

A World War II History of Lanao

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This paper is an attempt to picture Lanao during the Japanese Occupation, beginning with events prior to the invasion by the Japanese, i.e., the efforts made by the Americans, then by the Philippine Commonwealth at integrating Lanao as a genuine member of the Filipino nation; then the conditions of the province at the invasion of the Japanese, highlighting on: 1) the “Death March” of USAFFEE surrenderees from Camp Keithley to Iligan on July 4, 1942; 2) Guerilla organization in Lanao organized by Morgan-Fertig; 3) Moro atrocities on Christians; 4) Living conditions of the civilians during the duration of the War; and 5) Japanese atrocities and guerilla abuses. The paper then caps the narration with the coming of the Liberation forces on Mindanao from October 1944 - February 1945.

Sources used for this paper are: Testimonies given in the War Crimes Investigating Detachment in *Closed Reports* found in the Philippine Archives; Testimonies given in interviews conducted by the writer with civilians and guerilla volunteers who survived the war in Lanao in Sapad, Lanao del Norte; the memoir written by Fr. Edward Haggerty, S.J., *Guerilla Padre in Mindanao*; the compiled reports edited by Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby, *The Guerilla Resistance Movement in the Philippines*, *The Hayden Collection* referred to in the MA thesis of Bonifacio Tacata, *Pagpupunyagi Ng Mga Maranao* and other sources, such as that by Baclagon, *Filipino Heroes of the Second World War* and *Triumph of the Philippines* which gave the general background of the War.

I. Introduction: Lanao Before the Japanese Occupation

Lanao province formally integrated as part of the entire archipelago at the establishment of civilian rule which commenced with the creation of the U.S. government-ruled Department of Mindanao and Sulu in 1913.¹ The Department's avowed objective was the integration of Mindanao and Sulu through the use of education and the settlement of non-Maranaos in the area, among others.² Both efforts at integration did not make much impact on the Maranaos as the latter remained aloof to the centers developed by the Americans, such as Dansalan, Iligan and Malabang where Chinese, Bisayans, Americans and Filipinos from the north congregated. Also, the areas peripheral to the Lake area, known today as Lanao del Norte, were gradually inhabited and developed by settlers from the Visayas, confining the Maranaos more and more within the area known today as Lanao del Sur. Thus a situation developed in which, even up to the coming of the Japanese, the Maranaos recognized only American rule; Filipino rule over the area, i.e., through Commissioner Teofisto Guingona of the Bureau of non-Christian Tribes and Governor of Lanao Province, was at best nominal.³ As we shall find later, the Maranao's non-acceptance of foreign rule (the *gobirno a sarwang a tao* in their own words) explained their contempt for the Christians when Lanao was abandoned by evacuating government officials at the outset of War. The Christians living in the centers and in the northwestern part of the Lanao province would suffer at the outset of the War from: Moro harassment; then during the war, guerilla harassment and Japanese atrocities; then during "liberation," disorganization brought about by post-war reconstruction.

II. War in Lanao

With the certainty of war, the provincial government in Dansalan evacuated to Siwagat, a mountain near the area on December 21, 1941; then from Siwagat to Bukidnon.⁴ Guingona appointed Ciriaco Raval Governor of Lanao in his place. But Raval did not stay long. He remained only up to May 2, 1942. Meantime, the Japanese landed at Malabang on April 30, 1942⁵ and entered Dansalan on May 4. The invasion of Dansalan by the Japanese followed a month-long period of disorder when no civilian or military rule governed the area.⁶ After the unconditional surrender of General Sharp⁷ on May 27, the Commander of Filipino and American Forces in the Lanao area, Brig. Gen Guy O. Fort, surrendered his men to the Japanese. Upon order from Wainwright, they were made to assemble in Iligan.⁸ At this time, there were 30,000 Fil-American troops on Mindanao.⁹ Lanao was thereafter governed at the same time (and without coordination, naturally) by (1) a Japanese-sponsored civilian government led by Domocao Alonto, who succeeded Raval in April 1943 and (2) the guerilla government, sponsored by Wendell Fertig and established on Nov. 18, 1942.¹⁰ Its first governor was Marcelo

T. Paiso.¹¹

1. "Death March"

After the surrender, the USAFFE prisoners of war were concentrated in Moro houses and later taken to Camp Keithley between June 1 to July 4, 1942.¹² During this period, four American prisoners escaped - Sgt. Ball, Johnson, Smith and Knorts. In their fury, the Japanese selected four men for execution. They were Col. Mitchell, Lt. Col. Vesey, Lt. Alpert Price and a Sgt. Chandler. Col. Mitchell was spared on account of his friendship with a Japanese guard, but the other three were not. They were tied to a post and bayoneted to death by Korean soldiers of the Japanese garrison.¹³ On July 4, about 300-400 Prisoners of War began to march from Camp Keithley to Iligan, a distance of 36 kms.¹⁴ Reports of atrocities during the march was comparable to that of Death March in Bataan.¹⁵ The sick and the wounded were forced to march and those who dropped out were either bayoneted or shot to death. Water was not allowed to the marchers. A soldier named Lt. Pratt became ill from an overdose of iodine or potassium permanganate which he used to purify water. He died the next day.¹⁶ In Iligan, the prisoners were concentrated at St. Michael Parochial School. According to a testimony by Edward M. Kuder¹⁷ who served as civil administrator to General Fort and thus was to receive reports concerning Japanese patrol, military information and attitude of the people:

The reports were (that) at first the treatment was not so bad but with the change of commanders and as the Japanese felt more sure of their position, the treatment became worse. There were slappings suffered by the prisoners at the hands of the Japanese. Food was not provided by the Japanese but they were permitted to send out parties to buy their own food (Testimonies of Lt. Hanning and Sgt. Mapes to Kuder).

The prisoners were transferred from Iligan to Camp Casisang, Bukidnon, until November 9, 1942. Before the prisoners were transferred to Bukidnon, however, they learned of the disappearance of their commander, Gen. Guy Fort, who was believed killed in further reprisal for the escape of the four prisoners mentioned above.

2. Guerilla Groups in Lanao

A. Maranao Militia Force

Before the surrender of May 1942, Gen. Fort organized the Moro Bolo Battalion, whose weapons consisted mainly of knives, bolos, and krises. The Moros

were under their own leaders. News that the Japanese were already advancing from Malabang, however, gave them no time for training.¹⁸ When Lt. Col. Hedges reorganized these scattered force in December 1942, the group searched the battlefields for firearms after the surrender, took the weapons of dead soldiers, and purchased firearms through the help of Kuder.¹⁹ Now somewhat adequately armed,²⁰ the group became the Maranao Militia Force. Early leaders such as Manalao Mindalano, Busran Kalaw, Datu Laguindab, Joseph Sanguila and Datu Buntalis became chiefs in their own territories.²¹ It was because of political reason that the Maranao was maintained as a separate group under Fertig's 108th Division. This group was considered as the best single armed group of guerillas on Mindanao.²²

B. The USAFFE Guerilla Force

Capt. Luis P. Morgan, an American mestizo, was a PC Company Commander at Kolambugan, Lanao before the war. When the Muslims (because of the chaos at Dansalan, following the surrender) moved down into the Christian north plain in Lanao, armed confrontation with the Christians became inevitable. Morgan gathered his men into a kind of vigilante group to protect the Christians.²³ He was joined by William Tate. Tate was an American Negro mestizo, son of an American Negro soldier during Spanish-American war, was²⁴ from Momungan. He first joined the Japanese in June, then decided to leave them and organized the Moros and, together with Morgan, went to Misamis Occidental. Together they succeeded in driving away the Japanese from Misamis Occidental in September. Tate then returned to Momungan and retired from guerilla work.²⁵

Soon, Col. Wendell Fertig came to consolidate the guerilla groups. On September 18, 1942 at Kolambugan, Morgan placed his men under Fertig's leadership.²⁶ Fertig was a mining engineer and was called to active duty in June 1941, as part of a Construction Division. He was in Corregidor during the final hours and was later sent to Mindanao to construct the air fields there.²⁷ With the Moros, Fertig's policy was:²⁸

We want the Moros on our side, because we have the same cause - to drive out the invaders from the land. Americans have always kept their promise to the Moros; and will continue to do so. You play fair with us and we play fair with you, but if you don't, if you attack Christians, loot, wound and slay, we will wipe you out, and if we can't, then blank, blank, blank, the American Marine will come to our aid and wipe you out to the last man.

The Maranaos, after agreeing to an alliance with Fertig, declaring war

against Japan, received commissions from the American officers.

In Dansalan, Lt. Col. Charles Hedges commanded the 108th Division under Fertig's 10th Military District, combining with the 106th, 107th, 109th and 110th.²⁹ As a recognition of Fertig's command, Quezon, who was finally contacted after several attempts, authorized him to "print guerilla money and set up military law and government, help establish civilian economy and government by closely cooperating with civil authorities."³⁰ Fertig's command established its US Forces in the Philippines headquarters at Oroquieta City on June 1943.³¹

Col. Fertig sent an overseas expedition to Southwestern Pacific Allied Command on Australia. On a very small boat, Capt. Jordan Hamm and Capt. Charles Smith, reached Australia and MacArthur sent back a submarine to Mindanao with Cmdr. Chic Parsons, formerly a well-known Manila businessman, who came as a special observer to Mindanao and other islands of the archipelago.³² The sub, named "Spyron," carried with it valuable arms and equipment for the guerillas, including radio receivers and transmitters.³³ Commander Parsons came ashore at Tukuran, Zamboanga in February 1943. The arrival of supplies boosted the morale of Fertig's guerillas. But the subsequent capture of their headquarters in 1943, and the long intervals of the Spyron's return would soon diminish that confidence, a reality they had to deal with during the entire period of the War.

3. Moro Atrocities

As indicated in the introduction, the peripheral northwestern part of the Lanao Province was inhabited by Christian settlers from the Visayas. Wartime conditions and the Moros having availed themselves of high-powered firearms created an added threat to Christian civilians in the area, Capt. Morgan and his men who were defacto guerilla leaders in the area, took it upon themselves to protect the Christians from possible molestations by Moros. In a report by Fr. Keany:³⁴

In all Bagong Pardo... which is a barrio at Lala, Lanao (Norte), a plan was adopted by the people so as to avoid Moro attacks. People moved themselves and their houses to some central hill. During the day, the men would return to their fields for plowing, planting and reaping, armed with bolos and *paliuntud* (homemade shotguns) in regular pioneer style. In the evening, everyone returned to those centrally located groups of houses. Thirteen people (women and children) (at one time) were killed by Moros in Malinggo, about five miles from Bagong Pardo. In retaliation, the Christians visited a Moro village of

Baria and killed fifty. In Tubod, twenty Moros were killed. In Maranding one hundred. It was a bloody business.

Other towns near Lanao, such as Talakag, Bukidnon were also threatened with Maranao attacks.³⁵ The Muslims, moreover, were reportedly scattered over Christian areas. "They molested people around Baroy (in Lanao Norte). (Because of this) Morgan... took revenge on the Moros. (Consequently) he had the reputation of ruthlessness, daring and lack of consideration."³⁶ "Moreover," according to Fr. Haggerty, "now that Moros had weapons... (they) began a slaughter of Christians. In daylight with guns, and at night with guns and kris. They shot and hacked every Christian man and woman and child they could find. In terror, many of the survivors, some with severed arms and legs, others with dreadful infected gashes in their faces, backs and thighs, fled across the bay to safety in Occidental Misamis. The Japanese either could not or had no wish to intervene. So the Christians formed their own vigilantes, with shotguns, homemade rifles and bolos..."³⁷

The Moro and the Japanese

When the Japanese occupied Dansalan, Moro civilians were not spared of the former's atrocities. On July 15, 1942 in Dansalan, Lanao approximately 50 Japanese soldiers surrounded Bo. Dimayon.³⁸ People hid under their houses and in the forest; amidst their haste and confusion a Maranao by the name of Macud Panondiongan was left behind. His hands were tied by the Japanese soldiers, while two of them advanced and bayoneted Panondiongan to death. His body was buried three days later.³⁹

Another report⁴⁰ shows that early morning in August 1942, 100 Japanese soldiers led by their officers occupied Bo. Raya, Wato, Lanao. They bayoneted and shot many of the inhabitants, killing 25 of them, burned several houses and took some of the residents to the garrison in Dansalan. They were questioned as to whether any weapons were concealed in the barrio and then later were released unharmed.

Moreover, on September 13, 1943, Major Osaka and his 120 men went in a punitive expedition against the town of Tamparan, Lanao. This column was ambushed and only one man, Sgt. Watanabe, escaped; the other 119 were killed. From then on the Japanese merely stayed in their headquarters, not committing any atrocity.⁴¹

Generally, in the Dansalan-Iligan area, 75% of the territory was controlled by the Moros and the Japanese left them alone. According to a report:⁴²

The Japanese seemed to be afraid of the Moros. They confined their activities around Camp Keithley and in the town and in making very few patrols. The First Japanese garrison in 1942 under Col. Tanaka tried to subjugate the people. When this failed the Japanese issued a proclamation that the Moros could retain firearms but should not shoot the Japanese. Col. Tanaka was reprimanded and relieved in 1943.

It was thus generally believed that the Japanese feared the Maranaos.⁴³ According to Baclagon, "the most aggressive units on Mindanao were those in Lanao... composed mostly of Maranao officers and enlisted men. These units continually harassed the Japanese forces and exacted a heavy toll on enemy soldiers."⁴⁴ Lt. Ali Dimaporo successfully fought the Japanese with his men, held a Japanese fort for one day, seizing all the arms, ammunitions and supplies in their garrison at Malabang. Major Manalao Mindalano, also in Malabang, "Succeeded in penetrating the enemy line, causing havoc and many casualties despite (enemies) superior force in men, arms and equipment."⁴⁵ This happened in April 1945 when liberation forces were already about the vicinity.

It is also worthy to note here that most of the weapons Maranaos possess even up to today were taken from the Japanese and were never surrendered.⁴⁶

4. Civilian Living Conditions

It has been stated above that guerilla forces in Lanao, both the Moro Militia and the USIF guerilla forces, had been relatively well-equipped and were generally well-fed during the war, as their needs were certain to be met with every coming submarine. But as it is common in war events, it is the former who suffered the most. This can be gleaned from the oral testimonies of people who were around the Lanao area during the period. All persons interviewed confirmed the following facts: a) harsh living conditions during the time of evacuation; b) Japanese atrocities; and c) ineffective civilian rule.

Harsh Living Conditions

At the outset of the war (December 1941), people in Lanao merely prepared for evacuation and did not move about until forced to do so by the guerillas. People from Kolambugan, where Fertig and Morgan met to consolidate scattered guerilla forces, were made to evacuate to the nearby town of Maranding.

Kolambugan became the target of bombings of the Japanese. Dansalan, the capital of Lanao, was occupied and after a month of chaos a semblance of civilian rule was established there (refer to above). Despite Japanese propaganda of an orderly civilian life in return for cooperation, people heeded the guerillas' order of evacuation. The ordinary civilians were actually left with no choice. Both the guerilla and the Japanese "looted and burned, their crops destroyed, their lives in constant danger and (usually) casualties among civilians have far outnumbered military casualties."⁴⁷

How did the civilians of Lanao survive?

Mrs Maria F. Pangan,⁴⁸ who was 19 years old at the time the Japanese invaded Dansalan, recalled: When the news of the war was heard, they (she and her family in Dansalan) hid in their foxholes and stayed underground for cover. They heard gunshots originating from Japanese planes. Having stayed long underground, they started getting sick, had dandruff and lice. They had no medicines. They tried to survive by eating *camote na bagun*, *ubod ng saging* and other edible plants. When the Japanese were about to reach Dansalan, the civilians evacuated to Siwagat, a mountain near Marawi. Life was even harder there. They continued gathering forest products for their sustenance. What they wore during those times were barks of coconut trees which they sewed into g-strings. Even women wore these.

Another story is that of Felissa S. Abecia,⁴⁹ who was also 19 years old at that time and lived in Bacolod, Lanao Norte. She recalled that the war caused the loss of her father because in trying to evade the Japanese, he climbed a tall coconut tree near the church, but fell and subsequently died. Her family hid under the trees, in tall cogon grass and ate *bagun bananas* for survival. Since other places were also bombed, they decided to remain at home in Bacolod. Another testimony which corroborates others on the harshness of the war in Lanao is that of Natividad Dujar,⁵⁰ who was 13 years old when war broke out. Hers was a sadder story than the first two testimonies on the Bacolod and Dansalan war conditions. Her suffering and her family's began when they were forced to evacuate from Kolambugan. Her father died earlier during the Commonwealth and it was her grandmother and herself who tended her four siblings and ailing mother. The presence of Fertig and Morgan at Kolambugan caused their evacuation, as Kolambugan became the target of Japanese bombings. Together with her ailing mother and four siblings (2 brothers and 2 sisters), they transferred to Maranding on an army truck (her grandmother went to Misamis Occidental to look for food). It was in Maranding where she lost her two brothers and mother due to beri-beri and starvation. The evacuees tried to survive by gathering food from the forest. They could not farm for fear of exposure to enemy

attacks. There was no salt. They ate camote tops, *ubod ng saging*, *kuhol*, and dug wells for water. Hampered by constant movements, they had no belongings they could bring with them. Thus their clothes consisted of coarse sacks made into shirts and blouse for the women and g-strings or shorts for men. For their shelter they build houses made of forest materials - trunks for flooring and leaves for walls. At nighttime, leaves served as their blankets. Consequently, many of the civilians died from illness such as beri-beri and malaria, worsened by starvation, Japanese atrocities and guerilla abuses.

5. Guerilla Abuses and Japanese Atrocities

Guerillas' needs such as food, medicines and clothing were largely supplied by submarines from Australia. Shoes for soldiers known as *alfargata*⁵¹ (made of abaca) were made by Kuder's teachers at the outset of the war. Guerillas were also given regular allowance by Fertig at the outset of the war. Thus it seemed as if all resources were geared to meet soldiers' needs. It so happened, therefore, that the soldiers were seen to have become arrogant vis-a-vis the civilians. According to the interviewees, civilians feared the guerillas as much as the Japanese. The guerillas harassed civilians and forced them to evacuate. They would come knocking any time and tell civilians to leave. There were cases when civilians were forced to give up their own food. What irked the civilians most was being constantly forced to move, because of guerilla presence in their midst.⁵²

With regard to Japanese atrocities, almost all testimonies point to the inhumane treatment of civilians by the Japanese. According to Father Haggerty, "The killing of civilians did not respect sex, age or station of life -- men, women and in some instances innocent children, young and old, from humble common *tao* to illustrious citizens, were victims of hideous atrocities by the... Japanese. During an investigation by a Japanese, a mere suspicion that one is telling a lie or is a soldier makes one liable to punishment by either having one's head cut off by sword or being bayoneted. Most deaths are done by means of the latter."⁵³

Another form of torture according to my informant (Dujar), was skinning the victims alive and then leaving him to die. Another is by skewering the victim like a pig; or the victim is tossed into the air and made to fall upon a bayonet. Victims were sometimes also roasted to death.⁵⁴

It was a common sight on Mindanao to see "trials of women violated and bayoneted through the breasts; of middle aged or old men whose mutilated organs were first put into their mouths before they were bayoneted through the stomach."⁵⁵

Ineffective Civilian Rule

By April 13, 1943, the depression of the people was evident. Apart from the harshness of their day-to-day existence, endangered by guerilla abuses and Japanese atrocities, they had to contend with ineffective civilian rule backed by either Japanese or guerilla forces. The officials had fled from their posts. One exceptional case, however, was that of Salvador Lluch, an Iligan politician who endeavored to secure tons of cinchona bark, brought from hundred of miles on the backs of carabaos and in bancas. He sent sanitary officers among the people and consequently the death rate from malaria decreased. He also manufactured clothing out of hemp fiber, and made buttons out of coconut shells. From this he supplied people's needs.⁵⁶

Nonetheless, the general feeling of helplessness in 1943 was due to the length of the war. The submarines would not come for a long time. Fertig's Headquarters at Oroquieta was taken. Trouble between Fertig and Morgan divided the military. (Morgan took it as a breach of faith when Fertig appointed Col. Robert Bowler in his stead as Chief of Staff when Morgan was sent on a mission to the Visayas.) Morgan resigned from the 10th Military Division Command and set up his own organization in Misamis in September 1943. Until his evacuation to Australia, Mindanao guerilla affairs would have been seriously hampered.⁵⁷

Liberation Forces in Lanao

By October 1, 1944, the Japanese were on the run. They abandoned nearly all the provinces - Surigao, Agusan, Zamboanga, Occidental Misamis, Lanao.⁵⁸ They also left Iligan and Dansalan. They evacuated Dansalan after fierce fightings with guerilla forces in several points of Lanao - such as Ganassi and Malabang. Civilian rule was reestablished after Ahmad Domocao Alonto surrendered his government to Marcelo T. Paiseo, supported by the Philippine Army.⁵⁹

Months prior to the evacuation of the Japanese from Lanao, massacres of both guerillas and civilian suspects occurred in several areas of the province. From an account of those interviewed (civilian and guerilla volunteers), about 50 persons were massacred beside a river in Maranding. In a testimony by Capt. Richard Cook, who was associated with Lt. Col. Bowler, the Captain claimed to have been an eyewitness to the massacre of about 200 Filipinos including men, women and children near the town of Kolambugan, Mindanao about Fall (August?) of 1944.⁶⁰ The same testimony attested to the fact that between the Iligan-Dansalan area there were no Japanese atrocities. This was attributed to the presence of the American guerillas in the area who might have liquidated prospective perpetrators of such

atrocities.

By October 6, 1944, the Japanese were moved by truck from Dansalan to Iligan.⁶¹ However, the period before order was restored by the Philippine government was characterized by disturbances similar to those at the outset of the war. As the Americans moved out and facilities were taken over by Filipino troops, the Moros of the Dansalan-Iligan area became greatly agitated. They ambushed two American officers on their way to Iligan.

Despite the confusion pervading in the area, order was gradually restored, especially at the establishment of the Philippine Republic under Roxas in 1946, when many politicians from Lanao such as Cabili, Lluch, Dimaporo and Alonto gained national prominence either as senators, representatives or governors.

Conclusion/Summary

On the whole, conditions during the war in Lanao created four significant features in the history of the province, the effects of which are seen at present. These were: 1) fear of Moro-Christian mutual reprisals; 2) the arming of the Maranaos; 3) money economy introduced into the lives of the Maranaos; and 4) the political ascent of the Maranaos.

1. *Fear of Moro-Christian Reprisals.* As it was seen in this paper, the coming of the Japanese invaders created a vacuum of order in the province. The Maranaos were forced by circumstances to go down to the Lanao periphery inhabited by the Christians and friction became inevitable. The long-standing animosity between both, muted for a very long time during the establishment of the American rule,⁶² was given vent. The period left deep-seated scars on the part of the Christians who inhabit Lanao today.

2. *The Arming of the Maranaos.* Having been disallowed to own or possess weapons through the long duration of American rule,⁶³ the period of war gave the Maranaos the opportunity to arm themselves. As we have seen, arms gathered/confiscated from Japanese, Filipino and American soldiers, provided the Maranaos with weapons which were not surrendered to the re-established Philippine Government. These weapons boosted the confidence of the Maranaos.

3. *The money economy that developed in the Maranao society was partially stimulated by the war claims of both civilians and soldiers after the liberation.* In the report of testimonies of Japanese atrocities, it was noted that the Maranaos showed great interest in war claims. This was also supported by Melvin Mednick⁶⁴ in his study of the Maranao society. Thus, the prosperity and confidence

gained by owning weapons gave the Maranao the political advantage instrumental to their prominence after the war.

4. *The political ascent of the Maranao in Philippine politics.* It is evident that the Maranaos who previously were aloof to the National government, despite efforts at integrating them through education and settlement of non-Maranaos in the peripheral areas and in centers, made their presence felt through their prominent leaders such as Sen. Domocao Alonto, Congressman Ali Dimaporo and Lanao Christians such as Senator Cabili and Congressman Salvador Luch.

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NOTES

¹ Senate Committee on Jones Bill (1914). Hearings Before the Commission of the Philippines. *US Senate 63rd Congress on H.R. 18459*. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1915) p. 349.

² *Ibid.*, see also Peter G. Gowing, *Mandate in Moroland*. Quezon City: Philippine Center for Advanced Studies, UP, 1977) p. 224.

³ Melvin Mednick, *Encampment of the Lake: The Social organization of Moslem-philippines (Moro) People*. Research Series No. 5. Philippine Studies project. University of Chicago. (1965) p. 37.

⁴ Joseph R. Hayden in *Joseph Ralston Hayden Collection Box 28-7* at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (available at Dansalan Research Center) pp. 62 and 72, Cf. Bonifacio Tacata, *Pagpupunyagi Ng Mga Maranao ...*: UP, MA Thesis. 1911 p. 66. A revelation of a civilian evacuee at Siwagat will be given below.

⁵ Maj. Gen. Charles Willoughby (USA [RET]), Compiler. *The Guerilla Resistance Movement in the Philippines: 1941-1945*. New York: Vantage Press, 1972 p. 532.

⁶ Hayden, *op cit* p. 64; in Tacata *op cit* p. 76.

⁷ *The Sunday Tribune*, (May 10, 1942) p. 1.

⁸ *The Tribune*, May 8, 1942) p. 4.

⁹ *The Sunday Tribune* (May 24, 1942) p. 1.

¹⁰ Marcelo T. Paiseo, "Annual Report of Marcelo T. Paiseo, Provincial Governor of Free Lanao, covering the period from November 18, 1942 to June 30, 1944, inclusive" (July 1945) in Tacata, *op cit* p. 77.

¹¹ Tacata *ibid* p. 77.

¹² "Disappearance of 3 American Prisoners of War - June 1 to July 4, 1942." Report No. 284 (17 April 1946) in *Closed Reports on War Crimes found in Philippine Archives*.

¹³ *Ibid*.

¹⁴ Sworn Statement of Edward M. Kuder before Robert V. Klase, Capt. INF. (February 2, 1946) War Crimes Investigation Detachment, Camp Keithley, Lanao.

¹⁵ Sworn Statement of Lt. Col. Tiburcio Naidas before Juan F. Echiverri, 2nd Lt., Inf. (PA) (February 6, 1946), Investigating Officer, War Crimes Investigation Detachment. Camp Keithley, Lanao.

¹⁶ Summary statements made on Death March by Robert Klase et al (February 12, 1946) Investigating Detachment, Camp Keithley, Lanao.

¹⁷ Sworn statement of Edward M. Kuder, before Robert V. Klase, Capt. INF (January 31, 1946) War Crime Investigating Detachment, Camp Keithley, Lanao.

¹⁸ Willoughby *op cit* p. 533.

¹⁹ *Ibid*, p. 534.

²⁰ Edward Haggerty, S.J. *Guerilla Padre in Mindanao* (Manila: Bookmark, 1964) p. 200.

²¹ Willoughby *op cit* p. 534.

²² *Ibid*.

²³ *Ibid*, p. 532.

²⁴ Sworn statement of Capt. Michael Cook, to C.B. Warren, Jr. **War Crimes Report**. In *Closed Reports on War Crimes* found in the Philippine Archives.

²⁵ *Ibid*. Cook was also eyewitness to Gen. Fort's execution.

²⁶ Philippine Historical Association, *Triumph in the Philippines Historical Bulletin*. vol. XVI nos. 1-4 (Jan-Dec 1972) pp. 366-367.

²⁷ *Ibid*.

²⁸ Haggerty, *op cit* p. 201.

²⁹ *Triumph, op cit* p. 268.

³⁰ Haggerty, *op cit* p. 108.

³¹ Haggerty *op cit* p. 108.

³² On the career of Chic Parsons as spy during World War II refer to William Wise, *Secret Mission to the Philippines The story of "Spyron" and the American-Filipino Guerillas of World War II*. (New York: E.P. Dutton and Co. Inc., 1968).

³³ *Triumph, op cit* p. 267.

³⁴ Haggerty, *op cit* pp. 49-50.

³⁵ *Ibid*, p. 51.

³⁶ Willoughby, *op cit* p. 532.

³⁷ Haggerty, *op cit* pp. 49-50.

³⁸ Report of the War Crimes Branch. GHQ USA Forces, Pacific (26 February 1946) in *Closed Reports...*

³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ Report no. 227, 5 March 1946 "Burning and Killing in Bo. Rayah, Wato, Lanao, Mindanao" (August 1942) in *Closed Reports...*

⁴¹ *Ibid*

⁴² War Crimes Investigation Detachment APO 707 Case C-88 (February 1946) in *Closed Reports...*

⁴³ Haggerty, *op cit* p. 51.

⁴⁴ Col. Uldarico S. Baclagon, *Filipino Heroes of World War II* (Manila: Agro Printing and Publishing House, June 1980 p. 293.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁶ Cf. Abdulsiddik Abbahil, "Political, Economic and Socio-Cultural Situation of the Maranao During the Japanese Occupation" (Paper read at the Fifth National Local History Conference (Nov. 19, 1982, Iligan City).

⁴⁷ Haggerty, *op cit* pp.85-86.

⁴⁸ Personal interview with the author, February 18, 1993 at Sapad, Lanao Norte.

⁴⁹ Personal interview with the author, February 18, 1993 at Sapad, Lanao Norte.

⁵⁰ Personal interview with the author, February 17, 1993 at MSU Campus, Marawi City.

⁵¹ Kuder's account in Lloyd G. Van Vactor, "Four Decades of American Educators in Mindanao and Sulu," *Mindanao Journal* vol. VIII no. 1-4 (1981-82), 236.

⁵² Interview with Dujar, Abecia and Pangan. *op cit*.

⁵³ Haggerty, *op cit* p. 186.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* p. 188.

⁵⁵ "Japanese atrocities in Mindanao." A report written by a Filipino Officer, Lt. of the CQM. 23 March 1944 in Fr. Haggerty *ibid* p. 180.

⁵⁶ Haggerty *op cit* p. 202.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* p. 533.

⁵⁸ Triumph, *op cit* p. 342.

⁵⁹ Tacata, *op cit* pp. 74-75.

⁶⁰ In a Report by C.B. Warren Jr. "War Crimes Report" in *Closed Reports*

⁶¹ *Ibid.*

⁶² Cf. Reports of the Philippine Commission, 1920, 1925, 1929 (Washington: Government Printing Office).

⁶³ Cf. Report of the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands (1920). (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1923).

⁶⁴ referred to above.