the invasion troops with severe gunfire.

In the Rosales-Tayug area the U. S. ground units were reported from a sector west of Santa Ana north of Santa Maria. Nippon forces on the spot are launching determined assaults to crush the enemy artillery battery.

Meanwhile, severe fighting was also reported from a point four kilometers west of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija.

## Foe Transport Destroyer Hit

JAPANESE BASE, Philippines, Jan. 28 (Domei).—Carrying out a fierce attack on a group of enemy warcraft and other vessels in Lingayen Gulf on January 25, a Nippon air unit heavily damaged one large-armed transport and one destroyer.

## Close-Range Fighting Behind Foe Lines Feature of P.I. Battles

TOKYO, Jan. 28 (Domei).—The Japanese forces in Luzon island continue inflicting heavy losses on the enemy troops by repeatedly carrying out daring assaults and engaging the enemy invaders in hand-to-hand fighting behind enemy lines while bitter fighting is in progress in many sectors of the Luzon front where the enemy dared to approach close to the Japanese defense lines.

In the Central Luzon sector, Japanese troops are firmly holding their positions along the line extending from a point east of Daanbantayan and the eastern side of Lingayen Gulf to the Cabaran mountains. An enemy unit penetrated the vicinity of Baboan after making a detour, while another enemy

unit began to attack the same area from the west. Japanese troops in this sector immediately engaged these enemy troops and bitter fighting is now reported in progress.

Meanwhile, heavily beaten by the Japanese forces in the vicinity of Bisan after attempting to penetrate the area between the first and second Japanese lines of defense, the enemy troops were forced to retreat to a point near Baboan. However, the enemy is now reported to have started attacking the second Nippon defense line positions east of Baboan. Latest reports indicated that Japanese troops have so far succeeded in repulsing all enemy attacks in this

(Continued on page 2)

## Foe Shelling Subic Area

Specified to the TRIBUNE  
JAPANESE BASE, Philippines, Jan. 30.—An American tank force penetrated into the Subic Bay and shelled the shores from about noon yesterday until early this morning. The Japanese forces on the spot have already completed preparations for any eventuality.

## Governor Finds Garbage Piled Up

Military Governor Leon G. Quinto on Tuesday issued an order for District Chiefs and "Puno ng Nayon" to renew the campaign for sanitation in the different districts of the city.

The Military Governor said that in his inspection trips after office hours he has observed that certain sections of the city which during the previous campaign showed unusual efforts to keep the city clean and sanitary have reverted to the old way of piling garbage on sidewalks and small alleys.

Governor Quinto reminded the District Chiefs and "Puno ng Nayon" that the health of the city residents must be safeguarded at all costs. Manila residents found negligent in the performance of cleaning their premises will be subject to "soning" in the sense that they will not be allowed to leave the houses until the premises are clear of garbage and rubbish and the canals clean.

The district presidents and leaders have also been notified of the new order of the Military Governor. They will be held responsible together with the negligent residents.

Alpha Ex. D

DEFENSE EXHIBIT "D"

The Tribune

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EDITORIAL

Go Hard on Nadisco Looters

The whole public is unanimously in support of the present probe being conducted by Special Prosecutor Arturo M. Tolentino to determine the responsibility of government officials and police officers in the Nadisco looting of January 14 and 15.

Ordinarily, when private citizens in a mobster frenzy loot a private dwelling just recently vacated, the more responsible citizens condemn the act and get alarmed at what such mobster tendencies might lead to.

In the case of the Nadisco looting, the abundant foodstuffs and other prime commodities looted were public property procured for the people and intended to save the inhabitants from hunger and the terrors that might follow. On top of this, the looting was allegedly committed by officials many of whom are high in the councils of the Republic's machinery operated to effect national survival, as well as peace officers who are entrusted with the grave task of keeping an orderly distribution of those commodities as a vital part of the nation's program of peace and order.

Now, we are not declaring, even before the investigation has made a head way, that the officials and constabulary officers thus investigated are outright guilty of the grave crime imputed to them, a crime easily punishable by death since they clearly fall within the purview of martial law. We are for giving them an ample chance to clear themselves of whatever share of the responsibility they may have had.

But we are certainly voicing the vigorous clamor of the whole public when we say that the Special Prosecutor must muster all the courage in him and command the respect of the command in order to place the responsibility where it is due. And, once the culpable persons are determined, no matter what rank they may occupy, or, rather, because of their position of grave responsibility, the Special Prosecutor must, in the interest of public good and for the sake of the faith that the whole public now pins on him, go hard after those superlooters and saboteurs that take shelter in their official duties in bringing disgrace and destruction to the people whom they are supposed to serve.

Duran Stresses...

Japanese arrested forces, has raised the crew army and its soldiers are now fighting side by side with the Japanese in many parts of Luzon.

CLASSIFIED ADS: REAL ESTATE FOR SALE: Tappan & Ocean City lots, 46318. P.O. Box 10000, near corner Rizal Ave. and E. Heredia.

WANTED TO RENT: Four spare beds at Rizal Ave. preferred. Will buy right. Call Mr. Pedro M. Acosta, 2014 Ancestral, Tel. 2-10-00.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DEATH NOTICE: ENRIQUETA, Jose F. died January 22, 1945, in Manila, Philippines. Interment took place at the Holy Sepulchre.

DEATH ANNIVERSARIES: TOLENTINO, Jose F. died January 22, 1945, in Manila, Philippines. Interment took place at the Holy Sepulchre.

CARD OF THANKS: NEMO, John H. died January 22, 1945. The bereaved family wishes to thank those who shared in their sorrow.

Notice in this column include Birth, Engagements, Marriages, Deaths, Card of Thanks, Death Anniversaries, etc.

Mr. Ramon Razon, c/o Mr. Jose Salinas. You are hereby notified that Mr. Jose V. del Rosario and the Fidelity and Surety Company of the P. I. have deposited with the Clerk of Court of First Instance of Manila the sum of P1,500.00 and P1,500.00 respectively, to your credit and for your benefit in accord with the judgment rendered by the Court of First Instance of Manila in the entitled "RAMON RAZON vs JOSE V. DEL ROSARIO, et al.", CIVIL Case No. 211.

BRING YOUR CORN, CASSAVA, RICE, COFFEE... for grinding, to us. 2102 Felix Huertas (near Manila Jockey Club)

STAMP COLLECTORS: To announce those who failed to obtain their Dry Cover of LAUREL STAMPS, we place on hand a limited supply of LAUREL STAMPS. These stamps are in a convenient Special Rate of LAUREL (value) sets in Pairs at P. I. 11.00. Oct. 1st at P. I. 11.00. Last day today! LUNA & SONS TRADING 120 San Marcelino (near Maricopa)

MAKER OF SAN JOSE: Makers of San Jose, 4th Edition, 2nd Floor, Post Box of Ocean Bldg.



AN ENTERPRISING dealer in "panocha" (brown eated sugar) and eggs in Pasay has told us of his uneven struggle with the Chinese profiteers in his district. He explained the methods employed by his moneyed rivals to show that unless some government entities and public support came to the rescue of civic-spirited dealers, they and the public have absolutely no chance with the profiteers.

Take the case of eggs, he said. Realizing that the supply of eggs in the city markets was dwindling and many people had been without eggs in their diet for months, this Filipino dealer procured eggs at P20 each in some Laguna towns, shipped them to Pasay at P25 each. The Chinese profiteers, learning of the large shipment of eggs, sent Filipino "dummies" to buy all the eggs, hoarded them for a few days and resold the same at P30 per.

The same is done with "panocha". If the Filipino middlemen refuse to sell, the Chinese profiteers with their abundant reserves in capital and commodity flood the market with lower-priced goods and force the Filipino dealers out of business. The method is no secret to anybody, having been employed in peace times. But in troubled times like ours when the matter of peace and order rests largely upon the maintenance of a certain degree of economic normalcy, such profiteering tricks very easily fall within the classification of sabotage and may be dealt with accordingly.

Directors Responsible... (Continued from page 1) To effect more effective police work, the activities of organizations engaged in maintenance of order, including the Constabulary, Home Guards, Peace Army, Military, New Leaders Association, Indian Independence League, German and the Chinese Associations, have been coordinated. The misbehavior of mixed elements in the city, which resulted in the looting and in many cases the destruction of public as well as private property, was due to unfounded rumors which emboldened them to take advantage of the situation.

Brevities: Born-A boy to Mrs. Ricardo Casas (nee Gloria Topacio) in Meycawayan, Bulacan, on January 10. To Mrs. Eustaquio J. Francisco, (Eletita P. Molina) a boy last January 10 at the Philippine General Hospital.

PANCITERIA ANTICUA presents: "The pasada w/ Ofelia Garcia's solo pascha," says Paula del Rio. COMIDA CHINA, P100.00 only. LUMPIA GRANDE, as usual.

A. S. VEGA & CO., Inc. 30 Plaza Moraga Manila 472-47 REALTORS: We are direct buyers for buildings with lots in Manila. GONOTOXIN (Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Chlamydia, etc.) The Modern Drug of High Therapeutic Value. Supplied in Burets of 5 and 10 ampoules for injection. Approved by the Bureau of Health THE ORIENTAL LABORATORIES 724 Osgood St., Tel. 472-49

"RAINBOW CLUB" (Mahag Hari) Former ALCAZAR—Estero Cagado. Music by TIRSO'S AMBASSADORS with Dely Sison, Bell Cruz, Dick Cruz. Tiro's Grandstand as vocalists. BAR AND RESTAURANT SERVICE FROM 10:00 A. M. to 7:00 P. M. DAILY

Save Fuel Electric Stove: 101-29177. H. SIMON, 22 Moraga, San Miguel. Boil Your Drinking Water with MASTERBUILT Immersion Water Heater 10c a gal. - Cur. One. LUCAS AND GUZMAN: 101-29177. 226 Moraga, Quiapo. 2-99-87.

DR. LUXE QUALITY ICE CREAM: 1965 A. Aldega, Opp. Simpson's Church. Tel. 1-47-50.

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Close-Range Fighting...

(Continued from page 1) area with heavy losses inflicted on the enemy.

ON THE SOUTHERN WING: On the southern wing of the Japanese defense line, enemy troops are now attempting to advance eastward in the area between the hills near Binaly and Manaoag, and the Cabaran mountain with a part of them reaching Urdaneta and also Binatongan.

Another section of these enemy troops was reported to have penetrated the vicinity of Asingan, eight kilometers east of Urdaneta. This enemy unit is gradually approaching the second Nippon defense line positions in coordination with other enemy troops operating in the area east of Baboan.

Almost simultaneously, on the northern wing of the Nippon defense line, enemy troops in the Damarit area made a by-pass northward. On January 21, a small number of enemy troops aboard seven small boats and three landing barges landed on a point four kilometers north of Santo Tomas, eight kilometers north of Damarit.

IN CENTRAL PLAINS: In the Central Plains, one section of the enemy troops which advanced to Tatalan and La Pas around January 20 is now showing signs of moving further southward. Small enemy patrol units were reported to have been sighted near Capas, 16 kilometers south of Tatalan, and in the vicinity of Santa Monica, 14 kilometers further to the east.

Directors Responsible...

(Continued from page 1) To effect more effective police work, the activities of organizations engaged in maintenance of order, including the Constabulary, Home Guards, Peace Army, Military, New Leaders Association, Indian Independence League, German and the Chinese Associations, have been coordinated.

The misbehavior of mixed elements in the city, which resulted in the looting and in many cases the destruction of public as well as private property, was due to unfounded rumors which emboldened them to take advantage of the situation.

1. Book of Pleading and Practice 23 vols with index P00.00 2. Phil. Reports (new) 34.4 inc 60.00 3. History of the World Today 9 vol 14.000 4. Phil. Reports Francisco 1.35 inc 15.000 5. Enc. Britannica 24 v. 11 edit. 20.000 ADVOCATE BOOK SUPPLY 2014 Ancestral - Tel. 2-14-08

ROYAL ROOM: with the biggest band of PETE ARISTORENAS and his band of PRINCEPS.

Save Fuel Electric Stove: 101-29177. H. SIMON, 22 Moraga, San Miguel. Boil Your Drinking Water with MASTERBUILT Immersion Water Heater 10c a gal. - Cur. One. LUCAS AND GUZMAN: 101-29177. 226 Moraga, Quiapo. 2-99-87.

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Here's what you can do with the iodine rich seaweed, the kind that is known as gusami or gulaman. Pour over it boiling water to clean it, and after doing this twice or thrice, cut it up into pieces and serve as a salad. Use on it vinegar and salt, and maybe, a piece of sliced onion. This seaweed is rather "fishy" and to remove this taste, use a few drops of calamansi. However, since the price of calamansi is rather high these days, use green tamarind instead. Boil the (unwashed, remove the seeds and wash) salt and mix with this seaweed; no vinegar or calamansi will be necessary.

4 Enemy Craft Downed over Luzon

SPECIAL TO THE TRIBUNE: JAPANESE BARE, Philippines, Jan. 29.—American planes raiding the Philippines are now manned by older pilots, indicating a shortage in manpower in the American camp. It was revealed here upon a check-up of the four enemy aircraft brought down by Japanese forces yesterday. Although all the airmen aboard the four planes were burnt to death before they crashed, they were low ranking officers and non-commissioned officers about 40 years old, who are apparently too old for airmen on the front lines.

The enemy plane-flights for the day were about 100, including B-24s, A-20s, P-38s, P-47s, P-51s, P-40s, P-43s, P-47s, and B-25s, making a total of nine varieties. The use of varieties is also interpreted by informed circles as a lack of planes.

SCREEN & STAGE

Opening Today: AVENUE (late opens 12 Noon) 6 RAYENGA (action drama) 6 NAUGHTY NAUGHTY (musical) Direction: F. Poe-J. Cimino

DALISAY: Now Showing 12:45 and 3:30 P.M. Stage Show: ESTRELUZO Director: AVELLANA Leading Man: LEO BALCEDO Leading Lady: ROSARIO MORENO Address: ROSA AGUIRRE Comedian: Chiquito-Tomas Lettie Producer: LOU SALVADOR

DAITOA (The Republic's Theater): P. I. 11:45 - L. R. 4:15 now showing "KATARUNGAN" Hosts: DA DE ROSA LEO DELICADO (new opp)

IDEAL: P. I. 10:00 - L. R. 4:00 Corason Nolasco, Roberto BOLINA Stage Show: 12:15 and 3:30 P.M. The MARK of ZORRO (musical) COLLEGE HUMOR (comedy) Dr. Estrella, Fred, J. Pule

LIFE: Last Few Days Show starts 8:00 P.M. "LA CRUZ" Jaime de la Rosa as Captain - M. J. SONS OF THE... PRISONER of ZENDA

TIMES: Now Showing P. I. 10:00 - L. R. 4:00 6 Maj. Brent, etc. Pule

STATE: Now Showing P. I. 10:00 - L. R. 4:00 6 PANHILITAN (New Play)

"The Wildcat" 6 Takamine Hideo

At the Ideal and Times on Feb. Released To: EL HAI

BOOK BARGAINS: 1. Philippine Economic Annals and other papers 2. Having... 3. Works of Magellan 4. Song Hits (wholesale or retail)

CARMELITA ROOSTERMAN 1616 Alvarado (near Alvarado Hotel) Tel. 1-47-50

Depena Co.

Brigade 4, Bilibid Prison,  
Manila, June 8, 1945

THE CHIEF, CIC, U. S. Army,  
Manila, Philippines

Sir,

I wish to convey to the authorities of the CIC certain facts of importance and confidential nature and request, if possible, that one of your American operatives be sent to our place of confinement at your earliest convenience to take up with him this matter.

I would request rather that only AMERICAN operative be sent to me, if such step is not contrary to your adopted policy.

Very respectfully,

/s/ Narciso Lapus  
/t/ NARCISO LAPUS

53-223 - Carey

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

~~Prosecution~~

Defense

Received; \_\_\_\_\_

Exhibit No. E

EXHIBIT XI

1.- Myself, my son and a houseboy, who are now confined under CIC control must be given clearance, immediate release, immunity to any responsibility by which now we are under this condition and be freed for any further arrest, prosecution and punishment under the military laws.

2.- All properties, values and holdings of my son now under the control of the CIC must be returned to him and in case they are no longer in existence, for one reason or another, its equivalent value in accordance to the present values.

3.- I must be furnished with an office place, secluded, with complete privacy and out of the access of any Filipino or any other third party nationals and that my identity, name and the nature of my work should be strictly kept in secret.

4.- During the period of my work, I must be furnished a residence with my family, not far from the place of my work, furnished. My person, my family and my house should be given protection by the CIC, all the time during my work.

5.- During my work, I must be supplied adequate amount to cover my personal expenses, for the subsistence and maintenance of my family, such sum commensurate to the present high cost of living. Free transportation facilities and the means to get away from the clutches of the black market in the securance of foodstuff and other necessities or prime commodities for my family.

6.- Upon the termination of my work, I must be given the necessary papers of clearance, safe conduct, passport, including my family, consisting of my wife, 3 children, mother-in-law, sister-in-law and my house boy, free transportation and other facilities necessary for travelers and be sent immediately upon the end of my work, either to New York City or to any other Latin American country, preferably to Argentina or Cuba.

7.- As you may be aware of the fact that after or during my work, my own life and my family would be jeopardized and to stay here would be for me quite hard and almost impossible, I wish to ask special favor for the security of my family and myself, that I must be given adequate and enough amount to start with in a foreign country, to last me, at least, such sum for the period of not less than a year. This amount, of course, should be mutually agreed upon and half of it should be given to me at the start of my work and the balance upon the conclusion of my task and before I sail to foreign lands.

8.- I must also be given effective help to secure job or means of living in New York City or in any foreign lands wherein I would be sent, through the CIC intervention, etc.

9.- I must be furnished an American stenographer and office equipment during my work.

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Received

Exhibit No.   E

Ward No. 4, Company 19,  
New Bilibid Prison,  
Mantinglupa, Rizal  
July 1, 1945

TO THE CIC:

I hereby enclose a sample of my work in response to your urge to me to cooperate with you in your work as regards the Filipino groups which had something to do with Gen. Ricarte, in exchange to which, may I expect in the near future favorable reconsideration of my case, that of my son and of my house boy, all of us are now interned here under your custody since the month of February.

— This is only one sample and I can give similar cases, hundreds, perhaps thousand of them, if you would kindly allow me to work everyday in one secluded corner of your office here, within the prison compound and furnished the necessary office equipment and supplies during my work.

Hoping that this test will meet your favorable attention, I remain,

Very respectfully

/s/ Narciso Lapus  
/t/ NARCISO LAPUS

U. S. A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

~~prosecution~~

Defense

Exhibit No. E

Received: \_\_\_\_\_

EXHIBIT XI

53-223  
Affidavit in 53-0, 1 July

Ward No. 4, Company 19,  
New Bilibid Prison,  
Muntinglupa,  
July 2, 1945

The Chief, CIC,  
Manila

Sir:

At the beginning of June, last, I have submitted certain proposition to your office regarding my case, that of my son and my houseboy and Mr. Curry interviewed me for same twice, but we had not come to any definite understanding for which I was left to believe that he was coming back, yet up to this time I had not the opportunity to see him since we were transferred here from Manila Bilibid Prison, I was also informed that Mr. Curry is no longer working with your office and, therefore, I wish to ask your kindness to please reconsider the proposition I have laid down before Mr. Curry.

As a proof of good fate and sincerity of my purpose, I am enclosing herewith a sample of my work and for which I can produce hundreds of them and perhaps thousands should I be given the opportunity to do it in a secluded spot where I can work in peace with secrecy or privacy.

Trusting that this matter will merit your kind attention,  
I am,

Very respectfully,

/s/ Narciso Lapus  
/t/ NARCISO LAPUS

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA  
Prosecution  
Defense  
Received: \_\_\_\_\_

Exhibit No. κ

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
OFFICE OF SPECIAL PROSECUTORS  
M A N I L A

October 10, 1945

The Chief  
Division of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
M a n i l a

Re - Case of JOAQUIN S. GALANG

S i r :

I have the honor to request the investigation of the activities of Joaquin S. Galang, 1236 Instruction Street, Sampaloc, Manila, during the Japanese regime.

According to the incompleated investigation of the C.I.C., this Joaquin S. Galang was Asst. Chief of the Propaganda Information Division, with the rank of Major, in the Peace Army, a Japanese inspired organization headed by Gen. Artemio Ricarte, the avowed purpose and aims of which was to cooperate with the Japanese Military Administration, especially in promoting adherence to the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere and whose members acted as informers of Japanese Military Administration. He also held and performed the duties and functions of a member of the Executive Council of the Bagong Pagkakaisa (New Unity), another Japanese inspired organization. And, finally, that he was one of the brain masters who promoted and successfully maneuvered the arrest of Gen. Vicente Lim who was later on taken to Ft. Santiago and is generally believed to have been killed by the Japanese.

In this connection, please try to contact the following persons who are at present detained in Muntinlupa as political prisoners, namely:

1. Domingo Larma, Case No. 53-1127
2. Calixto Bernardo, Case No. 53-1125
3. Pedro Bartolome, Case No. 53-1124

Inasmuch as Joaquin S. Galang is now detained without bail and his petition for release under bail has been denied by the People's Court upon recommendation of this Office, it is requested that this matter be attended to immediately in order that this Office will be in a position to file the corresponding information for Treason against him.

Thanking you in advance for your kind and prompt attention to this matter, I am

Very respectfully yours,

ORIGINAL RECEIVED:

/s/ Arsenio Solidum  
/t/ ARSENIO SOLIDUM  
Special Prosecutor

*Arsenio Solidum*  
A. F.

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS  
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS AREA NUMBER ONE  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
APO 75

File No. 53-223

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

Subject: LAPUZ, Narciso  
Sumilang, Pasig, Rizal

On 15 August 1945, this Agent was directed by the Officer in Charge to review case of Subject and to set forth all undeveloped leads. It is recommended that the following leads be developed before final decision is made regarding Subject:

1. Isaac Gomez - 822 Leroy, Paco, Manila
2. David M. Torres - 314 Trabajo, Sampaloc, Manila
3. Dr. Lorenzo Perez - 365 Maria Clara, Sampaloc, Manila
4. Sixto Atienza - 1773 M. Hizon, Sta. Cruz, Manila
5. Estrella Carpio - Sumilang, Pasig, Rizal
6. Nicanor Roxas - Interned
7. Emilio Abello - Interned
8. Felisa Vengoza - Lupao, Nueva Ecija
9. Anastacio Teodoro - 770 Vito Cruz, Pasay
10. Rufino Halili - 2745 Rizal Ave., Manila

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Exhibit No. G

Received: \_\_\_\_\_

Approved:

/s/ R. E. Bleason  
/t/ R. E. GLEASON  
2nd Lt. AUS  
Chief, Inv Div

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HEADQUARTERS  
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS AREA NO. 1  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
APO 75

File No. 53-223  
11 September 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

Subject: LAPUZ, Narciso G.  
Sumilang, Pasig, Rizal

On 10 March 1945, this Agent was directed to conduct an investigation of Subject, charged with being personal secretary to Gen. Ricarte, secretary of the Peace Army, and member of the New Unity. He was interned by the 306th CIC Detachment, 23 February 1945, on Commitment Order #260.

1. LAPUZ was one of the first to come to the support of Ricarte when the latter returned from Japan to Manila in January 1942. LAPUZ then became one of the original members of the New Unity but he soon became involved in an apparently insignificant episode which led to the dissolution of the New Unity. LAPUZ at this time was living with a Miss Felisa Vengoza on Legarda Int., across the street from the Moderno Theatre; however, Miss Vengoza shortly afterwards left LAPUZ and began to live with a Chinese. This infuriated LAPUZ who, in an attempt to obtain revenge, charged the Chinese and Miss Vengoza with having stolen jewelry and other chattels from him. As a result, the Chinese was arrested by Basilio Esleta, Victoriano Correa, Ciriaco Campomanes, Tomas Patenia and others, and was imprisoned in Fort Santiago. Miss Vengoza was likewise imprisoned. One week later, however, the Chinese and Miss Vengoza were released. LAPUZ was then charged by the Japanese with having filed false charges and was himself imprisoned for one week.

This incident was displeasing to Ricarte and embarrassing to Domingo Lerma, who was then struggling to get official recognition and increased authority for the New Unity. The breach which this affair created between LAPUZ and Lerma was widened when Lerma began to court the support of Vargas and Laurel. LAPUZ then attempted to get Lerma and Bernardo removed from office in the New Unity, but in August 1942, LAPUZ was expelled from the organization, as were Campomanes, Correa, Cosme Lazaro, Leon Villafuerte, Santos, and others. These men continued their activities in support of Ricarte in the office on Carriedo street which LAPUZ shared with Judge Anastacio Teodoro.

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*Narciso G. G.*

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The LAPUZ group gained prestige with Ricarte at the expense of the larger group under Lerma which continued to use the name of New Unity and occupied the same office. Finally on 18 January 1943, the Japanese Military Police closed the office, impounded the records, and imprisoned Lerma and Bernardo.

Shortly after LAPUZ was released from Fort Santiago he became secretary to Gen. Ricarte. That position, in which he wielded considerable influence, yielded him considerable affluence. This double effect was achieved through the sale of letters signed by Gen. Ricarte stating that the person to whom the letter was issued was personally known by Gen. Ricarte to be a supporter of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Until the New Unity was dissolved, a limited number of these letters were sold at the office by Joaquin Galang, Santos and Bernardo.

LAPUZ's version of his activities is interesting although too fantastic to warrant credence. He states that he was arrested by the Japanese on the charge of espionage, tortured at Fort Santiago, and sentenced to death and to life imprisonment on a number of counts. After several days he was released on the condition that he become secretary to Gen. Ricarte. As Ricarte's secretary he succeeded in freeing from Fort Santiago 10,000 Filipinos, at least half of whom were guerrillas.

It is considered highly probable that LAPUZ was able to obtain the release of persons, for a price. It has been alleged that he caused the arrest of persons just so that he would be paid for releasing them later. This practice was not uncommon during the Japanese occupation and has been given as one of the principal reasons for the disestablishment of the New Unity, which is alleged to have become quite extensively engaged in the racket.

AGENT'S NOTES: The information above was derived principally from interviews with Andrea Domingo (see statement in Case 53-1127), Basilio Esleta (see Case 53-1175), Leon Santos (see Case 53-378), Domingo Lerma (see Case 53-1127), Calixto Bernardo (see Case 53-1125), and Honorata Correa (see statement in Peace Army File 3, Exhibit 11). According to LAPUZ the name of the Chinese is Domingo Chua, Paul Verzosa said it is Chua, Esleta said Lim, Domingo said Tong Lim Chua, and Santos did not remember. One Domingo Chua is on the wanted list of this headquarters for espionage. This office has been unable to locate either felisa or the Chinese, but information concerning them may

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be known by LAPUZ's concubine, Estrella Carpio.

A statement made by LAPUZ at the headquarters of the 214th CIC Detachment in which he sets out his defense is attached to the original of this report as EXHIBIT I. An extract from the statement of Calixto Bernardo is attached hereto as EXHIBIT II. An extract from the statement of Domingo Lerma, which is attached hereto as EXHIBIT III, stresses the fact that LAPUZ was in charge of the investigations of subversive movements and reporting such subversive action to Fort Santiago. EXHIBIT IV is a copy of an order which states that LAPUZ has been expelled from the New Unity. Copies of a power of attorney issued by Ricarte to LAPUZ are attached hereto as EXHIBIT V.

2. On 8 August 1945, Agent 2389 submitted a report on the New Unity (see Case 57-32), which describes the history and purposes of the organization. It will provide the background necessary to understand the significance of LAPUZ's acts.

AGENT'S NOTES: It must be stressed that little or no investigation has been conducted of the leading officers of the New Unity as individuals, but only as members of the organization. Consequently, no information is available in most cases of their activities during the time when they were not members. Thus there has been no investigation in most cases of their activities during the latter half of 1942, all of 1943, and the first ten months of 1944. Such an investigation would be necessary in every instance before the case could be considered ready for trial. A copy of the type of letter from Ricarte that LAPUZ sold is attached hereto as EXHIBIT VI. It is recommended that the four persons listed be interviewed as to the circumstances under which they obtained the letters.

3. The second phase of the life of LAPUZ which has been investigated by this office begins 20 November 1944 with the formation of the Peace Army. The bulk of the ranking officers of this Army were Ricarte enthusiasts who had been expelled from the New Unity at about the same time as LAPUZ.

The nucleus of the Peace Army consisted of those members of the New Unity who were Ricarte exponents and were expelled with LAPUZ. These included Patenia, Correa, Campomanes, Santos, Lazaro, Domingo, and Esleta. In addition, there was F. C. de la Rama who was to provide the finances for the organization and Agapito Zialcita, a

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former revolutionary under Ricarte. As usual there was serious dissention among the leaders, and the organization did not develop as planned. Col. Ota was the Japanese adviser, and military training was commenced along Japanese lines. According to Santos, and by inference from official Peace Army documents, the Peace Army was originally intended to be used by the Japanese to resist the American troops as well as to combat subversive elements. After Gen. Ricarte left Manila 30 December 1944, the administration was stalemated through jealousy and conflicting orders among the officers. Whether LAPUZ, Santos, Patenia, Correa, Lazaro, and Esleta made reports of subversive activities through Peace Army channels at this time is not known. The only recorded police activities of the Peace Army consisted of arresting suspected thieves and doing guard duty.

The Peace Army files of the CIC Area One Library contain the following information concerning LAPUZ:

- (a) In Administrative Order No. 1 dated 18 January 1945, LAPUZ is appointed adjutant general and executive officer with the rank of Colonel. Peace Army File 2, Exhibit I.
- (b) A letter from Gen. Ricarte in December 1944 states that Col. LAPUZ will not take an active part in military affairs but will take charge of provisions and supplies. Peace Army File 6, Exhibit D.
- (c) A letter dated 1 January 1945 issued by LAPUZ and Zialcita defines the function of the various divisions of the Peace Army and states that Col. Ota will be liaison officer to the Japanese Army and LAPUZ will be liaison officer to the Republic. Peace Army File 6, Exhibit C.
- (d) Requisitions and expense vouchers signed by LAPUZ are contained in Peace Army File 6, Exhibit E; File 8, Exhibit F, P, Q, and R.
- (e) The budget for December 1944 prepared by LAPUZ is in Peace Army File 5, Exhibit C.
- (f) A record of the meals eaten at the Peace Army headquarters by LAPUZ between 7 December 1944 and 17 December 1944 is contained in Peace Army File 13, Exhibit I.
- (g) General Order No. 4 issued 30 January 1945 initiated by de la Rama and approved by Zialcita relieves LAPUZ of his position as adjutant general and executive officer. Peace Army File 4, Exhibit 3.

*Defense Lt. G.*

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(h) Statements of Agapito Zialcita and Honorata Correa in Peace Army File No. 3.

The following Peace Army members have also made statements concerning LAPUZ which can be found in their case files:

Lamberto Parilla	- - - - -	Case No. 53-671
Pablo Trinidad	- - - - -	Case No. 53-715
Anselmo Granito	- - - - -	Case No. 53-701

4. This Agent interviewed the persons listed below concerning a truck permit which Eduardo Sales obtained through LAPUZ. True copies of their affidavits are attached hereto as EXHIBITS VII, VIII and IX, respectively. The originals are in Case No. 53-372 (Subject: SALES, Eduardo).

Dorotea Rodrigo de Esquerria	- 1425 Sulu Street, Sta. Cruz, Manila.
Felix M. Jaramillo	- 1525 M. Hizon St., Sta. Cruz, Manila.
Ciriaco T. Villamueva	- Malabon, Rizal.

AGENT'S NOTES: Nicanor Roxas, Assistant Executive Secretary and Emilio Abello, Executive Secretary at Malacanang, both presently interned, should be able to give considerable information about LAPUZ and the New Unity and Peace Army in general. Leon Santos appears to have had a falling out with LAPUZ and will probably give additional information concerning him.

5. LAPUZ has done a considerable amount of writing along political lines, but very little of it has been considered worth publishing. He is believed to have been the author of much of the writings which went out over Ricarte's name during the Japanese occupation. An unpublished manuscript written by LAPUZ exposing President Quezon is on file in the CIC Area No. 1 Library. Thumb-nail sketches by LAPUZ of the important puppet officials are attached to the original of this report as EXHIBIT X. The evident purpose was to discredit the Laurel regime in order to promote the candidacy of Ricarte.

AGENT'S NOTES: LAPUZ offered to tell the complete story about the Japanese occupation if he would be freed and provided with suitable living conditions in New York City. Letters referring to this offer are attached to the original of this report as EXHIBIT XI.

APPROVED:

/s/ R. E. Gleason  
/t/ R. E. GLEASON  
1st Lt., AUS  
Chief, Inv. Div.

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

~~Prosecution~~

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(EXTRACT FROM STATEMENT OF CALIXTO A. BERNARDO - ORIGINAL  
IN CASE 53-1125)

NARCISO T. LAPUS - I understood him to be at first associated with the "Sakdal", he being one of its founders. Later on he broke off with Benigno RAMOS due to jealousy in leadership as LAPUS wanted to be the head of the organization. At the same time, he was engaged in business.

He came into the New Unity about February or March of 1942. At first, he was a mere member but later on elected as a member of the Executive Council. He might have been appointed by Gen. RICARTE to the "Mata", although I am not sure. The main duty of LAPUS was in connection with his position as liaison officer between the association and Gen. RICARTE. He was also connected with Fort Santiago. He used to go there with Leon SANTOS. These two persons were so radical in their attitude that we had to break off with them. They accused us that we were making rackets in the association. Another thing was that, according to them, we were collecting money out of the permits and passes issued as well as fees from the members. And they also charged us for being pro-Vargas or rather favoring the people in the Nacionalista Party whom they refused to admit in the association. Mr. LERMA was called by Gen. RICARTE about these supposed anomalies and he explained his side of the case telling Gen. RICARTE that there were no rackets at all. Mr. LERMA had not given to me the full detail of their conversation. Later on a letter from the LAPUS group approved by Gen. RICARTE was sent to us recommending the removal of Mr. LERMA and myself as president and secretary of the association, respectively, and offering to us honorary posts of the same category. We ignored the request and continued the association under our supervision until we were arrested by the military police in the evening of January 18, 1943. We were picked up from the office of the association. Marcelo ELORAGA was also picked up about three o'clock in the morning of January 19th. There were several others who had the same fate, but I do not remember their names now. I was kept at Fort Santiago for twenty-nine days. They did not question me there at all and I was released at the end of the same month.

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

~~Prosecution~~

Defense

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Exhibit No. G

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EXHIBIT II

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EXTRACT FROM STATEMENT OF DOMINGO T. LERMA - ORIGINAL  
IN CASE 53-1127

The committee called "Mata" (eye), which I have already mentioned, was headed by Narciso LAPUS with Mr. CORREA as his assistant. The other members of this committee were Judge Anastacio TEODORO, Tomas LAZARO, Dr. Joaquin BALMORI and Leon SANTOS. They were the ones in charge of assigning men for this committee to investigate the activities of any citizen that had connection with radio news and guerilla movements. Most of the time they went directly to Fort Santiago and submitted reports of their investigation. This was done because they probably wanted to have more credit than if said reports were coursed through the organization, although sometimes some of the members of this committee would report to the organization directly. In order to make their reports in proper form, they would request the secretary to do them because some of these men could not express themselves well, and they would give their reports to the secretary, Calixto BERNARDO, who, in turn, would put these reports in the proper form and forward them to Fort Santiago. The man really in charge of all the reports and contacting Fort Santiago authorities and officials was Mr. Leon SANTOS. Sometimes I noticed that Mr. Narciso LAPUS would also sign the reports as the chairman of the committee. The most active members of the "Mata" reporting the activities of the guerrillas to Fort Santiago were Mr. CORREA, Basilio ESLETA and another one whom I do not now remember. He was either Tomas or Cosme LAZARO who is from Navotas. I understand that Fort Santiago assigned Mr. LAPUS on difficult cases dealing with prominent people in Manila.

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

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Exhibit No. G

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EXHIBIT III

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POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

I, General Artemio Ricarte Vibora, known by the nation of the Nippon Empire as "RICARTE SHOGUN", a native of Batac, Ilocos Norte, Republic of the Philippines, and now residing at 55 Loring, Pasay, Manila, of legal age, married, hereby state the following;

1. That from the date of my departure to Tokyo, Japan on \_\_\_\_\_ of December, 1943, I appoint Mr. Narciso Lopus, a true Filipino, of legal age, residing at 3772 Daitoa Avenue, Pasay, Manila, as my lawful attorney-in-fact, during my absence from the Republic of the Philippines;

2. That, Mr. Lopus, from the date of my departure will be empowered to solve all problems of the people who approach him to seek my aid in the solution of their problems, and help them secure the necessary aid from the authorities concerned, military and civil, in my name and behalf during my absence;

3. That, Mr. Lopus would continue as my private secretary as he has been acting in my service since the first quarter of 1942 and would carry on his task as such even during my absence;

4. That, I hereby authorize Mr. Lopus to answer and sign all correspondence and mails that need replies in my name and behalf and to perform any other duty or work in the interest of my principles, ideals and in accordance with the great program of "Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia" undertaken under the leadership of the Great Empire of Nippon, with reference to the rule assigned to my humble person, by virtue of my mission of pacification accepted from the Great Empire of Japan for my country;

5. That, as my attorney-in-fact, I pray to all the authorities concerned, military and civil, that Mr. Narciso Lopus be afforded and given as much as possible, all due consideration, cooperation, help and protection as if I were in his place, should he need the same in his peaceful and lawful undertakings, duties and task;

6. That, as my absence would last for some months, I would ask special request from the Military Authorities of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines, that Mr. Lopus and his family be given special help, consideration, protection and cooperation in the peaceful and lawful fulfillment of his task and duties during my absence;

7. That, I make a special appeal to all my friends, admirers, sympathizers and adherents to keep unshaken faith in the great pro-

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EXHIBIT V

*Defense Lt. G.*

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gram of Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia, in the noble aims of liberation of the races of Greater East Asia by the Mighty Empire of Japan, not to lag and waver in their enthusiasm in the absolute cooperation with Japan, not to lose faith in me, and to go to Mr. Lopus, as if I were present, should they wish me to do anything for them and in their behalf during my absence, since Mr. Lopus is empowered to do his utmost in my name and behalf for the sake of peace, order and happiness of all.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereby sign my name and stamp my seal on this document, in Manila, this 25 day of December, 1943.

(Sgd.) GENERAL ARTEMIO RICARTE VIBORA

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

~~Prosecution~~

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Received; \_\_\_\_\_

Exhibit No. G

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EXHIBIT V

TRANSLATION OF LETTERS IN NEW UNITY FILES

June 24, 1943

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The bearer is Mr. Isaac Gomez, native of Bacolor, Pampanga, residing at 522 Leroy, Paco, Manila, 68 years of age. He is a peaceful and law-abiding citizen, and at present helping in the pacification drive and is helping in the propagation of the aims of the Co-prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia and the doctrine of "Asia for the Asiatics" and "Philippines for the Filipinos".

Any assistance extended to him will therefore be appreciated.

General Artemio Ricarte Vibora

Great General:

The bearer of this recommendation, Mr. Isaac Gomez, is known to me. He is one of your admirers, an honorable citizen who is helping in the pacification drive in accordance with the wishes of the Great Japanese Empire and your wishes.

I guarantee him.

Narciso Lapus

-----

Similar letters signed by General Ricarte and countersigned by Narciso Lapus were made for;

David M. Torres, native of Apalit, Pampanga, and residing at 314 Trabajo, Sampaloc, Manila, 39 years of age.

Dr. Lorenzo Perez, native of Sampaloc, Manila, and residing at 365 Maria Clara, Sampaloc, Manila, 51 years of age.

Sixto Atienza, residing at 1773 M. Hizon, 40 years of age.

The originals of these letters are in the Library of CIC Area No. I, New Unity File as Exhibits X-A, X-B, X-C and X-D.

EXHIBIT VI

*Defensor L. G.*



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HEADQUARTERS  
457th COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT (AREA)  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN THE FAR EAST

A F F I D A V I T

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES) )  
CITY OF MANILA ) ) SS.

I, FELIX N. JARAMILLO, 37 years of age, single, Inspector, Price Control Division, Manila Police Department, and residing at 1525 M. Hizon St., Santa Cruz, Manila, being first duly sworn on oath, depose and say:

During the Japanese occupation, I was a Major in the Marking's Guerrillas and went by the name of Filomeno Natividad. I have known Eduardo Sales since October, 1941, when he moved to our neighborhood. Early in 1942, Sales worked for the David Trucking Company, which was a subcontractor for the NARIC (National Rice and Corn Corporation), hauling rice from the provinces. About the middle of 1943, Sales began to help with the management of the Tom's Dixie Grill in association with Rafael David.

About the end of 1944, Sales joined the Peace Army as a captain. On several occasions, Sales showed me his appointment as captain in the Peace Army which was signed by Narciso Lopus. I frequently saw Sales carrying a .45 caliber revolver and accompanied by young Filipinos armed with rifles.

Sales and Ciriaco T. Villanueva operated a trucking concern, whose headquarters was at 415 Alvarez St., Santa Cruz, Manila. Sales told me that their business consisted in procuring food-stuffs for themselves and for the Peace Army.

Further affiant sayeth not.

(SGD.) Felix N. Jaramillo  
/t/ FELIX N. JARAMILLO

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1 day of June, 1945, in the City of Manila, P. I.

(SGD.) Jose B. Ingojo  
/t/ JOSE B. INGOJO  
2nd Lt., QMC  
Summary Court Officer

WITNESSES:

(SGD.) Richard L. Merrick

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

(SGD.) Crisostomo Valle

/s/ M. P. Youker  
/t/ M. P. YOUKER  
2nd Lt., Ord.

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EXHIBIT VIII

*Refused to sign*

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY  
306th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment  
APO 442

SECURITY COMMITMENT ORDER NO. 260

NAME: LAPUZ NARCISO GALLARDO SPEAKS : English, Spanish  
(Last) (First) (Middle) RACE : Filipino  
ADDRESSES: (Incl past Sumilang, Pasig, Rizal SEX : Male  
addresses; AGE : 59  
and dates) \_\_\_\_\_ WEIGHT : 115 lbs.  
HEIGHT : 5'6"  
RELIGION: free thinker  
OTHER :  
BIRTH: 19 Mar 1886 Candaba, Pampanga  
(Date) (Place)  
Secretary to  
OCCUPATION: Gen. Ricarte CITIZENSHIP Filipino PRE-WAR POSITION:  
PUPPET POSITION:  
NEXT OF KIN: Estrella Carpio, wife, same address.

ARRESTED BY: 306th CIC Det. DATE: 23 Feb 45  
(Name) (Organization)

ARRESTED AT: Manila, P. I. HEALTH Good

COMPLAINT: Treason. Was Secretary to General Ricarte.

AFFIDAVIT: (Yes)  
(No)

ACCUSER: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name) (Rank or title) (Address of Unit)

COMMITMENT ORDER: The person named and described above is deemed a risk to the security of the US forces for the reasons set forth above. The commanding officer of any military stockade, jail, or comparable installation in which this person may be confined is authorized and directed to detain him in custody until released by competent military authority.

DATE: 23 Feb 45

/s/ Harold F. Frederick  
(Signature)  
/t/ HAROLD F. FREDERICK  
Capt CAV  
(Rank or branch)  
306th CIC  
(Organization)

For use of CIC Det only

REFERENCE:

PRIORITY :

RELEASED :

Agent \_\_\_\_\_  
on case (Sign dups only)

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*Defense Lt. G.*

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HEADQUARTERS  
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS AREA NO. 1  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
APO 75

File No. 53-149  
5 September 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

Subject: GALANG, Joaquin S.  
1236 Instruccion St.  
Sampaloc, Manila

On 5 September 1945, this Agent was directed by the Officer in Charge to conduct an investigation of Subject, accused of having been a Japanese collaborator during the occupation of the Philippines. He is specifically charged with having been a member of the Peace Army, holding the rank of Major in that pro-Japanese organization. Also, he was an active member of BAGONG PAGKAKAISIA (New Unity). He was arrested and committed to Bilibid Prison by the 306th CIC Detachment on 17 February 1945 and is at present interned in New Bilibid Prison, Muntinlupa, Rizal.

1. An undated statement (attached to the original of this report as Exhibit I) by Abelardo Galang, Subject's son confirms Subject's membership in the Peace Army. Informant also attests to Subject's friendship with General Artemio Ricarte.

2. On 17 February 1945, Subject was interviewed by an agent of this Office and stated in substance as follows:

He had never been a member of any subversive organization but on the contrary had been active in certain guerrilla groups.

We finally admitted that in early 1943 he had, with Leon Villafuerte, helped to organize a group known as the BAGONG PAGKAKAISIA (New Unity) but did so only in an effort to secure the release of his sons from Japanese concentration camps. He also admitted having worked for pacification under General Artemio Ricarte.

We further admitted to having joined the Peace Army under instruction of his commanding officer in the guerrillas,

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Prosecution *Miyamae*  
Defense *Commissioner* EXHIBIT No. 11  
Received; \_\_\_\_\_

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Lt. Col. Eugenio Castillo, for the purpose of gathering information concerning the activities of this organization. However, he never attended any of their meetings and reported nothing to the guerrillas.

3. On 11 March 1945, a signed petition attesting to the loyalty of Subject was presented to this Office. It is attached to the original of this report as Exhibit II.

4. On 12 March 1945, one Arsenio L. Salangsang, describing himself as a guerrilla and the son-in-law of Subject, presented to this Office a signed copy of questions put to Subject by Salangsang and Subject's answers to these questions. This document, also signed by Benjamin L. Galang, Subject's son, is attached to the original of this report as Exhibit III.

5. Attached to the original of this report as Exhibit IV is an extract from a report by Domingo T. Lerma, Chairman of New Unity to the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces on 27 May 1942, in which Lerma states that Subject is the head of the Propaganda Committee of that organization and ready to cooperate with the Japanese Military Administration.

AGENT'S NOTES: The original, from which this extract was taken, is to be found in the Library of this Office.

6. There is contained in the Peace Army File in this Office a letter to Subject from Francisco C. de la Rama appointing Subject as Assistant Chief, Propaganda and Religious Affairs Division of the Peace Army, with the rank of Major. This letter is dated 20 January 1945.

7. On 20 November 1944, a letter written by one Emilio Abello addressed "To Whom It may Concern", verified the appointment of Joaquin GALANG to a position in an organization to maintain peace and order by General Artemio Ricarte. A copy of this letter may be found in the Peace Army File in the Library of this Office.

8. On the Peace Army Roster, to be found in the Peace Army File in the Library of this Office, Subject is listed as a Major.

9. An affidavit to be found in the Peace Army File in the Library of this Office, sworn to be one Agapito Zialcita, states in part as follows;

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

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Exhibit No. 4

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"Joaquin GALANG was under the Propaganda and Information Division of the Peace Army. He also recruited new members for the organization."

10. An affidavit included in the case file of Case No. 53-1127 (Subject: LERMA, Domingo) of this Office and signed by one A. Domingo, states in part as follows:

"GALANG made out passes for members of the New Unity for which he charged them \$2.00 and up. Subject was classified as one of the active members of the New Unity and was often seen in the company of Felipe E. Jose, a member of the Propaganda Corps of the New Unity. The mission of this Propaganda Corps was to cooperate with the Japanese Military Administration especially in promoting adherence to the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Members of this Corps also acted as informants for the Japanese Military Police."

11. An affidavit signed by Calixto Bernardo and now contained in Case File No. 53-1125 (Subject: BERNARDO) of this Office, states in part as follows:

"GALANG was an active member of the New Unity, often seen in the company of Narciso Lopus, secretary to General Ricarte. Subject was known to have compiled reports on military activities."

12. An affidavit, signed by one Pedro Bartolome, contained in Case File No. 53-1124 (Subject: BARTOLOME) of this Office, states in part as follows:

"GALANG came to his house with certificates of membership in the New Unity that he wanted translated into Japanese. Subject was one of the propagandists of the New Unity."

13. An affidavit, signed by Domingo T. Lerma, contained in Case File No. 53-1127 of this Office states in part as follows:

"GALANG was a member of the Executive Council of the New Unity. Subject is pro-Japanese. His principal job was to spy on the people in the government."

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

~~Prosecution~~

Defense

Received: \_\_\_\_\_

Exhibit No. 4

CONFIDENTIAL

14. As a member of the BAGONG PAGKAKAISA (New Unity) it was necessary that the Subject take the following "Oath of Allegiance":

"I, \_\_\_\_\_, of legal age and a Filipino Citizen, believing in the honorable mission of the BAGONG PAGKAKAISA and mindful of the benevolent and true aims of His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, in waging the present war of liberation of the Asiatic races which for centuries were subdued under the combined Anglo-Saxon imperialism, as well as adhering to the principles of the New Order for the fulfillment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere ideals in Greater East Asia, of which the Philippines is a member, do solemnly swear my loyalty to those ideals and principles and hereby pledge to propagate, uphold, and defend the principles of the great Empire of Japan and the BAGONG PAGKAKAISA to the extent of my life and property. So help me God!"

Agent 2389

APPROVED:

R. E. GLEASON  
1st Lt., AUS  
Chief, Inv. Div.

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

~~Prosecution~~

Defense

Received; \_\_\_\_\_

Exhibit No. 4

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM:

TO : THE AGENT IN CHARGE  
457 CIC Detachment

SUBJECT : GALANG, Joaquin S.

Activities with the PEACE ARMY

SOURCES :

EXH. 1 : Major Joaquin S. Galang.  
M a n i l a

Sir:

By virtue of the power conferred upon me, I hereby appoint you effective today, member of the PEACE ARMY of the Philippines with the Military rank of Major and assign you as Assistant Chief Propaganda and Religious Affair Division.

Jan. 20, 1945.

Very respectfully,

Accepted

J. S. Galang (Hand Writing)      Gen. Francisco C. De La Rama  
1236 Instruccion                      Commanding General  
Dapitan, Sempaloc                      (Signed)  
(Signed)

Manila, Nov. 20, 1944

MALACANAN : TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES, has authorized General ARTEMIO RICARTE, to organize a group which will assist the Republic of the Philippines in the maintenance of Peace and Order. Therefore the appointment extended by General RICARTE in favor of Joaquin S. Galang should be honored and MJ. Joaquin S. Galang, should be given all facilities to carry on his mission.

EMILIO ABELLO  
Executive Secretary  
(Signed)

PEACE ARMY:  
ROSTER : Joaquin S. Galang is listed as Major

AGAPITO :  
ZIALCITA : Joaquin S. Galang, in the Peace Army was under the Propaganda and Information Division. He also recruited members.

U.S.A. Vs. Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

~~Prosecution~~

Defense

Received

Exhibit No. H

*Peace Army  
740 - Cabatatuan  
ST Schools  
Search file  
Peace Army*

*Peace Army  
file*

*Peace Army  
file*

*Peace Army  
file*

Activities of the SUBJECT with the NEW UNITY organization.

SOURCES: A. DOMINGO - SUBJECT made out passes for the NEW UNITY members and charged them from ₱2.00 and up each. Informant believes SUBJECT sold NEW UNITY Passes to outsiders for his own personal convenience. A Mr. Loqui of Pampanga, a Buy & Sell man bought a Pass from the SUBJECT. SUBJECT was classified as one of the active members of the NEW UNITY. He was was often in company with Felipe E. JOSE, a member of the Propaganda Corps of the NEW UNITY. The mission of the Propaganda Corps was to propagate collaboration with the Japanese Military Administration and adherence to the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. They also made reports to the Military Police on subversive elements such as guerrillas, thieves, possessors of firearms and people who uttered words against the Japanese.

CALIXTO BERNARDO - SUBJECT was one of the active members who was always in company with Narciso LAPUS. He had also been making reports on military activities.

PAUL VERSOSA - SUBJECT is a lawyer from Pampanga, indentified in the labor movement and leader of Pampanga laborers in Manila.

EXHIBIT 1-a; Subject as President of the Propagandists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY - SUBJECT voluntarily contributed with his brother, Leoncio S. GALANG, food to the Japanese soldiers in Sta. Rita, Pampanga. He was head of the Propaganda Corps of the NEW UNITY. SUBJECT was ready to make all socialists of Pampanga to cooperate with the Japanese Military Administration. He was also a member of the Executive Council of the organization.

ROSTER: SUBJECT is listed as No. 48 in the NEW UNITY members.

EXHIBIT 1-b (NEW UNITY FILE): SUBJECT was a Captain of the PEACE ARMY.

PEDRO BARTOLOME: Sometimes SUBJECT went to my house with certificates of membership that he wished to be translated into Japanese. SUBJECT was among the propagandists of the NEW UNITY.

HONORATA CORREA: SUBJECT reported to Narciso LAPUS at Carriedo.

DOMINGO T. LERMA: Joaquin GLANG was a member of the Executive Council of the NEW UNITY. SUBJECT is a pro-Japanese man of RICARTE and a brother-in-law of Narciso LAPUS. Most of his activities were to spy on the people in the Government. If the government would change the administration and give it to RICARTE, he would get a good position with his brother-in-law. SUBJECT told me about rackets in getting the signature of Gen. RICARTE.

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Exhibit No. 4

Received; \_\_\_\_\_

B166

17 February, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

Subject:

GALANG, Joaquin Serriano  
1236 Instruccion St., Sampaloc  
Manila  
Major, Peace Army of the Philippines

Captured documents of the PEACE ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES, on file this office indicate that the organization was formed after the landing of the U.S. Force on Leyte with the avowed purpose of defending the Philippines against their enemy the United States and to repel the U. S. Forces by Armed resistance. The records further indicate that SUBJECT was a bona fide officer of the PEACE ARMY with the rank of MAJOR, assigned as Assistant Chief of the Propaganda and Religious Affairs Division.

GALANG was apprehended at his residence by a search squad under Agent 2100 17 February, 1945 and brought to this office for questioning. *(see separate report)*

SUBJECT when interrogated stated that he was 55 years of age, and before the war had been employed by the National Cooperatives Association of the Commonwealth Government organizing and inspecting food stores in Pampangas Province. He further stated he was a duly ordained Bishop in the IGLESIA NACIONAL DE FILIPINAS an independent church.

He heatedly denied any affiliation with any subversive organizations of any kind and claimed to be an organizer of the 21st Infantry Division (ECLGA) and to have been an active guerrilla during the occupation holding the rank of Captain. This organization he claimed was under the control of RAMSEY and under the immediate command of LT. Col. EUGENIO CASTILLO. GALANG claimed the latter was personally acquainted with him and could vouch for his loyalty to the U.S. during the Japanese occupation.

Under questioning GALANG finally admitted that he had in early 1943 joined forces with LEON VILLAFUERTE in the organization of a pacification group known as the BAGONG PAGKAKAISA (New Unity) but claimed he did so only in hopes of having his sons, both captives from Bataan, released. He further admitted having been a personal pacification agent under General Artemo RICARTE for a short time after RICARTE returned from voluntary exile in Japan.

When questioned about the PEACE ARMY he denied having any connection with it but when confronted with his signature on the letter of appointment dated 20 January, 1945 he admitted it was genuine but claimed he had joined the PEACE ARMY under instructions from his commanding officer in the guerilla organization, Lt. Col. CASTILLO with the purpose of reporting the activities of the army to the guerrillas. However after joining he had not attended any of the meetings so had not submitted any reports.

On the basis of SUBJECT'S admission that the signature on the appointment was genuine, GALANG was interned at 602nd MP stockade, Bilibid Prison. 17 February 1945.

53 - case

ackerman

my & H  
SA 3064

GALANG, Joaquin

Secretary to General Ricarte and, with  
Jose Galang, allegedly responsible for  
the arrest of General Lim in Batangas.

Source: Report of FI-31 dated 6 July 45.

✓ 3-149  
Laney

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

~~Prosecution~~

Defense

Exhibit No. 14

Received: \_\_\_\_\_

53-0  
GALANG, Joaquin Male Filipino  
Dapitan St., Near Albert Elem. Sch.

PLACES FREQUENTED: F. S.; F. E. U. Garrisons,  
and residence of Gen. A.  
Ricarte.

REMARKS: Active Jap Collaborator. Executive  
Secretary to Gen. A. Ricarte y Vibora  
Makes a lot of money by pretending to  
work for the releas of apprehended  
people. Suck money from families of  
apprehended persons, and issuing pass  
signed by Gen. Ricarte.

SOURCE: USAFFE G Lists, 15 Dec/44

53-0  
GALANG, Joaquin Male Filipino  
Dapitan St., Near Albert Elem. Sch.

Age 53; White complexion, about 5' 7" tall,  
oval face with long hair parted in one side.  
F.S., F.E.U. Garrison, & Residence of Gen. A.  
Ricarte. Active Jap collaborator, Executive  
Secretary to Gen. A. Ricarte y Vibora. Makes  
a lot of money by pretending to work for the  
release of apprehended people. Sucked money  
from families of apprehended persons, and  
issue pass signed by Gen. A. Ricarte.

SOURCE: 306 CIC Det. 7 Feb/45

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

~~Prosecution~~

Defence

Received

Exhibit No.

N

Subject: GALANG, Joaquin Serriano

AGENT'S NOTES:

This agent is convinced SUBJECT was a key figure in many of the subversive organizations that functioned during the Japanese occupation and might possibly have been affiliated with some of those that formed the fifth column that aided the Japanese in the rapid fall of the Philippines. He admits personal and intimate acquaintance with most of the pre war radicals and those who were first to offer their services to the Japanese. Pending full investigation of all the organizations to which he admits membership his continued internment is highly recommended. The original lead to capture of Subject was received from Subject's nephew, NITONG of 130-34 Legarda, Sampaloc. It is reported the nephew will inform on his uncles activities provided his identify is not disclosed.

*DeLuman*

SA 2064

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

~~Prosecution~~

Defense

Exhibit No. H

Received: \_\_\_\_\_

# RESTRICTED

(Classification changed from SECRET to  
RESTRICTED by Order of Secretary of War

BY: H. KANTARIAN, 2nd Lt., Ordnance)  
/S/ H. Kantarian

EXTRACTS FROM M-1 OPERATIONS REPORT  
XIV CORPS, U. S. ARMY

P. 146

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY FIRST DIVISION  
IN THE FIELD

May 19, 1942

SUBJECT: SURRENDER  
TO : ALL UNIT COMMANDERS

TO PUT A STOP TO FURTHER USELESS SACRIFICES OF HUMAN LIVES, LIEUT. GENERAL J. M. WAINWRIGHT TENDERED AT MIDNIGHT, NIGHT MAY 6-7, 1942, TO THE SENIOR JAPANESE GENERAL ON CORREGIDOR, THE FORMAL SURRENDER OF ALL AMERICAN AND PHILIPPINE ARMY TROOPS IN THE PHILIPPINES. YOU WILL THEREFORE BE GUIDED ACCORDINGLY, AND WILL, REPEAT, WILL SURRENDER ALL TROOPS UNDER YOUR COMMAND TO THE PROPER JAPANESE OFFICER.

THIS MESSAGE HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED BY ME. I KNOW THAT GENERAL WAINWRIGHT WOULD NOT HAVE SURRENDERED WITHOUT GOOD AND SUFFICIENT CAUSE. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT IT WAS DONE TO HAVE FURTHER UNNECESSARY LARGE LOSS OF LIFE. SO, REGARDLESS OF OUR PERSONAL FEELINGS IN THE MATTER, AS GOOD SOLDIERS WHO OBEY COMMANDS, WE MUST COMPLY.

THEREFORE: ALL REGIMENTAL COMMANDERS AND OFFICERS OF THIS DIVISION WILL PREPARE TO CARRY OUT THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS:

(1) ALL LAND MINES AND OTHER EXPLOSIVES OF ANY DESCRIPTION WILL BE IMMEDIATELY REMOVED FROM ANY PLACE WHERE THEY MIGHT CAUSE DAMAGE TO JAPANESE TROOPS PARTICULARLY THEY WILL BE REMOVED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. WHERE IT IS UNPRACTICABLE TO REMOVE SUCH OBSTRUCTIONS WITHOUT DESTROYING STRUCTURES OR HIGHWAYS, THEY WILL BE CLEARLY MARKED "DANGER" IN THE PRESENCE THEREOF. NO DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY, MILITARY OR CIVILIAN WILL BE COUNTENANCED. ALL OFFICERS ARE ENJOINED TO CAREFULLY INSTRUCT THOSE UNDER THEM AND ANY WITH WHOM THEY MAY COME IN CONTACT TO STRICTLY OBSERVE THE ABOVE PROVISIONS. ANY VIOLATIONS OF THIS ORDER WILL BE DEALT WITH SUMMARILY. ALL MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES FAILING TO REPORT TO PLACES DESIGNATED IN THIS ORDER BY DATE SPECIFIED WILL BE CONSIDERED DESERTERS AND WILL BE REPORTED TO THE JAPANESE AUTHORITIES. THE JAPANESE ARMY WILL TREAT THE OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL LAW. THEIR ORDERS IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

S.A. vs Tomeyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Received:

Exhibit No. 1

A TRUE COPY

/S/ H. Kantarian  
/T/ H. KANTARIAN  
2nd Lt., Ord.

# RESTRICTED

(2) A. THE 1ST BN, 2ND BN, AND HQ & HQ BN OF THE 64TH INF REGT WILL TURN IN THEIR ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS AT TAPAZ, AND THEN PROCEED TO THE INTERSECTION OF THE TAPAZ-CALINOG-CAPIZ ROAD WHERE THEY WILL REPORT TO THE JAPANESE.

B. 3RD BN, 64TH INF REGT WILL TURN ITS ARMS AND AMMUNITION TO LIBACAO AND PROCEED TO BALETE TO REPORT TO THE JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVE.

C. 2ND BN, 63RD INF REGT AND ATTACHED TROOPS WILL TURN IN ITS ARMS AND AMMUNITION AT DAJA, AND THEN REPORT TO THE JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVE AT MA-ASIN.

D. 3RD BN, 63RD REGT WILL TURN IN ITS ARMS AND AMMUNITION TO BARRIO TAMBAL AND REPORT TO THE JAPANESE AT MANIUAY.

E. THE 65TH INFANTRY REGIMENT AND ATTACHED TROOPS WILL TURN IN ITS ARMS AND AMMUNITION TO VALDPRAMA AND PROCEED TO BOOTASAN TO REPORT TO THE JAPANESE.

F. 1ST BN 63RD INFANTRY REGIMENT AND ATTACHED TROOPS WILL TURN IN ITS ARMS AND AMMUNITION AT ALIBUNAN SCHOOL AND PROCEED TO CALINOG TO REPORT.

G. HQ & HQ BN, 63RD REGT, PROVISIONAL REGIMENT AND DIVISION HQ AND ATTACHED TROOPS WILL TURN IN THEIR ARMS AND AMMUNITION AT MISZ, AND PROCEED TO LAMBUNAO.

(3) ALL UNITS WILL REPORT TO SPECIFIED LOCATIONS NOTED ABOVE ON OR BEFORE MAY 30, 1942.

(4) ALL UNITS MUST CARRY A WHITE FLAG WHEN REPORTING TO POSITION WHERE DEPOSITING EQUIPMENT AND ALSO TO FINAL LOCATION WHEN REPORTING.

(5) UNITS WILL MARCH DURING DAYLIGHT ONLY.

(6) ALL UNITS WILL CARRY SUFFICIENT RATIONS FOR TRIP TO PLACE WHERE THEY ARE REPORTING AND FURTHER SUFFICIENT RATIONS FOR THREE ADDITIONAL DAYS.

(7) ALL UNITS WILL RELEASE TO THE LOCAL JAPANESE COMMANDER WHERE THEY REPORT ANY PRISONER OF WAR WHICH THEY MAY HAVE.

(8) IT IS ABSOLUTELY PROHIBITED THAT ARMS, AMMUNITIONS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT, MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OR FOOD CACHES BE DESTROYED OR DISPERSED.

(SGD) ALBERT F. CHRISTIE  
BRIGADIER GENERAL  
COMMANDING

P. 54-55

Guerrilla sources of information proved to be invaluable as to the location of enemy, but, in general, numbers were grossly exaggerated. Guerrilla bands, among which there were several women, would report a group of 300 to 400 enemy in a barrio. Upon investigation, it was found that 2 or 3 Japs were in the village. In the BATANGAS Campaign civilians reported a group of 1,000 to 15,00 Japanese soldiers moving to the East along the North shore of LAKE TAAL. Later, when the group was considered annihilated by the 1st Cavalry Division, the counted enemy dead were 106. In many cases the enemy was reported in certain barrios by one or more civilians who desired only to have the prestige of being escorted home by a military guard. In the final states of the Central Plains and BATANGAS Campaigns, civilians reported enemy concentrations in district barrios (villages) for the sole purpose of enticing troops to their villages where they could sell them local produce. Despite all this chicanery, the information, when properly evaluated, was of value.

P. 91.

The fight at POLO was further complicated by jealousies arising between guerrilla units. USAFFE guerrillas had been disarmed by other guerrillas, and it was necessary for the 145th Infantry to disarm the latter.

Part II, p. 3.

e. The many political and guerrilla factions on Luzon generally tended to hinder, rather than assist in, the administration of Civil Affairs. In some municipalities, officials appointed by PCAUs would not serve for fear of retaliation by an opposing faction which desired to run the affairs of the municipality.

P. 85.

The 3,766 internees of Santo Tomas were found to be in an emaciated condition, and had not the American forces arrived as soon as they did, the next few days would have recorded many deaths. Apparently the enemy did not intend to make a defensive stand North of MANILA, and had informed the internees of Santo Tomas on January 7, two days before the landing at Lingayen, that they were going to leave the city in order to avoid bloodshed, and that they were giving to the Santo Tomas internees seven tons of corn husks, two tons of soy beans, and 1-1/2 tons of casaba. That food, the Japanese stated, should suffice for 15 days, and from January 7 until subsistence arrived from American sources on 5 February, it was all the internees had to eat. By nightfall on 5 February PCA Unit No. 5 had issued 20 truck loads of American rations to the starved internees.

P. 86.

Rushing on toward the PASIG in the late evening of the 4th, elements of the 148th Infantry reached Bilibid Prison. They forced the outer door, and wandering through the records room heard the sound of American voices. Upon investigating they discovered 800 American prisoners of war. These prisoners had been abandoned by their jailors, and inasmuch as the city was still filled with enemy snipers, they had been left within the prison walls for their own protection.

P. 86 & 87

The enemy strength in greater MANILA was estimated to be 18,000. Of this number three fourths were supposed to be navy personnel, and one fourth army. From various sources and from the nature of his resistance at the entrance of the city, it was deduced that within the city itself (1) there were few if any organized combat units (2) the enemy defense would be of a passive nature (3) enemy communications were crippled, (4) most enemy weapons had been recovered from destroyed aircraft and sunken ships, and (5) there were no enemy reserve or mobile combat force. As it was later proven, the enemy expected the American forces to approach from the South. Thus as the two divisions moved into the city from the North, Rear Admiral Mitsuji Iwafuchi, the overall defense commander, found his organized positions facing the wrong way, his poorly-equipped troops about half the strength of the American forces, his command deprived of communications, and his forces without hope of assistances from air or naval units. However, the stubborn resistance of the garrison did credit to his truculence as a fighter, and the ruthless destruction of property was a reflection of the tenacity of his efforts.

No doubt when peace comes the enemy will argue that it was American shells that destroyed MANILA, but such arguments can be refuted by unquestioned evidence. As the troops of the 37th Division approached the PASIG they were met on every side by the sound of explosions and falling buildings. That these demolitions were previously planted and installed is authenticated by captured Order No. 43 dated 3 February from the Imperial Naval Defense Command: "(1) The South, Central and North forces must destroy the factories, warehouses, other installations and material being used by naval and army forces, insofar as the combat and preparation of naval forces in MANILA, and of the army forces in their vicinity will not be hindered thereby, (2) The demolition of such installations within the city limits will be carried out secretly from the time being, so that such action will not disturb the tranquility of the civil population or be used by the enemy for counter propaganda. Neither large scale demolition nor burning by incendiaries will be committed, (3) A special order will be issued concerning the demolition of the water system and electrical installations."

P. 123.

At Fort Santiago, the fighting continued all day in and around the ruined buildings, thick walls, ancient dungeons, and numerous tunnels and

recesses which harbored enemy, and which one by one were turned into death-traps by hand grenades, flame throwers, and gasoline poured down into the holes and ignited. The Battalion took Fort Santiago very quickly but did not subdue it until nightfall.

P. 157

The enemy's planning, as usual, was sound and detailed, and his organization of the ground was expert. His communications proved to be poor, contributing to a lack of coordination between commands and a sometimes woeful misconception of our situation and movements. Quantities of ammunition, weapons, equipment, vehicles and fuel destroyed or merely abandoned by the enemy in the path of our advance, contrasted with the shortages of these same items - most frequently of transportation and uniforms - in immediately adjacent areas, all was attributable to weak overall organization and the confusion caused by our rapid movements. Captured documents revealed ambitiously planned penetrations, demolition missions, and banzai charges-nearly all heroically termed "suicide missions" - which time after time materialized only as inept and easily defeated efforts by disorganized groups. The enemy's selection of the hours of darkness for nearly all of his local offensive actions failed to give him the advantage it had provided against unprepared troops earlier in the war and in jungle terrain of the South Sea Islands.

P. 226 & 227.

However, as previously encountered enemy forces, the defenders of the approaches to the city of MANILA showed a marked tendency to withdraw. Information later obtained shows that these northern approaches to MANILA (PLARIDEN - CALUMPIT - MEYCAUYAN) were outposted by small detachments only. Although several captured Operations Orders of these units stated their mission was "to destroy or annihilate the enemy," events showed the execution of intelligence and delaying missions only, with the enemy withdrawing eastward after brief contact.

It was determined that the bulk of the MANILA DEFENSE FORCE (otherwise known as the KOBAYASHI HEYDAN) withdrew from the City, prior to our entry, and occupied defensive positions in the SIERRA MADRE (MONTALBAN - MARIKINA - WAWA area). However, some elements of this force remained in the northern sector and on the southern outskirts of the City, and were engaged by our forces.

P. 249 & 250

The text of the broadcasts made 21 and 1 March follows:

ATTENTION ALL OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE NAVY:

Ever since our attack on the city of Manily you have fought bravely and you have fought well. You were ordered to engage

us in the center of this city with the Walled City and this building as the core of your defense.

You were ordered to hold us away from TAFT Avenue and the sea. You destroyed the bridges to hold us on the other side of the river but you failed. You were ordered to engage us to the front so that the Army could sweep down from the hills in an annihilating attack from our rear. You were promised that your Wild Eagles would blast our planes from the sky yet you see our little observation planes watching all your movements and telling our artillery where to shower you with shells. Your planes did not come on the 8th, the 11th, the 18th, and on the 24th. Could your leaders have lied to you to make you carry on the hopeless fight?

Your Army was going to attack from NOVALICHES and then they were going to attack from MONTALBON and MARIQUINA. They did neither. The Army was going to silence our artillery from the north yet each hour our artillery fires on you with ever increasing fury. Your comrades thought that they would find safety at Malabon, but instead they met death in the rice paddies there.

Your life is yours to take or to keep as you desire, but is it true loyalty to the Emperor to throw away your life for a cause that is now hopeless?

Fate has given you three choices:

- (1) You can commit suicide.
- (2) You can hold out a few hours and be blown to dust.
- (3) You may come to an honorable understanding with us and live to serve the new Japan when the War is over.

If you surrender (come under the protection of) to us you will not be humiliated or disgraced. Our troops will not fire for 30 minutes during the time you may come in to us.

P. 262.

The SHIMBU SHUDAN (41st ARMY) controlled all the enemy forces in the MANILA area, except the MANILA NAVAL DEFENSE FORCE (See Inclosure #3). Its Commanding General, Lt. Gen. YOKOYAMA Shizuo, had formerly commanded the 8th Inf Div.

A TRUE COPY  
/S/ H. Kantarian  
/T/ H. KANTARIAN  
2nd Lt., Ord.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

*Milton S. Seligman*  
1st Lt., Inf.



R E S T R I C T E D

LIESE LOTTE STAMER DE PEREZ, after having been duly sworn, testified on 5 July 1945 as follows:

- Q. What is your name and age?  
A. Liese Lotte Stamer de Perez; I am 33 years old.
- Q. Where do you live?  
A. 1502 Looban, Paco, Manila, P. I.
- Q. Of what country are you a citizen?  
A. I am a Spanish citizen by marriage, but I was born in Hamburg, Germany.
- Q. In case you should move from here, who would always know where to locate you?  
A. The Spanish Consulate. I would notify them.
- Q. What was your husband's name?  
A. Luis Perez Olaquer de Filio but he sometimes called himself Luis Perez Samanillo.
- Q. How old was he at the time of his death?  
A. 48 years old.
- Q. Of what country was he a citizen?  
A. Spain.
- Q. What business was he in?  
A. Real estate.
- Q. Did you have any children?  
A. No. I was his second wife.
- Q. Where were you living early in February, 1945?  
A. We were living at the same address, 1502 Looban, Paco, Manila, P. I., but on February 5, 1945, houses around our home were burning so we moved to a house, I think on Colorado Street, between Oregon and Padre Faura Streets. The house was then occupied by Mrs. Clara Jimenez and her family and other persons. We lived there until February 10, 1945.
- Q. What happened on February 10, 1945?  
A. Early in the afternoon of February 10, 1945, the houses around us were burning and I heard that Colonel Martinez who was living across the street from us was killed. I heard also much screaming. So, we evacuated the house because the Japanese soldiers came to the house and told us that they were going to burn our house next and that we should evacuate. The street was full of Japanese soldiers. We went through the burnt out buildings and the ruins north towards Padre Faura Street until we reached a large open space where we stayed with many other people.
- Q. I show you a map marked Exhibit A. Calling your attention to a place marked VACANT LOT on Colorado Street, was that the place where you ran to and where there were many other people?  
A. Yes.

U.S.A. vs. Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

~~Prosecution~~

Defense

Received; \_\_\_\_\_

Exhibit No.     K

R E S T R I C T E D

- Q. Will you state the names of all persons whom you saw around you in that vacant lot?
- A. Justice Anacleto Diaz, his wife and other members of his family were there. There were many others whom I knew by sight but not by name.
- Q. What nationality were they?
- A. Filipinos, Russians, Chinese, and mestizas.
- Q. I show you a picture marked Exhibit B. Have you ever seen the man or woman on the picture?
- A. Yes, he was the Russian who was killed. He used to have a second hand variety store on Carriedo Street.
- Q. Do you know whether his name was Rozenzweig?
- A. No, I can't tell you his name.
- Q. Do you recognize the woman?
- A. No, I don't.
- Q. How do you recognize the man?
- A. I remember the squint in his eyes.
- Q. Are you sure that he was with you in the vacant lot?
- A. Yes, because we were talking together.
- Q. I show you a picture marked Exhibit C. Have you ever seen any of the persons in that picture?
- A. I think that I saw one of them with us in the vacant lot. He is the third man, wearing glasses, in the second row, from the bottom going from left to right. I think I saw him there but I am not so positive. I don't remember seeing any of the other persons, but there were many people there.
- Q. About how many persons were there in the vacant lot?
- A. I think about a hundred. That is a rough estimate.
- Q. What happened after you left the vacant lot?
- A. We stayed there awhile but then the Japanese soldiers came there and told us to move out. So, we went to Padre Faura Street and we tried to go into a house there, but the house was filled with many other people, so we could not get in. The Japanese soldiers said "You, go hospital". We then went on Padre Faura Street towards Taft Avenue. Reaching the corner of Padre Faura Street and Taft Avenue, we proceeded towards the Philippine General Hospital. Before reaching the hospital, we met some more Japanese soldiers coming out of the front of the hospital. They stopped us and one of them put his bayonet to my stomach, making a slight wound. He permitted me to go to the hospital and said "Woman, baby, go hospital, safe", but he did not permit my husband to go with us. The Japanese said "Man, oh no", and he made my husband go back towards the corner of Taft Avenue and Padre Faura Street where he was lined up with many other men and boys.
- Q. Do you remember the names of any of the men and boys who were lined up along Taft Avenue near the corner of Padre Faura Street?
- A. I remember seeing my husband, Luis Perez Olaquer de Filio and my gardener, Domingo Alontaga.

R E S T R I C T E D

- Q. What was the age and citizenship of Domingo Alontaga?  
A. He was a Filipino citizen, about 32 years of age. He was from Negros, P. I.
- Q. You saw him lined up with the men near your husband?  
A. They were pushed to the corner by the Japanese and were standing there.
- Q. What other men or boys did you see?  
A. I saw many men and boys but I don't know their names because I don't know them.
- Q. How many men and boys were there at that corner?  
A. About 70 to 80.
- Q. What nationality were they?  
A. Filipinos, Spaniards, Russians, and Chinese.
- Q. Did you see the man in Exhibit B among the men at the corner?  
A. I am positive he was there because the men had no chance whatsoever to escape. Japanese soldiers were all around them. The men and boys were made to go from the vacant lot to the corner and they had no possibility to escape.
- Q. How do you know your husband was with those men?  
A. Because after I went towards the Philippine General Hospital, I came back to the men at the corner to see my husband. I talked with him and he tried to give me the package containing money, food and water but the Japanese did not permit me to take it. They made me go back to the hospital.
- Q. What happened after that?  
A. I went to the hospital building and hid myself under the staircase. About 15 or 20 minutes later, I heard machine-guns firing. But before I heard the machine-guns firing, I heard the voice of my husband screaming "No, no".
- Q. Are you sure it was your husband's voice?  
A. I am positive of it.
- Q. How far away were you from him at that time?  
A. I was not over 200 or 300 feet from him, but I heard him screaming. I am positive.
- Q. Where was the machine-gun firing coming from?  
A. From the same direction at the corner where my husband was made to stand with the other men.
- Q. Did you see the machine-guns firing?  
A. No, because I was under a staircase at that time.
- Q. What happened after that?  
A. We stayed on the staircase. There were many other women around me. We were not permitted to enter the hospital.
- Q. Did anything happen during the night?  
A. The Japanese came and flashlighted us. They were searching for something. Then they asked us if we have seen men running.

R E S T R I C T E D

- Q. Did they molest anyone there?  
A. They got one or two Chinese women; they did not return.
- Q. Do you know their names or addresses?  
A. No.
- Q. Did the Chinese women go voluntarily?  
A. NO, they forced them to go.
- Q. Do you know what happened to the Chinese women?  
A. They were killed but I didn't see them killed.
- Q. Did you see any women harmed that evening besides these two?  
A. No.
- Q. How long did you stay at the hospital?  
A. Until the next morning.
- Q. Then where did you go?  
A. Then we entered the hospital.
- Q. How long did you stay there in the hospital?  
A. Until February 17, 1945 when the Americans came and released us.
- Q. Did you ever go back to the corner of Padre Faura Street and Taft Avenue?  
A. I asked the Americans if they could permit me to go back there, but I was not permitted to go out of the line.
- Q. Did you see any bodies there at the corner when you went there on February 17, 1945?  
A. I was not permitted to go to that corner, but from the front of the hospital, I could see many bodies on the corner where the men and boys had been lined up by the Japanese.
- Q. Did you ever see your husband or Domingo Alontaga again?  
A. NO, I tried very hard.
- Q. If they had escaped or were alive, where would they have gone to?  
A. To our house, 1502 Looban, Paco, Manila, P. I., or at least to the Spanish Consulate. I have gone to the Spanish Consulate but they have not heard from my husband. I went to all the hospitals and Red Cross centers. But I did not find any trace of my husband or Domingo.
- Q. Do you know any of the Japanese soldiers who were at the corner of Padre Faura Street and Taft Avenue on February 10, 1945?  
A. No.
- Q. What time was it that you heard the machine-gun firing that night?  
A. As far as I believe, it was 8:00 o'clock to 8:50 o'clock in the evening. That is my estimate.
- Q. Did you see the uniform of any of those Japanese?  
A. They have their usual uniform.
- Q. Describe their uniform?  
A. It was kind of greenish uniform. They had helmets on and one of them had a camouflage net over himself. He had also grenades with him.

R E S T R I C T E D

- Q. What kind of caps did they wear?  
A. They wore helmets.
- Q. Did you see any insignias or any markings on their helmets or uniforms?  
A. I did not because those soldiers were not officers. All of them were just enlisted men.
- Q. You did not see any of the soldiers with swords?  
A. No.
- Q. Is it possible that there might have been officers among them that you did not notice?  
A. It is possible because it was dark. There were many Japanese but I did not see them all. I suppose, though, that there must have been an officer commanding them, but I didn't see him.
- X { Q. Were the soldiers navy or army?  
A. Navy.
- Q. How do you know?  
A. Because a Japanese captain living near our home, here, told me that there were no more army men left in the city. In fact, I saw them moved out.
- Q. When did he tell you that?  
A. The 2nd or 3rd of February, 1945.
- Q. Who was this captain?  
A. Captain Yuwasaki.
- Q. Where was he living?  
A. In a house next to ours on 1502 Looban, Paco, Manila, P. I.
- Q. To what organization did he belong?  
A. I don't know to what organization he belonged to, but he was a navy officer.
- Q. How do you know he was a navy officer?  
A. That was what he said.
- Q. Where was his organization stationed?  
A. I don't know, but he stayed in the house next to ours and there were many Japanese soldiers in the house across the street. I think he was in command of this whole area of Looban Street but not beyond that.
- Q. Was he in command of the area near the hospital where your husband was killed?  
A. No.
- X { Q. Did the Japanese accuse your husband or Domingo Alontaga or any of the other men of being guerrillas or saboteurs or anti-Japanese?  
A. My husband was not a guerrilla nor was Domingo nor did they engage in any anti-Japanese acts. I don't know about the other people but I did not see any anti-Japanese acts being committed by them. I have heard that there were some guerrillas living on our street and I have heard also from a Filipino whose name I don't know, that Colonel Martinez who was killed on the street was a leader of guerrillas and had an underground office

R E S T R I C T E D

opposite his house. But the Japanese who made us go to Padre Faura Street and Taft Avenue and the Japanese who were at that corner and killed my husband and the other men did not make any accusation. Later, I saw Juanito, Mrs. Jimenez houseboy who escaped. He told me that before the Japanese machine-gunned the men at the corner, the Japanese asked them whether they were guerrillas and the men answered no. Then the Japanese asked them, "Do you want to die, or are you ready to die?". Juanito said that all answered no, but the Japanese machine-gunned them anyway. Juanito also told me that my husband was bayoneted to death while standing with the other men. Juanito said that he actually saw it although he did not want to tell me.

- Q. When was it that he told you all this?  
A. By the end of February, 1945.
- Q. Do you know where Juanito is now?  
A. No. I have inquired about him. I have not been able to locate him.
- Q. Do you know the name of anyone who saw the machine-gunning?  
A. Juanito, Mrs. Jimenez houseboy and the Filipino who Mrs. Jimenez said is a doctor. I have talked to him but I don't know his name. I saw him at the Sacred Heart Hospital where he is being treated for a wound in his arm. He wore heavy eye-glasses.
- Q. Do you know his name or address or how we can locate him?  
A. No.
- Q. Do you know anything else about the killing of the men at the corner of Padre Faura Street and Taft Avenue on February 10, 1945?  
A. No.
- X } Q. Do you know why the Japanese killed those men?  
A. I don't know but I presume that the whole street was condemned to death due to the fact that Colonel Martinez was the leader of the guerrillas and had his office in the house of Mrs. Jimenez where we stayed. It was an underground office of the guerrillas and Colonel Martinez should not have permitted us to stay there.
- X } Q. Do you know, yourself, that Colonel Martinez was a guerrilla?  
A. I can not prove it, but I was told by a Filipino whose name I don't know.
- Q. Did you see the underground office in Mrs. Jimenez home?  
A. There was an office but I don't know what went on in that office.
- Q. Were the Jimenez family involved in that guerrilla activities?  
A. No. Mrs. Jimenez says no and I believe her.
- Q. Did you see any guerrilla activities yourself?  
A. No, I did not. But I presume from what that Filipino told me, there were guerrillas among the people on that

1  
R E S T R I C T E D

street and perhaps because of that, the Japanese shot and killed many innocent people like my husband and Mr. Jimenez.

- Q. Did the Japanese make any accusation against any of the men at the time of the shooting or before it?  
A. No.

/s/ Liese Lotte Stamer de Perez  
/t/ LIESE LOTTE STAMER DE PEREZ  
1502 Looban, Paco,  
Manila, P. I.

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES)  
CITY OF MANILA ) SS  
x - - - - - x)

I, Liese Lotte Stamer de Perez, 1502 Looban, Paco, Manila, P. I., of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation, and all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Liese Lotte Stamer de Perez  
/t/ LIESE LOTTE STAMER DE PEREZ  
1502 Looban, Paco,  
Manila, P. I.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 21st day of July, 1945.

/s/ Abraham Fishman  
/t/ ABRAHAM FISHMAN, 1st Lt., JAGD

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Abraham Fishman, 1st Lt., JAGD, 02052529, certify that on the 5th day of July, 1945, personally appeared before me Liese Lotte Stamer de Perez, 1502 Looban, Paco, Manila, P. I., and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after her testimony had been transcribed the said Liese Lotte Stamer de Perez read the same and affixed her signature thereto in my presence this 21st day of July, 1945.

/s/ Abraham Fishman  
/t/ ABRAHAM FISHMAN, 1st Lt., JAGD

Manila, P. I.  
21 July, 1945.

Investigator-Examiner

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

U.S.A. vs. Tomoyuki YAMASHITA  
Prosecution-  
Defense  
Received; Exhibit No. 4

## Battleship, Four Transports Sunk by Japanese Off Mindoro

### Nippon Airmen Continue Attacks On Enemy Shipping

Another Convoy Cruising on Ilin Strait Pounded—2 Transports, Several Barges Sighted Aflame Off Enemy Landing Point

Special to the TRIBUNE

TOKYO, Dec. 17.—The Japanese air forces in the Philippines on December 15 and 16 definitely sank one battleship or large cruiser in addition to four transports, in their continued attacks on enemy surface units south of Mindoro, the Imperial General Headquarters announced at 3:30 p. m. today. The text of the communique follows:

"1. Our air units attacking enemy warcraft and other vessels south of Mindoro, Philippines, from the evening of December 15 to dawn of December 16 obtained the following results: Blits-sunk—One battleship or large cruiser. Sunk—Three large-sized transports and one medium-sized transport.

"2. The members of the Kyokko air unit of the Special Attack Squadron who participated in the attacks are as follows: Eznearts Tatusiro Hotta, Sonji Susumura and Yosio Maruyama."

TRANSPORT SUNK

Special to the TRIBUNE

JAPANESE BASE, Philippines, Dec. 18.—Raiding an American convoy comprising several vessels cruising southward through Ilin strait at the southwestern end of Mindoro Island about 7 p. m., December 16, a Japanese air unit sank one large-sized transport by bombing.

FOE CRAFT BURNING

Special to the TRIBUNE

JAPANESE BASE, Philippines, Dec. 18.—A Japanese reconnaissance plane reports that it sighted

two missileed transports and several landing boats of the American forces burning in the waters off the enemy landing point on Mindoro Island about 10 a. m., December 17, when the Nippon plane flew over the spot.

### Nippon Troops In Mindoro Engaging Foe

Japanese land forces on Mindoro Island are severely attacking American troops, nearly one division strong, which launched landing operations in the vicinity of San Jose at the southwestern end of the island on the morning of December 15, according to latest front-line dispatches.

It is reported that the enemy force includes an airfield construction unit.

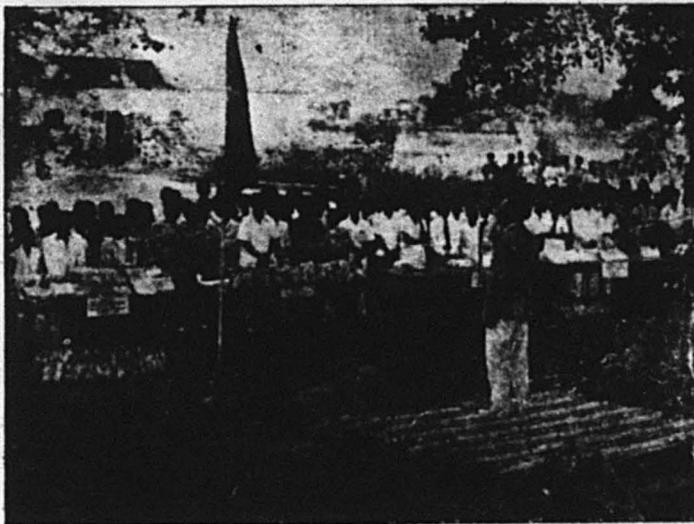
LANDING POINTS POUNDED

JAPANESE BASE, Philippines, Dec. 17 (Donesel).—In a furious raid early on dawn yesterday, the Japanese air force in the Philippines heavily pounded the enemy landing point on Mindoro Island. Many munitions dumps situated at several places resulted from this daring air assault.

### Foe in Ormoc Area Checked

The American invasion forces in the Ormoc area are being subjected to continuous attacks by the reinforced Japanese units in the northeastern outskirts of the town, according to latest reports reaching Manila. Fresh bands from the daring parachute troops of the Takaiho Air-borne unit who landed anew recently in the Ormoc sector have joined the ground units in the attack on the American invaders.

Reports from the front lines disclosed the enemy strength in the Ormoc-Ipil sector is about



PRESIDENT SPEAKS—President Jose P. Laurel is shown addressing government employees at Malacañan in connection with the distribution of the government and the President's gifts to the neediest families of Manila Monday afternoon.

## City Poor Receive Gifts from Gov't

President Tells Needy to Have Faith:—Distribution Ushers in X'mas Season

Addressing the city residents over the radio from Malacañan on Monday afternoon, President Jose P. Laurel urged the people to keep faith with themselves and God for the justice of their cause the aim of which is solely the attainment of true freedom.

## Evacuate City, Guinto Reiterates

In view of the extreme uncertainty of the procurement of foodstuffs, the evacuation of the City of Manila by the people whose presence here is unnecessary is still timely, Military Governor Leon G. Guinto reiterated Monday.

The Governor stressed the point that the government is exerting its best efforts to try to procure foodstuffs from the provinces and bring them to Manila to relieve the food situation in the Metropolitan area, but emphasized the fact that their procurement and their shipment to Manila depends on a number of circumstances which the government has to surmount before it can succeed.

Governor Guinto, therefore, is

(Continued on page 2)

## Marianas-Based B-29's Raid Nagoya, Kinki

Special to the TRIBUNE

TOKYO, Dec. 18.—Some 70 Marianas-based B-29's this afternoon came raiding over the vicinity of Nagoya, the Imperial General Headquarters announced at 5:20 p. m. today. The text of the announcement follows:

"1. About 70 Marianas-based B-29's came over the vicinity of Nagoya this afternoon, December 18. Our losses were of the slightest. Simultaneously a small number of planes in a separate wave penetrated the Kinki district and left without releasing any bombs.

"2. The war results are now being under investigation."

## Ramos Shifted To Home Guards

Brigadier-General Alberto Ramos has been detailed by President Jose P. Laurel as deputy to the Minister of Home Affairs in the latter's capacity as Chief Delegate of the President and Inspector-General of Martial Law. General Ramos is particularly charged with the organization of the Home Guards created under Ordinance No. 41.

In view of the importance of General Ramos' new assignment

(Continued on page 2)

All Hands For Victory----Man, Woman and Child

DEFENSE EXHIBIT "L"



## ENEMY BATTLESHIP SUNK Archbishop's Palace Bombed!

### Foe Raiders Also Wreck Ermita Block

#### Guerrero Families Suffer From Latest Enemy Terror Attack

United States planes raiding Manila on Tuesday indiscriminately dropped bombs on the historic palace of the Catholic Archbishop of Manila in Intramuros, which received a direct hit; on the yard of the Apostolic Delegation; and on a residential neighborhood in Ermita.

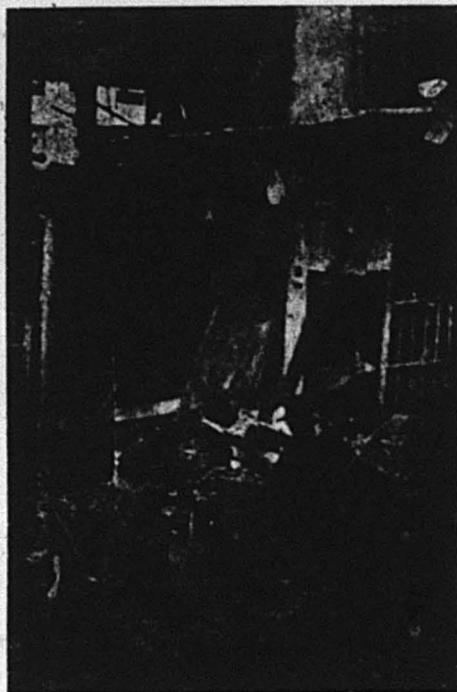
A bomb dropped in the center of a group of Guerrero residences on A. Mabini, Isaac Peral and Cortada streets, reduced more than half of the block to ruins. At least ten persons were believed to have been killed, among them Dr. Luis Guerrero, Jr.

The two houses occupied by Dr. Luis Guerrero and his family, the house and pharmacy owned by Francisco Cansa, the houses of Jose Guerrero and Mons. Cesar Ma. Guerrero, auxiliary bishop of Manila, were completely demolished.

The other houses including that of Dr. Alfredo L. Guerrero, directly behind this group of houses were partly damaged by the concussion of the bomb and by the fire which started immediately after.

#### ENTIRE BLOCK LEFT IN RUINS

The damaged homes formed more than one half of the block bounded by Isaac Peral, A. Mabini and Cortada streets, while the houses on Isaac Peral across from (Continued on page 2)



AMID THE RUINS.—His Grace Michael J. O'Doherty, Archbishop of Manila, views the ruins of the historic palace on Arzobispo Street in Intramuros, seat of Catholicism in the Philippines for more than 300 years. The palace was wrecked by a bomb indiscriminately released by a U. S. raiding plane on Tuesday.

### 30 More Planes Bagged Over City

Tuesday's raid cost the enemy another 30 planes over the Manila area alone, according to a check up made by the Air Defense Headquarters yesterday afternoon.

Nippon ground battery accounted for 14 enemy planes definitely downed, six probables and six damaged, Nippon air units, on the other hand, shot down four enemy planes, including two shipboard bombers and two Grumman fighters in a series of severe dogfights.

The enemy plane-fights over the Manila-Cavite area were about 400 for the day. There was some damage to shipping, but ground installations were practically intact, it was revealed.

#### 11 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED OVER CLARK

Intercepting a group of 80 Grumans in the vicinity of Clark Field, (Continued on page 2)

### Compulsory Labor Service For All Able-Bodied Citizens Prescribed in New Order

President Jose P. Laurel on Tuesday promulgated Executive Order No. 100 prescribing compulsory labor service for the construction or repair of roads, bridges, and other public works, including airfields, portworks and other military establishments.

The President's order was issued by virtue of the powers vested in him by the Emergency Powers Act (Republic Act No. 39). Pursuant to specific provisions of the Executive order, the Minister of State for Home Affairs in turn promulgated Ministry Order No. 43 prescribing the rules and regulations with regard to the enforcement of the executive order.

Under the Ministry order, labor should be required of persons in the following order: (1) Of male persons shown in the Mopul of the Neighborhood Association as having no occupation as well as ordinary laborers between the ages of 20 and 40; (2) Of male persons shown in the Mopul of the Neighborhood Association as having no occupa- (Continued on page 4)

### Special Attack Unit Pounds Task Force East of Philippines

#### Another Nippon Plane Crash-Dives Into Enemy Warcraft—Daihon-ai Announces Names of Airmen Taking Part in Attack

Special to the TRIBUNE

TOKYO, Nov. 14.—Army airmen of the Huguaku Air Unit of the Special Attack Air Squadron on the evening of November 13 attacked an enemy task force east of the Philippines and blitz-sank an enemy battleship according to an announcement of the Imperial General Headquarters at 3:30 p. m. today.

### Americans Find Leyte Fighting Very Tough

Special to the TRIBUNE

LEISBON, Nov. 12.—Admitting the dauntless spirit of the Japanese defenders on the Leyte battle area, American press reports quoting dispatches from Leyte said that the United States invasion forces are fighting with Japanese troops who know of no such tactics as "disengaging tactics." The Americans are facing the stiffest opposition ever encountered on the Pacific war front, the dispatch said.

Another report today revealed that the American troops west of Carigara are facing an acute shortage of supplies and are putting up a difficult fight against the Japanese. The supplies are extremely limited, the reports also added.

The text of the communique follows:

"1. The Huguaku Air Unit of the Special Attack Air Squadron on the evening of November 13 attacked an enemy task force east of Luzon and blitz-sank one battleship.

The following participated in the attack: Major Tunesaburo Nido, Sub-Lieutenant Sadao Nishida, Ye-saitaro Yonemu, Junior Sub-Lieutenant Takao Kusaiage, and Sergeant Major Nobuo Shimamura.

"2. A separate unit of the same squadron, consisting of a plane manned by Lieutenant Hiroshi Ikehawa, and Corporal Tomihiko Uda on November 7 attacked an enemy task force east of Luzon and body-crashed into enemy warcraft but the result of this attack could not be confirmed."

### Japanese Advance Toward Nanning

Special to the TRIBUNE

LEISBON, Nov. 14.—Reporting on the advance of Japanese forces after their recent occupation of Kweilin and Liuchow, an Associated Press correspondent at Chungking yesterday said that a Japanese column reached the outskirts of Tientung.

Tientung is a key point, 88 kilometers southwest of Liuchow, leading to Nanning, Kwangsi province.

According to the same announcement issued by Chungking, a second Nippon unit captured Liuchow, 30 kilometers northwest of Liuchow, and a third Japanese contingent occupied Lalgin, 72 kilometers south of Liuchow.

Another dispatch from Chungking reports that the spearhead of the Japanese forces reached Lahan, 72 kilometers west of Liuchow.

The speedy advance of the Japanese in Kwangsi province, it is reported, has alarmed American-Chungking forces.

### Japanese Storm U.S. Positions

The resumption of the Japanese offensive on the Leyte front is causing a sudden decline in the morale of the U. S. invasion forces, reports said yesterday.

On Saturday night the Japanese garrison keeping up bitter fighting in the sector west of Jaro organized a storming party among a number of officers and men. Carrying explosives they thrust into the enemy lines taking the foe by surprise. The enemy, thrown into utter confusion, beat a disorderly retreat, the reports said.

In the course of the surprise attack the Japanese storm troops blasted several tanks and tractors, the reports added.

On all fronts, the Japanese troops are pressing steadily, other reports said.

The Only Way Out Is To Fight It Out

DEFENSE EXHIBIT "M"

# Japanese Landing On Leyte Described

BY YUJI SAITO, TOSIO SIDARA AND ZIYI KIMURA  
Of the Philippine Publications

ON LEYTE FRONT.—A Japanese contingent to which your correspondents and photographer are attached, succeeded in landing at an undisclosed point on Leyte Island on November 3.

This story is the first to be sent by a newspaperman with the Nippon land forces on Leyte, covering Japanese tactical operations on the island.

### SURPRISE TO POSE

Our landing was a surprise to the enemy. His counter-attack at several points in the area of the landing was repulsed after a short encounter.

The Japanese are now advancing toward a key point while enlarging the sphere of operations. Roads are reopened to traffic with the clearance of barricades and destroyed bridges are being reconstructed one after another.

The advance of the Japanese forces until their landing on the Leyte coast will be described as follows:

Our convoy left a port at night. At the time of our departure and during our voyage, we had to be cautious lest our movement might be detected by American planes and submarines. Already on the day before our departure, 30 Consolidated B-24 bombers raided our camp, dropping large-sized bombs from an altitude of 3,400 meters. Fortunately for us, the convoy suffered only slight losses in the enemy attack. It not only caused no hitch in our advance but even resulted in tightening the determination of our men to carry out their mission.

### SHIPS CAMOUFLAGED

The convoy was made up of camouflaged ships. Where they were sailing over the moonlit waves, one could see only what looked like small black hills scattered here and there on the horizon.

We entered the sphere of enemy airplane patrol on a certain day. The convoy took shelter at an uninhabited island at dawn for the purpose of making final preparations in the daytime for landing on Leyte. Soldiers were given rest, and ship engines were reconditioned.

The vessels weighed anchor at a certain hour. The convoy leader advanced ahead of other ships.

Leyte Island came into our sight at dawn.

The commander ordered barges to advance. Units carrying the first batch of men in the landing operations immediately closed in on the coast. At that time, a twin-engine enemy plane came over the convoy leader and showered a rain of tracer bullets on the ship. All vessels in the convoy responded at once to the enemy attack, firing machine guns and rifles at the plane. The enemy, on his part, made only a circular flight over the convoy twice, after which he turned his nose south.

### NEWSMEN LAND

Thereupon, a barge with your correspondents and photographer on board sped toward the shore.

As there was the possibility that the enemy would attempt an actual attack on the occasion of his second appearance, our convoy leader together with other vessels approached the coast of Leyte

in a hurry.

The barge with your correspondents and photographer on board reached the shore soon. A section commander was the first to jump overboard into the shallow water, carrying full equipment. His subordinate immediately followed. We could not keep our eyes open because of splashes of water hitting our faces.

Pointing their rifles to the coast, men slowly waded on the coral reef. Their heavy machine guns were mounted on bancas. They had been instructed not to fire until they actually landed.

While the men on board the barge were staging landing operations in a manner to check the action of the enemy forces, our convoy leader succeeded in lying alongside a pier at a certain village port.

### SEE ENEMY'S FIRE

After it was made known that our main forces had landed ashore, all other men continued to advance toward the shore, wading through the water which was up to their necks.

As they reached the shore, reports of automatic rifles being fired and trench mortars being fired in response came from the direction of the convoy leader.

The unit to which your correspondents and photographer are attached was then already more than one kilometer away from the convoy leader as we were carried away by the current.

We immediately started to advance on land through a palm grove for the purpose of joining our main contingent.

Entering a certain village, we immediately joined the main force which was then exchanging fire with the enemy.

American troops fired automatic rifles at a close range from behind the palm trees. We fired light machine guns to clear the enemy.

Meanwhile, our wireless squad installed their equipment on the first line. An automatic electric generator was started in action. The men of the unit immediately flashed first report that "we succeeded in our surprise landing".

An air-raid lookout some time later reported that six Lockheed P-38 fighters were seen coming. Their altitude was 3,000 meters.

While making circular flights over us for about five minutes, they machine-gunned the ships near the pier. They seemed to be on a reconnaissance flight.

### 30 More Planes...

(Continued from page 1)  
Japanese air forces on Monday shot down a total of 11 planes in fierce dogfighting, according to reports received at the Air Defense Headquarters.

Staging heated aerial duels, zooming, diving, and machine-gunning, the Japanese planes hit the enemy formation hard breaking up the enemy's squadron. Fierce fighting continued for almost one hour, ac-



REINFORCEMENT FOR LEYTE.—Landing at an undisclosed point in Leyte is the face of enemy fire, Japanese soldiers are seen wading towards the shore after leaving their barges. (Photo by Ziyi Kimura of Philippine Publications).

### Archbishop's Palace Bombed...

(Continued from page 1)

The Guerrero residence were also demolished by the concussion of the bomb and destroyed by fire. These houses formed one half of the next block formed by Isaac Peral, A. Mabini, Coriada and San Luis.

Most of the occupants of the houses were not hurt because many of them had moved to other districts a few days before the raids. The remaining members of the family and their servants who were either killed or injured were buried under the debris of the falling houses.

Dr. Luis Guerrero, Jr., who was missing, is believed to be in the family's air raid shelter which was buried beneath the falling timbers of the houses. One of his houseboys, Domingo Caballero, is undergoing treatment at the Philippine General Hospital, having been pulled out from beneath the wreckage by firemen and police. The other houseboy was found dead while the housemaid, Benigna Helosa, who is in the family way, was wounded and taken to the PGH.

Among those who were believed killed are George Lim, former editor of the *Fukien Times*, and his wife; Felisa Guerrero, one of the first teachers in the old Centro Escolar de Boholitas; and her sister Dolores, who conducted a kindergarten class in the building; and Mrs. Dolores de Guerrero (Jose); and about six members of the Baxter family who resided in the premises. Chilo Bota was also reported killed in one of the same group of houses.

### RESCUE RALLY ON JOB; LOOTERS ABOUT

According to one of the occupants of the houses in front of the Guerrero's on Isaac Peral, no one was hurt in their premises as all of them were in their air raid shelters when the concussion of the bomb demolished their homes. "When the houses fell," he said "we ran out though the back way before the fire started."

Most of the houses around the block were damaged by the bomb

according to the reports.

An eye-witness of the intense aerial encounter said that he saw enemy planes tilted to bits in mid-air or spinning heading to the ground.

concussion which shattered the glass windows, picture frames glass cases and mirrors. The clinic of Dr. Jose A. Abolita was hard hit, his glass instrument cases and infra red apparatus being shattered by the concussion.

Immediately after the bomb fell which caused so much destruction and suffering, most of the neighbors of the Guerrero, Japanese soldiers, people of different nationalities, such as Spaniards, Chinese and other civilians, helped the firemen put out the fire.

Police and home guards were also conspicuous for the help they rendered the fire-fighters. A cordon of Japanese soldiers was immediately thrown around the area thus preventing curious people and looters from gaining access to the damaged buildings.

### ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE, COURTHOUSE DESTROYED

American airmen who raided Manila on Tuesday took as their most priceless trophy the achievement of having scored a direct hit on the Archbishop's Palace in Intramuros residence of the Primate of Catholic Philippines and Archbishop of Manila since 1930.

Archbishop Michael O'Doherty has lived in the Palace for the last 28 years of his life. The demolition bomb itself dropped in his own bedroom.

The Arellano building, an adjoining edifice, was also damaged by the bomb which hit the palace. On Monday the building housing the Court of Appeals and the Bureau of Public Prosecution was also directly hit and demolished.

Archbishop O'Doherty particularly deplored the incident because the archives which had been kept in special vaults (double-door of combination steel and reinforced concrete) directly under his private office suffered as a result of the bomb-hit.

He said that the archives was a veritable Filipino treasure accumulated over a period of more than 400 years. They were public property, he added.

The Archbishop himself is safe and unhurt. Since last month he has been taking a vacation at another place but he was so greatly concerned upon being notified that the palace suffered a direct

### Havoc Wrought On Foe on Morotai

JAPANESE BASE, Southern Front, Nov. 13 (Dowd)—Successful raids were carried out by the Nippon airforce on two consecutive days, Saturday and Sunday, against the enemy airfield on Morotai Island wreaking havoc on airfield installations and war supplies depots.

A unit of the Japanese airforce, in a surprise dawn raid, struck at the northern airfield on Morotai Island last Saturday, November 11 in which the Nippon raiders scored many direct hits on the target area and succeeded in blasting hangars and setting ablaze grounded aircraft. Simultaneously, another air unit attacked the southern airfield and heavily pounded and damaged hangars.

Following up Saturday's successful raids, the Nippon airforce again struck at Morotai at 4:30 o'clock Sunday morning. Concentrating their attack on supply depots located west of the airfield, the Nippon raiders inflicted serious damage on them in the form of intense anti-aircraft fire and fighter interception. All damaged planes returned safely to their base from these successful raids.

hit at 10 a.m. Tuesday that he rushed at great risk to his person to the scene of the bombing.

### APOSTOLIC DELEGATION YARD DAMAGED

A bomb was dropped in the yard of the Apostolic Delegation on M. H. del Pilar by the American raiders Monday afternoon. The Apostolic Delegation building was not damaged except for the broken glass panes and windows. The house nearby, formerly occupied by Joseph Ussenoff, was demolished by the concussion. No one was hurt.

The house of Dr. Cristino Lantida, at present occupied by the Sandico family, also suffered some damage. The garage, however, located at the back of the house, a few meters from where the bomb fell was destroyed. The homes of Mr. and Mrs. De Rosa, George Reich, and Manuel P. Rosales were also damaged by the concussion. Their windows fell out and part of their walls crumbled.

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE**  
2,000 sqm or lot w/tille or UP sites QC  
215 sqm. David Ely. T-26412. 2414.  
600 sqm Sangandan, Calocan, Manila.  
317 Knoodler Bldg. T-24588, 26023.  
18 Ha. R/L. Burgos, Tarlac. 317 Knoodler Bldg. T-24588; 26023.  
240 sqm. St. Carlino, Mayaguez 717 Knoodler Bldg. T-24588; 26023.  
Choirer lot 1900 sqm. slip 3 at Sta. Ana. T-147Cruz-Retana 951 Oringia T-24544  
Samp-2-ety. hse w/lot Oringia 24544 P-75,000-310 sqm lot w/hse or España 214. 2-nd. R-453 Tarlac. T-24116  
108 sqm Mayaguez, Sta. Cruz P-55,000 Quich sale 264 Evangelista T-24914.

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE**  
Beacon-12537 sqm & Navalides-2000 sqm R-453 Regina Bldg. T-24144.  
Nice, neat, super hdy; city lots w/ w/s. base. Ambrosio, 200 David. T-27236  
Quick sale: 24 has. Ricardo Tar. 16 has. Bataan. Ambrosio, 200 David. T-27236  
House & lot Anacleto & Bambang at and at Tayuman or Rizal Ave. T-26164.  
Hse. & lot Kundiman, Sampaloc 190 sqm. 520 Malabon, Sta. Cruz.  
5/8, most comm. bldg in Sta. Ana park frt. Turf FS Alvarado. T-24533-24535.  
Bague lot, unimproved road, 2250 sqm. Oringia T-24544  
C/O R-4 2250 sqm P-68 sqm Balintawak 3 days only R. O. Subida. T-23250.

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE**  
1000 sqm P-68 sqm Balintawak or Cir- rd & Ateneo R. O. Subida & Co. T-23250.  
420 sqm Craig St. P-170,000; 20 has NE P-98,000. C. S. Gonzales & Co. T-24218.  
1000 sqm choice lot Monte R-3. F. del Monte Revilla. T-21993 & 21958.  
56,426 sqm lot S. Bartolome F. Est. 12nd bar subd. Revilla T-21993-21999.  
43 has. Corrao, Tarlac, Revilla T-21993 & 21958.  
708 sqm lot Sangandan. Clump Revilla. T-21993 & 21999.  
P-100,000 24 has. long R/L, N. Suba Class. 2nd. Community 4081 E. Malabon. T-26072  
500 lot & 11 Chdler P-145,000 Oringia. Revilla R. O. Subida 200 David T-23250.

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE**  
2,278 sqm lot, Alifan, Cavite, Ower, Cooman, 580 Rizal Ave., 12-3 sqm.  
House lot included 1173 sqm.  
**MISCELLANEOUS**  
Sell: '40 elec. Frig. West, good running cond. 2nd complete set; 1 air cond. Reming. cap 2000 cf. 1 hp '40. Good prices. A. Pado, 508 Ave. Mind.  
Sell: Elec. Servo Red. 11 at all power-able; Root Beer compound for soft drinks. Otanod, R-4, 512 Dacton. T-26810  
Sell: 3 g-l. drums-100 gal. cap. for using storage; phone, refrigerator, 500 P. Lancia, and Expans.  
Sell: By lot nice household furniture incl. applier, dresser, etc. 2030 Yod.

**MISCELLANEOUS**  
Sell: Refrigerator 1939-4 cu. ft. second best working condition Tel. 2-24-40.  
Sell: Piano, tricycle, apardrum, bath, etc. Owner evacuating. 1777 Andanillo.  
Sell: Horro & Jaker. 1921 Rizal Ave.  
Sell: Tire 5.25 x 12. 2nd Jackal. Samp.  
Sell: Piano Gret. Steinway. 430 Astoria.  
**WANTED HELP**  
Export auto-mechanics. exp 11 a.m. A. Mosch & Soles. 218 Regio. Bldg. Plaza Moraga. T-21124.  
4 laborers good pay with free ration. Apply 10-11 a. m. at 138 Iruera.  
**REAL ESTATE**  
A. Agnes & Co. Realtors, Rm. 12 9 Plaza Moraga. T-21124.  
**SERVICES OFFERED**  
KCA-Philippine Radio Expedients. T-27115

# 25 AMERICAN VESSELS SUNK OR DAMAGED OFF MINDORO

## Shot Down Over Manila



After being spotted by a Nippon searchlight unit, an American carrier-borne Grumman plane which missed the Manila area early Saturday morning was hit by accurate fire of an anti-aircraft battery at 3:18 a.m. The plane crashed at the southern end of the north

cemetery. The raider was shot down after it had strafed a searchlight unit under the command of Sgt. Tyokih Watanabe. Photo shows Nippon soldiers inspecting the wreckage of the enemy plane.

## U.S. Raiders Exact Toll on Civilians

Enemy air raiders which attacked Manila for the third consecutive day on Saturday continued exacting toll among the civilian population. Scores were killed and wounded in Parañaque, Baguindwa, Mandayong, Bagumpanahon and other city districts.

The total plane flights for the day numbered 230 over the Manila area. Reports from other regions said that there were some planes over the Clark Field area and Lipa, Batangas.

On the Escollta, one man was killed and six, including women and children, were wounded at about 11 a.m. on Saturday when a shell exploded right on the street. Splinters and shrapnel struck pedestrians crowding the busy street, but prompt action by the police and the Civilian Protection Service prevented panic. Damage to property was slight, however.

The wounded were taken to the Philippine General Hospital.

**8 KILLED IN PARANAQUE**

The police reported that a check-up has accounted for a least eight killed in Parañaque where enemy

attack was concentrated during the past two days. Homes of civilians were either blasted or burned.

A house, owned by a doctor on Perez street near Metropolitan Constabulary Commander Antonio C. Torres' residence in Paco was also burned after having been hit by a bomb.

Nippon defending batteries in turn took a heavy toll from the enemy raiders, downing a number with accurate anti-aircraft firing. Eyewitnesses saw two of four planes in a formation blasted from the sky last Friday. Early Saturday morning, another raider was observed plummeting earthward over Caloocan, hit by ground fire.

Carlos Sawyer, 18, of 26 Valenzuela, was hit in the left chest when the American raiders strafed the residential section of San Juan on Saturday morning.

He was walking on the street near the corner of Reposo and Valenzuela when he was wounded. Collapsing at No. 226 Valenzuela, he died from loss of blood. His father claimed the body later.

## His Majesty Receives Chen In Audience

**TOKYO, Dec. 16 (Dowet).—His Majesty the Emperor received in audience Chen Kung-ge, President of the Executive Yuan and acting President of the National Government of China at the Imperial Palace this morning.**

His Majesty received President Chen who was accompanied by the members of his suite including Chu Miao-yi, Chinese Foreign Minister and Wells Tsui Fet, Chinese Ambassador, in the Phoenix Hall at 9:30.

## X'mas Gifts For 24,000 Poor Families

Christmas cheer will be brought to the homes of 24,000 neediest families in Manila next Monday afternoon when President Jose P. Laurel distributes his yearly Christmas gifts to the indigent population of the city.

Instead of coming to Malacanjan to receive their gifts from the hands of the President as they did last year, the recipients of the President's charity this year will receive their gifts in 85 distributing centers throughout Manila.

The President's gifts, consisting of foodstuffs and dress materials, will be distributed to 19 neediest families carefully chosen in each of the 1,240 district associations in Manila. These gifts will be distributed in the 33 health centers and at the 12 offices of the district chiefs of the city.

Actual distribution will be done in the name of the President by the members of the local ladies' association of each health center to be assisted by the district chiefs, center nurses and other personnel.

President Laurel will address the recipients of his charity over the radio, arrangements having been made for the installation of a radio set in each distributing center.

## FIGHTING RAGES IN ORMOG AREA

No major changes were reported from the Leyte battleszone Saturday, although a vigorous exchange of fire continued in the Ormoc theatre of the fighting.

The U.S. invasion forces in the Carigara-Managuas sector are desperately attempting to establish contact with the ground units which headed south of Ormoc, but their plan is being frustrated by the steady Nippon resistance.

## Nippon Air, Land Units Attacking U.S. Landing Force

**Enemy Convoy Pounded for 3 Days; Suffers Loss of Two Battleships, 12 Transports, Other Warcraft**

Special to the TRIBUNE

**TOKYO, Dec. 16.—**The Japanese air force and a Japanese land unit on Mindoro Island are heavily attacking the American troops, about one division strong, which launched landing operations in the vicinity of San Jose at the southwestern end of the island on the morning of December 15, the Imperial General Headquarters announced at 4 p.m. today.

Pounding an American convoy carrying the troops, escorted by a fleet, for three days from December 13 to 15, Nippon air units are so far ascertained to have either sunk or damaged 25 enemy vessels, including 12 transports and two battleships, the Daihon-ei added.

**ESCORTED BY FLEET**

The text of the communique follows:

"1. Enemy troops, about one division strong, carried by a convoy with a powerful fleet escort, launched landing operations in the vicinity of San Jose at the southwestern end of Mindoro Island on the morning of December 15 after invading the Sulu sea.

"Our air units are daily attacking the convoy. Concurrently, (Continued on page 2)



## Ricoa Offering Inducements To Provincial Rice Growers

Attractive inducements for rice producers cooperating with the Rice and Corn Administration in the latter's rice procurement campaign were announced yesterday by the Ricoa management.

Free transportation to and from provincial farms, adequate protection, loan of empty sacks, rice for consumption requirements and payment in cash and in prime commodities for palay or rice sold are among the privileges to be given producers pledging to support the Ricoa in its present campaign.

These inducements will be given to those producers pledging to sell

all their shares of palay produced in their farms during the present crop year, 1944-1945. In cooperating with the Ricoa's procurement campaign, producers are requested to sign pledges to sell palay to the association, after which they are to go to their farms or else send direct representatives so that tenants and farm labor may be organized to expedite threshing and haulage of palay to Ricoa warehouses.

**FREE RIDES**

In return, the Ricoa will permit producers or their representatives to board any of its trucks to enable (Continued on page 2)

Today's Sacrifice Or Tomorrow's Slavery?

DEFENSE EXHIBIT "N"

## OVER 30 U. S. SHIPS SUNK

### City Officials Determined To Keep Order

#### Authorities Warn Citizens Against Untoward Acts

The authorities of the City of Manila are prepared to take drastic action in their effort to prevent or suppress any act of any individual or group of individuals tending to disturb peace and order in the metropolitan area, it was indicated at the City Hall Wednesday.

Military Governor Leon G. Quinsac, Commander Antonio Torres of the Metropolitan Constabulary, and Inspector General Manuel de la Fuente of the Manila Home Guards, it was understood, have decided on a common action to repress without delay any unlawful movement, individual or mass, to plunder in Manila in these times of extreme danger.

#### DUTY OF CITIZENS

Members of the Metropolitan Constabulary and the Home Guard organization as well as agents of the Bureau of Investigation are depended upon for the sweep execution of the plan of the city authorities for the maintenance of peace and order. The citizens, however, are urged by the Military Governor to take upon themselves the obligation to preserve peace in order to avoid the intervention of armed forces in the protection of individuals and homes. If the city residents would remain quiet and unprovoking, it was said, the authorities and their agents would have no cause for taking drastic action against anyone.

The maintenance of peace and order at this time, it was pointed out, is paramount to the welfare of the people of Manila. The lawless elements are advised not to

(Continued on page 2)

### German Rocket-Bomb Attacks On U.S. East Coast Expected

**SPECIAL TO THE TRIBUNE**  
LONDON, Jan. 9.—Reports of the possibility of attack on the United States east coast by new rocket-bombs fired from aircraft or submarines is creating widespread fear among the people.

The warning issued today by Admiral Williams, commander-in-chief of the United States Atlantic Fleet has caused great concern among the American people. In the press interview, the commander-in-chief warned for the second time that V-bombs might fall in the eastern states.

The United Press, the Associated Press, and the Reuters have sent reports regarding the possibility, pointing out in the main as follows:

"The attack on New York or London by the German V-bombs is a real possibility. It is possible

### Enemy Loses 29 Planes In Japan Raid

**SPECIAL TO THE TRIBUNE**  
TOKYO, Jan. 10.—Intercepting American raiders which came over the Japanese mainland yesterday, Nippon land and air units shot down or damaged 29 planes, the Imperial General Headquarters announced at 2 p. m. today. The text of the announcement follows:

"The results achieved in the interception of the B-29s which came raining over the Nippon mainland yesterday afternoon, January 9, were as follows: Shot down 11 planes, including four which were accounted for by body-crash tactics on the part of the Japanese airmen.

"Damage inflicted on 15 planes. Our losses were five planes."

#### SLIGHT DAMAGE

**SPECIAL TO THE TRIBUNE**  
TOKYO, Jan. 9.—Mariana-based

(Continued on page 2)

### City Folks Face Situation Calmly

Manila residents are calmly taking the situation brought about by developments of the war during the past few days.

Enemy raids on the city which were started last week-end have been decreasing in intensity. On Tuesday, fourth day of the raids, only sporadic attacks on the city from the air were made by the enemy.

Business continues as usual and the downtown section is as busy as usual, with the people resorting to air raid shelters, basements of buildings and other forms of cover whenever air action occurs.

The authorities continue their efforts to maintain complete peace and order which was reported satisfactory.

The people in general are confronting the situation realistically and have prepared themselves to meet any possible eventuality. Food is being stored as much as possible and within the needs of each family.

### Foe Bombers Kill Scores In Intramuros

#### Whole Family Wiped Out—Civilians Hard Hit

Stalking over Manila on Tuesday night, enemy raiders bombed the Intramuros, killing scores of Filipino civilians and blasting buildings and residences.

One bomb scored a direct hit on the residence of Dr. Gavino Pobres, former city councillor, on Solana street near Cabildo. Practically the entire Pobres family was reported wiped out.

The building occupied by the Philippine Constabulary Academy No. 2 nearby was also hit.

The search for victims among the debris was started at daylight Wednesday and continued until the afternoon. Scores, it is believed, were killed.

#### MORE CASUALTIES

More casualties were reported Wednesday when the enemy continued their attacks on the city, bombing several points and strafing civilian centers. Many persons were wounded. They were treated at the different hospitals and clinics. At least three persons were wounded on Mulawan Boulevard Wednesday morning by splinters and shrapnel.

On the Manila north road through Meycawayan, Bulacan, more casualties were registered when enemy planes swooped down and strafed people on the road. Most of those were on their way to nearby towns to procure rice and foodstuffs.

#### SLEEPLESS NIGHT

City residents passed a sleepless night as the raiders kept up their operations until very late. Total blackout was strictly enforced and the authorities enjoin city residents to abide by blackout regulations strictly for their own safety and for the general safety of the other citizens.

The Intramuros raid caused one of the greatest number of casualties. The blasted area is on the block between Magallanes and Soledad streets. Fire started following the explosion.

One bomb fell in front of the San Francisco church, century-old Catholic temple in Intramuros. Many among the wounded were taken to the City Hall where they were given first aid treatment. The more seriously wounded were treated at the Philippine General Hospital and other institutions.

#### Vargas Prays At Ise Grand Shrines

**QUIZAMADA, Jan. 9 (Domei)**—Jorge Vargas, Philippine Ambassador to Japan, on the occasion of the Imperial Rescript Day yesterday morning paid homage at the Ise Grand Shrines.

### American Losses Include Carriers And Battleships

#### Japanese Army, Navy Units Continue Relentless Attacks on Foe Task Force—Enemy Again Approaches Lingayen Gulf

**SPECIAL TO THE TRIBUNE**  
JAPANESE BASE, Philippines, Jan. 10.—More than 30 American surface craft, including aircraft carriers, battleships, and transports, are believed to have been definitely sunk by Japanese surface units alone, by January 8, information from authoritative quarters revealed.

Nippon Army and Navy units are continuing their relentless attacks on the U.S. task force sighted off the western coast of Luzon.

### Foe Landing Force Heavily Attacked

**SPECIAL TO THE TRIBUNE**  
TOKYO, Jan. 10.—American invasion forces landed on the western shores of Luzon on January 9, the Imperial General Headquarters announced at 3:30 p. m. today.

The text of the communique follows:

"The enemy which has been shelling the coast of the Gulf of Lingayen after penetrating into the gulf on the morning of January 6, started landing at San Fabian and in the vicinity of Lingayen at about 8:40 a. m. January 8. Our units on the spot are engaged in fierce battles, counter-attacking the enemy. Our air units are likewise continuing their sure-hit death charges on enemy warcraft and other vessels.

#### FIERCE NIPPON ATTACKS

##### SPECIAL TO THE TRIBUNE

##### NIPPON BASE, Philippines,

Jan. 10.—Fierce attacks by the Nippon air force and surface units are now being staged on the enemy task force which has again approached the Lingayen Gulf, it was learned here yesterday at 4 p. m.

The enemy task force which had penetrated the waters west of the Philippines had withdrawn in the face of the intense thrusts of the

Nippon forces but appears to have once again moved eastward toward the Philippine coast.

### Pres. Chen Given Nippon Decoration

**TOKYO, Jan. 9 (Domei)**—Acting President Chen Kung-po of the National Government of China was decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun with Paulownia Flowers, today, the auspicious day of the second anniversary of the Chinese declaration of war against Britain and America.

The Japanese decoration was conferred on the Acting President in recognition of his contribution to the cause of Nippon-Chinese friendship.

A special announcement in this regard was issued today by the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

### Heavy Losses Suffered by Foe Lead to Change in U. S. Strategy

**SPECIAL TO THE TRIBUNE**  
JAPANESE BASE, Philippines, Jan. 8.—Marked change in the enemy's landing operation strategy and the decreased striking power of the enemy task force, are the significant developments of the foe's recent operations, it was revealed here.

The death-defying attacks by the Special Attack Squadrons of the Nippon Army and the Navy have forced the enemy to revise the composition of his task force and also to alter drastically his landing strategy.

During the days of the Air Battle Off Taiwan, the enemy task force, organized into the so-called ring formation approached very close to Nippon territory. After having suffered losses from the

furious thrusts of the Special Attack Squadrons, the enemy has stressed the dispersion of the fleet units in order to cut down the losses.

The enemy is now turning to the greater use of large landing craft such as the L.S.T. for the movement of landing troops and the transports for supplies. Even when troops are carried on the transports, their number is smaller than hitherto.

It is viewed that, as a consequence, the number of troops per transport has decreased. Furthermore, the increased utilization of landing ships has reduced the maneuverability of the convoy. Though much depends on the composition of the task force, the speed of a typical convoy is now said to be around 12 knots.

Join Hands Within and Blast Enemies Without

DEFENSE EXHIBIT "O"

## U.S. Battleship, 10 Transports Sunk or Damaged in Leyte Gulf

### Enemy Terror Tactics Hit New High as Raiders Bomb, Strafe Residential Sections

**Hundreds of Filipinos Believed Killed Or Wounded in Manila Raid—Many Houses Wrecked—San Nicolas, Intramuros Suffer**

Enemy terror bombing tactics hit a new high in Manila yesterday as formations of raiding planes indiscriminately strafed and dropped bombs on residential sections of the city, causing death or injury to hundreds of Filipino civilians and heavy damage to Filipino property.

Hardest-hit in the Monday raid were the districts of San Nicolas, Intramuros, Pandacan, Santa Ana, Paco and Sampaloc. The downtown section had its first bombing scare as low-flying enemy planes soared over the business center.

The hospitals were filled with the wounded. Police reports until last night were incomplete, but it is believed that hundreds were either killed or wounded.

The first wave of raiders appeared over the skies of the city shortly after breakfast time, striking at Pandacan. A fire was started by the bombing and numerous houses were burned or demolished.

Nippon anti-aircraft batteries immediately went into action, and eyewitnesses saw no less than three planes shot down in no time. One of them plunged headlong into the bay. Others later shared the same fate.

Three persons were killed in the Pasty market, several others were also slain or wounded by machine-gun strafing on the patio of the Paco church. Several more were wounded on Bustillos and Legarda, a busy street intersection near the Sampaloc market. On Solis Street, Toyota in front of the Children General Hospital on Espana street, Alameda P. Campa, civilians also fell, struck by splinters, shrapnel and

### City Raids Cost Enemy 35 Planes

Giving a hot reception to the enemy raiders Monday, the Japanese ground artillery in Manila was shot down a total of 35 enemy planes, including 10 probables, according to reports reaching the Air Defense Headquarters by yesterday afternoon.

Approximately 400 ship-borne bombers and fighters appeared over the Manila and Cavite areas in several waves and concentrated their attacks on the port area. Among the planes taking part in the Monday raid were Grumman TBF's or U. S. Navy carrier-borne torpedo bombers, Curtiss SB2C's or U. S. Navy dive bombers, besides Grumman fighters.

Reports from various parts revealed that a number of planes also appeared over Legaspi, but the Visayas saw only a few planes, the enemy attack apparently being directed against Luzon areas.

### Emperor Confers Decoration On Wang Ching-wei

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (Domei)—His Majesty the Emperor yesterday was graciously pleased to confer the Collar of Chrysanthemum on President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, who passed away in a hospital at Nagoya yesterday morning.

The highest honor to be conferred on the head of a foreign state, the decoration was presented to Tsai, Prof. Chinese Ambassador to Japan, by Mamoru Sigeniwa, Foreign Minister and concurrently Minister of Greater East Asia Affairs, in the presence of Premier General Kuniaki Koiso at the special guest room of the Nagoya Imperial University hospital at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

Ambassador Tsai then offered the decorations before the spirit of the late President.

### China President Dies in Nagoya

NANKING, Nov. 12 (Domei)—The Publicity Ministry of the National Government of China today announced that President Wang Ching-wei died at 4:21 o'clock in the afternoon on November 10 in Japan while undergoing medical treatment in Nagoya.

Revealing the arrival in Nanking from Japan of the remains of the late President, the announcement said the National Government and the Kuomintang immediately organized a joint funeral committee headed by President Chen Kung-po of the Legislative Yuan. The announcement also stated that a state funeral will be held in honor of President Wang. The late President (Continued on page 2)

### Nippon Wild Eagles Make Death Charge On U.S. Fleet Units

**Banda Air Squad Accounts for Capital Ship, One Transport—2 Large Transports Sunk, 7 Others Damaged by Kamikaze Attack Unit**

Special to the TRIBUNE

TOKYO, Nov. 13—Staging a death charge on American vessels in Leyte Gulf yesterday, several members of the Banda air squad of the Japanese Special Attack Squadron sank one battleship and one transport, the Imperial General Headquarters announced at 2 p. m. today.

The communique follows:

"Several members of the Banda air squad of the Japanese Special Attack Squadron sank one battleship and one transport of enemy forces in Leyte Gulf on November 12 when escorted by fighter formation, they carried out a death charge on the enemy.

"Aviators of the Banda squad participated in the raid were as follows: Sergeant-Major Itoo Tanaka and Tomoe Ikuta, Sergeant Masaki Kubo and Corporal Tomoharu Iki.

"Corporal Eiro Watanabe, flying an escort fighter, also body-crashed into an enemy vessel in the offensive.

"The commander and several other (Continued on page 3)

### Navy Heroes Given Honors, Decorations

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (Domei)—The granting of decorations and special posthumous promotions by two ranks to the five pilots of the Sikiima Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Squadron, was announced by the Navy Ministry this morning.

First Lieutenant Yukio Seki was promoted to the rank of Commander and decorated with the Third Class Order of the Golden (Continued on page 4)

### Progress of Carigara Battles Favorable to Nippon Defenders

The battles in the Carigara sector of the Leyte battlefield is progressing favorably, the Japanese forces taking the offensive everywhere.

A frontline dispatch describing the daring character of the Japanese forces stated that an enemy outfit of about 600 to 700 infantrymen supported by a number of tanks, was driven back with heavy losses when the American unit attempted to trap a numerically inferior Nippon squad in an encirclement ring Friday.

While the squad was putting up stiff opposition holding the enemy at bay, a group of fresh Japanese troops appeared from the rear to join the small force. Taking the offensive, the combined strength of the Japanese officers and men opened a terrific volley hurling back the enemy with staggering losses, the reports said.

Earlier reports brought in the results of the clashes in the Carigara sector for Wednesday, November 8, which included more than 100 enemy dead abandoned on the field three tanks disabled, in addition to six trucks, one rapid firing gun, and three heavy machineguns destroyed.

### DJAWA COPPER MINE

DJAKARTA, Nov. 11 (Domei)—A certain copper mine in Djawa which was opened by a Japanese firm more than 10 years ago is now yielding vastly increasing ore with enlarged facilities, including a newly opened power plant.



**BOMBED!** Here is how a section of San Nicolas district, a few blocks from Manila's business center, looked after the indiscriminate enemy bombing of civilian areas in the city on Monday.

DEFENSE EXHIBIT "P"



## EDITORIAL Our President's Deep Concern

The long-suffering public should by now have had enough of the bitter effects of profiteering in rice and other foodstuffs appreciate the Presidential action on the confiscation of hoarded rice and the proclamation for the surrender of excess rice in the possession of those who have more cereal than they actually need so that it may be distributed among those who are on the verge of hunger.

While, at this late period in which such a proclamation should have been issued, an appeal of that nature may appear ineffectual since no longer necessary, still we cannot but discern the President's deep concern for the feelings even of some of those who may no longer deserve a wreath of emotions. Schooled in the sentimental experiences of his people, the President still seeks at this late moment to give a chance to those who may be willing to yield their excess rice voluntarily before ordering a house-to-house search and confiscation that may not be very pleasant to possessors of rice in excess of their needs.

We must not lose sight of the fact that we are under martial law, that there is only one law truly enforced, under which the seizure of commodities essential to the well-being of the people and to the success of the defense of our country may be made without notice.

All other laws and regulations contrary to the law in force are invalid, as specified under the special provisions of the Constitution, by the way, framed by the best minds among Filipino statesmen and constitutionalists. That power being exercised by the President is with the authority and consent of the entire Philippine nation, and is being enforced for the general well-being of the greatest number.

While the President is fully cognizant of the righteousness and constitutionality of the drastic action he has taken, he has taken a paternalistic concern over the welfare of the affected minority and would make sure that those who may yet avail themselves of a bit of official leniency should be given that chance.

After this chance, we urge that the full force of the economic martial law be applied to all in order to convince everyone that the government of the Republic is firmly determined to save the people and nation from any further evasion and similar unscrupulous practices detrimental to the survival of the Philippine Republic.

## U.S., Britain Again At Loggerheads

LISBON, Oct. 3.—Differences between the American and British governments are revealed in Washington's order to American vessels prohibiting them from calling at Argentine ports.

According to a dispatch from Washington U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull yesterday stated that the American Government issued the order from its own viewpoint and did not consult the British Government concerning the same.

Secretary Hull added that in the opinion of the American Government there is no need of sounding the British Government over the question.

## SISON TO SPEAK OVER PIAM TONIGHT

Minister Troilo Sison of Home Affairs will speak over the radio at 8 o'clock tonight. The Minister will speak on current topics.

## Japanese Land Troops Near Fochow Port

### New Drive Launched To Protect China Coast From Enemy

TOKYO, Oct. 3.—Japanese units carried out a surprise landing in the vicinity of Fochow, Fukien Province early on the morning of September 27 in an effort to reduce the city, the Imperial General Headquarters announced at 2 p. m. today.

The communique follows: "Japanese Army and Navy units undertaking to reduce Fochow, key point along the East China coast, carried out a surprise landing on the coast northwest of the city early on the morning of September 27."

"The units have since been advancing in the direction of Fochow."

Fall Expected  
Special to the TRIBUNE  
TOKYO, Oct. 3.—Fochow, one of the most important seaports on the China coast, is expected to fall into the hands of the Nippon forces momentarily to seal the China coast against any American attempt to break in at any of its points. The Imperial General Headquarters announced today that Nippon forces which reduced Fochow on May 9 advanced far.

(Continued on page 4)

## Chungking Admits Kweilin in Peril

LISBON, Oct. 3.—The Chungking High Command, in a war communique last night, announced that severe hostilities have been going on between the Japanese and Chungking troops in a sector southeast of Hingan, 50 kilometers northeast of Kweilin, Kwangsi province, since October 1, according to a Reuters dispatch from Chungking.

Hingan lies between Chuan-hsien and Kweilin.

The communique further says the fighting still continues around Paoking, Hunan province, with the Chungking forces attempting to cover the point.

Meanwhile, in the region of the Si river in the northeastern part of Kwangsi province, the communique adds, engagements are in progress in an area southwest of Teng-hsien, 104 kilometers west of Wuchow and also in the vicinity of Tanchuk, which recently fell into the Japanese hands.

## Enemy Base in Kwangsi Gravely Menaced by Nippon Forces

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, Oct. 1 (Domei).—Following their superbman drive, the Japanese forces on September 27 occupied Soulun and Wuling, situated in western Kwangtung province, and are now surging forward deep into Kwangsi province.

Advancing swiftly through mountainous terrain, our forces which had passed by Loiting on the western border of Kwangtung province, on the afternoon of September 27, commenced an attack against Soulun, 50 kilometers northwest of Loiting, where the headquarters of the enemy's 25th Group Army is believed to have fled. Our forces completely occupied the town at 1:20 o'clock of the same day, and after smashing the resistance put up by part of the Soulun militia corps, continued their westerly advance.

On the other hand, another of our units which had swiftly pass-

# Rice Order Seeks People's Welfare

## Nippon Drive



Map shows location of new Japanese drive in Fukien Province.

## Evacuees Grow In Number Daily

Driven by the ever-worsening food situation in the city and attracted by the coming harvest in the provinces, groups of evacuees have continued to increase in number, according to records available at the special transportation service of the Bureau of Public Welfare.

For the month of September around 800 provincial folk were dispatched to the provinces by the welfare bureau free of charge on the railroad. This number was but a small part of the total number of migrating provincianos who in their eagerness to reach home are resorting to all kinds of transportation: by bull cart, push cart, by trucks and even by hiking on easy stages.

There are to date more than 1,000 prospective evacuees who are awaiting their turn to be shipped by the welfare bureau; and there are seven times more than this number, whose applications are still pending. Majority of the later applicants are willing to pay for their own passage and are only seeking the help of the bureau to secure their railroad tickets. This shows the eagerness, it was observed, of the people to go to the provinces.

As the rates of transportation fare, especially on trucks are considered beyond the reach of the evacuees, most of whom are indigent and laid-off employees, they

(Continued on page 3)

## President Justifies Rice Measures In Radiocast—Defines Four-Point Program For Nation's Survival in Present Crisis

By ERNESTO DEL ROSARIO of the Tribune Staff

In an extemporaneous speech in Tagalog over Station PIA M Tuesday evening, President Jose P. Laurel asserted that the seizure of hoarded rice by the government for equitable distribution among the people is in line with his enunciated policy to the effect that the Filipino people should "survive together or perish together in the present crisis."

He declared that he has suspended the seizure started last week with the aid of the Imperial Japanese Army to give the people an opportunity to voluntarily surrender excess stock in accordance with the provisions of Proclamation No. 31 which he promulgated last Monday.

"I give my solemn word that every single grain of rice taken by the government will be given to the people," he declared. "I would first forfeit my life."

President Laurel spoke for fully one hour, from 8 to 9 p. m.

In the distribution of the seized rice, the President explained further, the following order of preference would be considered: first, the indigent; second, the "intermediate group"; third, the middle class; and fourth, the well-to-do. This task has been entrusted to the Minister of State for Economic Affairs.

Opening his address with an im-

passioned appeal for the people to do their share as he and the man with him at the helm of government are doing theirs to tide the country over the present crisis, the President defined a four-point form of conduct for the people.

"For evil or for good," he said, "I cannot back out from the course of my duty, neither can you. We must forge ahead."

As related out by the President the Philippines should love one another; preserve peace and order; cultivate the land; and support and respect the Republic.

Elaborating on the government's policy with regard to the rice question, the President said that it was provoked to resort to the seizure because unscrupulous parties who had access to rice stocks did not only fail to comply with the limitations set by law and legal orders but had continued hoarding in great abundance thus strangulating the masses.

He recalled how at the recent rice growers' convention he appealed to

(Continued on page 3)

## Minister Sabido Appeals To MCCA for Greater Honesty

While some MCCA managers have shown their honesty by returning undistributed rations to the Nadisco, others have been accused of anomalies in the discharge of their duties, according to a statement made by Minister Pedro Sabido of Economic Affairs in his appeal to MCCA managers.

Minister Sabido said:

"In the midst of distrust, charges and accusations of fraud and dereliction of duty regarding the distribution of prime essentials, the creation and organization of the MCCA was conceived in the hope of solving the problem of a national, fair and honest distribution among the people of Manila of prime essentials. Men enjoying a reputation of honesty and integrity beyond reproach were chosen managers in the expectation that they would honorably discharge the mission entrusted to them of rendering service to their communities without regard to profit and personal benefit.

"The fact that some of you have religiously returned the rations distributed by the Nadisco, corresponding to families who have already evacuated, strengthened that hope and the faith on the civic spirit, moral character and integrity of our people was revived. Subsequently, however, reports have been received by this office as to the conduct of certain MCCA managers which are disquieting. Some of you are accused of the following:

Three Accusations

"1st.—That you are giving preference in the supply of commodities or foodstuffs that you are handling to influential citizens in your community;

"2nd.—That you are beginning to be victims of the profit mania in your dealings with the members of your community;

"3rd.—That you are gradually falling into the same illegal and

immoral tactics of keeping for the "black market" some of the goods that are supplied to you by the Nadisco at relatively low prices, instead of distributing everything to the members of your respective associations at a strictly reasonable margin of profit.

"This Ministry cannot and does not want to believe such charges. Our faith in your integrity and determination to help our fellow

(Continued on page 3)

## P. I. Missioners Busy in Taiwan

Special to the TRIBUNE

TAIHOKU, Taiwan, Oct. 3.—The members of the Philippine Agricultural Survey party headed by Jose G. Sanvictores are busy on their mission here in Taiwan.

The party comprising eight members arrived here on September 20 and registered at the Hailway Hotel.

Making a round of courtesy calls on the following day, September 21, when they visited Governor-General Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, the commander of the Army and Navy ranking officials, the survey mission heard reports of the general situation of Taiwan's agricultural developments at the Government-General's office.

Mr. Sanvictores and his party are continuing their study on agricultural economics, agricultural education, irrigation, and rice production. Agricultural enterprises as well as facilities are also among the objects of inspection.

The party is expected to remain in Taiwan for about a month.

## SLOGAN CONTEST CLOSES SATURDAY

Many entries are being received for the contest sponsored by the Philippine Publications for slogans mirroring the Philippines at war. The contest is scheduled to close on Saturday.

Prizes of P50 each will be awarded to the two best slogans in English, Tagalog and Spanish, respectively.

## Will Rizal's Race Fail the Test?

DEFENSE EXHIBIT "Q"



## Foe Carrier, Destroyer Sunk

### Rice Supply Committee Organized

Eight Filipinos, Two Japanese Named Members

For the purpose of studying and devising ways and means of insuring an adequate supply of rice and corn in order to alleviate the present economic distress and to avoid the recurrence of the present acute shortage of these cereals, President Jose P. Laurel, through Administrative Order No. 28, on October 13 created a joint committee composed of eight Filipinos and two Japanese.

The committee is composed of the following men: Pedro Balido, Minister of State for Economic Affairs, as Chairman; Leon G. Golea, Military Governor of Manila; Ysmael Singson Encarnacion and Eugenio R. Brizuela, Sr., members of the Economic Planning Board;

Hilario Silayan, General Manager, Food Production Campaign; Arturo B. Tanco, Manager of the Biba; Cornelio Balmaceda, Director of Commerce and Industries; Ricardo Gonzalez, Director of Plant Industry; Mr. Minda, Adviser of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources; and Mr. Usaki, former Nario adviser.

The two Japanese in the committee will represent the Imperial Japanese Army.

**Text of Order**  
Administrative Order No. 28 reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, rice constitutes the basic food of the Filipino people and corn its best substitute;

"WHEREAS, in spite of the efforts of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines to place said commodities within the reach of the masses it has become apparent that it alone may not be in a position to successfully undertake the procurement of rice and corn and effectuate a fair and equitable distribution of the same;

"WHEREAS, the increase of the extent and intensity of the present military operations in the Pacific may aggravate and render more acute the shortage of rice and corn; and

"WHEREAS, the Japanese Military authorities have signified their willingness to lend the necessary assistance and cooperation in the effective procurement and distribution of rice and corn;

(Continued on page 1)

### Japanese Bag 43 Foe Planes In Thursday Raid

Intercepting enemy raiders over several points in the Philippines, Spanish defenders on Thursday shot down a total of 43 enemy planes, including 15 proboscis, the latest check-up on the results obtained revealed. In addition, the interceptors damaged six other enemy planes, it was revealed.

Among the planes shot down, five were accounted for by machine-gun fire from ground units which opened a volley against enemy aircraft flying recklessly at a low level of only 200 meters.

### Bomb Blast Kills 30 Men, Boys

A demolition bomb which was dropped indiscriminately by an enemy plane on Thursday one meter away from an air-raid shelter along the Katigbak Drive, Linao, resulted in the death of about 30 men and boys who were inside the shelter.

The entrance to the shelter, completely covered up with earth and the mud-caked roots of a huge tree was uprooted and thrown right into the opening of the protective dug-out.

To remove the tree would need hundreds of men hauling it. City Hall demolition unit working since Thursday afternoon have so far succeeded in unearthing the body of only two men. All those inside the shelter had died from asphyxiation.

Military Governor Leon G. Golea, who daily supervises the evacuation work, has ordered the formation of more demolition units to be stationed at the City Hall. Displaying rare community spirit, Miss Aida Ochoa, former tennis champion and daughter of Mrs. Elisa L. Ochoa, member of the National Assembly, is also helping gather enough men to help in the work. She lives near the scene of the mishap.

The bodies so far unearthed were identified to be those of Alejandro del Valle, 32, a watch repairman, of 151 Magallanes, and Emilio Estrada, a laborer living at 171 A-4.

### Nippon Forces In Leyte Set For Invaders

Latest Foe Move Seen as Attempt To Hide Taiwan Loss

By a Tribune Staff Member  
The Nippon defense forces in Leyte are fully prepared to crush any enemy move in that area. It was learned from authoritative quarters yesterday, following the Imperial General Headquarters announcement that an enemy squadron with a convoy on October 17 penetrated the gulf of Leyte, Philippines, and since the afternoon of October 18 has been shelling and bombing the shores of Leyte.

As clarified in the same Daihonzon communique, the Nippon Army and Navy units in perfect coordination in the Leyte area are striking at the enemy squadron with all available forces on hand.

From his latest move, it is clear that the enemy is desperately attempting to recoup his lost prestige as a result of the overwhelming defeat suffered in the "Air Battle Off Taiwan." It appears that he has moved naval units other than those of the 58th task force to Philippines waters including the 3th fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Spruance and warships under the control of General MacArthur. In addition, a transport convoy of considerable dimension is believed to be accompanying the fleet now off Leyte.

With the presidential election but a few weeks off, the White House must have a victory for electioneering purposes. It hoped to get it off Taiwan but it failed. It may try again in the Philippines.

The bombing and bombardment of Leyte can be taken as preliminary to a landing operation, an attempt, if made, would be no surprise. However, the Nippon Army and Navy forces in the Visayas stand ready to repel any enemy attempt, authoritative quarters declare.

### Foe in Piliou Held at Bay

CENTRAL PACIFIC FRONT, Oct. 19 (Domei).—Japanese defenses of Piliou Island are in full control of the central part of the island as no new developments have occurred in the situation there.

Although the enemy has been fiercely bombarding Japanese positions since October 17, he has failed to make any positive advance and are still held at bay by stout Nippon defense units.

**Foe Troops Repulsed**  
JAPANESE BARRAGE, Central Pacific, Oct. 20 (Domei).—The Japanese garrison on Piliou Island toward noon on October 18, successfully repulsed enemy infantrymen who climbed up the 20-meter cliff by means of ladders and stored in the Nippon position in the heights east of Talam. The abortive enemy attack was made under cover of fierce shelling.

### Japanese Attack British Task Force In Bay of Bengal

One Battleship, Another Destroyer Heavily Damaged—Operations Against Nicobar Island Met With Effective Counter-Thrusts

Special to the TRIBUNE  
TOKYO, Oct. 20.—Pounding a British task force in the seas around the Nicobar islands in the Bay of Bengal yesterday, the Japanese air force sank one aircraft-carrier and one destroyer, and also heavily damaged one battleship and one destroyer, the Imperial General Headquarters announced at 4 p. m. today.

The communique follows: "Counter-attacking a British task force raiding Car Nicobar island in the Nicobar group on October 19, our air units sank one aircraft-carrier and one destroyer and also heavily damaged one battleship and one destroyer in the seas south of the island".



### Nippon Exploits

(Registered from Oct. 12 to 19 in Air Battle off Taiwan)

	Off Taiwan	Off P. I.	Total	Grand Total
Aircraft Carriers	Sunk 10	1	11	19
	Heavily Damaged 5	3	8	
Battleships	Sunk 2	0	2	4
	Heavily Damaged 2	0	2	
Cruisers	Sunk 2	0	2	7
	Heavily Damaged 4	0	4	
Cruisers or Destroyers	Sunk 1	0	1	2
	Heavily Damaged 0	1	1	
Unidentified	Sunk 0	0	0	
Warships	Heavily Damaged 13	0	13	13
Grand Total	48	5	53	65
Planes shot down or heavily damaged	272	125	397	

(Note: The figures do not include planes which were lost aboard aircraft carriers as the vessels were sunk or heavily damaged).

In addition to the above, at least 12 more American vessels were damaged as flames were seen rising from aboard them. If they are taken into account, the Japanese exploits total at least 57 ships either sunk or heavily damaged.

### Local Indian Community to Hold Free India Anniversary Program

Under the auspices of the Philippine chapter of the Indian Independence League, the Indian Isaac Peral street where local Indians in the Philippines will observe today the first anniversary of the establishment of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind (Free India).

The Azad Hind Government was inaugurated exactly a year ago today in Svyonon following the unanimous election of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose as its president.

(Continued on page 2)

### Air-Raid Shelters Effective In Reducing Bomb Casualties

Following the experience of the residents of Manila, it is a matter of paramount importance for them to take refuge in air-raid shelters in case of enemy air-raids, and to construct as many underground air-raid shelters as possible.

Due to incessant enemy air-raids since October 15, citizens of Manila have become quite accustomed to them and in consequence, the number of casualties among the citizens has begun to show a marked decline.

The decline in the number of casualties is indeed a matter for praise. At the same time, however, caution must be exercised against those behaving recklessly in the midst of enemy air-raids.

than these having special duties must take shelter first of all. Given below are some of the cases where underground air-raid shelters proved themselves good against enemy air-raids:

1. In a certain factory, an enemy bomb exploded at a place four meters from the underground air-raid shelter. Although workers taking refuge in the shelters were all safe, three others failing to take shelter were allegedly injured, having been hit by fragments of the bomb.

2. In a certain town which was subjected to enemy air-raids on October 15, there were only two underground air-raid shelters. Although those shelters had no covers, those taking refuge in the shelters at the time of enemy air-raids were all safe, with the exception of a baby who was slightly injured.

Conquer Our Crisis With Calmness And Faith

DEFENSE EXHIBIT "R"



## Duran Named Deputy Chief Of Martial Law

### Help of Army, Chinese Will Be Sought For People of City

President Jose P. Laurel has appointed Vice-Minister of State for Home Affairs Pio Duran to the position of Assistant Delegate and Inspector General of Martial Law for the third, fourth and fifth military districts, Macanán announced on Saturday.

The third military district has its headquarters in Tiarac, the fourth in San Pablo City, and the fifth in Nagu, Camarines Sur.

Concerned over the welfare of Manila's population, President Laurel has also requested Military Governor Leon G. Guinto of Manila to make representations with the Imperial Japanese Army and the Philippine Chinese Association with a view to enlisting greater help and support from them to alleviate the food shortage and the acute economic situation among the city's civilian population.

The President also instructed Assistant Executive Secretary Nicomoro Roxas to distribute immediately through the different military districts, relief and aid. Acting promptly, Mr. Roxas has started distribution.

The President's concern over the welfare of the people has also been manifested in every other way possible. Steps have been taken by the authorities to safeguard their lives and properties as much as possible under the circumstances brought about by the war.

In return, the people are expected to cooperate with the authorities by maintaining peace and order and by contributing everything within their means to the difficult task of tiding the country over the ordeal of war to better times.

## City Trying to Help, But Family Heads Must Procure Own Food

The obligation to bring in foodstuffs to feed himself and his family is a matter for the family head to handle directly, because of the extreme difficulty of carrying prime commodities from the provinces as a result of the invasion of Luzon by the American troops.

This was explained by Military Governor Leon G. Guinto in a speech he delivered at Plaza Moriones on Friday afternoon. The Governor is conducting a speaking tour in the interest of peace and order in the metropolitan area.

While he had said that the city government is helpless in solving the city's food problem in the face of the increasing danger to the city because of the invasion, Governor Guinto, nevertheless, is trying to help by inviting the rice producers and dealers and other prime commodity merchants to try to bring foodstuffs into Manila.

## City Hall Also Opens South Branch

Simultaneous with the opening of a branch of the city government north of the Pasig River, another branch began transacting business in the south. In both branches transactions with the public are at present going on as usual.

The south branch is housed in the building at the corner of Orlondo and California streets, and in the National Federation of Women's Clubs building at the corner of California and San Marcelino streets.

City government offices in the north district are housed in the Riosca building at the corner of Anconra and Evangelista streets.

## Child Welfare Work Started

In view of the acute crisis now prevailing in the city, with indigency and illness widespread among the lower classes, the Philippine Red Cross has embarked upon child welfare work as a major program during the emergency, in line with the government program of "national survival."

The Board of Directors of the Red Cross approved at its last meeting the opening of as many children's homes as rapidly as accommodation and food materials can be obtained. In these homes only the very indigent and neediest cases will be taken and cared for as long as necessary. The first Children's Home opened by the Red Cross is at the former National Federation of Women's Clubs headquarters at San Marcelino and California, where approximately 100 children between two and ten years old are now housed, fed and given medical care. Two new homes will be opened today, one at the Settlement House in Paco where at least 50 children have already been recruited, under the management of the "Asociacion de Damas Filipinas;" and another at 1016 Calle Arriaga, Quiapo.

## Guinto Urges Manilans To Be Prepared

### Enemy Attack On Baguio Should Be Lesson To All

Declaring that the city of Manila faces a crucial and threatening moment in its history, Military Governor Leon G. Guinto, in a speech over station FIAM Saturday night, enjoined the people of the city to face the situation calmly and to be ever prepared to depart to a place of safety "with our knapsack containing essential food and clothing materials."

"We must indeed face the situation with fortitude and determination," declared Governor Guinto, "having only for our sacrosanct objective the welfare and happiness of our people."

Referring to the indiscriminate bombing of Baguio by the enemy raiders, the Governor told the people of Manila to take the case of Baguio as a lesson. But above all, the Governor stressed the primary necessity of maintaining peace and order in the city as against lawlessness and looting.

Speaking of what the Imperial Japanese Forces are doing to defend Manila, the Governor said that this is the time to work in harmony and in collaboration with them. He assured the people that there is no need to be afraid of conscription of laborers on the street. He affirmed that beginning Monday, there will be no recruiting of workers on the city streets.

## Guinto Concerned Over Buildings

Military Governor Leon G. Guinto has ordered a close vigilance of all the public buildings in Manila, national and city, for the purpose of preventing their being looted.

In this connection, the Governor has enticed upon the metropolitan police, the B-1 agents, the homeguards, and the neighborhood association officials to keep watch on the public buildings.

The Governor has taken this precautionary measure, it was explained, because of reports that government properties, including office equipment, have been disappearing and that the authors of the looting are government employees themselves.

## Branch of Water Office at Roca

The Metropolitan Water Works has established a branch office on the north side of the Pasig river in the Riosca building, under the supervision of Deputy Military Governor Jose Figueroa. It was announced by Military Governor Leon G. Guinto Saturday.

Assistant Director Manuel Mesa of the Metropolitan Water District will take charge of the branch office.

This was done at the instance of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

## Japanese Repulse American Attacks East of San Fabian

### Nippon Squads Storm Foo Positions, Causing Casualties, Heavy Damage —Fighting Rages Along 50-km. Front

Special to the TRIBUNE

JAPANESE BASE, Philippines, Jan. 20.—An enemy attempt to push toward the southeast in the San Fabian area was completely frustrated by the Japanese counter-thrusts on January 17, according to frontline reports.

Since January 12 the invasion troops in the area, supported by a number of tanks came to the frontal sector of a bright 25 kilometers southeast of San Fabian, attempting to storm the Japanese positions several times. The Japanese ground units, however, opened fire at full blast on January 17, dealing a fatal blow on the enemy.

Special to the TRIBUNE

LUZON FRONT, Jan. 19.—Small squads of Japanese officers and men are dealing telling blows on the enemy troops, according to reports gathered here.

Three members of the engineer corps thrusting into the enemy positions on the night of January 17 blasted two mobile guns, and killed or wounded a score of enemy troops.

Meanwhile, a separate unit headed by a sergeant broke into the enemy lines and killed or wounded more than 50 enemy men besides blasting three tents and severing telephone connections.

A trio headed by another sergeant thrust into the American positions 500 meters east of Itabon and destroyed two trench mortars, and three tents.

At a sector west of Sison an Imperial Japanese storm squad killed or wounded more than 20 American soldiers and seized six automatic rifles, two heavy machine guns, 12,000 rounds of ammunition for rifles and machine guns.

Another squad was reported to have blasted six tents and eight supply dumps.

## 38 KILOMETER FRONT

Special to the TRIBUNE  
LINGAYEN FRONT, Jan. 18—Fierce battles rage over the 50-kilometer front extending from Santo Tomas in the north to Lingayen in the south after 10 days of fighting following the enemy invasion. (Continued on page 2)

## Increased War Activity Seen In Central Luzon Plains

JAPANESE BASE, Philippine Front, Jan. 18 (Domei)—With 10 days having gone by since the enemy effected a landing in the Lingayen bay shore, the war situation in the northern part of the Central Luzon plains is witnessing increasing activity, reports indicate.

Following the establishment of his bridgehead, the enemy now apparently aims at a southward move toward the Pangasinan plains. The enemy's progress in this direction, however, is now being effectively checkmated at all key points of Japanese frontline positions. With the exception of a few gaps and strateg-

## Enemy Using Poison Gas In Pangasinan

Special to the TRIBUNE

JAPANESE BASE, Philippines, Jan. 19.—There is a strong indication that the American invasion forces in Pangasinan are now utilizing smoke screens containing poison gas, according to frontline reports.

The defenders on the spot are taking every precaution against the enemy action.

## King Expects More U.S. Losses

Special to the TRIBUNE

LISBON, Jan. 19.—With the possible increased activity of Japanese aircraft, submarines, and fleet in Nippon waters, the United States must expect greater losses in men and material, declared Admiral Ernest King, chief of U. S. naval operations, according to a dispatch from Columbus, Ohio. In a lecture delivered in Columbus, King pointed out that the United States has been maintaining a span of 3,000 miles across the Atlantic and another one of 7,000 miles long across the Pacific, by mobilizing shipping.

The last span connecting U. S. and Japan and the Asiatic continent is now under construction, and an enormous number of vessels is needed for the project. Now that construction work must be conducted within the Japanese defense ring, greater menace from the Japanese fleet and land-based planes must be expected, he said.

ally unimportant points where a negligible number of enemy troops have managed to advance southward, the main force of the enemy is still being nailed down in the vicinity of his original landings. Repulsing all enemy attempts at forcing any appreciable opening in the Japanese defense lines, the Japanese forces are keeping close watch over the movements of the enemy's main strength and are in full readiness to check all enemy attempts at advancing.

## LOCALIZED FIGHTING

While some localized fighting is (Continued on page 2)

All Hands For Victory---Man, Woman and Child

DEFENSE EXHIBIT "5"

Happy New Year to All!

This Issue  
4 Pages

# The Tribune

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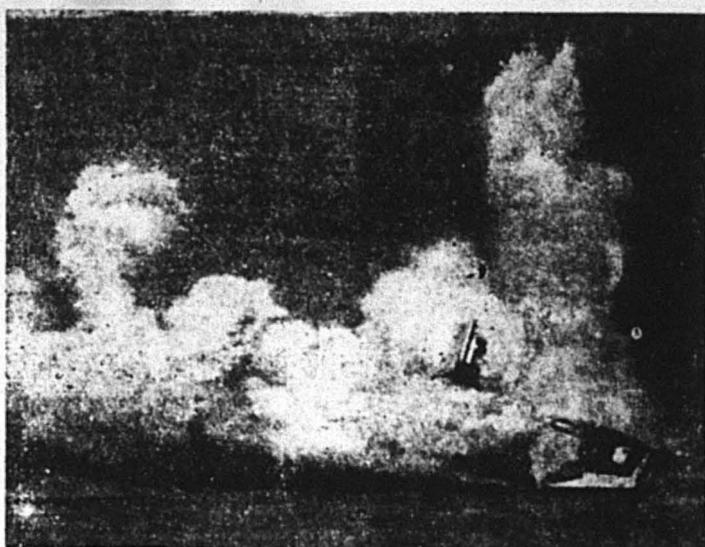
Manila, Philippines, Monday, January 1, 1945

Number 235

## 16 More Ships in Foe Convoy Off Mindoro Sunk or Damaged

### Relentless Attacks On Enemy Shipping Cause Heavy Losses

**Additional Exploits of Wild Eagles Bared  
—Special Attack Squadrons Score Heavily  
In Continuous Assaults on U. S. Sea Units**



**DOWN TO ITS DOOM**—An American aircraft carrier is about to plunge to the depth of the sea after being blasted by Nippon gunfire and torpedoes on December 8, 1944, in the Sea Battle Off the Philippines. The warcraft is listing to portside after a great explosion blew out her vitals.

### Evacuation of City In Full Swing

The evacuation of the City of Manila will be carried out to the fullest extent until only about one third of the people remain in the city, and composed mainly of the essential elements, it is indicated at the City Hall.

Military Governor Leon G. Guinot calls on every Manilian to take heed of the advice to evacuate the city without delay, considering only, if nothing at all, the question of personal safety. The earlier the people act accordingly, it is stressed, the better for all concerned, especially women and children.

It has been noted in the last few days, it is pointed out, however, that many people of Manila have taken the advice and left the city at once. Finding no means of transportation, the people, in many cases, walk their way to the provinces. Long caravans of men and women, young and old, are daily seen trekking their way either to southern or northern Luzon, carrying their baggage

and belongings either on their backs or on their shoulders.

#### BETTER LIFE OUTSIDE

The provincial folk who will remain in the provinces and the people of Manila who evacuate Manila for the provinces, it is assured, will not regret having made that choice. It is impressed upon them that what they sorely lack in Manila, they will surely find in plenty in the rural sections of the country where food is available at much lower cost.

Thus, it is affirmed, it can be clearly seen and understood by even the simple-minded people that life in the provinces at this time is much easier than in Manila, where the specter of starvation is hovering in many homes.

### New Year's Eve Observed Quietly By Manila Folk

Manila residents welcomed the New Year quietly and peacefully. Because of the blackout and the curfew, the New Year's Eve celebration Sunday was observed indoors, mostly in the homes where families shared the traditional midnight repast.

Today, New Year's Day, special services will be held in churches. It is the last day of the three-day holiday over the week-end.

### SAN JOSE AIRFIELDS RAIDED AT NIGHT

**JAPANESE BASE, Philippines, Dec. 31.**—Raiding the American northern and southern airfields at San Jose, Mindoro island, last night a Japanese air unit caused fire at several points on the fields. Meanwhile, a Nippon reconnaissance plane sighted one cruiser and two transports burning in the San Jose bay.

Special to the TRIBUNE

**TOKYO, Dec. 31.**—Units of the Nippon Special Attack Squadron which have been continuously attacking since December 29 the enemy convoy off Mindoro to reinforce the enemy forces on the island have sunk three transports, blitz-sunk two cruisers, and heavily damaged and set ablaze five transports. It was announced by the Imperial General Headquarters at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The announcement follows in full:

"The Issel, Tessin, Kyokko, Sinsyu and Koka units of the Nippon Special Attack Squadron, with fighter-plane escort, have been continuously attacking since December 29 the enemy convoy off Mindoro sent to reinforce the enemy forces on the island.

"War results accomplished by the attacking units on the enemy convoy made known so far are as follows:

"Sunk—3 transports.

"Blitz-sunk—2 cruisers.

"Heavily damaged or set ablaze—5 transports."

Special to the TRIBUNE

**TOKYO, Dec. 31.**—The sinking of five additional transports and the damaging of one more cruiser in the enemy convoy sent to reinforce his strength at Mindoro was announced by the Imperial General Headquarters at 3 p. m. today. The text of the communique is as follows:

"The following additions will be made to the results of the air attacks on the Mindoro reinforcement convoy: Sunk—five transports. Damaged—one cruiser."

**Editor's Note**—The above-mentioned war results are achievements of the Nippon forces in addition to those made public by the Daihon-ai December 29 communique in which six enemy transports were sunk and two others damaged on December 28. The Daihon-ai communique of 4 p. m., December 31, announces further results attained since December 29.

### Japanese Naval Air Units Blast 9 More Foe Vessels

Special to the TRIBUNE

**NIPPON BASE, PHILIPPINES, Dec. 31.**—Continuing their devastating attacks on the enemy convoy, Nippon naval air units yesterday sank three more transports and two cruisers or destroyers and crippled four additional transports in the Sulu Sea. Spirited air thrusts on the enemy units fleeing southward were continued today.

"The vessels lost by the enemy were part of the convoy that proceeded to San Jose, Mindoro via Mindanao Sea and Sulu Sea in order to reinforce the weakened American forces there. On December 28, the Nippon naval air force sank eight large transports and one motor torpedo-boat and damaged two transports and one cruiser.

Continuing the incessant harassing of the enemy convoy, the Nippon naval warplanes on December 29 sank five transports, crippled and set ablaze one cruiser and set afloat two transports.

(Continued on page 2)

All Hands For Victory---Man, Woman and Child

DEFENSE EXHIBIT "T"

## President's Gifts to Be Distributed

### Materials for Poor To Be Given Through Kalibapi, Ina ng Nayon

Distribution of clothing materials and sewing threads, gifts of President Laurel, to four of the neediest families in each barrio in Manila will start today and end on Saturday, it was announced yesterday.

Mrs. Francisca T. Benitez, director of the Women's Bureau of the Kalibapi, has asked the cooperation of the "Ina ng Nayon" in the various districts of the city to aid in the distribution of the gifts. Mrs. Benitez has prepared a circular outlining the duties of the "Ina ng Nayon" in their respective barrios.

A copy of the circular and the tickets for the tour of the neediest in the barrio under each Ina ng Nayon will be distributed by the Office of the District Chief. Copies of the circular and tickets could be secured from Mr. Monillas at the City Hall, by the Office of the District Chief whose help has been sought by the Bureau to expedite the distribution.

The Women's Bureau requests all the "Ina ng Nayons" to send their indigents at the Legislative Building where representatives of all will meet them at the front door. Distribution will start today, Thursday, from 10:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. and end on Saturday from 10:00 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Gifts not taken on any of these dates will be given to other deserving persons. All "Ina ng Nayon" are requested to call up their respective District Chiefs' offices for their tickets or call up Mr. Phodan or Mrs. de Guzman over tel. 233-15 or 2-45-44 for particulars.

"Ina ng Nayon" are urged to walk themselves of copies of said circular.

## Japan Convinced of Righteousness Of War Aims, Says Speaker Okada

TOKYO, Jan. 1 (Domei).—In welcoming the fourth new year since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan is more than ever convinced of the righteousness of her war aims and is determined to attain final victory over British-American imperialism, Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, declared in his new year's message to the Japanese nation today.

The Speaker outlined the brief military developments during the past year and pointed out that the war situation in the Pacific at one time appeared critical but took a favorable turn due to the death-defying activities of the Japanese Special Attack Squadrons whose sacrificial spirit is unprecedented

## Nippon Forces Stage Thrusts In New Guinea

NEW GUINEA FRONT, Jan. 1 (Domei).—In mopping-up operations launched on December 19 against remnant enemy troops at Naga at the northwestern tip of New Guinea, the Japanese garrison forces at Kiri accounted for more than 20 enemy dead abandoned on the battlefields, in addition to having sunk one enemy canoe in the waters east of Cape Bonell. Moreover, captured war trophies comprised three machine-guns, one automatic rifle, 20 rifles as well as large quantities of clothing and ammunition.

Ever since the enemy's base had been surprise-attacked and smashed by the Japanese forces, remnant enemy troops at Naga had been conducting guerrilla operations with landing barges and canoes besides carrying out intermittent raids with torpedo boats and planes.

## Yuletide Season Ends on Jan. 6

The season of gift-giving which began early last month and reached its climax on Christmas, will end today after tomorrow, January 6, Feast of the Three Kings. The Three Kings is rigorously observed particularly by the Spanish community in Manila. In view of the present emergency, however, the traditional outdoor festivities which in the past were usually sponsored by the Spanish club at Casino de España, will not be seen this year. The day will be passed quietly in homes where parents will, as usual, fill children's stockings with toys or candies and other things which the difficult times may allow for spreading cheer among the toils.

Religious elements will observe the Feast of the Three Kings with the traditional rites in the churches.

## Foe Airfield On Saipan Raided Again

### Nippon Airmen Score Direct Hits On Aslito Air Base

TOKYO, Jan. 3.—The Japanese air force damaged the American airfields on Saipan island in the Marianas group in a raid at daybreak yesterday, the Imperial General Headquarters announced at 3 p. m. today.

The communiqué follows: "Attacking enemy airfields on Saipan island at daybreak on January 2, our air unit blasted and set ablaze more than two points on the fields."

HEAVY DAMAGE  
Special to the TRIBUNE  
TOKYO, Jan. 3.—The Japanese air force heavily bombed the American Aslito airfield on Saipan island in its first raid on the point this year, carried out about 3 a. m. January 2.

Overcoming enemy anti-aircraft gun fire, the raiders scored several direct bomb hits on airplane hangars and other establishments on the field.

It is reported that the enemy suffered heavy losses as a result of the blasting of the installations on the ground.

On the Japanese side, all planes returned safely from the assault.

## Nadisco Busy Filling Orders

With the increasing demand for cassava flakes and flour as substitutes for rice, the Nadisco is having its hands full filling the orders of government employees and entities as well as MCCA stores for these articles. Other foodstuffs such as "bagoong" and "toyo" sauce are also being sold to the public at reasonable prices.

Long before the holidays set in and even at this late stage of the Christmas season, people flock to the Nadisco office at Juan Luna to make their purchases of whatever foodstuffs they can buy.

The different departments of the Nadisco such as the city and provincial distribution departments, the cashier's office and the stock distribution department are working overtime to fill up as soon as possible the orders being placed by the buying public. The men in these departments hardly take time out for lunch before they are at their work of giving service to the public.

"Nadisco employees receive sufficient income in cash and in rations of commodities to make them forget that they should serve any body but the public, hence they put their heart and soul into their jobs," the Nadisco general manager stated. He added that there have been very few cases of complaints against the Nadisco employees especially with regard to dishonesty.

The merchandising department of the Nadisco is also exerting its utmost efforts in procuring of foodstuffs for distribution to the buying public.

## Nippon Forces Attacking Foe Landing Party

JAPANESE BASE, Philippines, Jan. 2.—In their efforts to break the stalemate in Leyte, American invasion forces sent another landing party to an island at a point near San Isidro on the northwestern coast on December 26. About a dozen enemy warcraft and other vessels disembarked about one regiment, which is being subjected to severe counter-attacks by the defending Japanese forces in the sector.

## Manilans Told To Store Water

Military Governor Leon G. Guinto wishes to remind the people of Manila, or those who are still in the city, that it is their urgent duty to have water available at the time in their houses, deposited either in cans or jars, in order to have it ready for use in any emergency.

The people are advised by the Governor that in view of the existing emergency water mains might be destroyed or fire might occur instantaneously anywhere. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary, according to him, that the people should always take the precaution of having water in their houses ready for use at a moment's notice, either for the purpose of putting out fire or for domestic use in case the pipes are destroyed.

Governor Guinto desires the people of Manila to know that in the event water system is disrupted the city residents will have to depend on artesian wells, but the city has only few of them. In view of this possibility, he asks the people to keep enough water carefully deposited in their homes.

While the city makes an effort to repair artesian wells that are out of commission, according to Governor Guinto, the city cannot build new ones principally for lack of materials. The Governor, however, asks those who can afford to build artesian wells. If this is done, he said, the people may not find it difficult to secure water even if the city's water system suffers disorder due to the emergency.

The water to be deposited in the houses, according to the Governor should be placed in clean containers. Cans, jars and other containers should be first thoroughly cleaned.

## Many People of Manila Leaving In Response to Governor's Orders

In response to the urgent call of Military Governor Leon G. Guinto, many families of Manila have left for the province and many more are packing up their things preparatory to evacuating the city.

These people are leaving for the provinces for only by doing so will they feel in themselves the sense of personal security from the scarcity of foodstuffs and bullets. Those who have decided to precede the others in the evacuation of Manila did so in order to avoid congestion.

## Japanese Raid Foe Shipping And Airfields

### San Jose, Tacloban Are Subjected To Continuous Bombing

JAPANESE BASE, Philippines, Jan. 3.—Bombing the American north and south airfields at San Jose, Mindoro island, several times from the night of January 2 to the morning of January 3, Japanese air formations caused fires at three points on the north airfield and at four points on the south airfield.

The flames led to explosions at two points. Several direct bomb hits were scored on the runways. On the part of the attackers, four planes failed to return to their base.

JAPANESE BASE, Philippines, Jan. 2 (Domei).—Japanese air units yesterday, January 1, surprised the enemy airfields at San Jose in Mindoro island and inflicted heavy damage to enemy ground installations.

In the face of intense anti-aircraft fire, the Japanese aircraft, roaring over the north and south airfields, carried out low-level bombing and strafing attacks, causing conflagrations to break out at two points on the south airfield, besides blasting ammunition dumps and bivouac quarters on the two airfields. While flying over the waters west of San Jose, the Japanese aircraft observed two large-sized enemy transports in flames.

The Japanese side suffered no loss.

JAPANESE BASE, Philippines, Jan. 2 (Domei).—Japanese Naval air units on December 31 carried out two daring bombing raids on the enemy airfields at Tacloban on Leyte island, scoring brilliant war results.

In their first raid, the Japanese raiders set ablaze ground installations at two points on the airfield, while in their second attack, ground installations at 10 places on the airfield were set ablaze in addition to a terrific explosion at

Conquer Our Crisis With Calmness And Faith

DEFENSE EXHIBIT "D"

R E S T R I C T E D

Extracts from  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA  
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF

"Guerrilla Resistance Movements in the Philippines"

Page 1:

Guerrilla groups emerged in Leyte shortly after Japanese occupation. Groups of Filipinos with various purposes banded together as local police or vigilante groups, motivated by a desire to maintain peace and order to protect the people; or, as bandit groups, motivated by greed, terrorized and preyed upon the people. The various groups maintained separate and distinct organizations; jealousy and strife were rampant. All groups, however, possessed the same hatred and contempt for the Japanese. Circumstances compelled the groups to band together for their mutual protection. As time passed, the stronger guerrilla units absorbed the weaker either by force or by conciliation, and gradually there developed a relatively orderly and effective organization, which was formalized by GHQ recognition.

All the guerrillas avowed that their primary purpose was to help the civilians to maintain peace and order, to check the Japanese from abusing the civilians. The guerrillas undertook the restoration of civilian government and took steps to place the administration of justice and the government in civilian hands. The guerrilla leaders, as a general policy, only intervened in communal activities, insofar as they related to military matters in all phases.

Page 2:

MIRANDA Group: These guerrillas originally controlled the area in northwestern Leyte, from Palompom south to Baybay, and under the leadership of Brig. Gen. Blas MIRANDA (alias Col. BRIGUEZ). He was formerly a Lieutenant in the USAFFE, PC... Brig. Gen. Blas MIRANDA has killed many released prisoners of war on the pretext that they were paid spies of the Japanese, but actually he regarded anyone who surrendered as a traitor. This was his principal objection to Col. KANGLEON who had been held a prisoner of war by the Japanese at Butuan, Agusan, in 1942. In both southern and northern Leyte, surrendered Filipino soldiers captured by the guerrillas under Col. Kangleon have not been killed but interned.

Page 5.

There was no organized opposition to Japanese occupation of Samar Island. The only resistance came from scattered parties, consisting mostly of Constabulary troops supported by civilian volunteers, banded together, sniping and ambushing the Japanese as opportunity offered. Since Samar was not of operational importance, the Japanese occupied the province only lightly, and guerrilla bands established themselves in large unoccupied areas. Several groups established themselves strongly but never cooperated. The command was not unified until October 1944 and then only by an outside leader, a GHQ representative.

U.S.A. vs Tomeyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Received: \_\_\_\_\_

Exhibit No. V

Page 5 (continued)

Means of obtaining civilian support varied. Some bands used terror tactics, and support was made compulsory. Other bands used more subtle means, courting the civilian by appointing civil government officials and establishing civilian agencies. Although the civil government was under control of the guerrilla army, in most cases guerrilla officers concerned themselves with organizing their units and left the civil administration to appointed officials.

MERRITT's relations with the civilian population under his control was reported to leave much to be desired. Reports indicated that the people were exploited by high ranking army officers and politicians, who made personal profits at the expense of the people. The people were held under control by terror tactics and anyone opposing the army was eliminated.

Page 9:

Following the disorganization of USAFFE during the rapid Japanese advance and the USAFFE retreat into Bataan, many units and remnants of units became isolated from their commands. These units and remnants became the nuclei of guerrilla organizations that formed almost immediately. Prior to USAFFE surrender in May 1942, these guerrilla units harrassed enemy garrisons and contained substantial enemy forces. Dwindling supplies and Japanese policing which became more thorough as occupation developed, decreased guerrilla activity. The surrender of USAFFE accelerated the surrender of guerrilla units and dispersed the remainder. Most of the dispersed units did not give up but formed underground groups, many of which have lived on and are still active.

Central Luzon in mid 1944 presented a picture of a number of organizations with considerable overlapping in both area and personnel. By far the largest unit in point of view of numbers in the Marking group. The main operating area of this unit is located east of Manila, but affiliated organizations extend throughout central Luzon. If we may believe the reports of the Marking's, Ramsey and the President Quezon's Own Guerrillas, there are at least 300,000 guerrillas in the central Luzon area. This number of names may be on the rolls. It is, however, certain that most of them live at home and are only nominal supporters of the guerrilla movement.

The history of guerrillas in other areas has shown that the civil populace is organized to assist active guerrilla units through planting and harvesting of food crops, moving supplies, and acting as messengers and intelligence agents. The organizations now in Luzon are familiar with the pre-war Military District organization and are attempting to conform to those pre-war boundaries. No coordinated military district commands exist today: recent arrivals of SWPA personnel will undoubtedly clarify the present situation and promote more harmonious relationships between the various guerrilla units.

**HUKBALAJAPS:** The "Hukbalajap," a semi-political, semi-bandit organization centered in Bulacan and Pampanga, is one of the largest and most powerful guerrilla organizations in central Luzon. It owes no allegiance to the U.S., the Philippine Commonwealth, or Japan and has constituted a problem not only to the Japanese but to loyal guerrilla organizations and intelligence nets. It will probably remain a difficult problem during reoccupation and possibly afterwards. Little definite information on the organization is available, and the following discussion must be regarded as tentative. The frequent use of aliases by members of the organization has contributed to the confusion.

"Hikbalajap" is a word coined from the initial syllables of the Tagalog title of the organization, "Kukbong Rayan Laban sa Japon," or "People's Army to Fight the Japs." In Tarlac Province it has also been referred to as the "Paja," short for "People's Anti-Jap Army." The individual members are often referred to as "Huks."

The organization was founded at Mount Arayat in Pampanga late in March 1942 by a group of intellectuals, disgruntled politicians, and socialists and communists of Pampanga. It is said to be modelled on Chinese communist organizations, and it is probable that Chinese had a hand in the early organization. It claims to represent the military phase of the United Front Party, a coalition of socialist and communist elements, and early activities were largely political. A "NAJUF" (National Anti-Japanese United Front) policy was proclaimed, and the organization issued numerous manifestos proclaiming that their objective was the establishment of a democratic people's state in the Philippines after the war, free from all foreign domination and with representation for all. The Americans were to be allowed to liberate the Philippines, but were then to be attacked if immediate independence was not granted. Political figures of the Commonwealth Government were to be accepted only in so far as they could furnish a government not dominated by USA, Japan, or any other foreign country, either politically or commercially. The Hukbalajap has said in its manifestos that the right of private property will be guaranteed in their postwar government, as well as freedom of speech, press, assembly and residence.

Although the Hukbalajap has maintained this propaganda line to the present day, reports indicate that their policy is definitely communistic and that their plans include the establishment of a communistic government in the Philippines after the war, on the early Russian model. It is probably that there are also connections with communistic elements in China.

Military activities are at present under the direction of Juan Feleo, also reported as a member of the Military Committee with the rank of General, commanding all Hukbalajap armed forces. He is the former President of the Communist Party of the Philippines. During 1942 and 1943

Page 5 (continued)

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attacks were made on Japanese railroad shipments, garrisons, and convoys, and some disruption of the Japanese supply line into Manila from the north was achieved. The organization has consistently refused to cooperate with other guerrilla groups, and has been consistently ruthless and violent in its activities. They early announced their intention of fighting any other guerrilla groups they considered pro-Japanese, and soon characterized the Marking and USFIP or USAFFE as such. Conflicts with other guerrilla groups were frequent, and by mid 1944 the Huks were actively fighting all their guerrilla neighbors. Ambush, arrogance, deceit and treachery have marked these conflicts. In the last twelve months these anti-guerrilla activities have sharply increased, and have been extended to include all BC (Bureau of Constabulary) units suspected of aiding other guerrilla outfits, as well as puppet office holders, rich Filipinos, and all others considered to be pro-American. Many of these have been ambushed and murdered, particularly in Pampanga and Bulacan. American pilots shot down over their areas have been held, and at least one is reported killed by the Hukbalajap. Robbery, plunder and indiscriminate killing have correspondingly increased; the victims being civilians, guerrillas, Japanese, Americans, Filipinos, office holders and puppets, without apparent discrimination.

Since early 1944 there has been a lessening of Hukbalajap attacks on Japanese installations, and it has several times been reported that the Japanese are arming the Hukbalajap, probably as a cheap means of combatting the guerrillas. It is known that high Japanese officials visited Pedro Abad Santos, Hukbalajap leader, at San Fernando, Pampanga, in June 1944; and it is certain that the Japanese made no effort to interfere with Hukbalajap-Constabulary conflicts in September and October 1944.

Arms for the combat units have been obtained mostly from the battlefields of Bataan, and from looted Japanese and Constabulary installations and captured or killed guerrillas. In November 1944, Hukbalajap armament was reliably reported to be about 4,000 rifles, 500 automatic rifles, 25 machine guns and miscellaneous side arms. Ammunition supplies have been consistently low since 1942, and are now believed to be not more than 60 rounds per gun. In the Laguna units there are probably not more than 200 rifles.

Membership of the Hukbalajap was at first composed largely of liberals and some communists, possibly with a number of former members of labor unions. Total membership claimed has increased greatly in the last year, and it is probably that the Hukbalajap now includes a large proportion of the former members of the Sakdalista party in central Luzon, as well as opportunist underworld characters and a large proportion of ex-USAFFE men forced to cooperate through necessity or through threats to the well-being of their families. For this reason, and because the level of military training is uniformly low, it is probable that Hukbalajap units will not resist invading American troops, and may be of assistance. However, some units under more strict control from the command may give trouble.

Fil-American Irregular Troops (FIAT): In 1942 this group was in the mountains near Antipolo, Rizal, under the leadership of Col. Hugh STRAUGHN, who was attempting to unfit the command of the various central Luzon guerrillas. Subsequent information has proven that Col. STRAUGHN may have almost succeeded in his purpose. His contacts extended from Central Luzon area of Bulacan and Pampanga to the tip of the Bicol with Gov. ESCUDEÑO and Maj. SANDICO. Almost all known organizations in central Luzon were at one time or another working with him. He is said to have been responsible for the founding of the MARKINGS in Rizal, the HUNTERS in Cavite, and QUEZON'S OWN GUERRILLAS in Laguna, Batangas and Tayabas. He assumed the title Supreme Commander of the South Central Luzon Guerrillas and was considered as such by the Japanese.

Apparently some rift developed between the powerful MARKINGS and the FIAT and Col. STRAUGHN was betrayed, some say by leaders of the MARKINGS Guerrillas, in August 1943. The coordination which he had established was lost following his capture.

A Col. Elliot P. ELLSWORTH is now reported to have assumed command and has been responsible for the revival of the original central guerrilla body. The identity of Col. ELLSWORTH is uncertain, one report stating he is actually Gen. LIM. Gen. LIM is also reported to have flatly denied any such association. ELLSWORTH is almost certainly a Filipino.

The activities of the group are limited mainly to intelligence and occasional sabotage in Manila and vicinity. A radio set was in operation in 1945 in charge of Lt. Col. Emilio BORROMEO (alias GUERRERO) and Col. BORROMEO was last reported to be in Negros. The MARKINGS claim that the FIAT has officially amalgamated with them as of May 1944. Apparently FIAT broke up and part joined the MARKINGS and part attached themselves to HUNTER'S ROTC Guerrillas.

MARKING Guerrillas: The MARKING Guerrillas were founded in April 1942 and now claim to have contact throughout Central Luzon. It appears to be one of the largest single organizations on Luzon. Some of the Fil-American Irregular Troops near Manila united with the MARKINGS in May 1944.

The stronghold of this group is in the Sierra Madre Mountains in Rizal. The leader of the group is Marcos Villa AGUSTIN, but the backbone of the organization is a woman known as Yay PANLILLO. The identity of AGUSTIN is not known. Yay PANLILLO is a newspaper reporter and she is reported as both pro-and anti-American.

The group is reported by several sources to be unscrupulous in the procurement and character of its membership, and ruthless in its dealings. This seemed to be particularly true up to early 1944. It claims a membership of 200,000 but this figure is queried by the source (considered fairly reliable) of the information. One source reports the arms total

5,000. Supplies have been sent to the Organization by Maj. ANDERSON and letters were sent to SWPA via ANDERSON in August 1944. ANDERSON believes the only objective of the group is the elimination of the common enemy and has reported nothing unfavorable concerning their recent activities.

The headquarters, in Rizal, concerns itself with troops, propaganda, enemy dispositions, etc. Luzon is divided into three main areas which are semi-autonomous so far as operations are concerned.

Page 20.

The HUNTERS: This group is also known as the ROTC or TERRY's HUNTERS, after Terry MAGTONGOL, the assumed name of the leader. The group claims that it was founded in January 1942 at San Juan del Monte, Rizal, by about 300 Philippine Military Academy and ROTC personnel who called themselves the "ROTC Lads." It was founded to protect civilians and to cooperate with USAFFE forces on Bataan. Until March 1942 the unit secured arms from civilians and USAFFE remnants, passed Japanese information to USAFFE and did propaganda work in the Manila area.

Page 21-22:

In mid-1944, HUNTER units at Talavera, Bulacan, joined puppet BC units of the Bulacan area in fighting the HUKBALAJAPS. The HUKBALAJAPS had been attacking civilians in guerrilla held areas and generally disturbing the peace without interference from the Japanese. Earlier in 1944, the HUNTERS and units of the MARKINGS in Rizal were in open hostilities over a supposed shooting case. The feud lasted until April 1944 when ANDERSON intervened in the name of GHQ.

The HUNTERS have the largest unit in Cavite, operating north from Nasugbu to Ternate. This is the headquarters area, ROTC. In addition units loosely associated with either HUNTERS or MARKINGS are located as follows:

Ternate-Maragondon R Area	CO: Col Tapanan
Indang-Rosario-Naic Area	CO: Col Patricio Erni
Carmona-Nanez Area	CO: Saulog
Carmena-Bacon Area	CO: Col Iroquin

President QUEZON'S Own Guerrillas: This unit operates in central Laguna, Batangas and western central Tayabas under the control of Vicente UMALI, former Mayor of Tiaong, Tayabas. The MARKING Guerrillas claim the President QUEZON'S own Guerrillas as an affiliate, but this claim is believed false. Nothing was known of the President QUEZON'S Own Guerrillas until late 1943 when Lt. Primitive San AGUSTIN went to Mindanao to establish contact with SWPA. A radio was sent from Mindanao and contact has been maintained with the unit since June 1944. The roster of the unit indicates that there might be as many as 10,000 men in the organization, divided into 11 Regiments. It is very likely that these persons are generally living at home and comprise the basis of development when equipment is available. Many of the members of the organization are Bataan veterans.

Page 23:

The Bicol resistance movement remains one of the most confused and least productive of any area in the Philippines. Fighting between units over matters of area command almost exceeds any fighting against the Japanese. The leaders have frequently asked for an appointed outside commander, knowing their own shortcomings and desiring to contribute something more concrete to their country, but no action has been taken to coordinate these units.

The principal local aspirants for command of the 5th Military District of which the Bicol is a large part, and for GHQ recognition are Lt. Col. ZABAT of Albay, Major LAPUS and Governor ESCUDERO of Sorsogon. All these have contacted at one time or another most of the units in the Bicol. The resultant picture is thus interlocked and distorted by shifting loyalties of the minor group leaders.

Page 28:

Col. M. M. ZABAT Guerrilla Unit: The Camp Balintawok guerrilla group of Albay is headed by self-styled Lt. Col. Montaro M. ZABAT, pre-war 1st Lt., Traffic Officer of Albay and Sorsogon. Shortly after the Japanese landings in Legaspi he reported to the Headquarters of the Philippine Constabulary in Manila, they returned to Albay.

After the surrender on Bataan, he organized a guerrilla unit in Albay with the assistance of Former Mayor REMPILLO of Oas and Lt. LLINARIZAS, a former Constabulary officer. Reports indicate that the activities of the group in 1942-43 in raising funds and supplies were indiscriminate and his reputation among civilians none too savory. According to Gov. ESCUDERO he later weeded out bad elements in his group but his reputation remained shady.

Page 29:

In June 1944, LAPUS attempted to force MOLINAS, one of ZABAT's leaders into leaving ZABAT and joining his organization, with no success. In retaliation, ZABAT with 90 men on July 21 raided the town of Manito in LAPUS' area killing several of the latter's followers and maltreating civilians.

Crafty and unscrupulously zealous in his efforts to capture command of the 5th MD, ZABAT has left few stones unturned in the effort to realize his ambition.

Page 34:

Cebu Island was invaded by the Japanese in April 1942. Cebu City with a population of 150,000, second largest city in the Philippines, was quickly taken. USAFFE forces did considerable demolition work in Cebu City, and promptly took to the hills. The Japanese were thereby enabled to occupy all the east, central and west coast cities with little effort.

As soon as surface resistance had been overcome, the Japanese reduced most of their garrisons and left many of the towns under the control of puppet constabulary troops. Several prominent pre-war mayors and government officials were induced by the Japanese to stay at their posts in "puppet" capacities. The action of USAFFE forces in not putting up an initial determined resistance to the invader, enabled them to escape to the hills with a large quantity of arms, ammunition and supplies. Guerrilla units were quickly formed in the hills. The power of guerrilla units soon made itself felt in the cities, and most of the puppet officials became collaborators of the guerrillas. Those who did not collaborate were either eliminated or educated into a state of neutrality.

The guerrilla resistance movement in Cebu is the story of the growth of the CUSHING-FENTON unit. With the occupation of central Cebu by the Japanese, several small guerrilla units had emerged in the lightly garrisoned northern and southern parts of the island. By mid-1942, the northern units were under the command of Harry FENTON. The southern and central Cebu units were organized under Lt. Col. James CUSHING. These two Americans were the strongest leaders in their respective areas. FENTON took into his command any person with a rifle. These men were for the most part ex-USAFFE personnel, and at least partly trained.

Harry FENTON, commander of the original northern Cebu guerrilla group, is reported to be properly Aaron FEINSTEIN, an American 33 years of age and married to a Filipina. He is said to have been an enlisted man on duty at the Sternberg Hospital in Manila and later purchased his discharge to become a radio announcer. Before surrender, he had been an announcer at KZRC, Cebu City, and made many anti-Japanese pronouncements on his program. He claims he was commissioned by Gen. CHYNOWETH and then went to the hills before surrender. He is said to have trusted no one. He was hard to approach but was friendly after he became acquainted. He usually did business through his adjutant and was hard to contact directly. Except for those nearest him, no one seemed to like him. He was feared but not loved by his men; was loyal to the US. His feelings toward the Japanese and all spies and collaborators were violent, and he hung all suspects his men could capture. He was bold and outspoken to the point of being indiscreet in his public announcements.

Page 35:

The Cebu area long enjoyed the reputation for having killed more Japanese than any other area. In their efforts to stamp out Japanese and Japanese sympathizers, the men, reportedly under FENTON, went to extremes and many wanton killings of innocent citizens were reported.

Page 36:

The team of CUSHING and FENTON had continued to function successfully and was in public favor until early 1943. Then mounting rumors regarding Fenton's

many executions and his private life began to alienate the public from FENTON to center attention on CUSHING. To some extent both came under public censure in that their many attacks on the Japanese brought reprisals on civilian communities. As FENTON's unpopularity became more widespread, many of his men began to leave since they feared that FENTON's activities would destroy any possibility of GHQ recognizing the Cebu command and furnishing them with supplies. FENTON's refusal to print money and pay the men, further aggravated the situation.

Also, relationships between FENTON and CUSHING began to suffer. CUSHING disagreed with Fenton's policy of isolation and his strict money policy. Cushing believed that a solution to the currency problem would solve the mid-1943 impasse. Cushing later insisted that only regular money should be obtained, otherwise none should be printed on CEBU. He also resented Fenton's growing distrust of Governor ABELLANA who was carrying on some of the pre-war functions of civil government in the province.

FENTON and CUSHING claimed to have about 9,000 men under their command at this time. One third of these were civilian volunteers, and about half the the 9,000 were armed. Ammunition was being manufactured in limited amounts in various small towns. Troops near headquarters were reported to be well disciplined, but discipline of troops in outlying units decreased as the distance from headquarters increased.

Although CUSHING did not doubt FENTON's loyalty, the breach in their viewpoints regarding policy persisted. FENTON was becoming more eccentric, his killings became more wanton, the lack of pay for the men and the constant Japanese raids caused further disaffection, and many men began to leave for other islands. The food situation became critical and the organization was reported to be on the verge of breaking up.

Page 37:

Recognizing the need for outside help, CUSHING finally decided in mid-July 1943 to go to Negros and confer with Major WILLIAMOR. Badly weakened from malaria and in the face of FENTON's insistence that they appeal to no one for aid, Cushing departed with a small party including Lt. Col. Oegario BAURA, a trusted assistant. He left verbal instructions with his Executive Officer, Lt. Col. Ricardo ESTRELLA, to arrest FENTON and hold him until his return should conditions warrant. He also left with ESTRELLA a sealed envelope stating that if he, Cushing, should be captured or should an equal fate befall Fenton, ESTRELLA should assume command of the unit. Cushing reached southern Negros about the first of September. He received no help from GHQ and since Villamor was in no position to assist, Cushing returned to Cebu in October.

Meanwhile, ESTRELLA has taken over the Cebu Command with more than the spirit of "acting" commander. On 19 August, he called a conference of the

various battalion leaders and convinced them of the necessity for eliminating FENTON, possibly on the charge that FENTON condemned Father Partio DRUMM, a Cebu missionary, without reason. Spearheaded by the battalions of Capt. Bernal HALE, then Northwest Section Commander, and Maj. Rogaciano ESPIRITU of the East Cebu Battalion, a strong force was sent to capture FENTON and various of his loyal officers. Little opposition was met and FENTON and 14 of his closest assistants were brought back to ESTRELLA's headquarters as prisoners. On 15 September, FENTON was tried, accused of violating several of the Articles of War and summarily executed. Several of Fenton's aides were also executed. Estrella then began a campaign of reorganization which he claimed was for the best interest of Cushing. Exclusive of the southern Cebu unit which had been dispersed to other islands from overwhelming Jap pressure, Estrella claimed to have about 3,5000 men in the new organization.

CUSHING returned from Negros in November 1943 and found ESTRELLA had assumed actual command and that there was some evidence that ESTRELLA had agreed with the Japanese to deliver CUSHING to them for P60,000. CUSHING was also incensed at Estrella's abuse of his authority in dealing with FENTON. ESTRELLA was placed on trial and later executed, but reports indicate that CUSHING possible had nothing to do with this affair.

Throughout December and early January 1944, CUSHING worked on the rebuilding of his unit. The Japanese attacked heavily again in January 1944 and nearly captured the headquarters and came close to destroying the entire organization. CUSHING was recognized CO of the Cebu Area Command as a measure to bolster the morale of the forces.

Page 38:

Their weapons at this time were some 2,700 assorted pieces including 14 machine guns, 6 mortars and 33 auto-rifles. They also maintained a few ordnance shops for manufacturing small amounts of ammunition and making repairs. CUSHING maintained strict discipline and most of his officers had the respect and liking of their men. As instructions from GHQ emphasized intelligence rather than offensive effort, the general policy during this period was to "lie low".

By June 1944, CUSHING claimed to have approximately 25,000 volunteer guards available in Cebu of which half were able-bodied men fit for military service. A good part of these Cushing asserted, were in training. Probably because of the revived guerrilla program the Japanese again initiated punitive expeditions in force during August and succeeded in breaking up much of their activity. However, on several occasions, Cushing managed to strike back inflicting heavy casualties on the Japanese.

By the end of October, the Japanese had evacuated southern Cebu and CUSHING was operating unmolested south of the Carcar-Pinamungajan Line. He also has units in the Bantayan and Camotes Islands. On 2 November, he received

additional supplies from GHQ and was again engaging the Japanese in central Cebu. The strength was last reported to be 7,955 officers and men, with over 3,000 assorted weapons.

Page 39:

Strong Japanese garrisons and a good road net, affording the enemy fair mobility, and the presence of numerous Japanese patrols, have limited the Luzon guerrilla resistance movement to an "underground." The organization and control of Luzon forces at present is far below that existing in the Visayas or Mindanao. Raids and campaigns by the Japanese, and political pressure brought to bear on guerrillas and those who support them, have resulted in frequent changes of loyalties and organizational hierarchies. Unification of command such as has been achieved in the Visayas and on Mindanao has not been attained on Luzon. The picture is rather one of many groups of varying sizes, some cooperating and a few at odds with their neighbors, but all maintaining an underground organization concerned more with intelligence, sabotage, propaganda and assassination than with actual ambushes and patrol action.

Page 42:

The activities of ENRIQUEZ were suspected by the Japanese and he was placed in a concentration camp in Manila. He was released in October 1943 by the General Amnesty Orders when independence was granted the Philippines. ENRIQUEZ, directing the activities of Baguio and the Nacoco Store from Manila, reassembled the guerrilla groups, patching up differences between them. The reorganized unit covered particularly Mountain Province, Pangasinan, and Isabela.

Page 43:

Radio messages have been received from VOLCKMANN since early September 1944 covering all of the 1st Military District in northern Luzon with summaries of enemy strength and activities and daily reports on shipping and other enemy activities from San Fernando, La Union, area.

Page 44:

This guerrilla organization is known as USAFIP NO (Northern Luzon). The organization covers the 1st Military District and is believed to comprise most of the guerrilla units in this area including many groups identified with ENRIQUEZ. Approximate command strength is reported to be three partially armed regiments totalling 10,000 men, and called the 11th Division. The unit is believed to be 50 to 60 percent armed and is short of ammunition and medical supplies. They are mainly active in sabotage, ambushing, training and intelligence.

Page 60:

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

Page 62:

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

A TRUE COPY,  
/S/ H. Kantarian  
/T/ H. KANTARIAN  
2nd Lt., Ord.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Milton S. Seligman  
1st Lt. Inf.

EXCERPTS FROM ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION  
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA BULLETIN NO 1841 Date: 7 Mar 45

ADVATIS BULLETIN NO 351

28 Feb 45

119/116/15/R

SAPANGBATO, PA, PANGA Province, LUZON - 29 Jan 45  
REED XIV Corps ATIS Adv Ech - 31 Jan 45. Recd  
ADVATIS - 14 Feb 45.

ITEM 5  
602456

Bound handwritten filed diary belonging to OHASHI (\*1) Unit. Dated 24 Dec 44 - 22 Jan 45. 10 pp (Partly translated in XIVCAE Translation 0034, Batch 299, Item 4)

Extracts:

- 13 Jan 45 Hill's Northwest of MABALACAT (PAMPANGA). There was an order issued by the EGUCHI (\*2) Force Hq on 12 Jan putting this unit under the command of PI EF, 1 18451 Force. Bn CO OKAMOTO (\*3) arrived at 1000. It was decided that the unit will defend this hill. An interchange of 20 men was made with the KASHIWAGI (\*4) Unit of the ODAMOTO Force. The organization chart is given separately. Moreover, CO will temporarily lend 15 rifle ammunition clips to HIGASHI (\*5) Unit.
- 18 Jan Following the meeting of Co COs in the afternoon, it was decided that OISHI (\*6) Unit, Prov Working Unit, be divided and attached to other units. Furthermore, a portion of the new conscripts of the company are to be transferred to ODAMOTO Force Hq and the HAYASHI (\*7) Unit. These changes, will take place tomorrow.
- 19 Jan The transfer of 70 men from the OISHI Unit, 10 men to OKAMOTO Force, and 20 men to HAYASHI Unit was completed today. There is a total of 161 men now. The organization chart is as given on the appended sheet. Since the new bivouac area is in the hills approx 10 km northwest of MABALACAT, Liaison between the positions and MT KAMINIRI (\*8) is inconvenient. Therefore, the old bivouac during the construction of the positions.
- 21 Jan In regard to construction progress, the food situation is very grave, and each unit will obtain COMOTE\* from nearby farms to relieve the gravity of the food situation. In regard to the immediate construction problems, great anxiety is shown not only by platoon leaders but all the officers from 1st Lt OHASHI to the Bn CO. Another requisition has been made for the grub hoes and because there is a sudden shortage, we are doing our utmost to obtain them through proper channels.

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

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Exhibit No. W

ITEM 5 602456 (Continued)

Organization Chart of OHASHI Unit, OKAMOTO Force  
14 Jan 45  
OHASHI Unit

CO 1st Lt OHASHI, Rintaro (\*1)

1 Plat  
Plat Ldr - 2d Lt SUZUKI, Kensaburo (\*2)  
34 EM

2 Plat  
Plat Ldr - 2d Lt NAKANO, Yutaka (\*3)  
33 EM

3 Plat  
Plat Ldr - Prob O  
33 EM

(TN Names of EM given but not translated)

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Milton S. Seligman

EXCERPTS FROM ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER  
SECTION SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA BULLETIN NO  
2011, Date: 8 May 1945

BINALONAN, LUZON - 18 Jan 45. Recd I Corps ATIS Adv ech -  
21 Jan 45. Recd ATIS SWPA - 13 Feb 45

ITEM 10  
18483  
G

Handwritten diary dated 1 Jan 44 to 17 Dec 44, belonging to ASANUMA, Toshio (\*1) member of OKA (\*2) Company, higher unit not stated. 71 pp.

Extracts:

12 enlisted men transferred to I (\*3) 1160 Force (TN Southern Army) on 16 Oct 44.

15 Oct 44 Company Commander OKA lectured on precautions aboard a ship

19 Oct Embarked on No. 6 ship.

22 Oct The convoy left MOJI. Convoy was attacked.

27 Oct Arrived KEELUNG. Loaded coal.

31 Oct Arrived TAKAO.

1 Nov Unloaded ammunition for HONGKONG. Departed TAKAO for PHILIPPINES.

2 Nov No. 1 Ship was hit by enemy submarine at 2300 hours.

8 Nov Transport to your starboard was hit by enemy torpedo.

10 Nov Arrived MANILA last night.

13 Nov There was an air raid. We evacuated to the hills. Another air raid in the afternoon. One soldier was killed, one seriously wounded, and one slightly wounded. These men had returned from RABAUL.

14 Nov Moved to another camp.

19 Nov Heard that Americans are expected to land in LUZON within a week. It is said that the climax of the war is in next two months. I would like to see it settled soon so that I may be able to enjoy a victorious spring.

21 Nov The commanding officer stated that half of the company will be going to Saigon within two months.

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

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Exhibit No. Y

Received: \_\_\_\_\_

- 23 Nov 1st Lt MIWA (\*5) gave talks on NEW GUINEA Campaign.
- 1 Dec Not enough rice. (TN This is the second time that the writer has complained about rice shortage).
- 2 Dec Squad Leader SASAKI (\*6) is ill. It seems that those who were left with 43 Force arrived. Heard that enough ammunition for two years' use was unloaded from twenty or forty ships.
- 10 Dec There was a speech by SHIMANO (\*1) Unit Commander
- 14 Dec 1st Lt OKA was transferred to another force as a staff officer.
- 16 Dec Departure to be delayed two or three days. We are to go to BAGUIO on a train. Went to 38 (TN Force.) barracks for rifles.
- 17 Dec Col TAKANO (\*2) came for noncommissioned officers training.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

*Milton S. Seligman*  
*1st Lt, Inf.*

EXERPTS FROM ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER  
SECTION SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA BULLETIN NO.  
1795: Date: 24 Feb 45

ADVATIS BULLETIN NO 280

15 Feb 45

26/160/EAL/CD

South BAMBAN, TARLAC Prov. LUZON - 25-28 Jan 45. Recd  
XIV Corps ATIS Adv Ech - 28-29 Jan 45. (Batch 228)  
Recd ADVATIS - 2 Feb 45.

ITEM 1  
602054

Loose handwritten GEKI (\*1) Opn Order D (\*2) 43, 13  
issued 25 Nov, presumably 44, containing instructions  
in regard to production and storage of rice. 6 pp.  
(Partly translated in XIVCAE Translation 0025, Item 1)

Extracts:

GEKI Opn Order D (\*2) 43

GEKI Group (HEIDAN) Order

SAN MIGUEL

25 Nov; 1800 hrs

1. In view of the change in the general war situation, the area Army will quickly strengthen its control of locally grown rice.
2. The Group (HEIDAN) will supervise the nearest PI Rice Control Cooperation Groups of the CABANATUAN Branch, BALIUAG Branch, TARLAC Branch and other branch offices concerned, and over and above the provisions of GEKI Opn Order D-40, the Group (HEIDAN) will actively take the responsibility for transporting, storing and controlling the purchased rice ( or unhulled rice) and will endeavor to obtain the preestimated amount of rice to be purchased in the following provinces.  
NUEVA ECIJA - Unhulled rice: 4,200,000 sacks.  
(Weight when polished: 117,600 Tons)  
BULACAN - unhulled rice: 700,000 sacks  
(Weight when polished: 19,000 tons)  
TARLAC - Unhulled rice: 1,050,000 sacks  
(Weight when polished: 29,500 tons)
3. The 093 Force CO will supervise the (Rice Control) Cooperation Groups of the CABANATUAN Branch and its Branch offices and the 100 Force CO will supervise the BALIUAG Branch, TARLAC Branch and their branch offices. Also based on the responsibility district stipulated in the separate sheet, the above mentioned COs will endeavor to secure the preestimated amount of rice to be purchased in the various sectors; thus completely accomplishing the mission set forth in the previous section.

Concerning the personnel to be used, the 093 Force CO will give directions to troops which are under the

Received: \_\_\_\_\_  
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U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA  
Exhibit No. 3

command of the Group (HEIDAN) and are stationed within his area of responsibility. 100 Force CO will maintain close contact with the 107 Force, 098 Force, 103 Force and SAN MIGUEL Barracks COs and will confer with them.

Furthermore the COs will closely cooperate with forces which are not under the command of the Group (HEIDAN) but are stationed within their areas of responsibility.

4. Concerning the above, each unit CO (each PI Garrison (CHUHI) and the SAN MIGUEL Barracks COs) will receive instructions from the 093 Force CO, and will keep close contact with the 100 Force CO to procure rice as planned by the Group (HEIDAN)
5. By keeping close contact with the PI Rice Control Co-operation Group Hq, and by simultaneously maintaining close contact with the CABANATUAN, BALIUAG, and TARIAC Branches, and after having observed the growth of the rice and harvest conditions, the chief of the group (HEIDAN) Intend Dept will without delay send a report on harvest to each force CO.
6. I shall have the Chief of Staff give instructions as to the details.

GEGI Group (HEIDAN) CG

Method of issue: Print and distribute.

Distribution: Various units under the command of the Group (HEIDAN)

Report (notification) to:

SHOBU (\*1) (TN 14 Area Army), (LC Freight Depot)  
SHUN (\*2) (TN 103 Div). MEI (\*3) (TN 58 IMB) and  
MANILA Defense Hq

Instructions by C of S.

1. The following points will be observed in encouraging and assisting harvesting:
  - a. Forced labor for the rice harvest and submission of crop:  
In view of the recent guerrilla situation, when there is fear that the rice cannot be reaped in time, farmers will be employed in forced labor for the rice harvest.
  - b. Speedy submission of crop:

The rice is harvested from Nov to April of the following year. However, in view of the present situation, the rice will be reaped by the end of year as much as possible. The estimated amount of rice must be produced by Jan at the latest. Close Co-operation will be maintained with the Co-operation Group to encourage turning over of rice.

c. Prevention of flow of rice into bandits' hands or into cities:

Movement of bandits and harvest conditions must be watched. Mopping up of bandits will be carried out at proper time to protect the villagers. Inspection posts will be established along the important roads. Exchanges of information with the Co-operative Groups is considered important.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Milton S. Seligman  
1st Lt. Inf.



Statement of General Masataka YAMAWAKI (retired)

My name is Masataka YAMAWAKI and I am a retired General of the Japanese Army.

I have known General Tomoyuki Yamashita since about the year 1897, at which time I was 14 years old. We were from the same Prefecture and attended cadet school together for preparation for the Military Academy. We were in close personal contact and association through school days and through our graduation from the Military Academy and up until the time we started our actual military careers in the Japanese Army. Following that, it just so happened that we were always assigned at different stations and never served together. General Yamashita spent a considerable part of his service, especially in later years, outside of Japan, while I spent all of my service in Japan except for the year 1917 when I was Military Attache to Russia, the years 1919-1922 and the years 1933-1934 when I was doing Military Attache duty in Poland and Rumania. In the summer of 1939 I went to China as a division commander and in the fall of 1940 I went to Mongolia as an army commander. I became ill, however, and was retired from the army in the fall of 1941 for physical disability.

During all of these years, however, General Yamashita and I kept in touch with each other by correspondence and by always seeing each other whenever the opportunity presented itself. Through my long years of association with him and through being an officer in the Japanese army, I am acquainted with General Yamashita's personal reputation and his reputation as an army officer. His personal reputation is that of an upright, sedate and good citizen of a pleasant, kindly and human disposition and is a man of simple and complete honesty. He is particularly known for his friendly manner and for his ability to make and retain friends for many years. During his years as a poor, young, officer, he was known as having helped his family in a financial way. He is known to be of an even disposition and not quarrelsome or given to force and violence.

Some of the same characteristics concerning his personal reputation are also included in his professional reputation as an officer. His kindly and human disposition has endeared him to all who have served with him and, particularly, to those who have served under him. He is known as a strict disciplinarian, requiring a high degree of conduct and performance from his subordinates but at the same time is an officer who has never misused privileges attending his high rank and position. Always he was known to make absolutely certain where any mistake had been made, that upon reflection, he would determine whether he himself had been at fault instead of his subordinate before taking action against that subordinate; but then taking action swiftly and surely. His reputation as a combat general and tactician is well established. Knowing his personal character and his upright and honest nature I am sure for that reason, if for no other, that he would always require a high degree of personal conduct from those serving under him.

I have been informed by Major Guy, that American public opinion has in general classified Japanese officers into two groups - first, the "Extremist group" or that group that advocated large military establishments and aggressive military action by Japan, - second, the "moderate group" or that which advocated military establishments only of sufficient size to adequately defend

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

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Statement of General Masataka YAMAWAKI (Retired) (Contd)

Japan and who opposed any aggressive and unwarranted military action. On the basis of this classification, General Yamashita would fall into the "moderate" group.

I have read the charges pending against General Yamashita before the military commission at Manila and, knowing him as I have for these many years, I am positive that he could not have ordered his troops to have committed these atrocities or that he would have permitted these atrocities to be committed if he had known of them and had been in a position to prevent them.

/S/ Masataka Yamawaki  
/T/ MASATAKA YAMAWAKI

Dated at Tokyo, Japan, this  
day of November 1945

/S/ Sadao Otake

Witness

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
3rd day of November 1945.

/S/ Henry P. Andre

Capt, JAGD

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Milton S. Seligman  
1st Lt. Inf.

Statement of General Kazunshige UGAKI

My name is Kazunshige UGAKI. I am a retired general in the Japanese Army and reside at Naguoka, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan.

I have known General Yamashita since the year 1924, at which time I was Minister of War and was engaged in the task of starting the reduction and reorganization of the Japanese Army. General Yamashita, who was then a Major, was assigned to the War Ministry. I then went out as War Minister, but in 1929 came back in again as War Minister and General Yamashita, then a Lieutenant Colonel, was again in the War Ministry as a member of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office. He had been in the Bureau under the previous administration and stayed on under me. For a period of five years, I was Governor General of Korea and General Yamashita served there as a Brigade Commander in 1936 and 1937. I have now retired from the army and public life but have kept in touch at various times with General Yamashita. Due to my long association and contacts with him, I feel I know him intimately. I know his reputation both for his personal life and his professional life. His personal reputation is that he is a strong character, clean and honest and of a kindly and gentle disposition. His professional reputation is that he is an excellent and energetic soldier and a firm but fair disciplinarian and liked and admired by his subordinates. He is regarded as a general who has no political ambitions.

During the period of time I was War Minister, I took the position that the Japanese Army should be reduced in size but that, at the same time, it should be modernized and mechanized. It was my policy that the army should be large enough only for the defense of the Empire and not for any aggression. I started that program during my first tour of duty as War Minister in 1924 and then finished it up during my second tour in 1929-30. General Yamashita assisted in the preparation of the plans for the reduction of the army and the plan was carried thru the Diet even tho strongly opposed by certain factions, cliques and the military. General Yamashita's views, concerning the army and the military, co-incided with my own. After resigning my post as Governor General of Korea and after my second tour as War Minister, I received an order from the Emperor to form a cabinet but I could not do so because of the objection from factions, especially the military, who had not forgotten that the army was reduced at my behest. Later when Prince Konoye was called upon to form a cabinet and I was designated in that cabinet as foreign minister. As such, I came forward with the policy that the so-called "China Incident" should be settled and that peaceful relations should be established with China. I was able to stay on as Foreign Minister only about five months and was forced to resign because of the opposition with the nation and certain groups and factions who were against my policy of restoring immediate peace between Japan and China. During the period of my office, however, I kept up relations with China and advocated the policy of friendly relations with the British Empire and the United States and maintained close association with the British Ambassador, Mr. Craigie, and the American Ambassador, Mr. Grew.

General Yamashita was not at any time associated with any of the cliques, factions or groups, that I have referred to as having opposed my policies. It was my idea that there should be cooperation between all countries rather than war, but my opponents believed that Japanese policy should be based on military might. I believe that General Yamashita shared my view and opinions on matters of foreign policy as well as on the army reorganization. He is well thought of by the people and is the type of man needed for the future of the country.

Dated at Tokyo, Japan  
this 3rd day of Nov., 1945.

/S/ K. Ugaki  
/T/ Kazunshige Ugaki

/S/ Sadao Otake  
Witness.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of Nov., 1945.

/S/ Henry F. Andre.  
Captain, JAGD  
U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA  
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A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Milton S. Seligman  
1st Lt. Ins.

Exhibit No. ce

Statement of General Yoshihiro UMEZU

My name is Yoshihiro UmezU. I am a general in the Japanese army and reside in the City of Tokyo, Japn. I was originally commissioned in the army in 1904 and assigned to the Infantry. Thereafter I had a company, regimental, brigade and divisional commands as well as various tours of staff duty. For a period of time I was in command of the Japanese army at Tientsin in China and for a period of five years as Commander in Chief of the Kwangtung Army in Manchuria. I was relieved of this assignment last year and was appointed Chief of the Army General Staff, a post which I continued to hold until the termination of the war. I have known General Yamashita for about thirty years and at several times in our careers we have served together and I feel that I know him intimately. He served with me as a Captain in Switzerland as an Assistant to the Military Attache and also with me in the Ministry of War. I am acquainted with his general reputation and will state that General Yamashita bears a reputation as being a man of excellent character and of being an able soldier and officer.

In 1941 General Yamashita headed a Japanese army mission to Germany, the purpose of which was to study the German military establishment and to ascertain how the Germans had succeeded in building up such a strong military force. General Yamashita returned from Germany in July, 1941 and stopped off in Manchuria where I was then stationed and visited me. He told me that Japan needed much reorganizing and that her armed services needed much improving before she would be ready for a major war. He particularly mentioned improvement of the Air Force and mechanization and motorization of the ground forces.

General Yamashita had no connection with any political ambitious group or clique, supposing that such a clique did exist, as is evidenced by the fact that he was not in Tokyo, except for very short periods, during the last ten years. I am also aware of the grouping of Japanese Generals in the mind of the American public as "political" generals and otherwise. General Yamashita was not a political general as he spent most of his time either in the field with troops or away on military affairs duties in other countries.

At no time was any policy directive or order issued by any high Japanese War Office directing or authorizing any Japanese troops to engage in any excesses such as murder or massacre of civilians and the unnecessary destruction of property or the mistreatment of prisoners of war. If any such directive had been issued I am sure that I would have known it.

I believe in 1929 General UGAKI was War Minister and at that time General Yamashita - then a Lieutenant Colonel - was in the War Office and in accordance with Ugaki's policy of reduction of the army, Yamashita assisted in the preparation of the plan for this reduction of the Japanese army by four divisions.

After the successful conclusion of the campaigns against Malaya and Singapore, General Yamashita in the course of discussions of the war stated to me "General, we went in the wrong direction in this war" I gathered that he felt that our participation in the war had been unwise and he also stated that we should not have started the Japanese-American war.

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Received: \_\_\_\_\_

Exhibit No. DD

Statement of General Yoshihiro UMEZU (continued)

As an illustration of the kindly and gentle nature of the man I wish to point out an instance. When General Yamashita returned from Germany he brought me a gift and one might have expected from such a soldier to receive a sword or some weapon indicative of the military profession. Instead of that he brought me a beautiful little statue of a little girl, sitting on a bench. He seemed to think that the statue was very pretty and evidenced great pleasure in presenting it to me.

When I learn of the charges now pending against General Yamashita, knowing him as I have for many year, I cannot believe he would order any such things to be done or would condone his subordinates doing such things, or would he permit such things to happen if it were in his power to stop them.

/S/ Yoshihiro Umezu  
/T/ YOSHIJIRO UMEZU

Dated at Tokyo, Japan, This  
day of November 1945

/S/ Sadao Otake  
Witness

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
3rd day of November 1945.

/S/ Henry P. Andre  
Capt, JAGD

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Milton S. Seligman  
1st Lt. Inf.



ENCOURAGEMENT—General Tomoyuki Yamasita, right, gave words of encouragement to leaders of the "Makapili Katipunan ng Pilipino" whom they called on here recently. They are left to right: Assemblyman Pio Duran, General Artemio Ricarte and Benigno Ramos.

## Three Patriots Lead In New Movement To Defend Freedom

Incarnation of "Makapili" Slated Soon; President Laurel to Be Honorary Adviser; Ricarte, Ramos and Duran to Be at Helm

The formation of Makabayang Katipunan ng Pilipino (Makapili), new body dedicated to the cause of the defense of the Philippine Republic, will shortly be announced, it was learned yesterday.

The organization, marking a positive step in the movement for the maintenance of the independence of the Republic, is under the leadership of General Artemio Ricarte, veteran fighter for independence, Benigno Ramos, former head of the Ganap party; and Pio Duran, member of the National Assembly.

President Jose P. Laurel has already consented to assume the post of the honorary highest adviser to the Makapili.

The staff of the headquarters of the league comprised General Ricarte, Mr. Ramos, and Mr. Duran as the highest adviser, the president and the vice-president, respectively.

Ballying under the banner of "Makapili", the promoters of the league are guided by the principle of vigorously carrying out the fight of the Filipinos in support of the Government of the Republic.

They will forge ahead in their campaign to attain the final victory in this war for the survival of all nations and peoples of Greater East Asia, unshakable the Eminent declaration of war on the United States and Great Britain.

The aims of the organization are as follows:

### AIMS OF MAKAPILI NOT ENUCIATED

1. To consolidate and strengthen the defense of the Philippine Republic.

2. To cooperate in the maintenance of peace and order and to make a common cause with other Asiatic nations in crushing their common enemy, the United States and Great Britain.

3. To mobilize the nation for the purpose of securing the supply of foodstuffs and war materials.

4. To extend positive collaboration to the Imperial Japanese armed forces.

5. To propagate the significance and aims of the Greater East Asia War among the people.

6. To bring home to the minds of the people the idea that there will be no independence of the Philippines without the victory of the Asian people.

## Yamasita Backs Organization Of "Makapili"

Highest Commander Gives Leaders Of Group Encouragement

Supporting the cause of the Makabayang Katipunan ng Pilipino, General Tomoyuki Yamasita, the Highest Commander of the Japanese Army forces in the Philippine area, gave words of encouragement to the leaders of the Makapili on November 23 when they visited the general.

On the occasion, General Artemio Ricarte, Benigno Ramos, and Pio Duran, representing the Makapili, explained to the Highest Commander that they were forming the new body, inspired by patriotism for the defense of the Philippine Republic. They sought General Yamasita's understanding about the proceedings leading up to the creation of the Makapili.

The Highest Commander urged the three leaders to make their best efforts for the carrying out of the object of the organization. To that end, he declared, the Japanese Army forces will extend all possible aid in their power to the league.

## New Leaders Group Inspired By Kamikaze Squadron's Exploits

Reflecting the Filipinos' admiration for the gallant attack carried out by the death-defying members of the Kamikaze Special Attack Squadron, the New Leaders' Association yesterday adopted a resolution expressing gratitude and admiration. The resolution was presented to the naval authorities.

Calling on the commander of a certain unit, President Pio Duran, Honorary President General Artemio Ricarte, Adviser Benigno Ramos, and other leaders of the association formally presented the resolution. Aurelio Alvero, on behalf of the youth, read the resolution before the commander.

### TEXT OF RESOLUTION

WHEREAS the war of Greater East Asia is a war being waged by all Great Asian Nations for the

liberty and happiness of their peoples.

WHEREAS every triumph and every sacrifice for the ultimate victory of the East becomes part of the great tradition of glory of every nation in the East.

WHEREAS the Kamikaze Special Attack Squadron of the Imperial Japanese Forces in Takahashi is blazing glory for the entire East (Continued on page 3)

## Strict Light Control Must Be Observed

Governor Guinto Reiterates People Must Follow Rules

Military Governor Leon G. Guinto on Wednesday issued another reminder telling the residents of Manila to observe strictly the light control regulations, emphasizing that the state of partial blackout is in force everyday with the sunset until 11 p.m. after which total blackout must be strictly observed until the following morning.

### FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT

On Tuesday night a couple of B-24s were over Manila again, evidently aiming at psychological effect rather than at actual damage, but there is a strong indication that the Americans will increase their air activity at night, the Military Governor declared.

It is only right that the Metropolitan population should have nothing wanting in the way of light control to do their share in the defense of the city.

Military Governor Guinto meanwhile issued rigid instructions to (Continued on page 2)

## 244 Foe Planes Lost on Morotai

JAPANESE BASE, Southern Front, Dec. 5 (Domei).—Japanese air units, in close cooperation with Japanese death-defying ground forces carrying out fierce incessant day and night assaults against the enemy airbase on Morotai Island from November 1 to November 29, set ablaze 136 enemy planes aground and heavily damaged 114 others.

These daring air and ground activities of the Japanese forces have greatly impeded the enemy operations on the Philippine front.

## Raids on Tokyo Costly to Enemy

TOKYO, Dec. 5 (Domei).—In conducting 21 raids on the Japanese mainland with a total of approximately 500 B-29s the United States airforce suffered the loss of 91 aircraft shot down and 94 others damaged and at least 1,500 crew members killed from June 18 to December 2.

The enemy personnel loss was based on the estimate that one B-29 has a crew of 13, and accordingly, the 91 shot down B-29s represent the loss of 1,183 crew members. Personnel loss of damaged aircraft is estimated at one-third of the crew killed, and accordingly, from the 91 damaged accordingly, from the 91 damaged (Continued on page 2)

## Nippon Forces Now 240 Miles To Chungking

Advancing Japanese Units Press Deeper Into Kweichow Area

CANTON, Dec. 3.—Japanese forces continuing to advance deeper into the interior of Kweichow province, China, have already reached a point only 240 miles from Chungking, Szechuan province, according to a United Press dispatch from Chungking on November 30.

Pointing out that the military situation around Chungking has become most grave, the United Press warns that if the Japanese in Kweichow succeed in their tactical operations, China will become the most critical section of the world front.

Military experts are quoted as expressing the view that if the crisis is to be averted, anti-Axis military success in the Burma or Philippines operations will be an absolute requirement.

### ROUTES CONTROLLED

Reviewing the developments to date of the Japanese military activities in China, the United Press says that the Nippon forces have succeeded in gaining control of traffic and communications routes, totaling 1,600 miles in length, in the longest transcontinental drive that has so far been accomplished in the country since the China Emergency.

The Japanese are about to complete an overland artery of Greater East Asia, connecting Tokyo with Snyonan via Tyoosen, Manchoukuo, China, French Indo-China, and Thailand.

The biggest gain for the Japanese in the continental offensive was the occupation of the seven South China bases of the China-based American air force and also a great number of satellite bases in Hunan and Kwangsi provinces. (Continued on page 2)

## Laurel Tells Bureau Directors Real Goal of His Administration

Speaking extemporaneously before directors and assistant directors of bureaus and managers of government-owned or controlled corporations whom he had as luncheon guests at Malacañan last Tuesday, President Jose P. Laurel reiterated his conviction that the Filipinos can be happy only by being left alone to live a life of their own. He reminded his guests, whom he called his collaborators in the Republic, of the goal of his administration, which is to reach that point of government of the

Filipinos, by the Filipinos and for the Filipinos, alone and exclusively.

"As I said on one occasion," President Laurel said, "it is not because we are dissatisfied or cannot remedy a given situation or that we are not in a position to correct certain injustices or of hunger and starvation, that we Filipinos will abandon our goal and aspiration. You and I may not live long enough to achieve it, but let it be known to those who are going to follow us in shoulder. (Continued on page 2)

Today's Sacrifice Or Tomorrow's Slavery?

DEFENSE EXHIBIT "EE"

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, U. S. ARMY FORCES PACIFIC

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

I N C O M I N G M E S S A G E

Classification changed from  
Secret to Restricted by Order  
of Secretary of War.

SECRET  
PRIORITY

24 October 45

/S/ H. Kantarian  
2nd Lt., Ord.  
3 Dec. 45

FROM : WASHINGTON

TO : CINCAFPAC (FOR THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE)

NR : W 78288

Subject your C 18642 dated 22 October 1945 steps under-  
taken to obtain additional statement from Memmler. No other infor-  
mation in this office that Yamashita visited Cabanatuan. Believe  
possibility of error in Memmler's statement. Will advise.

SERVJAG

ACTION: JA

46414

TOO: 240332 Z  
MCH: SC-24

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

*Milton S. Seligman*  
*1st Lt. Inf.*

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Received: \_\_\_\_\_

Exhibit No. FF