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INTERROGATION REPORT NO. 131.

I. PERSONAL DATA

NAME : JOHN BENJAMIN WOOSTER
AGE : 44
SEX : Male
RACE : White
CITIZENSHIP : United States
BIRTHDATE AND PLACE : 25 Sept. 1900; San Francisco, California
EDUCATION : 1906-1913 Grammar School
1913-1917 High School, Military Academy
1933-1935 Sun Yat-Sen University, Canton, China
STATUS : Evacuee; American civilian
OCCUPATION : Free lance author
PERSONAL DESCRIPTION : Height 5' 7 1/2" Weight 158 lbs
Hair Auburn Eyes Brown
Comp. Fair Stature Stoey
STATE OF HEALTH : Good
MEANS OF IDENT. : Passport Serial No. 2466
Place of Issue: Manila, P.I.
Date of Issue : 8 September 1938

Interrogated 27 July 1944 at 85th Station Hospital, APO 923. NT/st

ESTIMATE OF INTELLIGENCE AND RELIABILITY:

WOOSTER has traveled widely for the past 24 years and has made several world trips as a free lance author and writer. While a member of the guerrilla forces in the Philippines, he was appointed assistant district propaganda officer for the island of Negros. In this capacity he circulated throughout the island and acquired a great deal of information concerning the Japanese Forces and the civilian population. He is above average in intelligence and possesses a retentive memory. Some of the information given in this report by WOOSTER has been corroborated by other evacuees.

II. CHRONOLOGY

- 25 Oct. 1940 - Arrived in Manila, P.I. Remained in Manila and Baguio for about a year.
- Oct. 1941 - Arrived in Cebu City, Cebu, P.I.
- Mar. 1942 - Evacuated to Talamben, Cebu
- 10 Apr. 1942 - Japanese occupied Cebu
- 1 June 1942 - Evacuated to Negros in the mountains around the Mapa and San Carlos area.
- 13 Feb. 1943 - Joined guerrilla forces
- 6 Apr. 1943 - Appointed 1st Lt. in the guerrilla forces in Negros as Assistant District Propaganda Officer, G-2 Section. From the date of his appointment as Assistant District Propaganda Officer to the date of his evacuation, June 1944, WOOSTER toured practically the entire island of Negros.
- June 1944 - Evacuated to Australia.

III. TACTICAL DATA ON ENEMY MILITARY FORCES

Dispositions and Strength of Organizations and Units: Dumaguete, the capitol of Negros Oriental and one of the most important cities in Negros, has a large Army garrison stationed there. In addition, near the Dumaguete air field, the Japanese are erecting large barracks, which when completed will house approximately 400 men each. Six of these barracks were being built during the months of May and June 1944.

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Names of Area Commanders: Col. Yamagouchi, Commanding Officer, Imperial Japanese Forces of Western Negros, headquarters at Bacolod, Negros, is highly educated, speaks English, French and German very well. He is considered to be fair, just, and dauntlessly brave. On many occasions he has personally led his men in raids on guerrilla forces.

Col. Nobutaro Kawada, Commanding Officer, Imperial Japanese Forces of East Negros, headquarters at Dumaguete, is extremely brutal. Col. Kawada does not accompany his men on raids or patrols.

Major Namba, also known as Tuba, maintains his headquarters at San Carlos, Negros, but operates in all parts of Negros. He appears to be the fairest of all Japanese Officers in Negros and the easiest one to get along with. Major Namba is inclined to be a bit gullible.

Intelligence Units and Methods: The Japanese employ Filipino men, women and children of all ages as spies to gather most of their information. These spies are generally given a few bottles of hair cream, bobby pins, cigarettes, matches, etc. with instructions to proceed to various markets and pose as small merchants. They are present in almost every market.

When the Japanese are sent out to intercept small patrols of the guerrilla forces or capture civilians in sparsely occupied areas, generally two or three Japanese soldiers, dressed in very rough looking clothing are detailed for such an assignment. They ride along on carabaos with several farming tools hanging on each side and a burlap package hanging off to one side, giving the appearance of the average farmer. The burlap bag containing a rifle and bayonet. This is considered their most treacherous trick of all because occasionally innocent farmers riding along in the same manner are mistaken as Japanese and shot by the guerrilla forces. At times, when the guerrillas drop their guard and permit these innocent looking men on carabaos to pass, they discover only too late that they were Japanese soldiers.

The Japanese use still another means of gaining intelligence concerning the enemy. They arrest a relative of member of the guerrilla forces and in this manner compel the surrender of the guerrilla after threatening the life of his kin. This method is used quite frequently by the Japanese.

Native Troops-Auxiliary Troops: In April 1944 in the Cadiz area in Negros, 500 Siamese and Malayan troops were observed dressed partly in Japanese uniforms. It was heard that they came from Singapore. It is believed authoritatively that they were brought in as the equivalent to the Japanese Constabulary who are now operating as ordinary Japanese soldiers.

From Filipino informants, WOOSTER learned that hundreds of Manchukuoans, wearing Japanese uniforms are with Col. Kawada's troops in the Dumaguete area. They go on patrols and raids with the regular Japanese troops.

Many Koreans are known to be attached to Col. Yamagouchi's units in northern Negros. These Koreans were observed during the early part of 1944.

From the native population, the Japanese formed two separate units, one is called the Japanese Constabulary and the other is called Hihos. The Japanese Constabulary consists of some members of the regular Philippine Constabulary, who elected to stay with the Japanese, as well as Filipino civilians and USAFFE soldiers who surrendered to the Japanese. The Hihos, which was formed recently by the Japanese consists of volunteer collaborationists from the civilian population. Both of these units accompany the regular Japanese on patrols and raids. In most instances they lead the patrols. (See reports of Mrs. Rosario PARHAM, I.R. No. 124, and George OSSORIO, I.R. No. 119, for further details regarding the Japanese Constabulary and the Hihos).

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Indications of Enemy Intentions and Movement: Col. Yamagouchi, Japanese Commanding Officer of Negros Occidental, made a speech in April 1944 which was distributed by hand bills and printed in the newspapers. He said, "Should American Forces come to this island (Negros) or any other Philippine island, the Japanese will battle to the last man. We will not evacuate any island."

Chemical Warfare: The Japanese have stored 1,000 tanks of lethal gas in the Bacolod High School building, Bacolod, Negros. Somewhere on the grounds of the Silliman University in Dumaguete the Japanese have stored 2,000 tanks of lethal gas. In the school house directly behind the cemetery at San Carlos, there are stored some 200 tanks of lethal gas. All of these supplies were landed by steamer from Japan. Large reserves of gas masks have also been landed at Negros but their present location is as yet unknown. The above information was supplied by WOOSTER's intelligence sources who assisted in unloading the equipment.

Supply Arrangements and Installations: The Japanese have stored some hundreds of drums of aviation gasoline in the Bacolod High School, Bacolod, Negros. Near the Bacolod airfield, they have buried many hundreds of drums of the same gasoline. Between 60 and 80 trucks have been observed transporting these drums from the Bacolod harbor to their destination. The Japanese have landed large amounts of gasoline and fuel oil at Dumaguete. There they were camouflaged to blend with the surrounding terrain. Their approximate location is Mangrove swamps just north of the airdrome. This information was supplied to WOOSTER by his Filipino Agents who aided in unloading the ships.

Enemy Tactics and Methods: In the Dumaguete and in the San Carlos areas, Japanese troops have been observed training with gas masks every day. However in Bacolod, they have been holding gas mask drills twice a week. Camouflaging is being practiced by the troops stationed at the Dumaguete airfield.

In Cebu City, Cebu, the Japanese maintain a large Constabulary Headquarters where thousands of Japanese troops are trained. From there they are sent to Negros for completion of their training. Some of these troops have been sent on patrols and raids and have engaged the guerrilla forces in actual combat. After these troops return to Cebu, they are loaded onto ships which take them in a southerly direction.

Biological Warfare: In Negros, the Japanese killed many civilians and then dismembered their bodies. Carabaos, dogs and livestock were similarly killed and dismembered. Dismembered parts of bodies were later found in the water supply, under brush, in trees, behind rocks and in numerous other places. The obnoxious odor and germs emanating from these areas caused several illnesses. Only the speed in which these dismembered bodies were collected by the guerrillas and civilians prevented a serious plague or disease.

Enemy Materiel and Equipment: During April or May 1944, the Japanese landed Anti-Aircraft guns and some cannons at Dumaguete, Negros. At Murcia, the Japanese are known to have a large field piece believed to be a five inch gun.

Small Arms: On the island of Negros, the Japanese are using Japanese 27 rifles, light and heavy machine guns, trench mortars and heavy mountain guns, which require four men to carry. They have also been observed using American equipment captured at Bataan and Corregidor, such as Enfields, Springfields, light and heavy machine guns and some American mortars.

Uniforms: In general the Japanese uniforms are very poor. They are made from a cheap grade of cotton and many soldiers are seen with their uniforms full of patches. Japanese are known to take shoes from dead civilians. In all raids the Japanese rifle homes of all wearing apparel

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and then set the house on fire. Many Japanese soldiers wear civilian clothing and some wear clothing made out of gunny sacks.

Captured American Materiel: It is estimated that a larger amount of carbines than captured from guerrilla forces in Negros are being used by the Japanese. Some American hand grenades have been captured from the Japanese in Negros and upon examination it was discovered that they are not the ones in use by the guerrilla forces. After Japanese attacks, many cartridge cases of American 30 and 50 calibre machine gun ammunition have been found.

IV. SUMMARY OF NAVAL INFORMATION

Harbor Defenses: The Japanese have strengthened Benago wharf in Bacolod and also the pier at Dumaguete. They are now protected by ack ack guns, search-lights, pillboxes and mines.

Ship Building and Repair Facilities: Under Col. Kawada, Japanese Engineers are doing extensive pier work and are preparing to build a drydock in Dumaguete, Negros.

Ships Sunk or Damaged: Around December 1943, a little north of Dumaguete a large Japanese transport was torpedoed and about 100 survivors began to swim to shore. They were helped by civilians and fishermen before any prisoners could be taken by guerrilla forces.

In May 1944, somewhere just north of Tolong Bay, a medium sized Japanese transport was seen to explode. There were no survivors but the bodies of some dead Japanese soldiers were later washed ashore.

V. BASIC AIR INFORMATION

Locations of Air Installations: The Japanese maintain airfields in Bacolod, Dumaguete, San Carlos, Fabrica, all in Negros. The largest field being the one at Bacolod. The Japanese are enlarging and improving the San Carlos airfield. This airfield however, can only be used for light planes.

The Japanese are building many airfields throughout the island of Negros, some of them are dummy airfields. (Maps of exact locations sent to GHQ)

Air-Ground and Ground-Air Signals: In the Hignayan area, Japanese are using "walkie-talkie" radios when communicating from ground forces to pilots.

Another method in communicating to pilots, that they were observed using, consisted of placing a long strip of white cloth on the ground indicating the location of the Japanese forces. An arrow at the end of the cloth would point towards the region they wanted bombed or scouted. Planes communicate to ground forces directly by radio or by blue signal lights on the wings of planes.

Enemy Intentions of Deception: At the time WOOSTER left Negros in June 1944, there were five or six Japanese planes in Bacolod with American insignia painted on the underside of the wings and the Japanese insignia painted on topside of the wings. Information from Luzon indicated that many other such planes were on Nichols Field. Probable intention to hold planes in reserve until first American planes are seen there and then the Japanese will indulge in mass slaughter of the civilians and endeavor by propaganda to blame the Americans.

VI. INFORMATION REGARDING GUERRILLA FORCES

Requirements and Recommendations: It is recommended that before the actual invasion of the island of Negros, contact be established with Col. Abeede, Commanding Officer of guerrilla forces in Negros, and definite location selected in north, central and south Negros. Upon these locations large numbers of arms and ammunition be dropped for the purpose of arming

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loyal civilians. There is no question but what the Japanese defend the island almost to the last man. The Japanese would probably fall back from the coast lands to the high mountains and take refuge in the jungles in which case it would take months to seek them out and eliminate them. There are, however, sufficient loyal civilians to augment so strongly the guerrilla forces that the Japanese could be penned in the lowlands and captured or eliminated by the guerrilla forces.

VIII. POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INFORMATION

General Living Conditions: For the majority of Filipino people the situation is very unsatisfactory. The average laborer is paid 1 1/2 pesos for a ten hour day and six to seven day week. He is given in addition one small can of rice. Most of these men have families. At least one ganta (6 salomon cans) of rice is required each day by the average man. Rice currently sells at six pesos per ganta. Dried fish which is imperative to Filipino diet costs in the neighborhood of 20¢ each. Hence workers cannot support their families on what they are paid by the Japanese. If they do not work for the Japanese they are severely punished, often killed. Japanese re-enforce this labor with conscript labor. The mayor of a barrio is approached and ordered to produce 1,000 or 2,000 laborers. Civilians seeking to escape to the free zones are shot on sight by the Japanese. The result is that undernourishment has made great inroads in the civilian strength and health.

Hospitals: In Dumaguete there are two large hospitals, Silliman Hospital and Dumaguete General Hospital. Japanese troops who are wounded in SWPA as well as those wounded in the Philippine Islands are brought there for medical treatment. These hospitals are actually used as emergency hospitals, where the patients are patched up and then sent to Japan. It was observed that these hospitals are always crowded to capacity. The main overflow being sent to San Carlos.

The same situation as above exists in Bacolod where there are four hospitals. They were all observed to be crowded continuously.

Siquijor Island, a small island southeast of Negros, is being used by the Japanese as a rest area for troops who are recuperating from injuries or sickness. At times as high as 10,000 Japanese troops were known to be on that island.

Medical Treatment and Supplies: On the whole, the civilian population gets little or no medical attention. The exceptions being the members of the families of Japanese collaborationists. Occasionally, propagandists will distribute some minor medicines to children. No serious interest is shown in civilian welfare, and Sanitation is enforced only where it could affect Japanese garrisons. Medical supplies appear to be low as quinine at times sells at ten pesos per tablet.

Hospital Ships: Japanese hospital ships have come into Dumaguete and Bacolod and transported the seriously wounded troops to Japan.

Type of Diseases: In Negros, Japanese troops have been known to contract malaria, dysentery, beri beri, tropical ulcers and influenza. Very little venereal disease was observed among Japanese troops as they inspect prostitutes very carefully.

Recommendations Concerning Distribution of Medical Supplies: Seemingly, there has been a great abuse of medical supplies, perhaps even theft. Supplies sent to Negros seemingly appear for sale in Japanese occupied areas. Medical Officers to whom consignments were sent claim they have no medical supplies to treat current sickness. It is recommended that when the next consignment of medical supplies is sent to Negros one or two Americans be sent with instructions to see that a just distribution of these vital supplies is made.

General: American Red Cross medical supplies have been observed in use by Japanese doctors in Negros.

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IX. ECONOMIC INFORMATION

General Economic Situation in Japan and Occupied Areas: The Japanese have poured large amounts of money into the Philippines and loaned money to Filipino collaborator farmers to produce cotton. This venture did not prove to be successful. The fact that Japanese supplies are short have been shown in many ways. Many of the Japanese troops are living off the occupied land. In their appeasement policy Japan promised food sufficiency to all who entered their occupied areas, but has been unable to keep that promise and has even requisitioned a percentage of what little food the civilians have.

A definite shortage of motor oil is also clearly indicated. Ninety five per cent of Filipino sugar is converted into industrial alcohol in spite of the fact that bags of sugar are selling in Manila at \$150 per sack. Japan further shows a tremendous steel and iron shortage as all metals obtainable in the Philippines are instantly exported to Japan. Scrap iron is purchased by Japanese dealers at prices as high as 20¢ a pound.

X. PROPAGANDA AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE INFORMATION

Allied:

Radio Propaganda:

List of Stations Most Frequently Heard:

1. KGEI - San Francisco, most popular
2. VCL-2 - Australia, just becoming known
3. BBC - London

Suggestions for Improvements: WOOSTER has given full information concerning all propaganda activities to OWI representatives at APO 500. He has also written a long report enumerating suggestions and improvements for propaganda purposes.

Non-Radio Propaganda:

Distribution of Items as Gifts for Propaganda Purposes and Effect:

WOOSTER was able to obtain the January 1944 issues of "Free Philippines" and used it to tremendous advantage. He saw several "I Shall Return" MacArthur chocolate bars but they were consumed by officers while the civilians were merely shown the empty wrappers. WOOSTER stated that he did not see any gum, maps, cigarettes or other items that were sent to the Philippines.

Enemy:

Radio Propaganda: All radios in Negros and perhaps throughout the Philippines have been set by the Japanese by arranging the wave bands to receive only Radio Tokio and Radio Manila. The Japanese have two stations in Manila, KZRH and KZRM. In many towns the Japanese have installed amplifying systems to pick up Radio Tokio and blare out the news. These speaker systems were also utilized for propaganda speeches.

Non-Radio Propaganda: In Negros, the Japanese used speakers, movies, magazines, newspapers, leaflets, posters and little handbills to disseminate their propaganda. Generally all would emphasize about the greatness of Japan, Japanese victories and the glorious future awaiting the Philippines.

Propaganda and Pacification Missions: In Negros, the Japanese dispatched speakers on trucks equipped with loud speakers to disseminate propaganda. This was called the "Peace and Relief Mission." (See JOSEPH, I.R. No. 116 for details regarding this mission). This mission is becoming extinct because the actions of the Japanese soldiers counteract all the good that has been done by this mission.

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Newspapers: Domei News flash appears daily in Negros and is distributed free by the Japanese. The Negros Daily, a six page newspaper, half English and half Visayan is sold for five centavos. They elaborate the war news; describe Japanese victories on all fronts; and German gains and occupations. They also emphasize editorials pointing out domestic strife in America, and American shortages in supplies and equipment.

Schools: All schools were closed immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor. Around September 1942, several months after the Japanese occupation of Negros, schools were reopened. Former school teachers were sought and pressed into service. Drastic punishment or death awaited those refusing to cooperate. Educational teachings were general but Nippongo was mandatory as an educational subject. Teachers after class hours were compelled to attend Nippongo classes sponsored by Japanese. Japanese soldiers and civilians were used to teach Nippongo in the schools. Contests and prizes were arranged for children most proficient in the subject. The schools were also used as centers of propaganda. School books in use before the war, were vigorously censored. Pages containing pictures of American culture, American agriculture or anything favorable to the Allies were deleted from the books. Children were trained as propagandists. A serious attempt was made to gain adult sympathy from child propagandists. Outstandingly bright children were trained and sent into free areas as spies.

Morale of Enemy Forces:

Attitude Toward Capture: The Japanese prisoner of war feels he is disgraced and asks for execution upon capture. A Japanese POW told WOOSTER that upon leaving his native land he and all the other soldiers left hoping to be killed as they believe such a death is a certain passport to heaven. No Japanese prisoner has ever given the guerrilla forces any last message to be conveyed to his family in Japan.

Attitude Toward War: Average Japanese soldier believes that the war is not of Japan's making. Soldiers have been told that America and England because of their fear of Japan attempted to aid China in order to conquer the Japanese.

Changes in Morale: The morale of the Japanese soldiers was formerly very high. Admitted Japanese losses in SWPA began to affect that morale. Battered ships and trains of Japanese wounded brought to Dumaguete and Bacolod in Negros, further lowered their morale. Propaganda released by guerrilla forces contributed to the lowering of morale. Japanese officers and spokesmen denied the truth of any stories that were circulated by the guerrilla propaganda. Later, the Japanese newspapers would confirm these stories. Consequently trust in their own propaganda speeches was materially weakened. During the coal crisis in America, American admission of trouble raised enemy morale tremendously as internal collapse of America was momentarily expected. The subsequent settlement again lowered their morale. The arrival of American carbines in Negros in many cases shattered their belief in Japan's invulnerable power.

Rumors Effecting Morale: The Japanese soldier seems to be deadly afraid of mines, booby traps and carbines. Fever and typhoid have also been known to lower their morale.

XI. ATROCITIES

Hearsay:

In May 1944, a Japanese patrol consisting of four truckloads of troops proceeded from Ayungon, Negros, towards the hills for the purpose of gathering corn. Twenty seven civilian men, women and children were working in the fields. Because of the height of the corn they were unable to see the Japanese approaching. All were captured, bound and thrown into the trucks. They were carted to the Japanese barracks at Ayungon where they were maltreated, starved and tortured for five days. They were interrogated concerning the

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guerrilla forces of which they had no knowledge. In the morning of the sixth day these civilians were told that a meal awaited them. They were brought into a room where the roasted bodies of four children were on the table. Japanese soldiers consumed two of the bodies while the others were compelled to watch. At bayonet point the civilians were forced to eat the other two bodies, particularly the sexual organs. Later that same morning, the captives were bound with baling wire and taken to a point some three miles from the garrison and there bayoneted. The Japanese apparently believed all were dead and hearing of the approach of one of the guerrilla patrols, hurriedly returned to their barracks. (The following day the Ayungon barracks were evacuated by the Japanese.) Two of the captives survived and staggered to a nearby sitio. They were conducted at once to a guerrilla command post where they told their story. One died shortly afterwards, his body being covered with bayonet wounds. The other in the presence of Military and Civil Officials gave and signed a full affidavit. His body contained seventeen wounds. It is believed that he subsequently died. An investigating patrol of guerrillas discovered the roasted heads of two of the children. They then buried the remaining bodies. Affidavits are in possession of Lt. Col. Abcede, G-2 Section, headquarters, of the guerrilla forces on Negros giving the name of the Japanese Commanding Officer of this patrol and the names of the Filipino participants.

The Japanese took guerrilla and civilian prisoners in San Carlos to the wharf of the San Carlos sugar central, tied them to posts and there skinned them alive. Many instances of this form of torture were perpetrated there by the Japanese. Affidavits may be obtained from Mr. Mariano, former school principal of San Carlos who was captured by the Japanese and forced to witness such executions. Mariano later escaped and made his way to the guerrilla forces. He is at present a civil employee, Free Government, Sampang Area, Negros. Further affidavit may be obtained from Corp. Frank Boylan, American Army soldier who escaped from the Japanese and is now in the United States. He was evacuated to Australia some time ago. Many further affidavits are in the files of the guerrilla forces relating where skinned bodies were recovered and decently buried.

In the Cadiz area in Negros around January 1943, a member of the guerrilla forces was captured by the Japanese and questioned about the guerrillas. He refused to divulge any information. He was tied to a chair and his trousers cut away exposing his sexual organs. The chair was cut so the organs hung free. A lighted candle was placed under his organs by a Japanese soldier. He died under this torture without revealing any information.

In the latter part of 1943, in the Cadiz area the Japanese made a raid on a sugar central. The guerrilla forces received information of the coming raid in time to warn the civilians who made their escape. In the rush that ensued six minor children were left behind and were captured by the Japanese. The Japanese cut off the forepart of the children's feet and left them lying there bleeding. All of the children died. Major Solimon, Commanding Officer of guerrilla forces in Cadiz area and former Chief of Police of Bacolod personally saw the dead bodies and buried the children.

Between May 29, 1944 and June 5, 1944, the Japanese staged a large raid in the Tolong area. After the Japanese retreated the body of a 3½ year old girl was found with a bayonet driven through her uterus. Two bodies of men were found lashed to the charred rafters of a burnt house. They had been lashed by having wire driven between their armbones, radial and ulnar, and then twisted about the rafter. They were alive when the house was fired by the Japanese. Further information and evidence in the hands of the guerrilla forces in Negros.

XII. PERSONALITIES

Civil Officials: Alfredo Montilebano; address - North Negros; age-46 (approx); race - Filipino-Spanish; occupation - Politician, present Governor of Negros Island; height - 5'9"; weight - 160 lbs; hair - black; eyes - dark; complexion - tan, smooth; stature - holds self erect; a man of power, self-willed, self-centered, and bull headed. To employ Mr. Montilebano in any capacity might be a poorly advised step. Mr. Montilebano is a politician and has only his own personal interests at heart. His record since he has served

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as Governor has been one of frequent quarrels with the Military Forces. He takes advantage of every opportunity to further his own political future. He allows personal likes and dislikes to influence his policy. He uses his position as a weapon in many ways, threatens to go to the occupied areas and live with the enemy when crossed in any way by the Free Forces, uses his personal power to see his family hold 'cush' positions in both civil and military administrations. He owns great tracts of land and has wealth - his only present interest is in power.

Don Pedro Elizalde address - North Negros Sector (contact through Governor Montilebano); age - about 44-46 years; sex - male; race - Filipino-Spanish; occupation - Bureau of Finance, P. I., at present Acting Treasurer Negros Island; married; several children; height - 5'5"; weight - 125 lbs; hair - black-white; eyes - dark, very full of fire; complexion - full; stature - for his size seems frail; length of time known - for over three years. A man of great value to our Government, he has full knowledge of all financial matters upon the Island, knows who has been guilty of abuses etc. The Don is a man of fiery temper and has dauntless courage, he has had charge of all printings of Government money. He has had several actual quarrels with the political powers over mis-use of funds. He is pro-American, not interested in a political future but rather waits for the end of the current war to go into private business. He is a trained expert accountant, a linguist of no mean ability and a man of personal honor and integrity.

Mr. Pio V. Garces address - San Carlos Area, Sampong Municipality, Negros Island; age - about 36 years; sex - male; race - Filipino; occupation - planter in normal times, present Food Administration; married, 2 daughters; height - about 6 foot; weight - 130 lbs (estimate); hair - sparse, dark brown; eyes - dark; complexion - sallow; stature - lean; length of time known - over two years. An excellent man, Garces can be relied upon to carry out orders and to work with civilians. Mr. Pio Garces, long before the war served as a Captain of the Volunteer Guard. He had a following of some 200 men. His loyalty is unquestioned as he has acted as a secret District Intelligence for the Propaganda Officer as well as for the District Intelligence Officer. He has the ability of making friend, is an effective speaker and is not under the influence of any political leader. He commands English, Spanish, Cebuano, Ilongo and Tagalog. Is an excellent man to carry out orders and to reach the San Carlos Area public. Should be guided in any task for he is not too quick to make a step without guidance.

Civilian: Mr. Carlos Sanchez address - San Carlos (Enemy occupied zone) Negros Island, P.I.; age - 38-40; sex - male; race - Filipino; weight - 165 lbs; hair - dark; eyes - dark; complexion - florid; stature - rather plump; occupation - part owner and manager of bus line; length of time known - two and one half years. An excellent man, brave, clever and well educated. (This information very secret) Mr. Sanchez is not only living in the occupied city of San Carlos, he is frequently seen with Japanese Officers upon the streets. Many of the USFIP think that this man is a fifth columnist. In fact, he was a personal District Intelligence of WOOSTER while the latter served as DPCIO in Negros. Through his contacts with the enemy he gained knowledge which he relayed to WOOSTER. This knowledge enabled WOOSTER to forestall enemy raids in free areas, gave WOOSTER information of cargoes, garrison strength etc. in his area. Mr. Sanchez is a man exerting great influence, he will have knowledge for the U.S. Forces of locations of land mines, dumps, etc. and etc. He may be contacted through Mr. Pio V. Garces.

Sam Crane address - at present in either Negros or Cebu; age - 55; sex - male; race - American; occupation - Former lumberman, present unknown; height - 5' 8"; weight - 145 lbs; hair - sparse, white; eyes - blueish (washed out); complexion - rather sallow; stature - leaning; single, has free law woman, 3 minor children; length of time known - about two years. A man that might be of use in handling laborers, he has a fair command of Visayan and knows more than a little of road building and bridge construction. Mr. Sam Crane is not a man to be put in charge of any important work, working under someone his services might be of value. He is lazy to the extreme and is not a man to be put in charge of any important work, working under someone

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his services might be of value. He is lazy to the extreme and is careless about book-keeping as well as personally careless. Mr. Crane does know how to handle labor and can serve in giving information of passes, geologic details, river rises etc. of any part of Northern or central Negros. He is a pleasant person but can not be relied upon. His woman should be kept away from any camp or group of workers as she is morally unwholesome and is both a gossip and trouble maker.

Guerrilla force Personnel: Captain Eugenio Antonio; address - at present Central Negros Section, former City Hall of San Carlos. (He was the former mayor of that city); age - about 45; sex - male; race - Filipino; occupation - in service; married, one son; height - about 5' 7"; weight - 135 lbs; hair - dark, long; eyes - dark, alert; complexion - sallowish; stature - erect; length of time known - two years and over. While Capt. Antonio is a politician he is a man to be trusted as well (A rather rare combination on the Island). He is a fluent speaker, has a very great following, has excellent educational background. Captain Eugenio Antonio faces court martial trial at the end of this war. A Political Military battle ended with the death of a member of the G-2. (USFIP). WOOSTER feels that this should not blind our eyes to the real value of the man. He was the instrument used by two powers, his men loyally protecting him were guilty of the shooting but this was against the orders of the Captain. (A full version of the incident will be found in WOOSTER's book 'Before the Sun Set', now in hands of G-2, SWPA).

To his knowledge Captain Antonio has never surrendered to the enemy, he and his men have been in many daring raids upon enemy garrisons in and around San Carlos. He formed his followers into an army long before the start of the present organized USFIP. He is now serving as a captain in that organization. To have this man working with us will also give us more than one hundred men, loyal followers of the Captain.

XIII. GENERAL

WOOSTER would like to continue his work as a propaganda officer here in Australia and then accompany the U.S. Armed Forces to Negros. If this is not possible he prefers to return to the United States with his adopted son and there work for the government in the propaganda literary field.

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