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"PHILIPPINES"

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Philippine Islands

TB 2488 No. 4636
Brief Estimate of Capabilities of the Philippine Air Force
T/I, G-2, GHQ, FEC

1 Aug 1949

9 Nov 1949

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A-2, Far East Air Forces

Files of USAF and various sources in Philippine Islands

This report constitutes a brief estimate of the capabilities of the Philippine Air Force prepared by the Air Intelligence Section, A-2, FEAF from a study of reports from various sources in the Philippines and from USAF.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

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J. H. POLK
Lt Col, GSC
Asst Exec, G-2

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BRIEF ESTIMATE OF CAPABILITIES OF THE PHILIPPINE AIR FORCE

The armed forces of the Philippines, which are patterned after those of the United States include the Air Force as a parallel command with the ground forces and naval patrol. The Philippine Air Force reports directly to the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces.

In March of 1947, the Philippine Army Air Force, as it was then called, consisted of only 30 aircraft, with about 50% operational. (included in this number were 3 P-51 and 18 C-47 aircraft). Since that time, the Philippine Air Force has continued to receive aircraft from the United States until at present, it has a total of 173, of which 104 are operational, and 17 usable. In addition, 75 primary trainers have arrived recently in Manila, from the United States. The PAF has on order from the United States 35 F-51 fighters. The schedule for delivery of these aircraft is unknown. The order of battle of the PAF includes two fighter squadrons of F-51 type aircraft with eleven per squadron, and one troop carrier squadron with seven C-47 type aircraft. Commercial and private aircraft in the Philippines total 218, of which 159 are operational.

The personnel of the PAF totals 2,530, including 112 trained pilots with a large pool of other trained technical personnel. In addition a large pool of trained commercial and private pilots and other technical personnel could be made available to the PAF in the event of an emergency. Extensive on-the-job training is carried out by the PAF supplemented by training in various PAF schools and in USAF schools in the United States. The standard of training is believed to be high.

Air Facilities in the Philippines consist of 53 airfields, of which some are in a limited serviceable condition. One airfield (TAGLOBAN) will accomodate B-29 aircraft and two fields will accomodate jet fighters. There are 28 all weather air fields in the Philippines. However, a few of these are reported to have runways in poor condition. (The above considerations do not include Clark Air Force Base). With the present airfields and other facilities available it is estimated that 270 aircraft of mixed types could be sustained. However, their operations would be limited to those fields at which facilities exist. At present only 4 bases are operated by the Philippine Air Force.

At the present time, the PAF has limited effective offensive and defensive capabilities. With improvement of air facilities, its effectiveness could be increased. Sufficient experienced pilots and other technical personnel are available, which with improved facilities and additional combat aircraft furnished from outside sources, would establish the PAF as an effective air arm.

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I. Personnel:

At the present time, the Philippine Air Force has a total strength of 2,530 officers and enlisted men including 112 trained pilots, 105 additional personnel undergoing flight training including 49 aviation cadets, 742 trained engineering and maintenance personnel and 68 trained communications personnel. The remainder consists of small numbers of navigators, bombardiers, gunners and observers with approximately 1,400 others engaged in various supply and administrative functions. (See attached break-down of strength, Incl. 1). In addition, there are 51 officer pilots and 4 officer engineering and maintenance personnel in an inactive reserve status available to the PAF in an emergency. At present, the reserve pilots are flying for various air lines in the Philippines. All personnel assigned to the PAF are believed to be loyal to the Philippine Government. There is also a total of 444 trained commercial and private pilots, 204 of whom are United States citizens. Many of these would be available to the PAF in an emergency. An additional 805 private pilots are undergoing flight training, 77 of whom are United States citizens. Other personnel employed by the commercial air lines of the Philippines include 40 navigators, 58 radio operators and 121 gunners; mostly US citizens. In addition, 310 commercial air lines personnel are performing various administrative and supply functions. The loyalty of the commercial and private air personnel to the Philippine Government is not known.

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II. Equipment:

The PAF has at present a total of 173 aircraft of which 104 are operational. 17 additional aircraft are usable but require minor repairs, while the remaining 52 require extensive overhaul to make them operational. A lack of spare parts tends to keep a relatively high number of aircraft non-operational aircraft of the PAF are tabulated below.

AIRCRAFT STRENGTH & TYPES

	<u>Ftr</u>	<u>Transport</u>	<u>Liaison</u>	<u>Training</u>	<u>Miscel.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number in Tactical Units	22	7	16	50	9	104
Total Number of Aircraft	34	13	42	75	9	173*
	<u>No. in Tactical Units</u>			<u>Total*</u>		
Fighter	22 F-51			34 F-51		
Transport	7 C-47			13 C-47		
Liaison	16 L-5			(28 L-5) (14 L-4)		
Trainer	(41 T-6) (9 T-26)			(57 T-6) (18 T-26)		
Miscellaneous	(5 C-47) (2 C-64) (2 L-5)			(5 C-47) (2 C-64) (2 L-5)		

*Note Aircraft on order from the United States 35 F-51

*Contains the following salvageable aircraft: 13 L-4, 4 C-47, 12 F-51, 10 L-5, and 14 T-6.

In addition to the above aircraft, 75 primary trainers ordered from the United States, have arrived recently in Manila. 35 F-51 aircraft are still on order from the United States. The Philippine Air Force is organized into two fighter squadrons and one troop carrier squadron, along with various air base, maintenance and supply organizations (for disposition of Tactical Units, see Incl. #2).

In addition to the planes of the PAF, the commercial airlines of the Philippines have 98 planes, 81 of which are operational, while private individuals in the Philippines own 120 aircraft, 78 of which are operational. (See attached breakdown of commercial and private planes by type, Incl. #3). These commercial and private aircraft would be available to the PAF in case of an emergency. The Philippine Airlines are considering the sale of one C-54 to representatives of the Chinese Communist Government. PAL is also advertising 15 C-47 type aircraft for sale to prospective buyers in the Hong Kong area.

III. Training:

Extensive on-the-job training is practiced in the Philippine Air Force. The first postwar flying school class of 27 aviation cadets and student officers was graduated recently. 28 aviation cadets are now in advanced training with 48 in basic training. In addition, 22 students are undergoing liaison pilot training and are expected to graduate in November.

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The PAF conducted a junior officers School at Camp Murphy, with the first class graduating in April 1949. The second class opened in July. This class is comparable, on a reduced scale to the interim training conducted in the US air force. Just prior to the summer training period, the PAF took over ROTC training and the FLATI Institute of Technology. Approximately 100 of the ROTC Cadets were given their summer training by the Philippine Air Force. This summer training consisted of on-the-job training in the various shops of the Philippine Air Force Depot, in addition to the required military training. Also during this period, 24 enlisted men completed training in the basic airplane and Engine Mechanics Course at Clark Air Force Base. Another class of 14 began training in June. As of 1 June 1949, approximately 10 officers and 24 enlisted men were taking training with USAF training schools. It is expected that the Philippine Regular Air Force will be able to absorb all of its newly trained personnel for the next 18 months. At that time it is expected that a reserve program will be started. In addition to the PAF training activities mentioned above, there are five private and commercial flying schools in the Philippines as follows: Far Eastern School of Aviation, with L-5 and L-4 training; Island Aviation School, with L-4 only; Westpali School of Aviation with L-4 only; Philippine Aero Academy with L-4 and L-5 and Pacific Airways Cooperation with L-4 and L-5 training. All of the above mentioned private and commercial flying schools are in Manila except Pacific Airways Cooperation school, which is in Cebu City.

IV. Air Facilities:

Although 265 airfields including emergency landing grounds existed in the Philippine Islands in 1945, only about 53 remain at present. Most of the 265 airfields were constructed during World War II, both by United States and by the Japanese and were intended to function as temporary military bases. The majority have since been abandoned and have reverted to jungle or in some cases are believed under cultivation. Most of the airfields that remain are operated by the Civil Airlines, with a few maintained by mining companies and other interests. Only four bases are operated by the Philippine Air Force. About 50% of these airfields have some facilities usually including a small operation and radio shack and taxiways in addition to the runway. Only two fields other than Clark Air Force Base are known to have hangars. However, many fields have revetments, some of which are covered. These may be used to supplement the hangar facilities and increase aircraft capacity of fields. It is estimated that the average Philippine airfield could accommodate 20 aircraft. However, unless sufficient facilities such as engine repair and fuel storage, together with necessary personnel were available, it is doubtful whether more than 270 aircraft of mixed types could be sustained, and their operation would be limited to certain airfields, where these facilities exist at present. If Clark Air Force Base were placed in PAF operational use, the air facilities would be almost doubled. One airfield will accommodate B-29 aircraft and two fields will accommodate jet aircraft (excluding Clark Air Force Base). Five fields should be capable of basing four engine (B-17) type aircraft and all smaller, but not heavier types. Thirty seven (37) airfields can be used by C-47, many of them being limited to dry weather use. 12 fields would not support aircraft larger than conventional single engine fighter type (F-51 types). (Operational airfields in the Philippines are listed in inclosure #4).

V. Conclusions:

The PAF possesses small defensive and offensive capabilities, since it has two fighter squadrons (F-51), which can also be used for light bombing operations, plus a troop carrier squadron. Lack of spare parts decreases its capabilities in that a relatively large number of aircraft are non-operational. Training is carried on extensively throughout the PAF supplemented by training at Clark Field and in the United States. A sizeable pool of trained pilots and engineering personnel exists in the PAC, which could be supplemented in an emergency with personnel from commercial and private aviation activities. Airfields in the Philippines although deteriorating rapidly since 1945, are still capable of sustaining operations on a relatively large scale. It is estimated that an air force twice the size of the present PAF could be sustained on the fields presently available. (This does not include Clark Air Force Base).

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For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

J. H. POLK
Lt Col, GSC
Asst Exec, G-2

4 Incl.

- 1 Strength Breakdown
- 2 Air Order of Battle
- 3 Private and Commercial Aircraft
- 4 Operational Airfields

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6 Incl. 1PHILIPPINE AIR FORCESTRENGTH BREAKDOWN

Type of Personnel	Officers		Enlisted Men		Total
	Trained	In Training	Trained	In Training	
Pilots	91	105	21	0	217
Navigators	8	0	0	0	8
Bombardiers	1	0	0	0	1
Radio Operators	0	0	15	3	18
Gunners	0	0	1	0	1
Radar Operators	0	0	0	0	0
Observers	10	0	0	0	10
Others	9	0	8	2	19
Administrative and Clerical	33	0	367	0	400
Armament and Ordnance	4	0	27	4	35
Communication	9	2	59	14	84
Supply	22	0	100	0	122
Medical	27	1	37	0	65
Engineering and Maintenance	4	0	738	43	785
Operations and Transportation	19	0	20	0	39
Intelligence	10	0	6	0	16
Others	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>682</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>712</u>

REMARKS: The 10 observers are also flight engineers. The Medical section includes 112 flight, 3 flight nurses, 4 dental officers and one aviation psychologist.

Incl. #1

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PHILIPPINE AIR FORCE

STRENGTH BREAKDOWN

Type of Personnel	Officers Trained in Training	Enlisted Men Trained in Training	Total
Pilots	91	21	112
Navigators	8	0	8
Bombardiers	1	0	1
Radio Operators	0	15	15
Gunners	0	1	1
Radar Operators	0	0	0
Observers	10	0	10
Others	9	8	17
Administrative and Clerical	33	367	400
Armament and Ordnance	4	27	31
Communication	9	29	38
Supply	22	100	122
Medical	27	37	64
Engineering and Maintenance	4	138	142
Operations and Transportation	19	20	39
Intelligence	10	6	16
Others	0	23	23

REMARKS: The 10 observers are also flight engineers. The medical section includes 112 flight, 3 flight nurses, 4 dental officers and one aviation psychologist.



Incl. 41

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TB 2488 No. 4636
7 Incl. 2DISPOSITION OF TACTICAL UNITS

<u>Units</u>	<u>No. and Make of Aircraft</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>5th Fighter Group</u>		
6th Fighter Sqd	11 F-51	Basa Field, Pampanga
7th Fighter Sqd	11 F-51	Basa Field, Pampanga
206th Troop Carrier Sqd	7 C-47	Fernando Field, Lipa City
601st Liaison Sqd	16 L-5	Fernando Field, Lipa City
Primary Flying School	15 T-6	Fernando Field, Lipa City
Basic Flying School	26 T-6	Basa Field, Pampanga
Miscellaneous **		
<u>205th Composite Group</u>	1 C-47	Fernando Field, Lipa City
414th Air Repair Sqd	2 C-64	Nichols Field, Manila
Hq. Sqd PAF	2 C-47 1 L-5	Nichols Field, Manila
504th Medical Air Evac Flt.	1 C-47	Fernando Field, Lipa City
Hq 5th Fighter Group	1 C-47 <u>1 L-5</u>	Basa Field, Pampanga
TOTAL	104	

**Of the units listed under "Miscellaneous" only the 205th Composite Group is considered to be a tactical unit.

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DISPOSITION OF TACTICAL UNITS

Location	No. and Make of Aircraft	Units
		5th Fighter Group
Basu Field, Pangasinan	11 P-51	6th Fighter Sqd
Basu Field, Pangasinan	11 P-51	7th Fighter Sqd
Fernando Field, Lipa City	7 C-47	505th Troop Carrier Sqd
Fernando Field, Lipa City	16 P-5	601st Liaison Sqd
Fernando Field, Lipa City	15 P-6	Primary Flying School
Basu Field, Pangasinan	26 P-6	Basic Flying School
		Miscellaneous **
Fernando Field, Lipa City	1 C-47	505th Composite Group
Nichols Field, Manila	2 C-64	11th Air Repair Sqd
Nichols Field, Manila	5 C-47 1 P-5	Hq. Sqd PAF
Fernando Field, Lipa City	1 C-47	505th Medical Air Evac Plt.
Basu Field, Pangasinan	1 C-47 1 P-5	Hq. 5th Fighter Group
	104	TOTAL

**Of the units listed under "Miscellaneous" only the 505th Composite Group is considered to be a tactical unit.



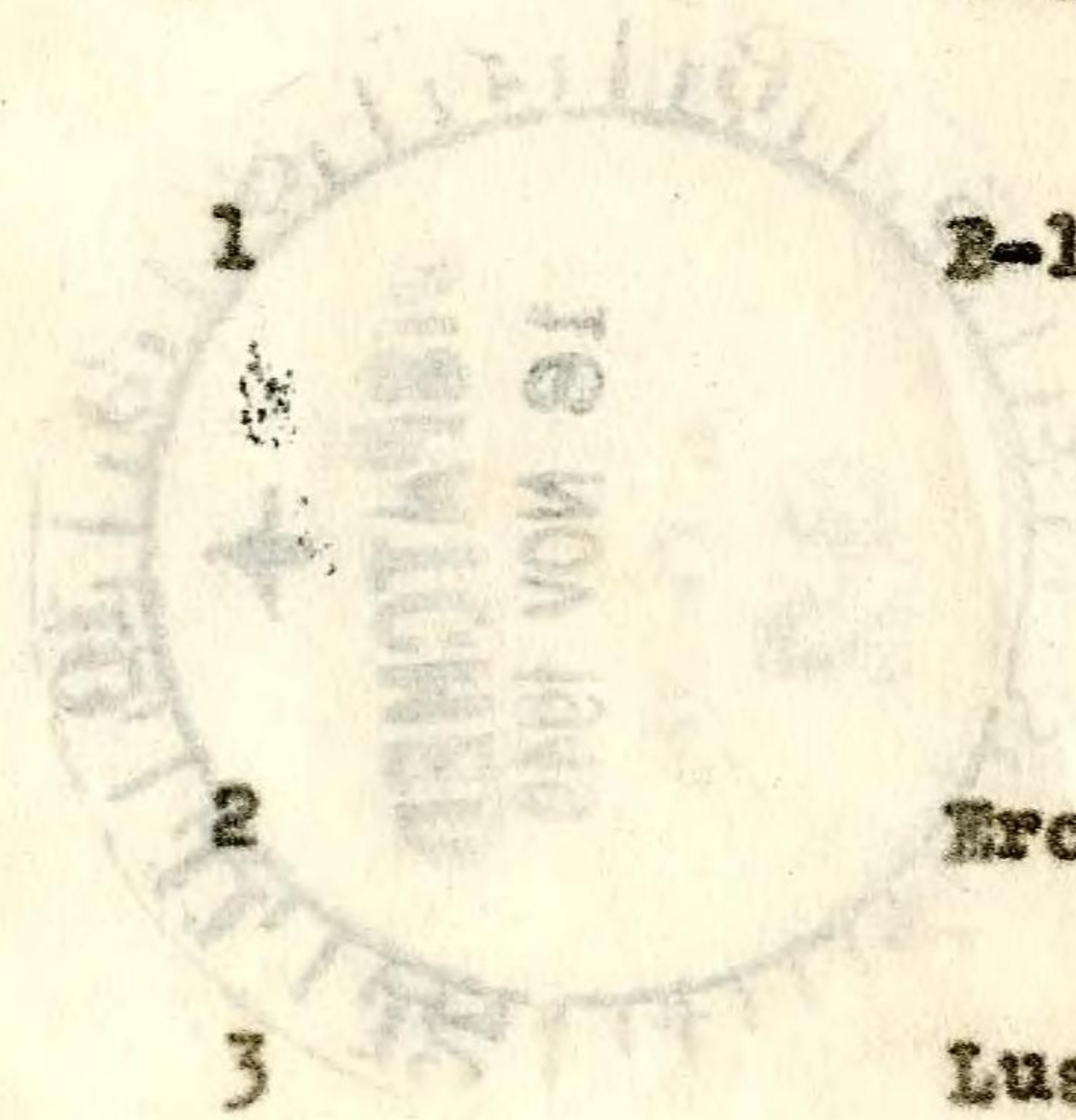
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BREAK-DOWN OF PRIVATE AND COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT
IN THE PHILIPPINES - BY TYPE

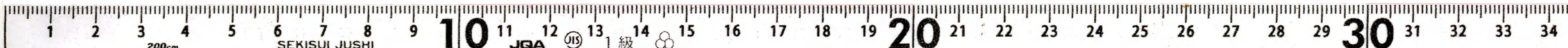
<u>Type of Aircraft</u>	<u>No. of Aircraft</u>	<u>Name, Model Series & Mfr.</u>	<u>Non-operational</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Non-Military Trans. (H)	4	DC-6 Douglas	1	Owned by Philippine Air Lines, Inc. All operate in regular international passenger service.
Non-Military Trans. (H)	3	C-54 Douglas	0	Owned by Philippine Air Lines.
Non-Military Trans. (M)	3	C-53 Douglas	3	Owned by Philippine Air Lines; used in inter-island service.
Non-Military Trans. (M)	50	C-47, DC-3 Douglas	7	42 owned by Philippine Air Lines; used in inter-island and Hongkong runs. 3 owned by Trans-Asiatic Airlines; used on Hongkong runs. 1 owned by South Eastern Airways; used in runs to Sidney and Rome. 1 owned by Philippine CAA and used for inspection flights. 2 owned by private individuals.
Non-Military Trans. (L)	5	C-64 Norseman	0	2 owned by PAL; used in inter-island services; 3 owned by Pacific Air Corps, Cebu City.
Commercial Utility	36	L-5, Stenson	31	All owned by private individuals, schools or flying clubs.
Light Bomber	1	B-17 Boeing	0	Owned by Col. Andres Soriano, President of PAL. Is converted for Administrative flight. Registered with Trans Ocean Airlines, Oakland, Calif. Now in Oakland, Calif.
Commercial Utility	2	Ercoupe	0	Privately owned.
Commercial Utility	3	Luscombe	1	Privately owned.
Commercial Utility	2	Seebee	0	Privately owned.
Commercial Utility	1	YL-14	1	Privately owned.
Incl. #3	TOTAL		59	
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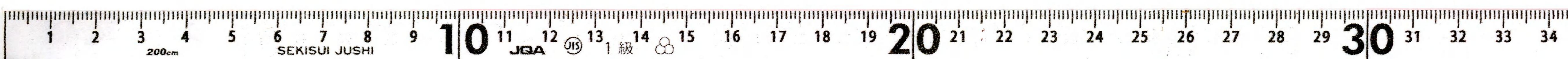


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BREAK-DOWN OF PRIVATE AND COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT
 IN THE PHILIPPINES - BY TYPE

Remarks	Non-operational	Name, Model Series & MFR.	No. of Aircraft	Type of Aircraft
Owned by Philippine Air Lines, Inc. All operate in regular international passenger service.	1	DC-6 Douglas	4 (H)	Non-Military Trans.
Owned by Philippine Air Lines.	0	C-54 Douglas	3 (H)	Non-Military Trans.
Owned by Philippine Air Lines; used in inter-island service.	3	C-53 Douglas	3 (M)	Non-Military Trans.
42 owned by Philippine Air Lines; used in inter-island and Hongkong runs. 7 owned by Trans-Asiatic Airlines; used on Hongkong runs. 1 owned by South Eastern Airways; used in runs to Sidney and Rome. 1 owned by Philippine GAA and used for inspection flights. 2 owned by private individuals.	7	C-47, DC-3 Douglas	50 (M)	Non-Military Trans.
2 owned by PAA; used in inter-island service; 3 owned by Pacific Air Corps, Cebu City.	0	C-64 Norseman	5 (A)	Non-Military Trans.
All owned by private individuals, schools or flying clubs.	21	P-51 Stinson	36	Commercial Utility
Owned by Col. Andres Soriano, President of PAA. It is converted for Administrative flights. Registered with Trans Ocean Airlines, Oakland, Calif. Now in Oakland, Calif.	0	B-17 Boeing	1	Light Bomber
Privately owned.	0	Gracope	3	Commercial Utility
Privately owned.	1	Lascombe	2	Commercial Utility
Privately owned.	0	Seebe	2	Commercial Utility
Privately owned.	1	T-14	1	Commercial Utility
	22		106	TOTAL



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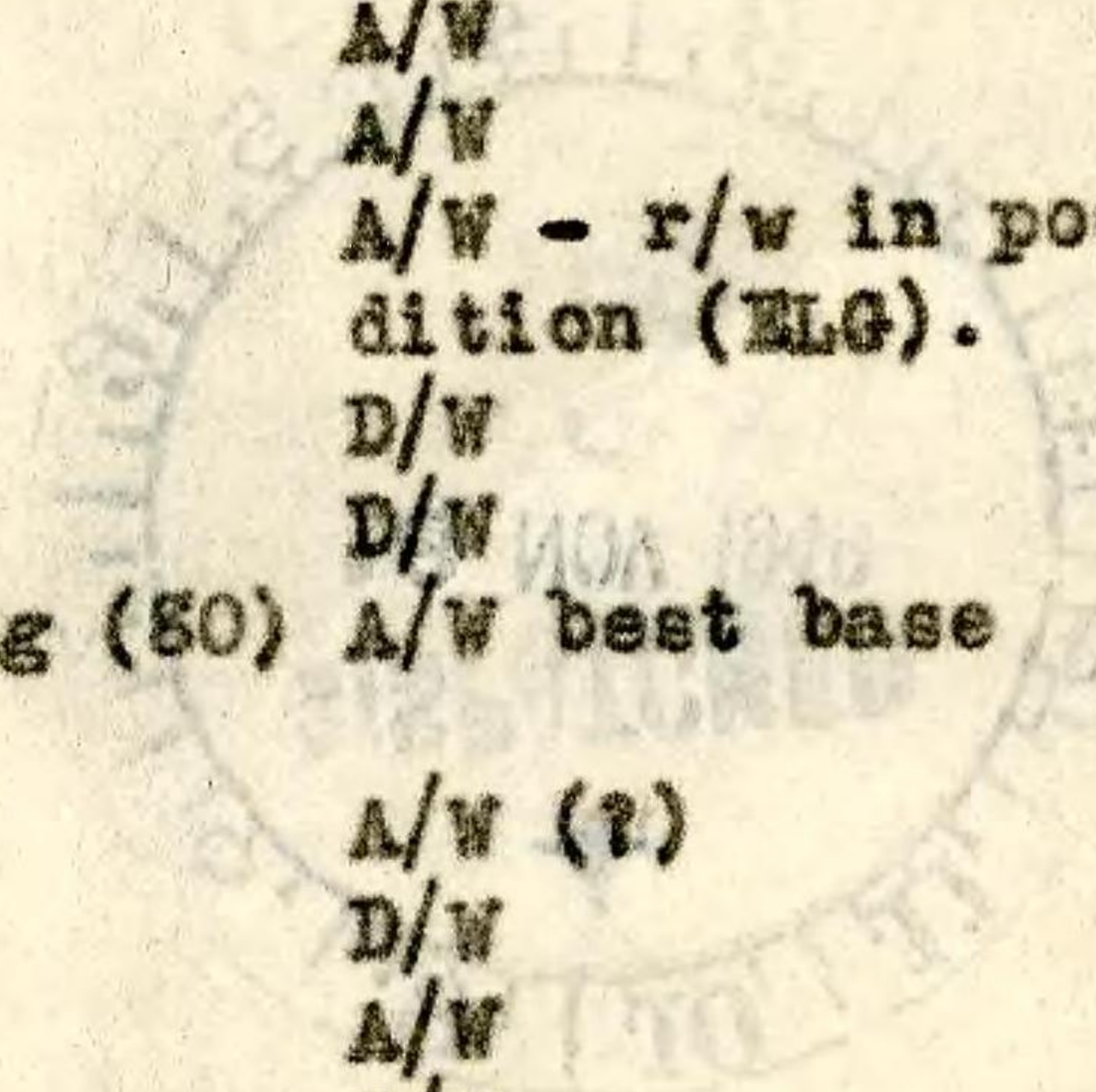
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OPERATIONAL AIRFIELDS (excluding CLARK AFB)

NO.	AIRFIELD NAME	COORDINATES	ACFT CAPACITY	REMARKS
1.	ALABAT (Perez)	14-14N/121-56E	0-10 Se ftr	D/W
2.	BADAS/PLACER	9-38N/125-33E	5/10 SE ftr	A/W
3.	BAGABAG ELG	16-37N/121-16E	20 ftr/C-47 (max.)	R/W in poor condition may be closed.
4.	BAGUIO	16-22N/120-37E	10-20 ftr	A/W
5.	BALER	15-45N/121-31E	10-20 ftr	D/W
6.	BOROBO	8-32N/126-04E	Liaison acft	D/W
7.	BASCO	20-27N/121/58E	10 ftr/5 C-47	D/W
8.	BACOLOD SOUTH	10-39N/122-56E	10-20 TE (C-47)	A/W
9.	BUAYAN	6-08N/121-14E	10 ftr/5 C-47	D/W
10.	BUENAVISTA	8-56N/125-23E	20 ftr/10 C-47	A/W
11.	BULAN	12-41N/123-53E	20 ftr/10 C-47	A/W
12.	CAGAYAN	8-29N/124-38E	10 ftr/? C-47	R/w in poor condition may be closed.
13.	CALAPAN	13-25N/121-12E	20 ftr/5 C-47	D/W
14.	CAPIZ	11-31N/122-45E	20 ftr/5 C-47	A/W
15.	CATANAUAN	13-36N/122-17E	10 ftr/? C-47	D/W
16.	CATARMAN	12-31N/124-38E	10 ftr/? C-47	D/W
17.	CEBU	10/20N/123-54E	20 ftr/10 TE/5 4-eng	A/W
18.	COTABATO	7-12N/124-14E	20 ftr/ 10 C-47	A/W
19.	CULION	11-31N/119-56E	Liaison acft	A/W
20.	DAET	14-08N/122-59E	10 ftr	R/w in poor condition may be closed.
21.	DANSALAN	8-01N/124-17E	10 ftr/? C-47	limited A/W
22.	DAVAO	9-34N/123-45E	10 ftr/? C-47	R/w in poor condition may be closed.
23.	DEL MONTE	8-23N/124-51E	10 ftr	A/W (?)
24.	DIPOLOG	8-36N/123-21E	20 ftr/10 C-47	D/W
25.	DUMAGUETE	9-20N/123-18E	20 ftr/10 C-47	A/W
26.	FLORIDA BLANCA (Basa)	14-59N/120-29E	60 ftr/30 TE/10 4-eng	A/W second best base
27.	GUIUAN	11-02N/125-45E	20 ftr/10 TE5 4-eng	A/W
28.	IBA	15-20N/119-58E	10 ftr	D/W
29.	ILAGAN	17-05N/121-51E	10 ftr/liaison	D/W
30.	ILOILO	10-42N/122-35E	10 ftr/5 C-47	A/W
31.	JOLO (Zettel)	6-03N/121-01E	10 ftr/5 C-47	very limited A/w
32.	LAOAG	18-11N/120-32E	20 ftr/10 TE/5 4-eng	A/W
33.	LEGASPI	13-10N/123-44E	10 ftr/5 C-47	A/W
34.	LINGAYEN	16-02N/120-15E	20 ftr/10 C-47	A/W
35.	LIPA	13-58N/121-09E	10 ftr/? C-47	A/W - r/w in poor con- dition (ELG).
36.	LUCENA	13-56N/121-36E	10 ftr/5 C-47	D/W
37.	MALAYBALAY	8-08N/125-04E	10 ftr/5 C-47	D/W
38.	MANILA INTERNATIONAL (Nichols)	31N/121-00E	Ftr/50 TE/20 4-eng (80)	A/W best base
39.	MASBATE	12-22N/123-38E	10 ftr/5 C-47	A/W (?)
40.	MASAMIS (Junta)	8-10N/123-48E	20 ftr/10 C-47	D/W
41.	NAGA	13-37N/123-11E	10 ftr/5 C-47	A/W
42.	PLARIDEL	14-54N/120-51E	10-15 ftr	D/W
43.	PUERTO PRINCESA	9-45N/118-45E	25 ftr/15 TE/10 4-eng	A/W
44.	ROSALES	15-53N/120-36E	15-20 ftr	A/W
45.	SAN FERNANDO	15-02N/120-42E	40 ftr/20 TE/10 4-eng	A/W limited 4-eng capacity.
46.	SAN JOSE (Mcguire)	12-21N/121-03E	20 ftr/10 TE (C-47)	A/W will base jet ftr
47.	SANGA SANGA	5-03N/119-45E	20 ftr/10 TE	A/W
48.	TACLOBAN	11-14N/125-01E	40 ftr/20 TE/10 4-eng	A/W - will accomodate B-29 and jet ftr
49.	TAGBILARAN	9-40N/123-51E	20 ftr/10 C-47	A/W
50.	TUGUEGARAO	17-39N/121-44E	20 ftr/10 C-47	Limited A/W
51.	VIGAN	17-34N/120-21E	10 ftr/5 C-47	D/W
52.	WASIG	12-33N/121-30E	10 ftr & Liaison	D/W - limited A/W
53.	ZAMBOANGA (MORET)	6-55N/122-04E	10 ftr/5 C-47	R/W in poor condition

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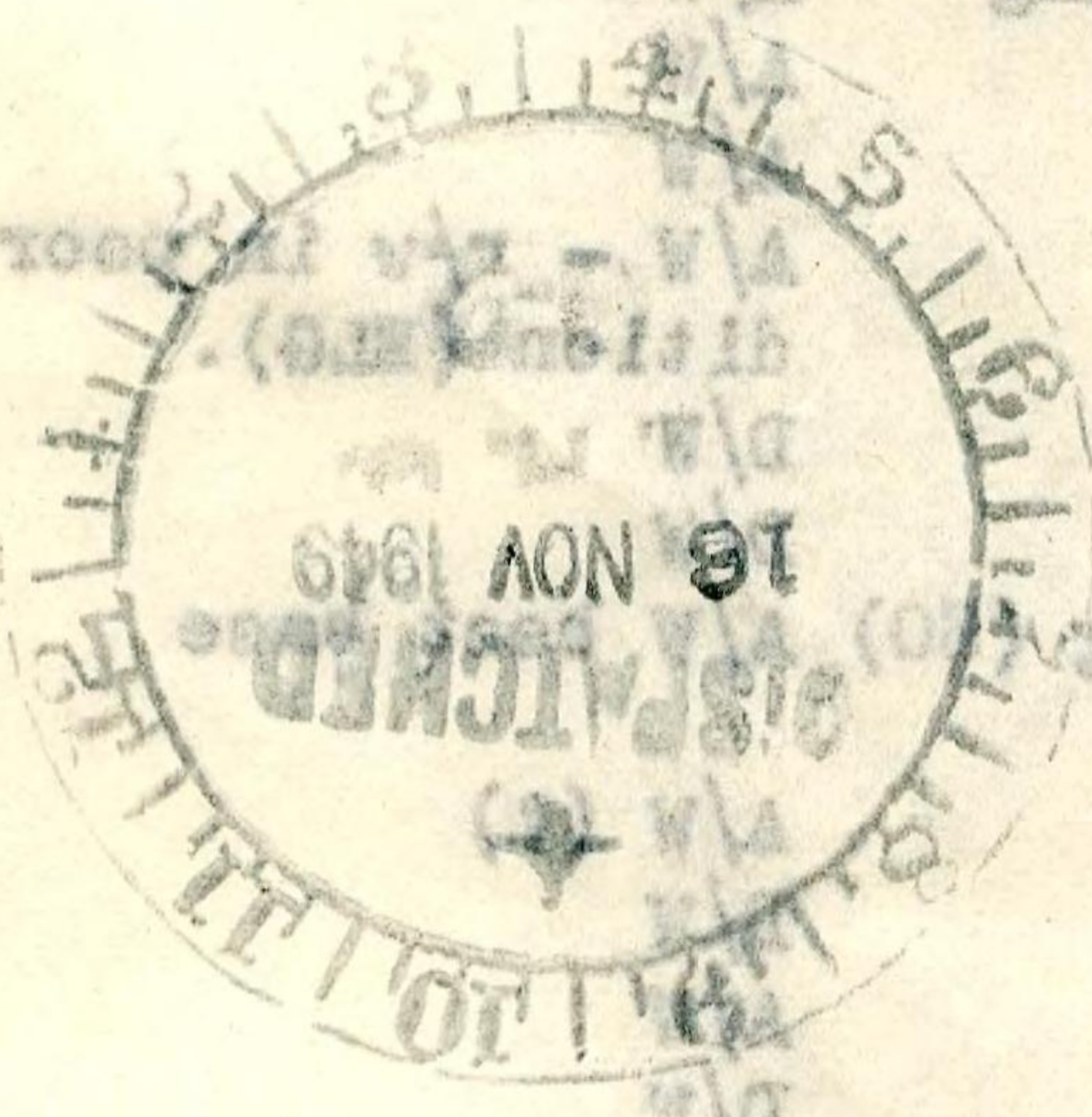
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 2 Incl: #
 TR SIBS No. 1636

OPERATIONAL AIRFIELDS (excluding OLRK AFB)

NO.	AIRFIELD NAME	COORDINATES	LOFT CAPACITY	REMARKS
1.	ALABAMA (Perez)	14-12N/121-58W	0-10 sq ft	D/W
2.	BADAG/PLACHE	9-38N/152-33E	2/10 sq ft	A/W
3.	BADAG HLG	16-31N/151-16E	20 sq ft (max.)	R/W in poor condition may be closed.
4.	BAGUIO	16-22N/120-37E	10-20 sq ft	A/W
5.	BAJES	15-42N/121-37E	10-20 sq ft	D/W
6.	BORORO	8-32N/126-04E	Liaison only	D/W
7.	BRASO	20-27N/121-52E	10 sq ft (C-47)	D/W
8.	BACOLOD SOUTH	10-32N/122-52E	10-20 sq ft (C-47)	A/W
9.	BUAYAN	6-08N/121-17E	10 sq ft (C-47)	D/W
10.	BUNAVISTA	8-26N/122-23E	20 sq ft (C-47)	A/W
11.	BUNAY	12-18N/123-23E	20 sq ft (C-47)	A/W
12.	CAAGAYAN	8-22N/124-28E	10 sq ft (C-47)	R/W in poor condition may be closed.
13.	CALAPAN	13-22N/121-12E	20 sq ft (C-47)	D/W
14.	CALIZ	11-31N/122-45E	20 sq ft (C-47)	A/W
15.	CAGAHUAN	17-30N/122-17E	10 sq ft (C-47)	D/W
16.	CAGAYAN	12-31N/122-32E	10 sq ft (C-47)	D/W
17.	CEBU	10/20N/122-52E	20 sq ft (C-47) H-ene	A/W
18.	CORRADO	7-12N/124-12E	20 sq ft (C-47)	A/W
19.	CULION	11-31N/122-52E	Liaison only	A/W
20.	DART	11-08N/122-22E	10 sq ft	R/W in poor condition may be closed.
21.	DANSAJAN	8-01N/124-17E	10 sq ft (C-47)	limited A/W
22.	DAVAO	9-32N/122-42E	10 sq ft (C-47)	R/W in poor condition may be closed.
23.	DEL MONTE	6-22N/124-51E	10 sq ft	A/W (?)
24.	DIPLOG	8-38N/123-51E	20 sq ft (C-47)	D/W
25.	DUMAGUETE	9-20N/123-18E	20 sq ft (C-47)	A/W
26.	FLORIDA PLANGA (Base)	11-22N/120-22E	60 sq ft (C-47) H-ene	A/W second best base
27.	GUINAN	11-02N/122-42E	20 sq ft (C-47) H-ene	A/W
28.	IBA	12-02N/122-28E	10 sq ft	D/W
29.	ILAGAN	17-02N/121-21E	10 sq ft (liaison)	D/W
30.	ILJOLO	10-42N/122-32E	10 sq ft (C-47)	A/W
31.	ILJOLO (Zettel)	6-02N/121-01E	10 sq ft (C-47)	very limited A/W
32.	LAGAO	18-11N/120-32E	20 sq ft (C-47) H-ene	A/W
33.	LAGASPI	13-10N/123-44E	10 sq ft (C-47)	A/W
34.	LIGAYAN	16-02N/120-12E	20 sq ft (C-47)	A/W
35.	LIPA	13-22N/121-02E	10 sq ft (C-47)	A/W - R/W in poor condition
36.	LUCHAN	13-22N/121-32E	10 sq ft (C-47)	D/W
37.	MAKABALAY	8-02N/122-02E	10 sq ft (C-47)	D/W
38.	MANILA INTERNATIONAL (Whop's)	12/20N/121-02E	22/20 sq ft (C-47) H-ene	A/W
39.	MASAYSAY	12-22N/122-32E	10 sq ft (C-47)	A/W
40.	MASANIS (Lunta)	8-10N/122-42E	20 sq ft (C-47)	A/W
41.	MAGA	17-27N/122-12E	10 sq ft (C-47)	D/W
42.	MARIBU	11-22N/120-22E	10-12 sq ft	D/W
43.	MURTO BRICKS	9-22N/122-22E	22 sq ft (C-47) H-ene	A/W
44.	ROSALES	12-22N/120-32E	12-20 sq ft	A/W
45.	SAW TRINIDAD	12-02N/120-42E	40 sq ft (C-47) H-ene	A/W limited H-ene capacity.
46.	SAN JOSE (Neutral)	12-21N/121-02E	20 sq ft (C-47)	A/W will have jet fuel
47.	SARAO SANGA	2-02N/122-42E	20 sq ft (C-47)	A/W
48.	TACLOHAN	11-12N/122-02E	40 sq ft (C-47) H-ene	A/W - will accommodate B-29 and jet fuel
49.	TAGBILARAN	9-02N/122-52E	20 sq ft (C-47)	A/W
50.	TUGUEGARAO	17-32N/121-42E	20 sq ft (C-47)	limited A/W
51.	VIGAN	17-32N/120-22E	10 sq ft (C-47)	D/W
52.	WASIG	12-32N/121-32E	10 sq ft (liaison)	R/W - limited A/W
53.	ZAMBONGA (Neutral)	6-22N/122-02E	10 sq ft (C-47)	R/W in poor condition



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TB 2488 No. 4636
10 Incl. 4

ABBREVIATIONS

Ftr - fighter aircraft

TE - two-engine aircraft

4-eng - four-engine aircraft (excluding B-29)

R/W - runways

A/W - all-weather strips

D/W - dry-weather strips only

Incl. #4

SECRET



TO Incl. #
TB SWS No. 1035

SECRET

ABBREVIATIONS

D/W - dry-weather strips only
A/W - all-weather strips
B/W - runway

1-eng - four-engine aircraft (excluding B-29)
2-eng - two-engine aircraft
3-4 - lighter aircraft



Incl. #4

SECRET



3144.0500

CONFIDENTIAL

Philippine Islands

TB 2438 4602

Revolutionary Technique In Exploiting The November (1949) Elections
T/I G-2 GHQ FEC Ltr. CSGID-319.1 dated 7 February 49. "Subject: PHILCOM
G-2 Reports Control No. CD 5248.1 20 Oct 1949

1 A-2 Thirteenth Air Force, Luzon, PI Captured Document

32322

Forwarded herewith two (2) copies of a report on above subject prepared by A-2 Thirteenth Air Force, Luzon, P. I. The account is a translation of a document found on a deceased Hukbalahap leader on 8 September 1949.

This report contains information concerning the proposed exploitation of the November (1949) elections in the Philippine Islands to further the objectives of the Communist Party in the Philippines.

The document states that the final goal for a real democratic government can be reached only by a revolution. According to the theories of the revolutionist, elections cannot be depended upon to overthrow the Administration and its policies, but they can be exploited to promote the militant aims of revolutionists. Exposing government irregularities, graft and corruption, denouncing current reforms, and all-out efforts for accelerating a revolutionary impulse are implements suggested to advance the revolutionary cause. The November election campaign allegedly affords a great opportunity for the exposition of the collaboration of the national bourgeois with the "American

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TB 2438 4602
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imperialists."

The concepts of LENIN are cited in the report as a pattern which could well be adopted by leaders in the anti-government movement.

Leaflets, posters and copies of the Liberal newspaper, "MAPAGPALAYA" should be distributed freely. Meetings of all kinds, namely political rallies, social gatherings, athletic groups, etc., the report asserts, should be utilized to provoke discussions on political issues which will aid Communist advancement.

The report concludes that by the employment of all available methods, the November elections can be exploited in the struggle to "liberate the nation from the clutches of the imperialists."

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

DISTRIBUTION:
2 MID D/A
1 T/I (Opns)
BID - 3144.0500
DAIT - 1560 and CSGID-319.1, Control #5248.1

Handwritten initials/signature

J. H. POMK
Lt Col, GSC
Asst Exec, G-2
Stamp: THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MILITARY AIR FORCE

G-2 ADMIN File Copy

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Philippine Islands

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35355

Revolutionary Techniques in Exploiting the November (1949) Elections
T/I 0-2 GND PFC
TB 2438 4803
A-2 Thirteenth Air Force, Luzon, PI
Captured Document
30 Oct 1949
G-2 Reports Control No. CP 2548.1
Mr. GSGID-319.1 dated 1 February 1949
Subject: PHILIPPINE ELECTIONS

Forwarded herewith two (2) copies of a report on above subject prepared by A-2 Thirteenth Air Force, Luzon, P. I. The account is a translation of a document found on a deceased Hukbalahap leader on 8 September 1949.

This report contains information concerning the proposed exploitation of the November (1949) elections in the Philippine Islands to further the objectives of the Communist Party in the Philippines.

The document states that the final goal for a real democratic government can be reached only by a revolution. According to the theories of the revolutionists, elections cannot be depended upon to overthrow the Administration and its policies, but they can be exploited to promote the militant aims of revolutionists. Existing government irregularities, graft and corruption, denouncing current reforms, and all-out efforts for accelerating a revolutionary campaign are implemented suggested to advance the revolutionary cause. The November election campaign allegedly affords a great opportunity for the exploitation of the collaboration of the national bourgeois with the "American

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TB 2438 4803

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imperialists."

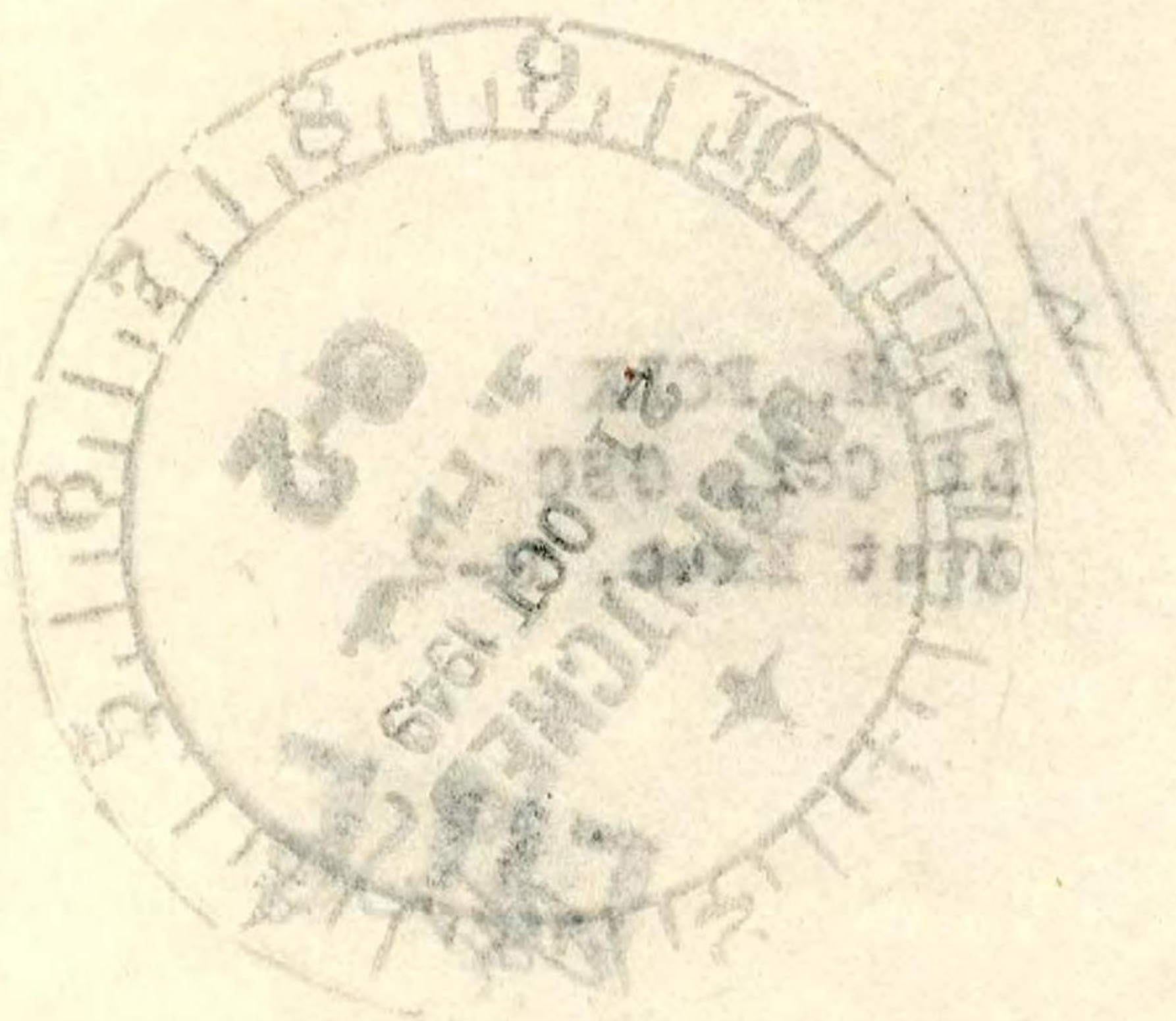
The concepts of LEMIN are cited in the report as a pattern which could well be adopted by leaders in the anti-government movement.

Leaflets, posters and copies of the liberal newspaper, "MABAPALAYA" should be distributed freely. Meetings of all kinds, namely political rallies, social gatherings, athletic groups, etc., the report asserts, should be utilized to provoke discussions on political issues which will aid Communist advancement.

The report concludes that by the employment of all available methods, the November elections can be exploited in the struggle to "liberate the nation from the clutches of the imperialists."

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

G-S ADMIN File Copy



DISTRIBUTION:
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DATE - 1560 and GSGID-319.1, Control #2548.1

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DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 795020
By EG NARA Date 12/6/11

RESTRICTED

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
General Staff, U. S. Army
Intelligence Division
Washington 25, D. C.

CSGID ID-13

SUBJECT: PHILCOM G-2 Reports

14 Jul 1949

TO: Commander-in-Chief, Far East
ATTN: A.C. of S., G-2
APO 500, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

1. Reference is made to: Intelligence Division letter CSGID 319.1, dated 7 February 1949, subject as above.

Control Number JD-5248.1

2. It is requested that:

XX a. Report be forwarded in compliance with Section 44, Chapter III, BID, or that applicable dispatch or report number be furnished in the event reply has already been forwarded.

b. Immediate action be taken to forward any available pertinent information in addition to that contained in reports cited. If other applicable reports have been dispatched, furnish listing of dispatch or report numbers. If collection action is incomplete, when may report be expected.

FOR THE CHIEF, INTELLIGENCE GROUP:

GEORGE S. SMITH
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Intelligence Group
Intelligence Division, GSUSA

22504

~~X 319.1 Report (misc)~~

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Ltr fr ID, subject: "PHILCOM G-2 Reports", dated 14 July 49

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G-2, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND, APO 500, 2 August 1949

TO: Director of Intelligence, General Staff, United States Army, Washington 25, D.C.

1. Attached as Inclosure 1 is a duplicate copy of the report dispatched to Intelligence Division, GSUSA, on 14 March 1949 in reply to letter CSGID 319.1, subject: "G-2, PHILCOM Reports", dated 7 February 1949, Control Number CD 5248.1. The report requested by Intelligence Division was forwarded by registered mail through APO 500, Far East Command, bearing Postal Registry number GB 1532 and G-2, General Headquarters, Far East Command Log Number 04626, direct to the Director of Intelligence, Washington D.C. The classified receipt (WD AGO 996 form) attached to the report was dated 14 March 1949.

2. G-2 Far East Command received return receipt from the Intelligence Division for the report referred to in paragraph 1 above, addressed to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2. This receipt bears the signature of "E. Jernigan" and has the Washington, D.C. postmark of "March 24, 8:30 PM, 1949". However, it is noted that the Intelligence Division, GSUSA Message Center stamp reads as follows: "Received February 24, 11:07 AM, 1949, Message Center, ID GSUSA", indicating that the postmark date and the Message Center stamp date are in conflict.

3. An additional report dealing with Soviet and Chinese political and economic penetration in the Philippines was dispatched by G-2 Far East Command to the Intelligence Division on 20 July 1949.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

1 Incl
Dupl Rpt: TB 1408, No. 3686,
dtd 11 Mar 49, subj: "USSR &
Chinese Econ & Political
Penetration in Philippines"

in absence of J. Polk
C. S. MYERS Lt Col., GSC
Colonel, HSC Asst Ex, G-2
Executive Officer



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1st Lt ID, subject: "PHILIP G-2 Reports", dated 11 July 1949

1st Lt ID

G-2, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND, APO 500, 2 August 1949

TO: Director of Intelligence, General Staff, United States Army, Washington 25, D.C.

1. Attached as Inclosure 1 is a duplicate copy of the report dispatched to Intelligence Division, G-2, on 11 March 1949 in reply to letter G-2 319.1, subject: "G-2, PHILIP Reports", dated 7 February 1949, Control Number G-2 319.1. The report requested by Intelligence Division was forwarded by registered mail through APO 500, Far East Command, bearing postal registry number G-2 1232 and G-2, General Headquarters, Far East Command log number G-2 1232, direct to the Director of Intelligence, Washington 25, D.C. The classified report (WD 400 996 form) attached to the report was dated 11 March 1949.

2. G-2 Far East Command received return receipt from the Intelligence Division for the report referred to in paragraph 1 above, addressed to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2. This receipt bears the signature of "E. J. Jernigan" and has the Washington, D.C. postmark of "March 21, 8:30 PM, 1949". However, it is noted that the Intelligence Division, G-2, Message Center stamp reads as follows: "Received February 21, 11:07 AM, 1949, Message Center, ID G-2", indicating that the postmark date and the Message Center stamp date are in conflict.

3. An additional report dealing with Soviet and Chinese political and economic penetration in the Philippines was dispatched by G-2 Far East Command to the Intelligence Division on 10 July 1949.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

in charge of...

1 Incl
Dist: G-2, TR 1108, No. 3066
1st Lt ID, subject: "PHILIP G-2 Reports"
Chinese Penetration in Philippines



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**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff**

APO 500
23 February 1949

5060

OPNS

SUBJECT: PHILCOM G-2 REPORTS

TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Philippines Command, APO 707

1. Attached for your information and guidance is copy of Department of the Army Letter, Subject: "PHILCOM G-2 Reports", dated 7 February 1949, which charges G-2 General Headquarters, Far East Command with submitting, on a continuing basis, detailed reports on matters pertaining to the Philippines.

2. As we are required to submit our initial report by 7 March 1949, request that you furnish G-2 General Headquarters, Far East Command on a continuing basis, starting prior to 5 March 1949, all information not previously furnished G-2 General Headquarters, Far East Command, bearing on subjects cited in paragraphs la - lc inclusive of the enclosed Department of the Army letter.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

C. S. MYERS
Colonel, GSC
Executive Officer.

Handwritten signature

1 Incl:
D/A Ltr, PHILCOM G-2 Reports
dtd 7 Feb 49.

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Ltr D/A CSGID 319.1, 7 Feb 49 directed that Soviet and Chinese political and economic penetration in the Philippines be forwarded to D/A in 20 copies or a master ditto. This letter is for purpose of informing G-2 PHILCOM of the requirements and assigning that portion of the work to be done in PHILCOM Hq.

A.K.duM. -- 26-6021

X319.1-Reports (misc)

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FEB 24 1949
MAYNARD R. LEE
GWO. USA

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

APD 500
23 February 1949

070040

OPRS

SUBJECT: PHILCOM G-2 REPORTS

TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Philippines Command, APO 707

1. Attached for your information and guidance is copy of Department of the Army letter, subject: "PHILCOM G-2 Reports", dated 7 February 1949, which charges G-2 General Headquarters, Far East Command with submitting, on a continuing basis, detailed reports on matters pertaining to the Philippines.

2. As we are required to submit our initial report by 7 March 1949, request that you furnish G-2 General Headquarters, Far East Command on a continuing basis, starting prior to 5 March 1949, all information not previously furnished G-2 General Headquarters, Far East Command, bearing on subjects cited in paragraphs 1a - 1c inclusive of the enclosed Department of the Army letter.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

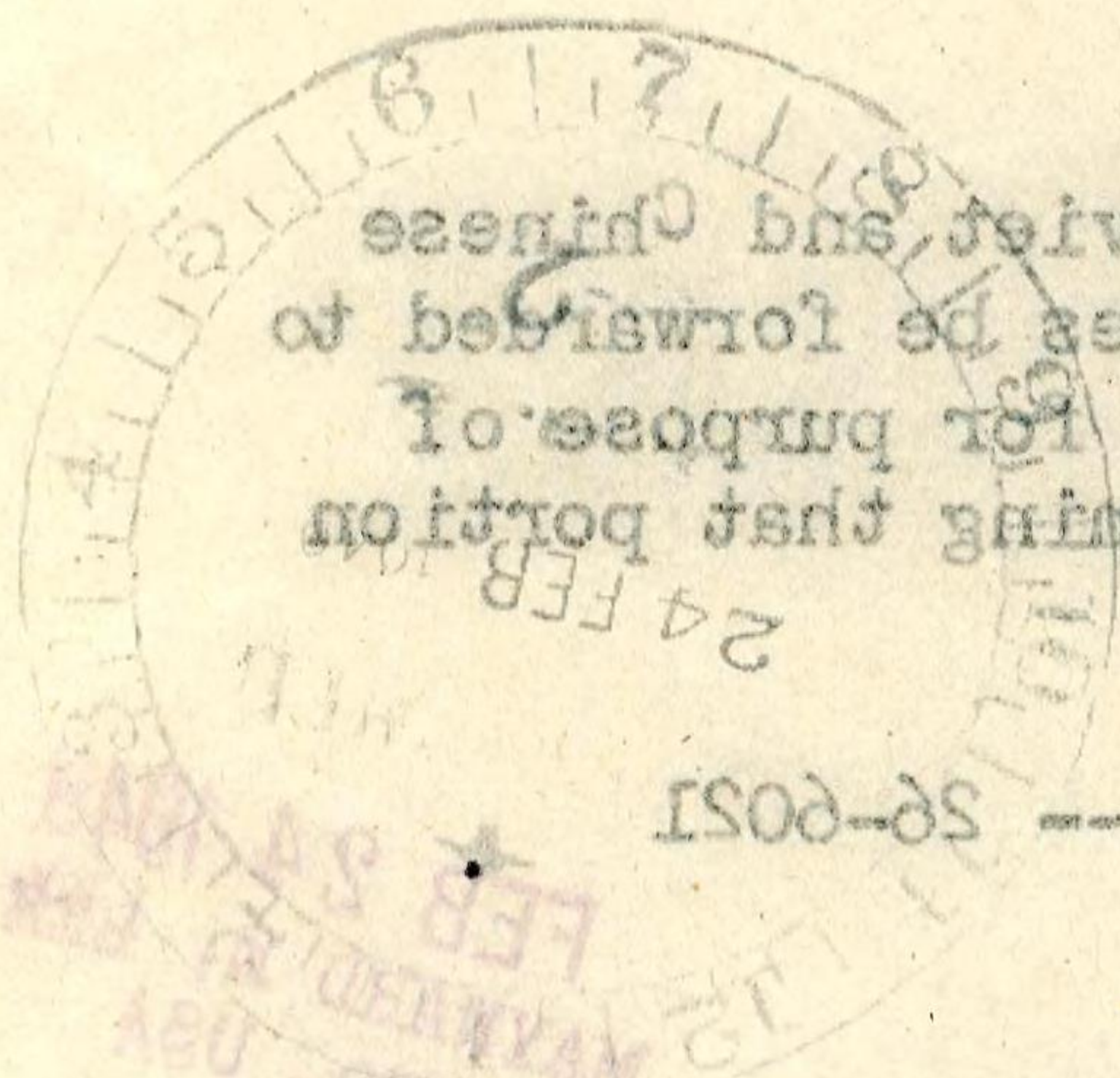
G. E. MYERS
Colonel, GSC
Executive Officer.

1 Incl:
D/A Ltr, PHILCOM G-2 Reports
dtd 7 Feb 49.

MEMO FOR RECORD:

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A.K.dvm. -- 56-6051



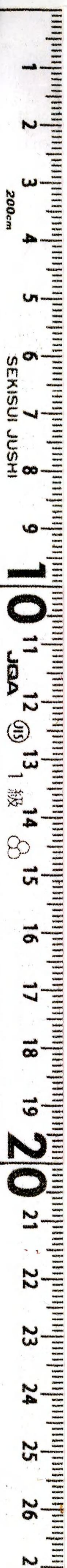
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X 319.1- Reports (over)

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DECLASSIFIED

Authority **NND 795020**

By **CEG** NARA Date **12/6/11**

