USAFFE - Mindanao Units

Some Historical info can be gleaned from this file.

To the H.D.

Gate, Gone, 8

PRO-380

2011 [redacted]oe Street,
Madison 5, Wisconsin,
28 March, 1946.

Chief of Claims,
Headquarters, Claims Service, AFWESPAC,
A. P. O. 207

Dear Sir,

Reference is made to letter your office, to the undersigned, dated 16 March, 1946, File COC PRO-380, copy enclosed.

I commanded the Jamboanga area from the outbreak of war, 7 Dec., 1941, to 25 January, 1942. My successor in command was Colonel Albert T. Wilson, O-12574, Infantry, U.S.A. who commanded the area from the latter date to the end of operation in the area, i.e., about 10 May, 1942.

During the time I was in command Lieutenant Colonel (then Major) George Roper, I M C, A U S, was procurement officer for the area. It is my understanding that he continued to function as such under Colonel Wilson's command.

Colonel Wilson is on active duty and at present serving somewhere in the United States. Colonel Roper on 20 December, 1945, was on terminal leave and was living at 406 Bailey Avenue, San Antonio, Texas

I ha[illegible] to believe that a communication mailed to him there will reach him.

I destroyed all my personal records at Sumilao, Bukidnon Province, Mindanao, on 10 May, 1942, to keep them from falling into the hands of the enemy. I have, therefore, no records bearing on transaction with the Basilan Lumber Company, however, it is thought that the following comment might be helpful:

a. I have no recollection of having directed that lumber be requisitioned from the Basilan Lumber Company. Neither do I recall that military need for lumber existed in the area during the time I was in command. I do recall, however, that Mr Sprungei, a Swiss resident of Zamboanga, who seemed to be part owner of the company, told me during the latter part of December, 1941, or the early part of the following month that the United States Army officer in charge of constructing a U.S. Army air field at Malabang, Lanao Province, Mindanao, was requisitioning lumber from the company for use on the air field. As I recall the officer referred to was named Wyatt and at that time was a first lieutenant, A.U.S.

b - c. The supplies of radio equipment, gasoline, and diesel oil in possession of our forces were inadequate for military needs. Supplies could not be obtained from outside the area consequently I ordered local requisition but I can not state positively

PR6-380

that any of the items were requisitioned from the lumber company.

Since the function of carrying out requisition policies was Colonel Roper's responsibility it is considered likely that a statement from him on the subject would enable a decision on the claim to be reached. It is therefore suggested that Colonel Roper be asked to make a statement.

Sig. of William F. Dalton
cut out for card file.

Col., Inf.

PRO 8510

1st Ind

Lt. Colonel George M. Roper, QMC, Hq. Fort Sam Houston, Texas. 19 February 1947

TO: Chief of Claims Service, PHILRYCOM, APO 707, San Francisco, California

1. I am not in position to give any definite information reference subject matter in basic letter, as all records of requisitioned ships, pay rolls, etc., were destroyed prior to our capitulation 17 May 1942.

2. If my memory serves me correctly, the M/S Escalante was damaged beyond repair by enemy air action on 1 January 1942, while tied up at Zamboanga docks, at which time the entire crew deserted the ship. Further that, as I recall, the pay scale for chief engineers was ₱ 70.00 instead of ₱ 100.00 per month.

3. All crews of active ships remaining in Zamboanga Sector were paid up to and including April 1942.

Sig. of George M Roper cutout
for Card file

[redacted]

2215 Balsam Ave.,
Los Angeles 25, Calif.,
11 January, 1946.

PRO 8510

The Chief of Claims,
Headquarters Claims Service, A.F.W.E.S.P.A.C.,
~~c/o~~ A.P.O. 707

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of December 16, 1946, relative the claim of Jose F. Garcia, copy enclosed I would state that I do not recall the claimant. However, I do recall that during December 1941 and January, 1942, we used several small ships of which the Escalante R was one, I believe, as troop transports. I seem to recall that we hired the crew that manned the ships. I regret that I cannot be more definite.

I relinquished command of the Zamboanga-Sulu Area on January 25th, 1942. During the time I commanded it my procurement officer was Lt Col (then Major)

Bom 3rd

Hq 0.P.O. 101
Headquarters Combat Command A & AFGHQ
APO 707

Hq Comd of Commr.

SECRET

11 January 1945

For Cmdr 3rd Comd:
Subject: Operations Rpt.

1. Enclosed is copy of Rpt of Operations of 1st Bn 15th Infantry for month of December 1944.

By command of Commr:

George M. Roper, 2.M.C., A.U.S. It is quite possible that Colonel Roper can give you needed information on the claim. During January 1946, Colonel Roper lived at 406 Bailey Avenue, San Antonio, Texas.

Should it be found necessary to communicate with me in the future it is suggested that the address given above be used.

Very truly yours,
W. F. Dalem
Col. U.S.A. Ret'd.

To: Z.W.D. M.H.Q. A.A.F.
Subject: Claim for Damage to Personal Effects
Reference: Your letter dated 14th Jan 1947.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the above reference and to state that the claim has been duly filed.

Further, I beg to state that the claim was filed in the Bombay Office of the Claims Commissioner.

Yours faithfully,
[illegible]
Capt. A.A.C.
Claims Officer

Extract, Ltr. dtd 9 Mar 45, addressed
to Comdg Gen, Hq Luzon Base Section
by David M orton Burchfield.

DAVID M. BURCHFIELD

X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X - - - - - -

"The 8th of December 1941, Col. Roger A. Hilsman arrived in Davao, Mindanao, to organize what little there were of Filipino trainees, for the defense of Davao. The Philippine Army had absolutely no equipment.

At a meeting with the Americans of Davao held by Col. Hilsman, certain Americans were appointed to positions to help in the organization. At that meeting I was appointed as head of transportation, in charge of issuing passes, and the registering of all cars and trucks which were allowed to operate. I also had the requisitioning of all trucks, cars and supplies. I was given an appointment in writing to this position by Col. Hilsman which unfortunately the Japanese took.

When I started to work on the 12th I did not have a single truck, driver or mechanic. I immediately requisitioned 9 of my trucks and moved my shop and all of my men and clerks to the motor pool. With this as a start I had within one week 85 trucks and cars and about 100 driver and mechanics. I was moving supplies and troops as far as Cotobato".

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

s/ Urias S. Horst
t/ URIAS S. HORST
2nd Lt., C.M P
Officer in Charge, Claims Service
Davao Branch

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

s/ Thomas E. Hanna
t/ THOMAS E. HANNA
Captain, INF.
Investigating Officer

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

PEDRO A. GINETE
First Lieutenant, Inf.
Administrative Officer
Records and Fiscal Division

Copy available in PRO-CO-1737

Pro-380

608 Georgina Ave
Santa Monica, California
14 June, 1946

Office of the Chief of Claims
Hq. Claims Service, AFWESPAC
COC PRO-380, APO 707

Dear Sir:

Your letter dated 20 April, 1946, addressed to me concerning claim of the Basilan Lumber Co. for gasoline and diesel fuel requisitioned during the early part of 1942, has just reached me.

For your information Pettit Barracks, Zamboanga, Mindanao, P.I. was isolated completely from 7 December 1941 until the date of surrender to the Japanese, May 12, 1942. During this period no arms, equipment, or supplies were received through normal supply channels. In addition to the Philippine Scouts stationed there, six Battalions of the Philippine Army and the equivalent of one Battalion of the Philippine Constabulary, were organized and trained in the area which was designated officially as The Zamboanga Sector, Visayan-Mindanao Force. The Japanese invaded Zamboanga the night of March 1-2, 1942. Active and continuous resistance was maintained against them until the date of surrender, May 12, 1942. The reserves at Pettit Barracks were exhausted early..Requisition of supplies and equipment locally was necessary.

The Agent Finance Officer at Pettit Barracks maintained a minimum cash operating fund. Cash was received only once to augment this fund after 7 December 1941, and the major part of this was earmarked and spent for airfield construction. A few obligations evidenced by outstanding requisitions were paid. However there remained many obligations outstanding and unpaid in the Sector. Requisitions in the Sector were issued according to Army Regulations, and for such items only as were necessary.

Major George M. Roper, QMC, AUS, (Now Lieut. Col. George M. Roper, QMC, AUS, 406 Bailey Ave., San Antonio, 3 Texas, Tel Kenwood 3647), was the Sector Quartermaster and Quartermaster, Pettit Barracks. While on a duty status he was the only person in the sector authorized to issue requisitions. During the illness of Major Roper, however, the following persons, at intervals, functioned as Acting Sector Quartermaster, and during the time each so functioned he was the only person in the Sector authorized to make requisition:

1st Lieut. Norman Hulin, Inf.,AUS, (Now deceased)
CWO ------ Niquist, QMC, (Now deceased).

Exceptions: During the last stages of the defense two or three persons were sent long distances to look for certain items of equipment and or supplies for which they gave hand receipts. These hand receipts were to be taken up at the first opportunity and covered by formal requisition. Whether or not this was done in all cases in the closing days of the defense I do not know. If any such documents are presented in the form of claims they should be investigated carefully.

Colonel William F. Dalton, Infantry, AUS, commanded Pettit Barracks and the Zamboanga Sector until January 25, 1942. The undersigned was his executive officer, and, by designation of Major General William F. Sharp, Commanding General, Visayan-Mindanao Force, succeeded him in command of the Sector and Pettit Barracks, and so functioned until the date of surrender. Supplies of current need were procured under policy laid down by the Sector commander. Transportation and articles of a special nature were procured on specific authority of the Sector Commander or by his direction. All supplies, equipment, transportation, and services procured locally as stated, were received and used by the military forces of the United States in preparation for and in defense of the Sector.

The undersigned is acquainted personally with most persons and firms in the Zamboanga Sector who may hold requisitions upon which to base claims against the Government of the United States, and possesses also a general knowledge of the amounts, quantities, etc., of transportation, equipment, supplies, and services procured and used for which payment has not yet been made.

In so far as I know all Government records of Pettit Barracks and the Zamboanga Sector evidencing transactions upon which claims may be made have been lost. Furthermore, except as stated in this communication, all American Officers having knowledge of these transactions are deceased.

Sig. of Albert T. Wilson cut out for card file w/ claims file at Kansas City

Incl: 1 certificate, Colonel A. T. Wilson, Inf. AUS.

C No. 4-150

Team 4/1

P4

CC-11-X-59

10th MS

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, R. W. GORLER, 1st Lieut., in the Army of the United States, do hereby certify:

That at the outbreak of war I was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in USAFFE, Visayan-Mindanao Forces, Agusan Sector, under the Command of Colonel Ben Chastaine, and assigned as Procurement Officer for Agusan Sector.

That I have examined the receipt attached to the Claim of GREGORIO ABELLERA and marked Exhibit "B". It was issued by me and my signature was affixed thereto.

The automobile described in said receipt was a very old vehicle and, in my opinion, had a fair value not exceeding ₱150.00.

RWGorler

R. W. GORLER
1st Lieut., INF.
Claims Investigating Officer.

Exhibit "C"

A F F I D A V I T

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES)
MUNICIPALITY OF CAGAYAN) s.s.
PROVINCE OF MISAMIS ORIENTAL)

Lt. AUGUSTO RIVERA, being first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says:

That I am 1st Lieutenant, 109th Infantry Division, USFIP, and on 10 December 1941, I was a Sergeant in 101st Division, Quartermaster, USAFFE, with headquarters in Malaybalay.

That in my capacity as Sergeant, I witnessed the signing of various procurement officers for USAFFE and became familiar with their signatures.

That I have carefully examined the receipt issued to Dr. Jesus R. Gabor, dated Feb 16, 1942, and in my opinion, it contains the true signature of Capt. Roy B. Gray.

s/ Augusto Rivera
t/ AUGUSTO RIVERA

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME this 10 day of Sept., 1945

s/ Max Rosenn
t/ MAX ROSENN
2nd Lieut., JAGD,
Claims Investigating Officer

A TRUE COPY:

C - 1267
CC - 9 - X - 1384

ADOLFO L. MAGALLANES
Chief, Statistics Branch
Records and Fiscal Division

Sequestration file

101st Div

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES) S.S.
CITY OF MANILA)

A F F I D A V I T

I, PEDRO HERNANDO, Major Philippine Army, of legal age and presently assigned as Chief, Personnel Division, HPA, after being sworn to according to law, hereby declare as follows:

That at the outbreak of war in 1941, I was the AC of S, G-4 of the 101st Division with station at Malaybalay, Bukidnon;

I remember that as soon as news of war was received at our Headquarters, one of the first acts of the Commanding General of the division, Brigadier General J. P. Vachon, U.S.A., was to order the commandeering of all vehicles in good condition available in Malaybalay from both civilians and army personnel. This was necessary because at that time the division had only a few organic motor vehicles, and a few days before the outbreak of war, one regiment was moved to Davao under Col. Hillsman which used practically all the vehicles of the division;

That I remember very well that the Chrevolet car of Colonel Ramon Enriquez was one of those commandeered by the USAFFE not only because I was the AC of S, G-4, but also because Col. Enriquez and I lived in the same quarters.

FURTHER, affiant sayeth not.

Pedro S. Hernando
PEDRO S. HERNANDO
Major, GSC
Chief, Personnel Div, HPA

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me this 4th day of February 1946 at HPA, APO 75.

Manuel Collantes
1st Lt, AGD

MAR 22 1948

USG 7-72 vehicle movement (See reverse)

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
Province of Cotabato

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR-AT-LARGE

Cotabato, August 21, 1947

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, SIMEON F. MILLAN, ex-Captain (PA) USAFFE, now in inactive service, with ASN 0-24006, of legal age, married, now residing at Cotabato, Cotabato, and presently employed as Deputy Governor-At-Large of the Province of Cotabato certify that:

I was assigned as Asst. to the Procurement Officer, Cotabato Sector, 101st Div. USAFFE, with station at Cotabato, Cotabato, and as AC of S. G-3 of 106th Div (guerrilla) up to and including August 18, 1945.

That upon inspecting receipt mark item 3 in the claim submitted by Mr. Jesus Madarang, I recognized as the genuine signature of Mr. M. S. Robie, General Procurement Officer Cotabato-Davao Force, the signature appearing therein.

Signature of Simeon F. Millan cut out for signatures card file.

M.G.E.

CONGRESS OF THE PHILIPPINES
S E N A T E
MANILA

June 3, 1947

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that I know personally Mr. F. F. Cruz, the owner of the "Model Pioneer Stock Farm" located at Bagkul, Valencia Bukidnon.

That I know this as previous to the order of surrender he was one of our meat contractors for the 101st Division and I was the Division Quartermaster; that during the early days of the Japanese occupation I was in hiding in and around Valencia, Bukidnon near his ranch.

That when the Guerrilla Forces under the name of "Bukidnon-Cotabato-Davao Force" was organized on Dec. 10, 1942, I was the G-4 and Division QM of said Unit.

That Capt. G. Ignacio was assigned by me as in-charge of the butchering of the cattle in the Bagkul ranch of Mr. F. F. Cruz for the consumption of our Guerrilla Forces and said Capt. G. Ignacio lived and stayed in the ranch.

That I know positively that we butchered several head of cattle everyday until I left the Bukidnon area on May 26, 1943.

/s/ Tomas L. Cabili
/t/ TOMAS L. CABILI
Senator

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

GERARD HARRINGTON, JR.
Claims Investigator

101st Div

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES)
PROVINCE OF MISAMIS ORIENTAL) S.S.
MUNICIPALITY OF CAGAYAN)

A F F I D A V I T

I, V.O. TIONGSON, O-1525, FS, Lt-Col. (PA), married, after first being duly sworn according to law, depose and say:

That I am presently assigned as Regional Finance Officer for Visayas, Mindanao and Sulu, with station at Cebu City, Cebu;

That before the war with Japan and up to the date of surrender on 10 May 1942 I was District Finance Officer of the 10th Military District, and in addition to these duties I was Division Quartermaster of the 101st Division (PA), USAFFE from February to March of 1942;

That it was the practice of the 101st Division Agent Finance to make payment for property requisitioned by authorized procurement officers; that such payment was made when the vendor presented either an original copy of the invoice and/or the requisition receipt; that since appropriations were insufficient to pay for all procured properties, payment was limited in most cases to perishables and foodstuffs, that particularly in the Cotabato and Bukidnon areas a great many payments were made;

That it was an indispensable requisite that the requisition receipt and the original of the invoice and/or receipt of the goods procured, or the original of the invoice and/or receipt only, in cases where no formal requisition receipt had been issued, be attached to and made a part of the voucher before payment was made; that there were cases where the formal requisition receipt contained an inventory of the goods taken, and in these cases, the requisition receipt and the invoice were one;

That it is my belief that all legitimate claimants should have in their possession the original copy of the invoice covering procured properties; that the absence of the original invoice leads me to believe that payment has already been made therefor;

Further deponent sayeth none;

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto affixed my signature this 11th day of May, 1946

V.O. Tiongson
V.O. TIONGSON
Lt-Col. FS,(PA)

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 11th day of May 1946, at Cagayan, Misamis Oriental.

Max N. Edwards
MAX N EDWARDS
1st Lieut., Inf.
Claims Investigator

Finance Procedure, 10/2T Div (Ufa)

PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC)
PROVINCE OF LANAO) s.s.
MUNICIPALITY OF ILIGAN)

A F F I D A V I T

I, SALVADOR T. LLUCH, of age, married, businessman, and a resident of Iligan, Lanao, Philippines, upon having been duly sworn in accordance with law, depose and say:

That since before the outbreak of the war, I have been a member of the Board of Directors of the Iligan Lumber Co., Inc;

That on or about the middle of January, 1942, Major Martin Javelosa, QMS, 81st Inf Div, USAFFE, occupied the building and its premises (including the "camarin" for housing lumber and a house previously used as quarter of the employees of the Iligan Lumber Co., Inc) of the Iligan Lumber Co., Inc. at Dansalan, Lanao. Maj Javelosa then approached me and requested me to inform the Manager of the Iligan Lumber Co., Inc. that the Quartermaster Service Co. of the 81st Inf Div, USAFFE, had occupied the Iligan Lumber Co. building and its premises and would occupy and use the same indefinitely, and that a reasonable monthly rental would be paid by the USAFFE to the Iligan Lumber Co., Inc. for the use and occupancy of the building and its premises. These representations of Major Javelosa were transmitted by me to the Manager of the company, Mr. Gregorio Lluch, at Iligan, Lanao.

That no formal agreement - contract in writing - was ever made or could be made at that time for every one in the army was busy of other important activities and the civilian population was also busy in its evacuation.

That in the morning of May 2, 1942, when the Japanese were yet somewhere in Ganassi area (about 50 kilometers away from Dansalan), the Iligan Lumber Co building and its premises, with the stores of foodstuffs and important army supplies of the Quartermaster Service, 81st Inf Div, USAFFE, were burned by the USAFFE. Everything was turned to ashes.

That there was no combat operation at or near Dansalan before, during and after the building was burned, and neither was there any resistance offered near, around or at Dansalan when the enemy came one or two days afterward.

S. T. Lluch

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 24th day of July, 1946 at Iligan, Lanao, Philippines, the affiant exhibiting to me his Residence Certificate No. A1342231 issued at Iligan, Lanao, on July 24, 1946.

Doc No. 57 Page 17 Book I Series of 1946

Notary Public
My commission expires December 31, 1947

Exh. "H"

Dancelan, Lamas int. the combat zone
(Wlat+2)

13 May 1946

CERTIFICATE OF MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM F. SHARP, 02183

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and understanding that:

I surrendered to the Japanese Commanding General on 10 May 1942. That the Lanao Sector and the 81st Division of the Philippine Army were a part of my command. That the terms of the surrender prescribed that I would be given a free hand and would not be imprisoned nor would my staff be imprisoned until I had contacted all of my outlying forces including those troops in the Lanao Sector (81st Division). That in compliance with those instructions I sent officers overland to contact Brigadier General Fort, the Commanding General of the 81st Division and of the Lanao Sector, to convey the instructions of the Japanese Commanding General as to what would be done with the troops of his command. I am not positive about the date but I can state postively that as late as 17th May that these troops had not be contacted by these representatives, so that it is reasonable to believe that the parties mentioned in this case, namely Captain Lane were still operating as late as 22 May 1942 and that not having been contacted by these officers, they were still in the uniform of the Army of the United States and openly bearing arms against the Japanese at that date. The orders of General Wainwright to surrender my forces were not understood by me to be an order and in fact, I was informed in communicating with General MacArthur, who was in Australia, that his order had no validity since he had surrendered himself on 6 May 1942 to General Homma. I was therefore authorized by General MacArthur to make the decision as to whether to surrender my forces or not. All of this took place on 9 and 10 May 1942. I made the decision to surrender based on a statement of facts by Colonel Jesse Trawick, Assistant G/3 of General Wainwright and a written letter from General Wainwright borne by Colonel Trawick to me in Mindanao. Before submitting and tendering my surrender to the Japanese Commanding General, General Karamura, I transmitted my estimate of the situation to General MacArthur by radio. General MacArthur directed me to make my own decision. The terms of the surrender made by the Japanese required that I, General Sharp, with my staff, continue to provide my troops with transportation and food from any supplies available within my area until such time as the troops were all assembled in the concentration camp at Malaybalay in the central plateau on the Island of Mindanao. This status continued until 29 June 1942 and I actually provided these troops of mine, those who came in in response to my directions (some 5,000 Filipinos and approximately 1,000 Americans) with food requisitioned from the surrounding territory. This included beef animals, rice, bananas, sugar, coffee, tobacco. Brigadier General Fort, Philippine Army, was the Commanding General of the 81st Division and of the Lanao Sector. He joined me with his officers in the Japanese Concentration Camp in July 1942 and was taken with me to Bilibid Prison in Manila on 1 September 1942. On 21 September I was taken to Formosa by the Japanese and Fort was

5

17 May 1945

DESTRUCTION OF MAIN & VITAL VALUES (Lt. Gen. Sato, Gen.)

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and understanding that:

I surrendered to the Japanese Commanding General on 10 May 1942. That the Lamo Sector and the 61st Division of the Philippine Army were a part of my command. That the terms of the surrender prescribed that I would be given a free hand and would not be interfered or would my staff be imprisoned until I had contacted all of my outlying forces including those troops in the Lamo Sector (61st Division). That in conjunction with those instructions I sent officers overland to contact Brigadier General Fort, the Commanding General of the 61st Division and of the Lamo Sector, to convey the instructions of the Japanese Commanding General as to what would be done with the troops of his command. I am not positive about the date but I can state positively that as late as 17th May that these troops had not be contacted by those representatives, so that it is reasonable to believe that the parties mentioned in this case, namely Captain Lamo were still operating as late as 22 May 1942 and that not having been contacted by these officers, they were still in the uniform of the Army of the United States and openly bearing arms against the Japanese at that date. The orders of General Wainwright to surrender my forces were not understood by me to be an order and in fact, I was informed in communicating with General MacArthur, who was in Australia, that his order had no validity since he had surrendered himself on 6 May 1942 to General Homma. I was therefore authorized by General MacArthur to make the decision as to whether to surrender my forces or not. All of this took place on 9 and 10 May 1942. I made the decision to surrender based on a statement of facts by Colonel Jesse Fraulek, Assistant G/3 of General Wainwright and a written letter from General Wainwright borne by Colonel Fraulek to me in Mindanao. Before submitting and tendering my surrender to the Japanese Commanding General, General Kawamura, I transmitted my estimate of the situation to General MacArthur by radio. General MacArthur directed me to make my own decision. The terms of the surrender made by the Japanese required that I, General Sharp, with my staff, continue to provide my troops with transportation and food from any supplies available within my area until such time as the troops were all assembled in the concentration camp at Malaybalay in the central plateau on the Island of Mindanao. This status continued until 29 June 1942 and I actually provided these troops of mine, those who came in in response to my directions (some 5,000 Filipinos and approximately 1,000 Americans) with food requisitioned from the surrounding territory. This included beef animals, rice, bananas, sugar, coffee, tobacco. Brigadier General Fort, Philippine Army, was the Commanding General of the 61st Division and of the Lamo Sector. He joined me with his officers in the Japanese Concentration Camp in July 1942 and was taken with me to Bilibid Prison in Manila on 1 September 1942. On 23 September I was taken to Formosa by the Japanese and Fort was

kept in confinement in Fort Santiago. Fort was later called upon by the Japanese to disarm the Moros. He refused to do so and because of his refusal was beheaded by the Japanese.

There is no other available officer personnel that could give any facts in regard to this that I know of.

s/ W. F. Sharp
t/ W. F. SHARP
Major General, U. S. Army

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

s/ Boynton Kamb
t/ BOYNTON KAMB
1st Lt., JAGD

W.D., A.G.O.
Form No. 0115
23 March 1944

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES
MEMO ROUTING SLIP

To the following in order indicated: GPO 16-34260-3

1	CHIEF, CLAIMS DIVISION	(Initials) / (Date)
	(Name or title) (Organization) (Bldg and room)	
2		
3		

It is assumed that the method of requisitioning in subject case was one available to officers in theaters of operations and, consequently, that section 1 of PRs 14 has no application thereto (see PR 1409). It is also assumed that Captain G. A. Lane would have had the authority to requisition claimant's vehicle apart from the question of surrender. On these assumptions, it is the opinion of this division that neither the surrender of General Wainwright nor the surrender of General Sharp operated to deprive Captain Lane of his authority to requisition claimant's vehicle. The War Department is justified in relying upon General MacArthur's decision that the surrender orders of General Wainwright were of no validity since he was a prisoner of war. It appears from General Sharp's certificate, dated 13 May 1946 (incl 2) that (a) under the terms of General Sharp's surrender he was to continue to provide his troops with transportation and food from any supplies available within his area until such time as all troops were assembled in a designated place and that they were not so assembled until after the date on which Captain Lane requisitioned claimant's vehicle, and (b) it is reasonable to believe that Captain Lane was still in the uniform of the Army of the United States and openly bearing arms against the Japanese as of the date he requisitioned claimant's motor vehicle and as of that date he had not been informed of General Sharp's surrender. By reason of (a) and (b), it is the view of this division that whatever authority Captain Lane had to requisition prior to General Sharp's surrender still existed as of the date he requisitioned claimant's motor vehicle.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

s/ Boynton Kamb
t/ BOYNTON KAMB
1st Lt., JAGD

From s/ Wm. P. Connally, Jr. : 6/12/46
Col. Wm. P. Connally, Jr., Chief, Contracts Division : (Date)
(Name) (Organization) (Building and room) : (Telephone) 4029

W.D., A.G.O.
Form No. 0115
23 March 1944

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES
MEMO ROUTING SLIP

To the following in order indicated:	GPO 16-34260-3
1 CHIEF, CLAIMS DIVISION	(Initials) / (Date)
(Name or title) (Organization) (Bldg and room)	
2	
3	

It is assumed that the method of requisitioning in subject case was one available to officers in theaters of operations and, consequently, that section 1 of PRs 14 has no application thereto (see PR 1409). It is also assumed that Captain G. A. Lane would have had the authority to requisition claimant's vehicle apart from the question of surrender. On these assumptions, it is the opinion of this division that neither the surrender of General Wainwright nor the surrender of General Sharp operated to deprive Captain Lane of his authority to requisition claimant's vehicle. The War Department is justified in relying upon General MacArthur's decision that the surrender orders of General Wainwright were of no validity since he was a prisoner of war. It appears from General Sharp's certificate, dated 13 May 1946 (incl 2) that (a) under the terms of General Sharp's surrender he was to continue to provide his troops with transportation and food from any supplies available within his area until such time as all troops were assembled in a designated place and that they were not so assembled until after the date on which Captain Lane requisitioned claimant's vehicle, and (b) it is reasonable to believe that Captain Lane was still in the uniform of the Army of the United States and openly bearing arms against the Japanese as of the date he requisitioned claimant's motor vehicle and as of that date he had not been informed of General Sharp's surrender. By reason of (a) and (b), it is the view of this division that whatever authority Captain Lane had to requisition prior to General Sharp's surrender still existed as of the date he requisitioned claimant's motor vehicle.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

s/ Boynton Kaab
t/ BOYNTON KAAB
1st Lt., JAGD

From s/ Wm. P. Connally, Jr.	6/12/46
Col. Wm. P. Connally, Jr., Chief, Contracts Division	(Date)
(Name) (Organization) (Building and room)	(Telephone) 4029

Branch Office, Claims Sv, Cebu

13 May 1946

CERTIFICATE OF MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM F. SHARP, 02183

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and understanding that:

I surrendered to the Japanese Commanding General on 10 May 1942. That the Lanao Sector and the 81st Division of the Philippine Army were a part of my command. That the terms of the surrender prescribed that I would be given a free hand and would not be imprisoned nor would my staff be imprisoned until I had contacted all of my outlying forces including those troops in the Lanao Sector (81st Division). That in compliance with those instructions I sent officers overland to contact Brigadier General Fort, the Commanding General of the 81st Division and of the Lanao Sector, to convey the instructions of the Japanese Commanding General as to what would be done with the troops of his command. I am not positive about the date but I can state postively that as late as 17th May that these troops had not been contacted by these representatives, so that it is reasonable to believe that the parties mentioned in this case, namely Captain Lane were still operating as late as 22 May 1942 and that not having been contacted by these officers, they were still in the uniform of the Army of the United States and openly bearing arms against the Japanese at that date. The orders of General Wainwright to surrender my forces were not understood by me to be an order and in fact, I was informed in communicating with General MacArthur, who was in Australia, that his order had no validity since he had surrendered himself on 6 May 1942 to General Homma. I was therefore authorized by General MacArthur to make the decision as to whether to surrender my forces or not. All of this took place on 9 and 10 May 1942. I made the decision to surrender, based on a statement of facts by Colonel Jesse Trawick, Assistant G/3 of General Wainwright and a written letter from General Wainwright borne by Colonel Trawick to me in Mindanao. Before submitting and tendering my surrender to the Japanese Commanding General, General Karamura, I transmitted my estimate of the situation to General MacArthur by radio. General MacArthur directed me to make my own decision. The terms of the surrender made by the Japanese required that I, General Sharp, with my staff, continue to provide my troops with transportation and food from any supplies available within my area until such time as the troops were all assembled in the concentration camp at Malaybalay in the central plateau on the Island of Mindanao. This status continued until 29 June 1942 and I actually provided these troops of mine, those who came in, in response to my directions (some 3,000 Filipinos and approximately 1,000 Americans) with food requisitioned from the surrounding territory. This included beef animals, rice, bananas, sugar, coffe, tobacco. Brigadier General Fort, Philippine Army, was the Commanding General of the 81st Division and of the Lanao Sector. He joined me with his officers in the Japanese Concentration Camp in July 1942 and was taken with me to Bilibid Prison in Manila on 1 September 1942. On 21 September I was taken to Formosa by the Japanese and Fort was

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kept in confinement in Fort Santiago. Fort was later called upon by the Japanese to disarm the Moros. He refused to do so and because of his refusal was beheaded by the Japanese.

There is no other available officer personnel that could give any facts in regard to this that I know of.

s/ W. F. Sharp
t/ W. F. SHARP
Major General, U. S. Army

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Boynton Kame
BOYNTON KAME
1st Lt., JAGD

W.D., A.G.O.
Form No. 0115
23 March 1944

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES
MEMO ROUTING SLIP

To the following in order indicated: OPO 16-34260-3

1	CHIEF, CLAIMS DIVISION	(Initials)
		(Date)
	(Name or title) (Organization) (Bldg and room)	
2		
3		

It is assumed that the method of requisitioning in subject case was one available to officers in theaters of operations and, consequently, that section 1 of PRs 14 has no application thereto (see PR 1409). It is also assumed that Captain G. A. Lane would have had the authority to requisition claimant's vehicle apart from the question of surrender. On these assumptions, it is the opinion of this division that neither the surrender of General Wainwright nor the surrender of General Sharp operated to deprive Captain Lane of his authority to requisition claimant's vehicle. The War Department is justified in relying upon General MacArthur's decision that the surrender orders of General Wainwright were of no validity since he was a prisoner of war. It appears from General Sharp's certificate, dated 13 May 1946 (incl 2) that (a) under the terms of General Sharp's surrender he was to continue to provide his troops with transportation and food from any supplies available within his area until such time as all troops were assembled in a designated place and that they were not so assembled until after the date on which Captain Lane requisitioned claimant's vehicle, and (b) it is reasonable to believe that Captain Lane was still in the uniform of the Army of the United States and openly bearing arms against the Japanese as of the date he requisitioned claimant's motor vehicle and as of that date he had not been informed of General Sharp's surrender. By reason of (a) and (b), it is the view of this division that whatever authority Captain Lane had to requisition prior to General Sharp's surrender still existed as of the date he requisitioned claimant's motor vehicle.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

s/ Boynton Kamb
t/ BOYNTON KAMB
1st Lt., JAGD

From s/ Wm. P. Gonnally, Jr. : 6/12/46
Col. Wm. P. Gonnally, Jr., Chief, Contracts Division : (Date)
(Name) (Organization) (Building and room) : (Telephone) 4029

Attachment by HQC Prior to Return, Recog. Pdy

Procurement

S T A T E M E N T

I, EDDY DEEN, of legal age, Filipino citizen, residing in Cebu City, Cebu, declares:

1. That I was a member of the group of personnel of the U. S. Army Finance Office at Del Monte, Bukidnon, in 1942 who buried some records of the Finance Office at a place near Dulagan, Malaybalay;

2. That with the assistance of Mr. Mariano Sanchez, who was also a member of this party, I would again be able to locate the place where these papers were buried;

3. That I would be willing to make a trip to Mindanao to search for these records but at no expense to myself;

4. That I would be willing to accept whatever compensation the U. S. Army would give me;

5. That I would be willing to use whatever land, sea or aircraft the U. S. Army may provice for my transportation.

3 June 1947.

Sig. cut out for card file

[redacted]

I hereby certify that the foregoing statement is made by the person signing the same voluntarily before me this 3rd day of June 1947.

ORVILLE L. BENNETT JR.
Investigator

Kindolen USA 372 needs on Mindanao

[redacted]

HEADQUARTERS
CLAIMS SERVICE, PHILRYCOM
APO 707

CLAIM OF COLONEL AMANDO DUMLAO, CAGAYAN, ORIENTAL MISAMIS
PRO. NO. [redacted]

This claim is for supplies requisitioned from a ranch on Mindanao under the following circumstances:

a. During the first part of 1942, many units of the Philippine Army were fighting as component parts of the Armed Forces of the United States. That their designations are listed by me in the papers filed in the claim, many being connected with the 62nd Infantry Regiment and some with the 81st Field Artillery, and some with the 71st Field Artillery and other units.

b. The official declaration of surrender by General Sharpe was dated 20 May 1942. At the time of the surrender, the men were in their different encampments in accordance with their military orders serving under their officers. In many cases, the Japanese Forces did not reach where the units were encamped for a long time after the official surrender. The officers continued to hold their men under military discipline in their encampments and gave military orders while they were awaiting the arrival of the Japanese Forces to make them prisoners. One of the responsibilities of the officers was to see that the men in different encampments were fed and received medical and other necessary supplies and supervision so that they could exist. The officers attempted to maintain records of their acts and continued the exercise of control, including the requisitioning of supplies for the feeding of their men. Some of the requisition receipts in my claim are dated 24 May 1942, 25 May 1942, 30 May 1942, and in June and other months. The proof at the bottom discloses that the cattle were butchered and used as food by these troops while the troops were awaiting the arrival of the Japanese Forces.

c. The Japanese Forces arrived at these encampments at different times, as problems of number, transportation and orders of

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the Japanese Command controlled what they would do.

d. Subsequent to the arrival of the Japanese Forces, some of the men were able to escape. At other locations, some of the entire units moved back into the hills without ever surrendering to the Japanese Forces. The individuals and units that were later on united as guerrilla have been recognized as component parts of the Philippine Army on the dates established by Headquarters, AFWESPAC and now by the Headquarters, PHILRYCOM, which is the same command but under a new title. The dates are stated in the Revision of Recognition Dates for the 10th Military District, USFIP on file at Claims Service. The present recognition dates of some of the units, 109th Infantry Regiment and 110th Infantry Regiment is 16 September 1942, according to the 4 February 1947 1st Indorsement, GSCPU 091 PI/147 to the Chief of Staff, Army of the Philippines.

13 February 1947.

AMANDO DUMLAO
Colonel, Inf.

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
CITY OF ZAMBOANGA

OM

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, the undersigned, Capt. JOSE S. CABATO, serial No. F-21761, First Replacement Battalion, Philippine Army, APO 72, hereby certify:

That I have examined the invoice-receipt for medical supplies attached as an exhibit to the herein claim of Felipe Hernandez;

That during the latter part of 1941 and the early part of 1942, I was 1st Lieutenant in the Philippine Army, working under the supervision of Lt. Col. A.T. Wilson, Commanding Officer, USAFFE, Zamboanga Sector, and Major G.M. Roper, QM, Procurement Officer, Zamboanga Sector;

That I was personally acquainted with 1st Lt. Pacifico T. Arca during that time and can certify that he was an Officer in the Medical Corps of the Philippine Army under the USAFFE;

That I have witnessed the signature of PACIFICO T. ARCA on several occasions and his signature appearing on the above receipt for medical supplies attached as an exhibit to the claim of Felipe Hernandez, and appears to be, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the genuine signature of Lt. Pacifico T. Arca;

That the aforesaid Lt. Pacifico T. Arca, to the best of my knowledge, is still in the Philippine Army and is stationed at the First Replacement Battalion in Manila.

Zamboanga City, 19 October 1945.

s/ Jose S. Cabato
t/ JOSE S. CABATO
Capt., Infantry (PA)
1st Replacement Battalion,
APO 72.

A TRUE COPY:

C-1509
CC-9-X-1349

ADOLFO A. MAGALLANES
Chief, Statistics Branch
Records and Fiscal Division

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10th TAD
PA-GWC

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES)
CITY OF ZAMBOANGA) S. S.

A F F I D A V I T

I, the undersigned, Capt. Jose S. Cabato, Serial No. F-21761, First Replacement Battalion, Philippine Army, APO 72, hereby certify:

That I have examined the receipt dated 8 January 1942 for dried fish furnished the USAFFE by Eduardo Barrios Hokon, Incorporated, attached as an exhibit to the herein claim of Eduardo Barrio Hokon Incorporated;

That I acknowledge the signature appearing on the above receipt as being my own, and certify that I received the amount of dried fish stated on the receipt which fish was used to feed the USAFFE forces in Zamboanga area;

That at the time of this receipt, I was 1st Lieutenant, Philippine Army, serving under Lt. Col. A. T. Wilson, Commanding Officer, USAFFE, Zamboanga Sector and Major G.M. Roper, QM, Procurement Officer, Zamboanga Sector;

That the prices stated on the receipt did not exceed the then existing market prices for such commidities;

That the amount of ₱769.80 was agreed to at the time of requisition.

October 19, 1945.

s/ Jose S. Cabato
t/ JOSE S. CABATO
Captain, Inf. (PA)
1st Replacement Battalion
APO 72.

A TRUE COPY:

C-1544
CC-5-X-2396

ADOLFO L. MAGALLANES
Chief, Statistics Branch
Reocrds and Fiscal Division

USAFFE - Mindanao Units

Gabate, Gore, D.