

SPIES, SABOTEURS, GUERRILLAS,
AND SECRET MISSIONS



MACARTHUR'S UNDERCOVER WAR



W I L L I A M B . B R E U E R

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AND SECRET MISSIONS**

WILLIAM B. BREUER

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Acknowledgments

Sincere appreciation is expressed to a large number of persons who have provided valuable assistance in the creation of this book focusing on a largely unknown but crucial operation in World War II—the Allies' intricate and massive undercover apparatus in the Pacific. Most helpful was U.S. Senator Daniel Inouye of Hawaii, who was seriously wounded while a young officer with the crack Japanese-American 442nd Infantry Regiment in Italy. He took time from his heavy schedule to furnish background information on the activities of Japanese-American soldiers whose efforts played a key role in saving lives in the Pacific.

Vice Admiral John D. Bulkeley (Ret.), American history's most highly decorated warrior, gave insights about his rescue of General Douglas MacArthur from enemy-surrounded Corregidor and of his "kidnapping" of Philippine Commonwealth President Manuel L. Quezon. Mrs. Dorothy Janson, the wife of the Swedish consul in Manila during the war, who risked her life repeatedly by helping American undercover agents and guerrilla leaders, told fascinating details of these clandestine actions.

Colonel Gibson Niles (Ret.) and Colonel Robert S. Sumner (Ret.) told about the top-secret and perilous missions by their outfit, the Alamo Scouts, deep behind enemy positions. Rear Admiral John Harllee (Ret.), a wartime PT-boat squadron commander in the Pacific, provided details about the bold raids by those swift craft. Other information on these "sea cavalry" actions came from Alyce Mary Guthrie, Executive Director of PT Boats, Inc., a ten-thousand-member veterans organization headquartered in Memphis.

Brigadier General George M. Jones (Ret.) told of the recapture of Corregidor, one of the war's boldest operations, by the 503rd Parachute Regimental Combat Team that he led. Likewise, Colonel Edward H. Lahti (Ret.), who was the army's youngest regimental commander in World War II, provided dramatic insights into the bloody battle of Manila, in which nearly one hundred thousand Philippine civilians were

murdered by the Japanese. George Doherty, one of the small group of American paratroopers that was the first to land in Tokyo after the surrender, provided fascinating details on that harrowing experience.

Thanks is also expressed to Rumsey Ewing, a former PT-boat skipper; to wartime paratroop battalion commander and noted historian Lieutenant General William P. Yarborough (Ret.); and to Lieutenant General Edward M. Flanagan (Ret.), also a highly knowledgeable historian who was involved as a lieutenant with the 11th Airborne Division in actions in and around Manila during MacArthur's Great Return.

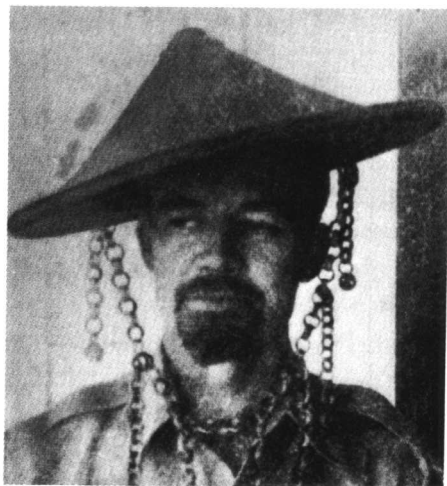
Appreciation is also evinced to those who aided me in research. Among them are Donald M. McKee, who helped enormously in locating participants in the events described in this book: Colonel Lyman H. Hammond, Jr. (Ret.), Director, Douglas MacArthur Memorial, Norfolk, Virginia; Charles Steinhice, reference librarian, Chattanooga Public Library; Richard J. Sommers and his staff, U.S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania; Ms. Clydie J. Morgan, National Adjutant, American Ex-Prisoners of War; and Dean C. Allard and B. F. Calavante, historians, U.S. Naval Historical Center, Washington, D.C.

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It was my good fortune to have working with me at John Wiley & Sons exceptionally gifted professionals, Senior Editor Hana Umlauf Lane and Associate Managing Editor John K. Cook, and their staff members.



Lt. Col. Guillermo Nakar,
Filipino guerrilla leader,
was captured and executed.
(National Archives)



Lt. Col. Wendell Fertig,
guerrilla chief of Mindanao,
as daring as he was eccentric.
(U.S. Army)



After rescuing General MacArthur from Corregidor and "kidnapping" President Quezon, Lt. John D. Bulkeley (second from left) and other PT boaters continued the fight as jungle spies on Mindanao. (Courtesy of Alice Bulkeley)

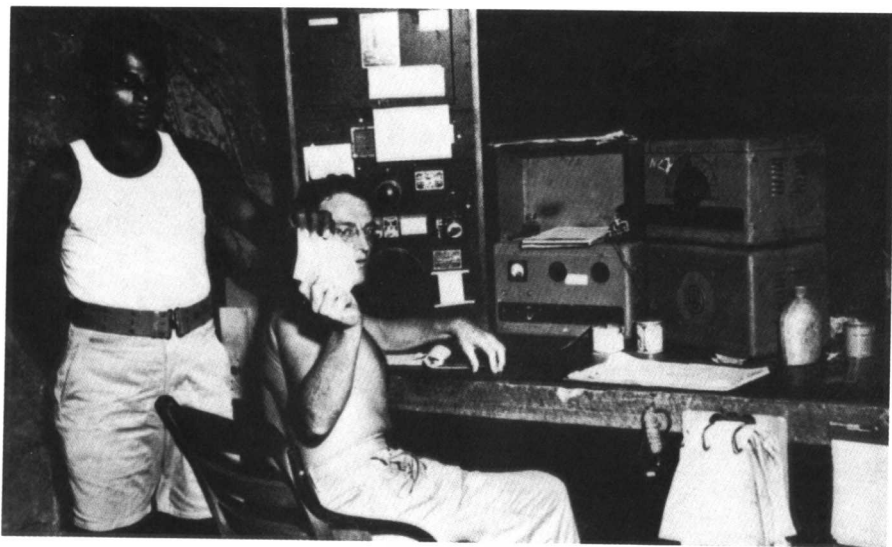
眼で見ると時局雑誌

漫画

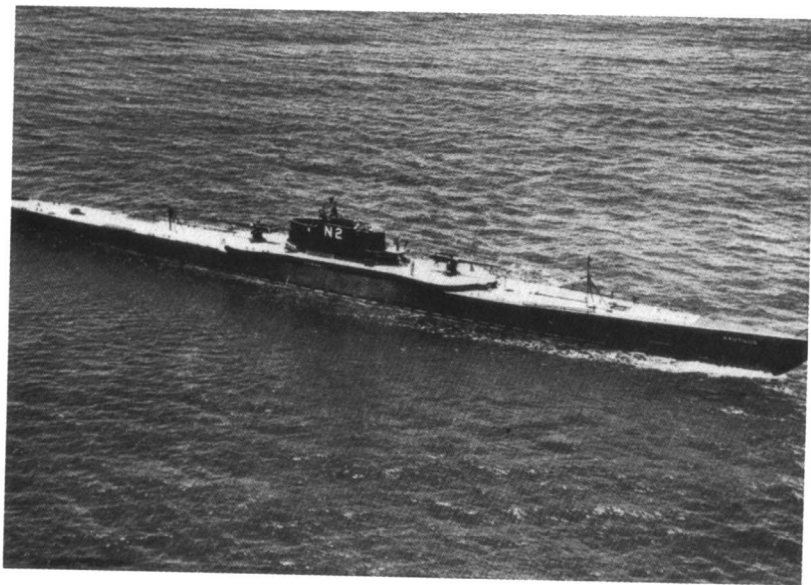
二月號



Japanese propaganda poster in the Philippines depicts President Roosevelt as a greedy monster seeking to gobble up the Pacific. (National Archives)



Ferdinand coastwatcher and his assistant operate a hidden radio control station in the Solomons. (Australian War Memorial)



USS *Nautilus* was one of MacArthur's submarines running arms and supplies to jungle spies and guerrillas. (U.S. Navy)



U.S. Army Sgt. Richard M. Sakakida spent much of the war as a spy in Japanese headquarters. (U.S. Army)



U.S. Navy Cmdr. Joseph J. Rochefort broke the Japanese naval code, permitting ambush of Adm. Isoroku Yamamoto. (U.S. Navy)



Two weeks before his plane was ambushed over Bougainville, Admiral Yamamoto exhorts pilots at Rabaul to hit hard at the American fleet.
(National Archives)



Lt. Thomas G. Lanphier, Jr. (kneeling at right), was credited with shooting down Admiral Yamamoto's bomber. Lt. Rex Barber (standing, third from left) brought down the second bomber with Adm. Matome Ugaki aboard. (U.S. Navy)



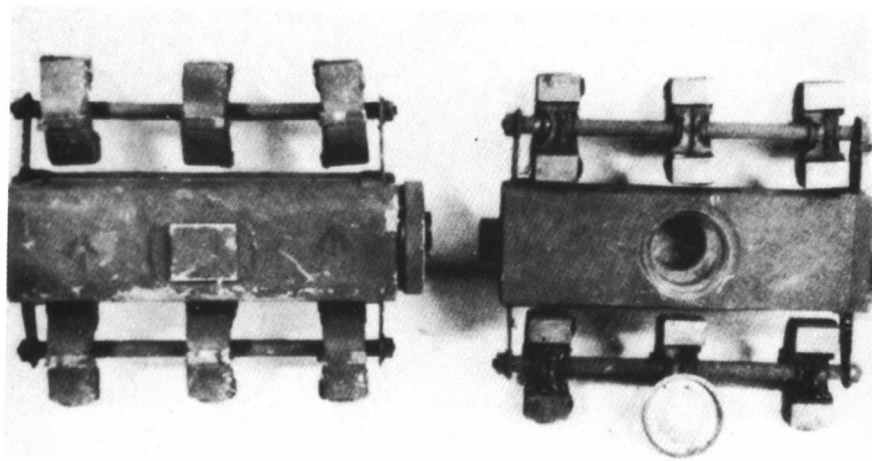
An American Nisei (far right) scans a captured document at a conference of the Allied Translator and Interpreter Section. ATIS chief Col. Sidney F. Mashbir is fourth from the right. (U.S. Army)



P-38 Lightnings over New Guinea. This type of plane was used in the 1943 ambush of Admiral Yamamoto. (U.S. Air Force)



Ferdinand jungle spies observing Japanese movements from concealment.
(Australian War Memorial)



Limpet mines of the type used by the Operation Jaywick raiders in Singapore harbor.
(Australian War Museum)



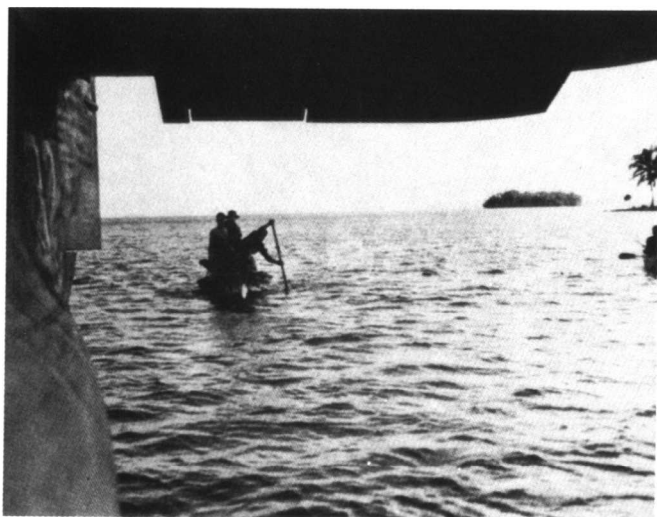
Mister X (Charles A. Lindbergh) returns to the New Guinea airstrip after a combat flight while on a secret mission for MacArthur. Maj. Thomas B. McGuire is at left. (U.S. Air Force)



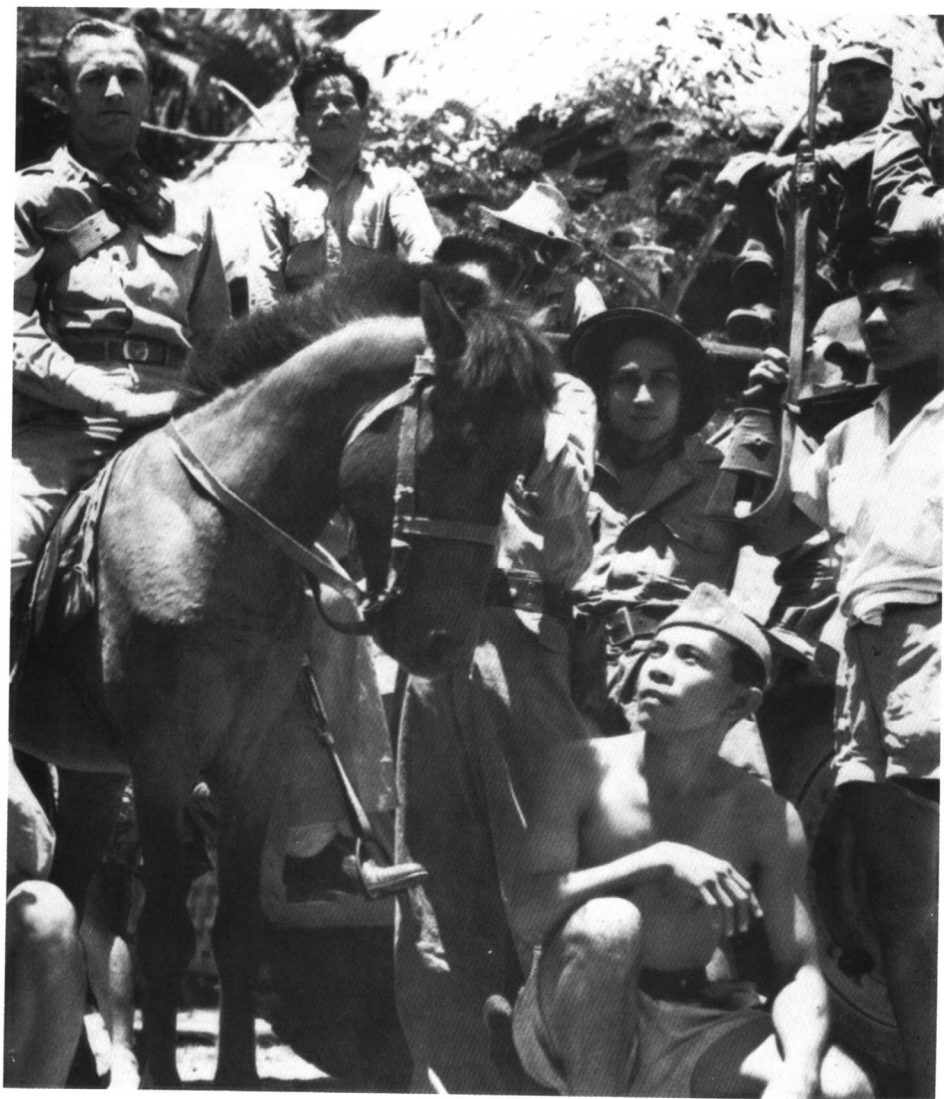
American Nisei scanning Japanese documents at the Allied Translator and Interpreter Section. The photo was taken from the back so these American soldiers of Japanese ancestry could not be identified if captured during frequent tours of frontline duty. (U.S. Navy)



Ferdinand jungle spy Donald Kennedy used this plantation house at Segi Point, New Georgia, as his headquarters. (National Archives)



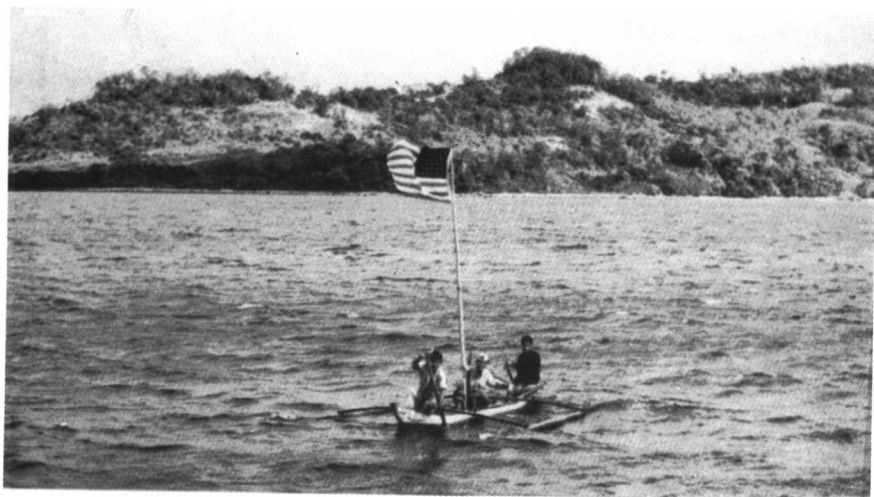
Donald Kennedy's men at Segi Point bring to a Catalina Flying boat U.S. Marine Lt. Milton Vedder, shot down off New Georgia in April 1943. (National Archives)



Guerrillas gather around their leader, U.S. Army Capt. Donald LeCouvre, who is mounted on the unit's sole transportation. (U.S. Army)



U.S. Lt. Col. Russell Volckmann (right), guerrilla leader on northern Luzon, and a Filipino aide. (U.S. Army)



Guerrillas paddle out to meet MacArthur's invasion force off southern Luzon. (U.S. Army)

Let us join hands!
Don't lose your lovely native lands
Trust not the sly Americans.
Come, join hands and help us build
A true home of our God sent East.

Japanese propaganda leaflet of the kind distributed in conquered territories in the southwest Pacific. (National Archives)



Adm. Mineichi Koga, head of the Combined Fleet. Conjecture was that he was the Japanese admiral held captive by guerrillas on Cebu in the Philippines. (U.S. Navy)