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NO.

NAME

DATE

THORP & RAMSEY'S  
GUERRILLA  
NEW MEXICO  
HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION  
&  
PETITION

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NO 813033



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INTRODUCTION

Twenty years after the armistice was declared for the first World War, or to be exact on November 11, 1918, vanquished Germany, under the leadership now the fascist Adolf Hitler, repeated the attempt of Kaiser Wilhelm to conquer and rule the world. The smoke of battle flared over the continent of Europe, and many of the bordering countries of Germany, the instigator of the second World War, became his occupied territory.

Mussolini of Italy joined Hitler, and their combined air, land and water forces easily won for them many successes. Japan was also counting numerous victories in Asia. To make things easy for him, Japan made ally with Germany and Italy, with the end in view to make a world block. This arose interest for Japan to share the portion falling within the eastern zone of the world.

On December 8, 1941, while negotiations for peace between Japan and the United States, was being undertaken by diplomatic representatives of both countries, the former, without caution and formal declarations, threatened by air the very shores of the Isthmus and its territories, including the Philippines. The combined forces of the U. S. of America and the Philippines, known the USAFFE, defended the Philippines from being taken by the enemy hands. This defense prove futile; and, the USAFFE, on April 9, 1942, in Bataan, while the island of Corregidor one month thereafter also surrendered to Japan.

The surrender was bitterly accepted by the Filipinos who began with the instigations of U S Army American Officers to found a secret resistance organization. Many Filipinos voluntarily inlisted to this call against axis Japan, who trampled and destroyed to make useless the institutions of democracy-thus the USAFFE Guerrilla Organization was born and given life through the effort and able leadership of Colonel Claude A. Thorp.



## I

Authority:

The appointment of Colonel Claude A. Thorp as an organizer of USAFFE Guerrilla units in the island of Luzon was issued sometime on January 20, 1942, by General Douglas McArthur, through Captain David Miller, and a memorandum signed by Adjutant General Casey. This call was unhesitatingly accepted by the Colonel, and immediately, thereafter, when he has fully recovered from his bullet wound he sustained on the leg, the Colonel proceeded to Mount Pinatubo. (Actual and physical production of the original authority of Colonel Thorp together with the Memorandum can not be available at the present time for the reasons that he was captured with all his personal effects by the Japanese.)

## II

Organization Of Squadrons And Appointment Of Commanders:

In Mt. Pinatubo, many appointments were issued to commanders. The Headquarters of Colonel Thorp in this mountain fastnesses was transferred to Mt. Timbo, a place selected by him on account of its geographical location favorable to guerrilla activities. In this Headquarters applications for enlistment became numerous day by day, until finally the organization grew to a large proportion that eventually led to the idea of organizing the squadrons. On July 22, 1942, Lt. Colonel Francisco Ocampo was officially inducted and appointed with the rank of Captain, in the presence of Sgts. Everret Brooks and William Brooks; Lt. Herminia S. Dison (Private Secretary to Col. Thorp); Col. Mario Pamintuan; Capts. Tomas Lumanlan and Jose Ocampo and others. Among the first appointed leaders from Porac, Pampanga, were Colonel Mario Pamintuan; Lt. Col. Francisco Ocampo and Captain Tomas Lumanlan. The Colonel at this time heard of the Hukbalsjap organizations. He needed their power, and to utilized it for coordination purposes he numbered their units, called Squadrons, 1 to 49, and the USAFFE Guerrilla number began with the 50th Squadron. Colonel Thorp later, when he has grown impatient, revoke the authority of some of the Hukbalshap leaders for many reasons: first, they refused to adhere to the Colonel's directives, second, when he sent Capt. Barker to Arayat as his emissary

Authority:

The appointment of Colonel Claude A. Thorp as an organizer of USARV Guerrilla units in the island of Luzon was issued some time on January 20, 1965, by General Douglas MacArthur, through Captain David Miller, and a memorandum signed by Adjutant General Conroy. This call was unhesitatingly accepted by the Colonel, and immediately thereafter, when he had fully recovered from his bullet wound he sustained on the day, the Colonel proceeded to Mount Tinsubao (Actual and physical production of the original authority of Colonel Thorp together with the memorandum can not be available at the present time for the reason that he was occupied with all his personal effects by the Japanese).

II

Organization of Headquarters and Appointment of Commanders

In Mt. Tinsubao, very appointments were issued to commanders. The Headquarters of Colonel Thorp in this mountain fastness was transferred to Mt. Tibo, a place selected by him on account of its geographical location favorable to guerrilla activities. In this Headquarters applications for enlistment became numerous day by day, until finally the organization grew to a large proportion that eventually led to the idea of organizing the squadrons. On July 22, 1965, Lt. Colonel Francisco Campo was officially inducted and appointed with the rank of Captain, in the presence of Sgt. Everett Brooks and William Brooks; Lt. Herman E. Dixon (Private Secretary to Col. Thorp); Col. Mario Ramirez; Capt. Tomas Inman and Jose Campo and others. Among the first appointed leaders were Colonel Mario Ramirez; Lt. Col. Francisco Campo and Captain Tomas Inman. The Colonel at this time heard of the Kibaya organization. He needed their power, and he utilized it for counteraction purposes he numbered their units and he utilized it for counteraction purposes he numbered their units called Squadrons 1 to 10, and the USARV Guerrilla number began with the first Squadron. Colonel Thorp later, when he has grown impatient, gave the authority of some of the Kibaya leaders the very command that they refused to adhere to the Colonel's direction, when he sent Capt. Ramon to assist in his delivery.

whose propositions were not accepted, third, an order not to capture members of the USAFFE organization was not respected; and, fourth, because they captured Lt-Col. Edwin P. Ramsey, at Pulung-Santol, Forac, Pampanga, where he narrowly escaped death. The Units organized in this area were designated and commanded originally as follows: 50th Squadron commanded by Captain Bruce; 51st Squadron commanded by Captain Juan Garcia; 52nd Squadron commanded by Captain Tomas Lumanlan; 53rd Squadron commanded by Captain Ricardo Lumanlan; 54th Squadron commanded by Captain Francisco Ocampo; 55th Squadron commanded by Captain Agustin Capulong and Captain Eugenio Soliman and 57th Squadron commanded by Captain Carlos Fajardo, who submitted themselves to the doctrine of the Hukbalahap together with the Executive Officer of the latter (Francisco Tapang) were relieved accordingly by of the Colonel by Captain Francisco Ocampo and Pablo Gutierrez from their unit.

III

Distribution Of American Officers:

During the early part of 1942, the following Americans were distributed to the following areas and commands: Capt. Barker was given Pampanga and at the same time made Executive Officer to Colonel Thorp. First Lieutenant Ramsey was made District Commander and Adjutant to Captain Barker. Batsan was turned over to Captain Bell. Zambales to Captain Maguire. Through the request of Capt. Alejandro Santos to assign Capt. Barker in Manila, Col. Thorp told Capt. Barker to turn this area over to Col. Merrill, but the latter refused on the ground that he would rather be the Overall Commander of Luzon by virtue of his being the Senior Officer. That is why Pampanga was given to Capt. Bell and Capt. Barker went to Manila.

IV

Why Timbo Was Abandoned:

During the months of July and August, Timbo was raided by the Japanese, and Colonel Thorp had to transfer to Mt. Panagalan, Forac, Pampanga. On July 27, 1942, the first combined Japanese-Filipino P<sub>0</sub>licemen under Chief Pasquito Paras was conducted, but failed to reach the Colonel and his staff and members for the timely delivery of the letter of information of Captain Francisco Ocampo, perse-





nally handed by Capt. Jose Ocampo and Sgt. Jorge Puri. Captain Barker and Lieutenant Ramsey joined the staff and men of Capt. Francisco Ocampo, at Cruz, Porsoc, Pampanga.

Capture Of Colonel Thorp:

Sometime in October, 1942, Colonel Thorp transferred to Patling, Tarlac, in Mt. Pagad Babi. About the 29th of the same month, he was captured by the Japanese with some other Americans, Filipinos, and Negritos. The Colonel and his personal effects in connection with the resistance movement were confiscated by the enemy. Now Colonel Thorp, his staff and other members who were captured along with him were taken by foot to Ft. Stotsenburg. Colonel Thorp according to information and news items published in the newspapers at the time was taken to Fort Santiago for investigation and was later executed.

VI

Why Lt-Col. Ramsey Transferred His Headquarters To Different Places:

Lt-Col. Ramsey has been captured several times by elements of the Hukbala organization and life threatened for the reason that they now envy the USAFFE guerrilla organization. Because of the difficult situation in Pampanga, Lt-Col. Ramsey, now decided to move his Headquarters to different station where he could only be the enemy of the Japanese. Much to the Colonel's regret he left the province with instructions to commanders.

VII

Reorganizations and promotions:

On October 5, 1942, some of the Squadrons were re-organized into companies. The 50th; 51st; 52nd; and 57th Squadrons were formed to composed the Third Provisional Regiment, while the 54th Squadron "A" to "K", except "J" was designated the first regiment. Again on November 20, 1942, the NORTHWEST PAMPANGA MILITARY DISTRICT, ECIGA, was formed; and, these units were incorporated into it, now under the command of Colonel Mario Panintuan, while Lt-Col. Francisco Ocampo was the Chief of Staff. Lt-Col. Francisco Ocampo was slated to the position of District Commander, NWMD, ECIGA, when the former was relieved from command responsibility after he was captured by the Japanese spy Francisco Tapang, and confined at Muntinglupe.

mainly headed by Capt. Leon Compa and Sgt. Jorge  
Barber and Lieutenant Ramsey joined the staff and men of Capt. Francisco  
Francisco Compa, at Cruz, Pinar, Tampa.

V

Capture of Colonel Thorp:

Sometime in October, 1942, Colonel Thorp transferred to Taling,  
Taling, in Mt. Egan, Sabi. About the 20th of the same month, he was  
captured by the Japanese with some other Americans, Filipinos, and  
Negritos. The Colonel and his personal effects in connection with  
the resistance movement were contacted by the enemy. Now Colonel  
Thorp, his staff and other members who were captured along with him  
were taken by boat to Ft. Saterbur. Colonel Thorp according to  
information and news items published in the newspapers at the time  
was taken to Fort Santiago for investigation and was later executed.

VI

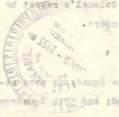
Why Lt-Col. Ramsey Transferred His Headquarters to Different Places:

Lt-Col. Ramsey has been captured several times by elements of  
the Hukbahaq organizations and life threatened for the reason that  
they now envy the USARF guerrilla organization. Because of the dif-  
ficult situation in Pinar, Lt-Col. Ramsey, now decided to move  
his Headquarters to different station where he could only be the  
enemy of the Japanese. Much to the Colonel's regret he left the  
province with instructions to command.

VII

Reorganization and Progress:

On October 2, 1942, some of the 2nd and 3rd organized  
into companies. The 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd squadrons were formed  
to support the Third Provisional Regiment, while the 24th Squadron  
"A" to "D", except "C" was designated the first regiment. Again on  
November 20, 1942, the NORTHWEST TAWANAN MILITARY DISTRICT, 21st, 22nd,  
was formed; and, these units were incorporated into it, now under  
the command of Colonel Nello Penabaz, while Lt-Col. Francisco  
Compa was the Chief of Staff. Lt-Col. Francisco Compa was raised  
to the position of District Commander, 21st, 22nd, when the for-  
mer was relieved from command responsibility for he was captured  
by the Japanese and Francisco Compa, and confined at Montalupa.



On Dec. 3, 1943, personnels of Squadron 55th attached to Major H. C. Conner, Jr., who re-organized the unit and designated it Squadron 155. The First Regiment NWFMD, ECLGA, was by verbal instructions of Lt-Col. Ramsey converted to the 6th Regiment FMD, ECLGA, which took place on February 22, 1945.

A C T I V I T I E S

VIII

Gathering Of Arms And Ammunitions:

The abandoned arms and ammunitions in the vicinity of Forac, Pampanga, left by the retreating USAFFE soldiers to Bataan, were closely searched for the use of the men of the units. On Sept. 10, 1942, some one hundred (100) men of Squadron 54th, including Capt. Francisco Ocampo left for Bataan to gather arms and ammunitions. This was a very successful mission. The 54th Squadron, was sided by Lt-Col. Victor Absd., Lt-Col. Ceferino Regals and Major Domingo Sadsad. These Officers belong to Bataan Military District, ECLGA. Another attempt of the same nature was conducted on November 9, 1942. By this time Lt-Col. Francisco Ocampo failed to join the group in view of his illness, (malaria) which he contracted in the previous mission. He sent 1st Lieutenant Miguel Bacani, CO, 54th Squadron "B" along with Staff Sgt. Basilio Nacu and Cpl. Ignacio Ferreras, together with some other men, to deliver the letter of Lieutenant Ramsey to the Americans stationed at Mt. Samat, Bataan, in connection with the arms requested for the use of the units of the NWFMD, ECLGA. During this state of the operation Lt. Miguel Bacani and S/Sgt. Nacu were captured by the Japanese, but the latter was able to escape. The officer was inhumanly tortured to reveal the secret of the organization, and he finally did, but only after his appointment, serving as identification card was discovered in his possession where his name and the signature of Lt-Col. Francisco Ocampo then with the rank of Captain appears. The barrios of Balubal Sepungbulson and Palat, Forac, Pampanga, residence of members of 54th Squadron "A", "B", and "C" were thereafter raided frequently. The Japanese Kespitsi now became interested for the capture of Lt. Col. Francisco Ocampo and his family dead or alive. Lt. Miguel Bacani was executed by the Japanese at San Fernando, Pampanga.

On Dec. 7, 1941, personnel of Squadron 231B attached to Major H. J. Conner, Jr., who re-organized the unit and designated it Squadron 231B. The first Regiment WAKIDA, was by verbal instructions from Major H. J. Conner, converted to the 6th Regiment WAKIDA, which took place on February 22, 1942.

## A D D I T I V E

### VIII

#### Rescue of Aves and Ammunition

The abandoned arms and ammunition in the vicinity of Tera, Panama, left by the retreating WAKIDA soldiers to Batson, were closely searched for the use of the men of the unit. On Sept. 10, 1942, more one hundred (100) men of Squadron 231B, including Capt. Francisco Gordo left for Batson to gather arms and ammunition. This was a very successful mission. The 231B Squadron, was aided by Lt-Col. Victor Abad, Lt-Col. Ceterino Regala and Major Domingo Gadea. These officers belong to Batson Military District, WAKIDA. Another attempt of the same nature was conducted on November 2, 1942. By this time Lt-Col. Francisco Gordo failed to join the group in view of his illness, (malaria) which he contracted in the previous mission. He sent 1st Lieutenant Miguel Basani, CO, 231B Squadron "B" along with 1st Sgt. Basilio Naran as 2nd Sgt. Ignacio Ferrera, together with some other men, to deliver the latter of Lieutenant Ramsey to the Americans stationed at Ft. Teras, Batson, in connection with the arms requested for the use of the men of the WAKIDA, during this state of the operation. The latter was able to escape. The officer was inherently cowardly and never the matter of the investigation, and he finally gave up the matter. His appointment, serving as identification card was discovered in his possession where his name and the surname of Lt-Col. Francisco Gordo then with the rank of Captain appears. The picture of Basilio Gumpuzan and 1st Sgt. Ferrera, residence of parents of 231B Squadron "A", "B", and "C" were therefore raised respectively. The Japanese hospital now became interested for the capture of Lt. Basani was executed by the Japanese at San Fernando, Panama.

IX

Intelligence Operations:

The NORTHWEST PAMPANGA MILITARY DISTRICT, ECLGA, at this stage was directly in contact with the following HQ., for intelligence work: HQ., LGF, under the command of Colonel Gyles Merrill, through Major Roy C. Tuggle; HQ, 155, under the command of Major H. C. Conner Jr., District HQ, of Colonel Abelardo De Dios; HQ, 122, Nueva Ecijs Guerrilla, under the command of Lt-Col. Meliton Rigor, who later attached his unit to the NWFMD, ECLGA, for operation purposes only; HQ, Nakar Division, with whom Col. Alejandro Santos is now directly connected, and to the mother unit, GHQ, ECLGA, direct to the overall commander, Lt-Col. Edwin P. Ramsey, and to his Chief of Staff, Col. Amado Bautista, when ECLGA Headquarters was located at San Mateo, Rizal. The NORTHWEST PAMPANGA MILITARY DISTRICT, ECLGA, on Dec. 1944, was attached temporarily for operation and directions to HQ, 155 under the command of Major H. C. Conner Jr., AC, USA, until January 28, 1945, when attachment to U S Army liberation forces took effect. The units' Headquarters submitted reciprocally reports of their activities to facilitate a coordinated operation, with respect to their discovery of all Japanese military installations.

X

Counter Propaganda Activities:

The personnel especially assigned to demoralize the civilian populace make counter propaganda of the enemy representations to the people. All news received from the radio short wave were communicated to the civilians together with orders transmitted through guerrilla radio stations in the fastnesses of their mountain hide-out.

XI

Procurement of Supplies:

The subsistence of the American organizers and leaders including the personnel under the command of these units in matters of food, medicine and cash for operational expenses were secured from private individuals who were willing and financially able to supply what they can afford to give each time when approached to do so. The act of requisitioning throughout the period of resistance, and

Intelligence Operations:

The NORTHWEST TAMIYAMA MILITARY DISTRICT, KOJIMA, at this stage was directly in contact with the following HQs for intelligence work: HQ, 1st, under the command of Colonel Giles Merrill, through Major Roy G. Suggs; HQ, 1st, under the command of Major W. G. Connor Jr., District HQ, of Colonel Alvarado De Dios; HQ, 1st, under the command of Major W. G. Connor Jr., who later attached his unit to the NWMD, KOJIMA, for operational purposes only; HQ, 1st, Division, with Major Col. Alejandro Santos as now directly connected, and to the other unit, HQ, 1st, Division, direct to the overall commander, Lt-Col. Edwin P. Sawyer, and to his Chief of Staff, Col. Amado Navarro, when KOJIMA Headquarters was located at San Mateo, Rizal. The NORTHWEST TAMIYAMA MILITARY DISTRICT, KOJIMA, on Dec. 1944, was attached temporarily for operational and direction to HQ, 1st, under the command of Major W. G. Connor Jr., AG, USA, until January 28, 1945, when attached to U S Army Liberation Forces took effect. The units Headquarters submitted reciprocal reports of their activities to facilitate a coordinated operation, with respect to their discovery of all Japanese military installations.

X

Counter Propaganda Activities:

The personnel especially assigned to demoralize the civilian populace make counter propaganda of the enemy representatives to the people. All news received from the radio show were communicated to the civilians together with letters disseminated through guerrilla radio stations in the language of their respective areas.

XI

Procurement of Supplies:

The existence of the American organizers and leaders including the personnel under the command of these units in matters of food, medicine and cash for operational expenses were secured from private individuals who were willing and financially able to supply what they can afford to give each time when approached to do so. The act of regularizing throughout the period of resistance, and

during enemy occupation was performed by virtue of the authority granted and delegated to unit commanders by superior officers of higher echelon.

XII

Military Training:

The personnels of the units of the NORTHWEST PAMPANGA MILITARY DISTRICT, ECLGA, undertook military training in the field by virtue of the training Memorandum, Number 5, dated 28 October 1944, GHQ, ECLGA. This part of the unit training plan was purposely to intimate personnels in the manipulation arms and skirmishes in actual combat operations closely anticipated.

XIII

Encounters Against The Enemy:

Enemy encounters are expressly prohibited unless it was necessary to avoid a more serious result, than if inhibited. However instructions to make ambushes in open country was well regarded important to annihilate the enemy in their venture to visit remote places where guerrillas make frequent operations in connection with other activities. The units engaged the enemy in combat very often despite the prohibition orders.

XIV

Sabotage Work:

Sabotage Work direct and indirect was conducted by these units under the NORTHWEST PAMPANGA MILITARY DISTRICT, ECLGA, from the early beginning the organization were formed. Under this plan bridges, telephone wires were destroyed, repairs of machines and engines were delayed by members employed purposely to meet this necessity, and destruction of airstrips wherever possible. This particular activity ceased after the order of cessation was issued by higher Headquarters.

XV

Attachment:

The units of the NORTHWEST PAMPANGA MILITARY DISTRICT, ECLGA, were attached specially to the U S Army Liberation Forces, from January 28, 1945, as follows: before the first regiment was converted to the 6th Pampanga Regiment, PND, ECLGA: 108th Inf., Div.,





G-2; 40th Inf., Division; 43rd Inf. Division; XI Corps, Guerrilla Affairs; 63rd Air Service Group; 22nd Surgical Portable Hospital; HQ, 6th Inf., Div., AC/S G-2; 872nd EPDC; 467th Signal Heavy Const., Co; 874th EAB; 2nd Airdrome Sqdn., HQ, 69th FS; CPI, HQ, Combat Unit; 472nd AAA Bn., HQ, 1089th Sqdn., Sig., Co.; 482nd Air Sv., Group; 185th Inf. Division; 37th Inf., Division; 149th Inf., Division; 5th Air Force; 50th AC and 828th EAB; etc.

XVI

Accomplishment During Attachment:

During the period the units were attached to American Forces of Liberation, many encounters were met by the personnels. Several casualties on the side of the NORTHWEST PAMPANGA MILITARY DISTRICT, ECIGA, were sustained, and at the same time on the side of the enemy which were personally acknowledged by American Unit Field Commanders to which the individual units were attached.

So Submitted:

FRANCISCO OCAMPO (ALIAS SANDOVAL)  
Formerly: -CO, 54th Squadron, ECIGA  
CO, 1st Reg't., NWPM, ECIGA  
Chief of Staff, NWPM, ECIGA  
CO, NWPM, ECIGA  
CO, 6th Pamp., Reg't., PMD, ECIGA

0-2; 40th Inf., Division; 43rd Inf. Division; XI Corps, Gendarmerie  
Attache; 63rd Air Service Group; 62nd Surgical Hospital Hospital;  
HQ, 6th Inf., Div., AC/S G-2; 67th SIG; 67th SIG; 67th SIG; 67th SIG;  
Co; 67th SIG; 2nd Airborne Bde., HQ, 67th SIG; HQ, 67th SIG;  
HQ; 47th AAA Bn., HQ, 108th SIG, Sig., Co.; 482nd Air Gv.,  
Group; 182nd Inf. Division; 17th Inf. Division; 182nd Inf. Divi-  
sion; 18th Air Force; 40th AG and 60th SIG; etc.

XVI

Assignment During Attachment:

During the period the units were attached to American Forces  
of liberation, many encounters were met by the personnel. Several  
casualties on the side of the NORTHWEST TAWANNA MILITARY DISTRICT,  
KORIA, were sustained, and at the same time on the side of the enemy  
which were personally acknowledged by American Unit Field Commanders  
to which the individual units were attached.

So Submitted:

FRANCISCO COMANTO (ALIAS SANDOVAL)  
Formerly: CO, 6th Squadron, KORIA  
CO, 1st Reg't., WYND, KORIA  
Chief of Staff, WYND, KORIA  
CO, WYND, KORIA  
CO, 6th Camp, Reg't., WYND, KORIA



Forac, Pampanga, P. I.  
April 10, 1954

SUBJECT: Petition To Reverse Revocation Order For The Revised Recognition Dates Of 6th Pampanga Reg't., PND, ECLGA, And To Its Original Units; The 54th Squadron, and NORTHWEST PAMPANGA MILITARY DISTRICT, ECLGA, Sqdns 50th, 51st, 52nd, 54th, 55th or 155 and 57th, inclusive, and Confirmation of Ranks of Officers and EM.

TO : The Chief Claim Settlement Division, Department of the Army, Washington 25 D. C., U. S. A.

Reference is made to letters GSC-FU 091 PI, HQ, AFWESTAC, dated 10 Dec. '46; Subj: Revision Of Recognition Dates For The ECLGA, specially determining the dates for the individual unit within which each fall for payment of arrears in pay, (Backpay), which includes their respective strength, and in conjunction with Circular No. 100, HQ, USAFFE, dated 17 November '44; Subj: Executive Order No. 21 by the President of the Philippines and supported by authority of letter AG 323-361 (1 Nov. '45) DCSO, GHQ, AFFAC, Subj: "Military Appropriations Act 1946"; and for which majority members of this command were authorized to withdraw their arrears in pay; and GHQ, PHILCOM, dated 2 April 1948; Subj: Revocation Of Revised Recognition Dates, Pampanga Military District, ECLGA, which we shall consider justifiable as far as it does not affect the rights of the rightful claimants. Considering the effect of the latest order; and, in representation of the members thereof; I am submitting a petition to reconsider a re-investigation with a view to reverse the revocation; and, the re-inclusion of omitted rosters and personnel of this command that rights of the individuals thereto may be justified based upon the merits of the evidence that we shall present hereto relative and pertinent herewith.

ERRONEOUS CONTENTION OF LETTER 2 APRIL 1948

For purposes of laying our fundamental basis in the light that we seek to establish, let us suppose, for we do not admit, the contention of paragraph 2 of letter heretofore referred, quoting hereunder a portion thereof, "Available evidence indicates that the members of Pampanga Military District served as homeguard for the period in question and did not make any contribution to the war effort," is true; but, certainly if we admit, not with respect to the whole; and it might be to a portion thereof, if at all is found therewith

Reference is made to letter dated 10/11/50, Washington 25, D.C.

Reference is made to letter dated 10/11/50, Washington 25, D.C.

Reference is made to letter dated 10/11/50, Washington 25, D.C. The Bureau is advised that the Bureau is currently reviewing the matter and will advise you as soon as a final decision has been reached.



Very truly yours,  
Special Agent in Charge

The Bureau is currently reviewing the matter and will advise you as soon as a final decision has been reached.

in the course of an investigation conducted by that Headquarters. Again, admitting for the sake of argument; after disregarding the actual services rendered—that the members of the units affected in the revocation served only as homeguards. It can not be argued neither can it be denied as a fact—that the purpose of any country's Armed Forces is to defend and safe-guard its constituents, citizens or not, from foreign and unlawful aggression. In view therefore, it is evident that, the services rendered as assumed heretofore during the period under discussion is meritorious and thereby deserved to be looked upon with favors in accordance with aforesaid authorities not only for the sake of justice and fairness, but, for all lawful consideration.

#### PRESENTATION OF EVIDENCES

To avoid confusion and perplexity in determining the factors and basis of the evidence and reasons forthwith presented hereto, we are presenting and submitting correspondingly pertinent exhibits relative to each issue:

Commencing the presentation of our evidence with the authority from General Douglas MacArthur, empowering Colonel Claude A. Thorp, delivered through Capt. David Miller, with a Memorandum from Adjutant General Casey, to organize USAFFE Guerrilla movement can not be denied in the presence of Exhibits A-1, A-2, and A-3. This authority was made to stand as the source of organizing the units to fulfill the assigned mission.

Under the express provisions of Executive Order No. 21, by the President of the Philippines, dated 23 October 1944 and Circular No. 100, HQ, USAFFE, dated 17 November 1944, embedded therein: "Appointments and promotions given in the field prior and after their promulgations by commanders of recognized military force are confirmed. Payment thereof shall not only be due from the date of recognition, but rather from the date of joining a recognized military force."

This we firmly and honestly believed is true in the case of the personnels of the 6th Pampanga Regiment, PWD, ECLGA, a unit that sprung from the 54th Squadron which was the origin of 1st Regiment NWPWD, ECLGA, if and when, the authority of Colonel Claude A. Thorp is to be respected by authorities of the United States Armed Forces



now undertaking the task of investigating rightful members of justified units. It is obvious therefrom that an unlimited delegation of power is implied to authorities granted to unit commanders, provided, however, it is in connection with the purpose for which it is intended, as indicative of Certificate Exhibit "A-1", Order No.1, HQ, Western Guerrilla Forces, Zamboales, P. I.; "B-1", issued by Colonel Claude A. Thorp, and "B-2" Certificate issued by Lt-Col. Edwin P. Ramsey. These are corroborated by subsequent orders, directives and memorandums addressed to "SANDOVAL" alias to my true name and identity (FRANCISCO OGAMPO) that I shall also present in connection herewith. The above referred Exhibits are material, primary, direct and conclusive evidence, directing not only to prove the facts in issue; but, the facts in dispute without the aid of any inference or presumption; and, one which can not be denied or controverted by mere doubts to the contrary or otherwise, unless purposely and entirely ignored without examining the merit and legality it possessed. Exhibits A-1; B-1; B-2; and C-1-C-2 having been presented clearly establish my induction, appointment, promotions and designations and authority between the period therein covered.

EFFECTS OF EXHIBITS A-1, B-1, B-2

Subsequently, after my induction, and in view of my authority, I organized the 54th Squadron consisting of (3) Battalions, composed of (12) companies, A to M (except J), to operate in coordination with other subordinate units of ECLGA command, under the overall leadership of the late Colonel Claude A. Thorp, USA.

I inducted the members with now de-activated Lt-Col. Edwin P. Ramsey, at sitio Bulo, Mt. Baldogan, sitio Pau, Pulungasale, Guagua, Pampanga, barrios Pio, Balubad, Pulungantol, Banaba, and Babopsigulo, Porac, Pampanga. Most of the members, then at the early part of the period of organization were armless. The only means we undertook to secure arms and ammunitions was to gather from the abandoned front lines in Bataan on Sept. 10, 1942, of which many were dismantled that needed to be repaired.

Thereafter, following our first mission, I contracted a fever and for this reason I refrained myself from going personally, sending instead 1st Lieut. Miguel Bacani, S/SGT. Basilio Nacu,





and Cpl. Ignacio Ferreras on November 9, 1942, to Mt. Samat to deliver the letter of then Lieut. Edwin P. Ramsey, to Americans stationed thereat, which was in connection with several arms requisitioned for my unit. Unfortunately, and with deep regret, 1st Lieut. Miguel Bacani, CO, 54th Squadron "B" with S/Sgt. Basilio Nacu were captured by the Japs Kespietai, stationed at the corner street of Luakan and San Jose to the town proper, despite Lt. Bacani's forceful desistance to free himself. (The residents of Dinalupihan, Bataan have witness the incident). S/Sgt. Basilio Nacu, narrowly escaped death. Lieut. Miguel Bacani, after having been searched and clearly identified through his identification card bearing his name, assignment and my signature affixed thereto (FRANCISCO Ocampo, COMMANDER, reference Exhibits B-3) was severely punished and tortured inhumanly to make him divulge the secret and identity of members of the organization. I believed, much to his hesitation he was force to mention, because of the pains, I presumed, he was already suffering, "A", "B", "C" companies, comprising the barrios of Belubad, Sepungbulson, and Palat, Porac, Pampanga. It was from then on that I and my families were closely pusued by the Japs, and residents of the barrios hereinsabove mentioned. Lt. Bacani was later miserably executed to death by the Japs at San Fernando, Pampanga.

TRANSFER OF GHQ. ECIGA

Several and joint raids were undertaken during the month of July 1942 by the Angeles and Porac, Police Force, under the immediate supervision of the late Paquito Paras with Japanese soldiers. (The later police force is a part of our unit). forcefully conducted against the GHQ, located in Mt. Timbo. On July 27, 1942, a well planned attack was prepared by the Japanese with Paquito Paras, but, prior to said raid, I sent two messengers in the person of Capt. Jose Ocampo and Sgt. Jorge Puri with instructions to deliver the message to Col. Thorp, Capt. Barker or Sgt. Bruce. The timely arrival of the message destroyed the effectiveness of the Japs' plan. This caused the transfer of GHQ, ECIGA, to Mt. Panagalan, Porac, Pampanga, and still later to Mt. Patling (Pagsd Babi), Tarlac. It was in this place were Colonel Claude A. Thorp was captured with others. Captain Barker and Lieut. Ramsey joined my

and the... on November 9, 1942, to Mr. ...  
 deliver the letter of then Lieut. Edwin P. ...  
 stationed ... which was in connection with several ...  
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 ... after having been ...  
 ... through his identification card ...  
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 ... was severely punished  
 ... reference Exhibits E-3) was severely and ...  
 ... to make his ...  
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 ... comprising the ...  
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 ... Lt. ... was later  
 ... the ...  
 ... by the ...

TRAINING OF OWN ...

Several and ... were undertaken during the month of  
 July 1942 by the ... and ...  
 ... of the late ...  
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 ... I sent two ...  
 ... Lt. ...  
 ... destroyed the effectiveness of the ...  
 ... to Mr. ...  
 ... of ...  
 ... Lt. ...  
 ... and ...



unit Headquarters in Mt. Alslafgad and still later to Mt. Cruz, between Pampanga and Zambales. This will undoubtedly establish and prove portion of our active operation not as alleged homeguard in the revocation order, letter of 2 April 1948, but an active element of an Armed Forces undertaking resistance against the enemy. Hence, the revocation order above referred to is entirely contrary to the true facts of the case under discussion, at least with respect to 54th Squadron for the period covered.

#### RE-ORGANIZATION

Sometime on October 5, 1942 to be exact, I was promoted by Lt-Col. EDWIN P. RAMSEY (reference Exhibit B-2) to the position of a Regimental Commander, equivalent to the rank of Lt-Colonel; and, in which period of time the 54th Squadron was incorporated with the NWRMD, ECLGA, designated First Regiment-thus the squadron by this time were named Regiments. Re-organization of units again took place on November 20, 1942; and, Col. Mario Pamintuan was appointed District Commander of the NORTHWEST PAMPANGA MILITARY DISTRICT, ECLGA, while I was elevated to the position of the District Chief of Staff (reference Exhibit C-1 and C-2). On December 9, 1942, Col. Mario Pamintuan was captured by a Jap Spy Francisco Tapang of Gungus, Pampanga (formerly Executive Officer Sqdn., 57), in the town of Porac, this province. Colonel Pamintuan, thereafter, was relieved of command responsibilities. From December 18, 1942, I assumed command of the unit as District Commander until the later part of September 1944, when he (Colonel Pamintuan) made known his return after he escaped from Military Prison of Muntinglupa. He reported officially for duty in the early part of March 1945; and, during the intervening period between the former and the latter date, I was also fully directing the operation pursuant to orders of GHQ, ECLGA.

#### ACTIVITIES

During the active participation of the unit under my command, and in compliance with orders from higher Headquarters, the personnel not only undertook the task of intelligence and espionage work with respect to enemy movement, strength, location of quarters, barracks, warehouses, airstrips, number of planes, gasoline and

with headquarters in M. A. ... and still ...  
between ... and ... This will ...  
your position of ... active ...  
the evacuation order, ... 1948, ...  
of an Armed Forces ... resistance ...  
the evacuation order ... to the ...  
true facts of the case ...  
with ... for the period covered.

RE-ORGANIZATION

... on October 2, 1948 to be ...  
Lt-Col. ... (reference Exhibit ...)  
of a Regimental Commander, ...  
and, in which period of time the ...  
with the ... designated First ...  
by this time were named ...  
took place on November 20, 1948; ...  
appointed District Commander of the ...  
... while I was elevated to the position of the ...  
... On December 2,  
... was captured by a ...  
... Executive ...  
in the form of ...  
was relieved of command responsibilities. ...  
I ... of the ...  
... who he ...  
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RE-ORGANIZATION

... the ...  
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oil dumps and garrison stations, but further performed counter propaganda activities to maintain a high standard and solid-founded morale of the personnel and civilians within our areas of operations. I am presenting and submitting herewith Exhibit D-1 to D-14 and E-1 to E-5, which are self explanatory in nature, incontestably proving the facts hereinabove stated.

It was also necessary for an unidentified inferior organization to perform direct and indirect sabotage and espionage work, purposefully to obtain an effective means of resistance for the success of the bigger unit operating behind. The method employed and undertaken relative hereto, which was in accordance with instructions from GHQ, ECIQA, is to require members expert in some particular line to have them secure employment with the Japanese Army installations, as mechanics, engineers, doctors, foreman in landing fields, cooks, mess boy and PC's. Every member designated for this purpose did satisfactorily perform his duty, like the taking and destroying of spare parts to delay machine and engine repairs, map taking and medicine and supplies smuggling and report of PC's relative to their scheduled places of raid and operation. I am presenting and submitting in connection with the above recited activities marked Exhibits I-1 to I-6 and D-6 to D-14. Cessation of these activities is established by Exhibits I-1, I-2, I-3, I-4, I-5, I-7, and I-8.

CONFERENCES WITH OTHER UNIT COMMANDERS

All unit commanders operating in near by areas were oftentimes called into conferences, to exchange and transmit news of war events that their respective personnel be well-informed of the daily accomplishment of the Allied Forces. This is one of the many phases included in our plan of operation to strengthen the will of resistance of our men. And one of the major objective of this purpose is to bring about a coordinated operation between our units. For purposes of identification, I am presenting herewith Exhibits D-1 to D-3 D-10 and C-3, pertinent to the aforementioned facts.

COMPULSORY COMBAT TRAINING

Pursuant to orders of higher Headquarters, compulsory combat training was undergone by personnel of my unit, purposefully to acquaint the members thereof in methods of arms manipulations, and to be well prepared in actual combat operations; and in the perfor-

all things and personnel stations, but further personnel occurred pro-  
 ceedings a. (b) (1) to maintain a high standard and solid founded  
 points of the personnel and civilians within our area of operations.  
 I am presenting and submitting herewith Exhibit D-1 to D-1A and D-1  
 to D-2, which are self explanatory in nature, incontrovertibly proving  
 the facts hereinabove stated.

It was also necessary for an unidentified insider organization  
 to perform direct and indirect sabotage and espionage work, purpose-  
 ly to obtain an effective means of resistance for the success of the  
 bigger unit operating behind. The method employed and undertaken re-  
 lative hereto, which was in accordance with instructions from GND,  
 SOLEA, is to require workers expert in some particular line to have  
 them secure employment with the Japanese Army installations, as me-  
 chanics, engineers, doctors, foremen in handling fields, cooks, mess  
 boys and so on. Every member designated for this purpose did not  
 fortify hereto his duty, like the taking and destroying of spare  
 parts to delay machine and engine repairs, sap taking and medicine

and supplies smuggling and report of IO's relative to their scheduled  
 places of raid and operation. I am presenting and submitting in con-  
 nection with the above recited activities marked Exhibits I-1 to I-6  
 and I-7 to I-14. Classification of these activities is established by

COMBATTANTS WITH OTHER MILITARY COMMANDERS  
 Exhibits I-1, I-2, I-3, I-4, I-5, I-6, I-7, and I-8.  
 All unit commanders operating in rear of enemy lines, activities  
 called into conference, to exchange and transfer news of war events  
 that their respective personnel be well-informed of the daily occur-  
 rances of the Allied Forces. This is one of the early phases inclu-  
 ded in our plan of operation to strengthen the will of resistance  
 of our men. And one of the major objective of this purpose is to  
 bring about a coordinated operation between our units. For purposes  
 of identification, I am presenting herewith Exhibit D-1 to D-3  
 D-10 and D-11, pertinent to the aforementioned facts.

EMERGENCY COMBAT TRAINING  
 In view of the fact of minor headquarters, company order  
 training was undertaken by personnel of my unit, purposefully to accu-  
 sult the enemy threat in methods of crew maintenance, and to  
 be well prepared in actual combat operations; and in the better-

stance of an effective sabotage work. Exhibits G-1 to G-3A & B and I-1 in support of the above contention are herewith presented and submitted in connection thereto.

COMBAT ENCOUNTER AGAINST THE JAPS

Repeated instructions from GHQ was to avoid making combat encounters against the Japs, except when necessary to prevent imminent danger. However, orders to make ambushes in an open country where no harm shall befall to peaceful civilians were issued to harass the enemy. Co. "I" of my unit attacked a retreating Jap Kempeitai unit at Hacienda Dolores, Porac, Pampanga, on Jan. 22, 1945, capturing 18 Japs rifles, 1500 rounds of ammunitions, food, supplies, and other equipments, (see Exhibit H-1). Portion of our record intact on file that I shall here present marked Exhibits L-1 to L-24 with further reference to the XI Corps, 43rd Inf. Div., 874th EAB, 872nd EPDC, 40th Inf. Div., 63rd Air Service Group, 1832nd Ord. and Maint., Sev. Co., (AVN), 467th Heavy Signal Const., Co., will support my allegations. In connection herewith, I shall also present Exhibit H-1 to H-5.

USE OF STANDARD INSIGNIAS

GO, dated 4 January 1945 issued by Colonel Merrill through Lt-Col. Cayler, presenting here marked Exhibit D-4, was intended to distinguish USAFFE Guerrillas from other elements. This order was a requirement to wear insignia with specifications therein embodied as to form, size and its purpose. I am inviting the attention of that good Headquarters with reference to its date and the issuing officer, whom I believed are competent authority, and which date thereon appearing is earlier that precipitated in letter 2 April 1948. In construing the contents and the intent the (GO, dated 4 Jan '45) without the least hesitation, will, specially in matters of participation; contradict the presumption of said letter, that Headquarters, under date of 2 April 1948; and, which may only be held admissible in the absence of a clear evidence to the contrary.



names of an effective sabotage work. Exhibits 7-1 to 7-3 & 8  
and 7-1 in support of the above contention are herewith presented  
and submitted in connection thereto.

COMBAT RECORDS AGAINST THE

Repeated instructions from GHD was to avoid making contact

encounters against the Japs, except when necessary to prevent im-  
minent danger. However, orders to make excursions in an open country

where no harm shall befall to peaceful civilians were issued to  
patrol the enemy. On "1" of my unit attacked a retreating Jap  
headquarters unit of Heilonda Detachment, Poroa, Papanua, on Jan. 22,  
1944, capturing 10 Jap rifles, 1000 rounds of ammunition, food,  
ammunition, and other equipments, (see Exhibit H-1). Portion of

our records intact on file that I shall here present; marked Exhibits  
H-1 to H-24 with further reference to the XI Corps, 47th Inf. Div.,  
64th Inf. Div., 40th Inf. Div., 63rd Air Service Group,

133rd Inf. Div., and 47th Heavy Signal Group, 47th Signal Group, 47th  
Co., will support my allegations. In connection herewith, I shall  
also present Exhibit H-1 to H-2.

USE OF STANDARD INDIGIAN

On 24 January 1944 issued by Colonel [redacted] through  
1st Lt. [redacted], presenting here marked Exhibit D-4, was intended  
to distinguish JAPANESE Guerrillas from other elements. This order  
was a requirement to wear insignia with expeditionary insignia  
embodied as to form, size and its purpose, I am inviting the at-  
tention of the good Headquarters with reference to the date and

the issuing officer, whom I believed are competent authority, and  
which date thereon appearing in earlier that precipitated in Jan-  
uary 1944. In consulting the contents and the intent the

(OC, dated 4 Jan '44) without the least hesitation, will, especially  
in matters of participation; contradict the presumption of said  
letter, that Headquarters, under date of 2 April 1944; and, which  
may only be held admissible in the absence of a clear evidence to  
the contrary.

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND893038

COORDINATED OPERATION AND ASSISTANCE TO USA TROOPS

Attachment of the Unit to the US Army: Submitting and presenting Exhibits K-2 and D-9, issued by Major H. C. Conner, Jr., CO 155 Squadron, which are in connection with a desire to facilitate a coordinated operation, and Exhibit K-1, letter HQ, LGF, calling for an urgent assistance in the advance of the Liberation Forces, and in compliance therewith, my unit met the first combat of American Forces at Angeles, Pampanga, and Lt. Hanley of CPI at Porac, Pampanga, on January 28, 1945. This mission saved the civilian evscooses along the Porac, Sector Mountain range from being shelled, after my brief verbal report that Japanese troops were already driven back to the mountain fastnesses.

From the view point of Exhibits K-1, K-2, and D-9, members constituting the unit in question are effectively attached to the US ARMY on January 28, 1945, the same having served from then on as guides, combat personnel in mopping operations and were attached for administration with CPI stationed at Angeles, Pampanga, where Lt. Hanley was assigned. Reference can be had from file record that Headquarters in connection with attachment certificates issued by U S ARMY units submitted in support for securing recognition of units of the 6th Pampanga Regiment, PMD, ECLGA, in addition to the Exhibits we have in our file record that we are herewith presenting. Further evidence in connection with the first period of attachment is here submitted and for purposes of identification, it is marked Exhibit H-4, a certificate in acknowledgement of a living Jap captured upon request of Lt. Hanley to secure first hand information in regards to Japs activities and operation. Attention is also invited to Exhibit presented on allegations contained on page 7, Paragraph 3.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSIGNMENT

Portion of the 6th Pampanga Regiment, PMD, ECLGA, upon instructions of the 43rd Inf. Div., through Col. ABELARDO DE DICOS (Alias Sanchez) (see Exhibit K-15) were assigned in the following distribution: Co. "M" barrio Bensbs; Co. "L" Hacienda Dolores; Co. "I" Barrio BabopsAgulo; Co. "P" Jalung; Co. "E" barrio Pio; Co. Co. "G" barrio Palat; Co. "B" barrio Sepungbulaon, 52nd Sqdn.,

REPORT OF OPERATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

... of the ... to the ...  
... by Major H. ... and ...  
... in connection with a ...  
... and Exhibit I-1, letter HQ ...  
... in the absence of the ...  
... of the ...  
... of the ...  
... of the ...  
... of the ...  
... of the ...  
... of the ...  
... of the ...

... from the view point of Exhibit I-1, K-2, and D-2, ...  
... the unit in question are effectively attached to the ...  
... on January 28, 1948, the ...  
... in ...  
... at ...  
... that ...  
... in connection with ...  
... in support of ...  
... in addition to the ...  
... in our ...  
... in connection with the ...  
... for purposes of ...  
... of a ...  
... to ...  
... is also ...

barrio Mancatian, Forac, Pampanga. This operation continued until the completion of the Forac Airstrip, for the safety of the 874th EAB against enemy attack.

SPECIFIC US ARMY ENGAGING THE SERVICES OF MY UNIT

Personnel of my unit were attached specifically to the 40th and 43rd Inf. Division; XI Corps, 874th EAB., 782nd EPDC, 63rd Air Service Group, 1832nd Ord., and Maint., Serv., Co., (AVN), 467th Heavy Signal Construction Co., as indicative of Exhibits K-1 to K-18. These certificates of attachment were issued by the individual unit utilizing the services of my men.

During the mopping operation Major Lane of the 108th Inf., Division, G-2, stationed at PX building at Camp Fortstotsenburg, attached to my Headquarters at Forac, Pampanga, a squad of American soldiers under Lieut. BUDZES, later succeeded by Sgt. Hardy who was promoted to 2nd Lieut., for the purposes of directing my men in conducting operation in the vicinity of the said town; and, it was at this time that R. T. Mailheu, S-2, HQ., 155, borrowed through requisition Jap rifles and ammunition belt (reference Exhibit H-1 and D-12 for examination by experts of higher Headquarters.

OCCUPATION OF FORAC TOWN

On January 29, 1945, the town of Forac, Province of Pampanga, was occupied by me unit. The municipal government was ran by us to maintain peace and order. After a week or so, two (2) Squadrons of Huks occupied the poblacion. These are Squadron No. 18 commanded by Del Rosario Alias Junior with vice-commander Artemio Pamintuan, Alias Tesy and Squadron No. 20, commanded by Andres Pamintuan Alias Bert. Both Pamintuan are sons of Col. Mario Pamintuan, CO, NWPMD, INDEPENDENT. Later transferred to Florida Blancos, Pampanga, where they were disarmed by the U S Army CIC. Since then Artemio Pamintuan joined our unit, while Andres Pamintuan worked for the Army Chaplain of the 874th eab.

REORGANIZATION AND REDESIGNATION OF UNIT

On February 22, 1945, upon verbal orders of the overall commander, Lt-Col. EDWIN P. RAMSEY, my unit was fused with the Pampanga Military District, ECLGA. This portion which was the one actually attached to U S Army Troops, composing one (1) Regiment,

particulars of the operation. This operation continued until the completion of the force. For the safety of the State and against enemy attack.

REMARKS ON THE OPERATION OF THE FORCE

Personnel of my unit were attached specifically to the 40th and 42nd Inf. Divisions, 41 Corps, 23rd Army, 4th Air Service Group, 13th Air Force, and 1st Air Force, Heavy Signal Construction Co., as indicated on Exhibit K-1 to X-12. These certificates of attachment were issued by the individual unit utilizing the services of my unit.

During the morning operation Major Lane of the 108th Inf. Division, G-2, stationed at IX Building of Camp Fort Belknap, attached to my Headquarters at Fort Belknap, a squad of American soldiers under Lieut. HUGHES, later succeeded by Sgt. Hardy who was promoted to 2nd Lieut., for the purpose of directing my unit in conducting operation in the vicinity of the said town; and, it was at this time that R. T. Walker, G-2, HQ, 13th Air Force, reported top rifles and ammunition belt reference Exhibit K-1 and G-2 for examination by experts of higher Headquarters.

OPERATION OF THE FORCE

On January 20, 1945, the town of Fort Belknap, Province of ... was occupied by my unit. The municipal government was run by us to maintain peace and order. After a week or so, two (2) Squadrons of ... occupied the position. These are Squadron No. 18 commanded by Col. ... and Squadron No. 20, commanded by Andrew ...

... later transferred to ... where they were directed by the U.S. Army G.I.C. since their ... joined our unit, with Andrew ... for the ... of the State.

ORGANIZATION AND RESTRICTION OF THE FORCE

On February 20, 1945, upon verbal orders of the overall commander, Lt. Col. EDWIN L. HANLEY, my unit was fused with the 1st ... This portion which was the ... composed of U.S. Army troops, composed one (1) Regiment, ...

and designated the 6th Pampanga Regiment, Pampanga, Military District, ECLGA, and a provisional battalion, composed of the 54th Squadron as originally organized.

CASUALTIES

During the occupation and because of different causes, many of my men died, became disabled, suffered under-nourishment, executed by the Japs, died through encounter and contracted malaria, Some were also killed by the Hukbalahap. Immediately upon Liberation of my area of operation, many were sent to U S ARMY HOSPITALS. Some in Gusgus (Guagus National Food Products, utilized for hospital shelter), Camp Olivas, San Fernando, Pampanga, and still later were transferred to a hospital located at Camp Stotsenburg and at V. Luna Gen. Hospital, Mandaluyong, Rizal. One of my men until now has both legs completely paralyzed now deceased suffered from a gun shot wound in an encounter at Banaba, Porac, Pampanga, with the 874th EAB, against the Japs. This occurred on March 17, 1945. Without due Process of law and the application of equitable justice, these personnel classified under casualty were removed and eliminated from the approved roster whose disability was contracted in line of duty. This I presumed was done and dealt with injustice, after considering the cases of 1st Lieut. JOSE PALO, SGT. GERTUDIO LUMANLAN and Sgt. JOSE TUBIG. I am presenting in connection herewith Exhibits K-16 and L-8. Several others including 2nd Lieut. VICTORIANO GUTIERREZ; Sgt. ENRIQUE SADDI; Cpl. POLICARPIO POPATCO; Pfc. LUPO ENRIQUEZ; Pfts. ZACARIAS POPATCO; SIMEON GARCIA; were also eliminated from the previous approved rosters of this command for unknown reasons. These subject individuals were separated from the service by reason of disability after having been hospitalized for several months in the Army Hospital. Aside from this on 27 Aug. '47 I submitted two casualty rosters to the G-3 PHILRYCOM, one for the 6th Reg't PMD, ECLGA, and one NWRMD, ECLGA but up to present said casualties were not recognized, wherein the Units where the members belong were already recognized.

and detached the 6th Company Regiment, ... and a provisional battalion, composed of the ... organized as originally organized.

DETAILS

During the occupation and because of different causes, many of my own class, because disabled, suffered under-enrollment, were- ... and contracted malaria, ... immediately upon illness. ... were sent to U S Army Hospital ... utilized for hospital ... and still later ... were transferred to a hospital located at Camp ... and at ... now ... with the 874th ... Without due ... these per- ... the application of epidemic ... were removed and eliminated from ... was contracted in line of duty. ... after considering ... with injuries, after considering ... and health with injuries, after considering ... THE ... in connection ... several others including ... were also ... were ... the ... were separated from ... These ... were hospitalized for several months ... 'I was hospitalized ... in the Army Hospital, ... two ... up to present said ... were not ... the ... were ...



ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE MAJORITY MEMBERS CARRIED UNDER THE APPROVED ROSTERS OF THE NWPMD INDEPENDENT, ORIGINALLY FROM THE NWPMD, ECLGA.

The recognized members of the NWPMD, Independent; are given only terminal date of recognition which prejudicial to almost Seventy Percent of the total recognized personnels who took active part with me as Commanding Officer during the enemy occupation, specially members of the 54th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 57th, and 155 Squadron formerly 55th, that I personally inducted, reference can be had from Form 23 (Processing Paper) of individuals carried in the approved rosters of the same. I agree and confirm that many are post Liberation Guerrillas, they only joined the NWPMD Independent, under Col. Mario Pamintuan, when we occupied the town of Porac, on Jan. 29, 1945; and, therefore, are not intitled to any pay benefit prior thereto. The unintentional severance of the units previously under my own personal supervision was the after-effect of the verbal order issued personally to me on Feb. 22, 1945, by the ECLGA overall commander at GHQ, Macawayan, Bulacan. It is necessary in this particular case, to arrive at a fair conclusion-that the personnels who were processed originating from the units above recited be entitled to the maxisum period of psyment as prescribed in the criterion of that Headquarters.

PROCUREMENT OF SUPPLIES

Under the express authority of Exhibits A-2; B-1; F-1 to F-9, supplies for the sustenance of the personnel and equipment necessary for the resistance organization and cash loan for the operational expenses were obtain for the unit from private individuals by authorized representatives of this command as per authority of the above-reffered circulars and orders. These supplies, equipments and cash loan were lawfully secured and appropriated by the unit Supply Officer, pursuant to the provisions of the hereinabove mentioned directives, and in accordance with standing regulations of this Headquarters, for the furtherance of the cause beneficial to the organization for which it was devoted; and, to promote an effective measure for the immediate prosecution of the war effort.



ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE MAJORITY MEMBERS DURING  
THE PERIOD OF THE WAR IN THE  
UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The recognized members of the KKK, Independent, are given  
only nominal date of recognition which precludes to almost  
seventy percent of the total recognized personnel who took active  
part with us as Commanding Officer during the enemy occupation,  
especially members of the 54th, 68th, 88th, 89th, and 100th  
Regiment formerly 88th, that I personally included, reference can  
be had from Form 22 (Processing Paper) of individuals carried in the  
approved roster of the case. I agree and concur that many are post  
liberation deserters, they only joined the KKK Independent, under  
Col. Mario Imboden, when we occupied the town of Toron, on Jan. 22,  
1942, and, therefore, are not entitled to any pay benefit prior  
thereto. The unintentional severance of the units previously under  
my own personal supervision was the after-effect of the  
order issued personally to me on Feb. 22, 1942, by the  
commander of the 88th, 89th, 100th, and 101st Regiments,  
to arrive at a fair conclusion of the case, to arrive at a fair  
were processed originating from the units above, to be entitled  
to the maximum period of payment as prescribed in the regulation of  
that Headquarters.

PROCUREMENT OF SUPPLIES

Under the express authority of Exhibits A-2; B-1; C-1 to C-3,  
supplies for the maintenance of the personnel and equipment necessary  
for the resistance organization and cash loan for the operational  
expenses were obtained for the unit from private individuals by appro-  
priate representatives of this command as per authority of the above-  
referred circular and orders. These supplies, equipments and cash  
loans were lawfully secured and appropriated by the unit during the  
war, pursuant to the provisions of the directive mentioned  
directives, and in accordance with standing regulations of this  
Headquarters, for the maintenance of the cause beneficial to the  
organization for which it was devoted; and, to provide an effective  
means for the immediate prosecution of the war effort.

In connection herewith, I shall also present Exhibits F-1 to F-9.

STATUS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNIT

1. As per Order No. 1 of late Lt-Col. Claude A. Thorp the Overall Commander of all Luzon Guerrilla Forces in the island of Luzon, all members of our units are U. S. GUERRILLA FORCES.

2. As per the unit organized by Col. Gyles Merrill all members are UNITED STATE FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES. (USFIP)

BENEFITS TO BE ENJOYED

1. That the members must receive U. S. Army pay.

2. That the members must also receive MUSTERING-OUT-PAYMENT of \$300.00 as indicated in the War Department Pamphlet No. 21-4, Navy Department Pamphlet NAVPERS-15110, Marine Corps Pamphlet NAVMC 1026-PD, and Coast Guard Pamphlet NAVCG-142, "Going Back To Civilian Life" has been prepared jointly by the War and Navy Department and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned. (AG 461 3 Aug. '45) Pages 14 & 15.

3. That the members should enjoy the G. I. BILL OF RIGHTS with education of 48 months in length because they have full time services for solid three (3) years. Pages 41 to 44 of the above mentioned Pamphlet.

A R G U M E N T S

Summarizing the sequence of events, it is apparent, that Colonel CLAUDE A THORP was authorized to organize Guerrilla Organization as evidenced by Exhibits A-1, A-2, A-3, B-1, and B-2. It is clearly indicated on these Exhibits: (1) the activities I performed; and, (2) in connection with my appointment. Considering the effectiveness of my appointment and designation, derived from a valid authority, confirmed later by a supreme order and covered by the above-cited authorities, the acts thus performed within the scope and limitations of the same for the furtherance of the purpose for which it was intended were lawful; and in view thereof, my actuation in the capacity as an inducting officer is by all means justified.

In the light of the evidence still intact that we are herewith capable of presenting that Headquarters will undoubtedly be motivated to move for a new investigation reversing the findings of letter

In connection herewith, I shall also present Exhibits W-1 to W-3.

STATUS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNIT

1. As per Order No. 1 of date 12-01-46, Group A. Through the overall command of all upon Quetta Forces in the island of Inson, all members of our unit are U. S. GUERRILLA FORCES.
2. As per the unit organized by Col. Dylan Herwell all members are UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES (USFIP).

MEMBERS TO BE EMPLOYED

1. That the member must receive U. S. Army pay.
2. That the members must also receive MUSTERING-OUT-PAY-AMOUNT OF \$300.00 as indicated in the War Department pamphlet No. 21-A, Navy Department pamphlet NAVY-12110, Marine Corps pamphlet MARINE 1008-70, and Coast Guard pamphlet NAVY-143. Going back to "Civilian life" has been prepared jointly by the War and Navy Department and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned. (AS 417 and 421)
3. That the members should enjoy the U. S. I. S. with education of 48 months in length, (3) years, taken 4 1/2 of the time services for (3) years. (AS 417 and 421)



A R R E S T E E

Concerning the sequence of events, it is apparent that Colonel CLAUDE A. TOLSON was authorized to organize Guerrilla Organization as evidenced by exhibits A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, and A-7. It is clearly indicated from Exhibit (1) the activities performed; and (2) in connection with my appointment. Considering the effectiveness of my appointment and designation, derived from a valid authority, continued later in a number of orders and covered by the appropriate authorities. The acts that were performed within the scope and limitations of the case for the purpose of the war. The unit was included with Inson; and in the Inson, my attention being directed as an Adjutant General in all matters related.

In the light of the evidence still intact that we are herewith capable of presenting that the activities all undertaken for active and to have for a new investigation regarding the findings of Inson.

dated 2 April 1948, HQ, PHILCOM, which order, so I believed, is  
bias and without justifiable basis with respect to the units in  
question who participated continuously in resistance against the  
enemy. Certainly, I do not mean to conclude or presume that, there  
was malice in the issuance of the revocation in regards to the  
units' personnels that we now here discuss, but, I contend, that,  
the same theory has been applied to my units in passing judgement  
over other subordinate units of the ECLISA command, from which the  
former has an entirely different basis to consider from the latter.  
In this technicality has been avoided, although it appeared in your  
opinion and administrative investigation that, there are unfounded  
facts to be considered not established satisfactorily by other units,  
it should have been necessary for apparent reasons, to require each  
and every unit to furnish sufficient evidences to prove their stand;  
and obviously, no effect of prejudice shall at any time reflect on  
the part of any unit like what it now appears, if this simple but  
legal theory had been undertaken and applied.

Let us again consider the merit and fairness of the last order  
above referred to. In legal concept, the following procedure, in our  
opinion, should be observed: (1) notice to the parties; (2) to be  
entitled to an opportunity to be heard; and, (3) in an orderly  
course of your administrative procedure. Considering the necessity  
of this requirement, and without which, the natural effect will be  
as it now appears, 'condemnation before inquiry and hearing.' "This  
procedure is not only limited to judicial proceedings, but, it en-  
braced administrative action." It is clear, plain and indisputable  
that the action taken by that Headquarters in promulgating said  
letter of 2 April 1948, and its compliance pursuant thereto, preclud-  
ed the unit in question from its fundamental right to the presenta-  
tion of evidence and the right to be heard in defense against the  
facts presumed by an ex-parte and partial investigation conducted  
administratively leading to an unfavorable conclusion on the part  
of the personnels of my units. It is obvious, therefor, in passing  
over the validity of said letter, that it palpably contravenes the  
spirit of the constitutional precept of Democratic people, and is

...and without justifiable basis with respect to the unit in  
question who exhibited suspiciously in resistance against the  
enemy. Certainly, it is not seen in records or reports that there  
was failure in the issuance of the evacuation in records of the  
unit's operations that we now have discussed, but I contend that  
the same theory has been applied to an unit in another judgment  
over other subordinate units of the 101st Airborne, from which the  
former has an entirely different basis to consider from the latter.  
In this regard, it has been pointed out, although it appeared in your  
opinion and administrative investigation that there are unexplained  
facts to be considered not established satisfactorily by other units  
it should have been necessary to answer reasons to require each  
and every unit to furnish sufficient evidence to prove their status  
and obviously, in effect of evidence shall at that time reflect on  
the part of any unit like that if now appears. I think also that  
legal theory had been undertaken and applied.

Let us again consider the facts and circumstances of the last order  
above referred to, in legal concept, the following procedure, in our  
opinion, should be observed: (1) notice to the parties; (2) to be  
applied to an administrative to be heard; and (3) in an orderly  
course of your administrative procedure. Considering the necessity  
of this procedure, and without which, the natural effect will be  
as it now appears, 'consideration before inquiry and hearing.' This  
procedure is not only applied to judicial proceedings, but it ap-  
plies administrative action. It is clear, plain and understandable  
that the action taken by that Headquarters in promulgating such  
letter of 2 April 1945, and its obligation pursuant thereto, clearly  
had the unit in question from the fundamental right to the present  
ration of evidence and the right to be heard in defense against the  
facts presented by an executive and military investigation conducted  
administratively leading to an administrative conviction on the part  
of the respondents of my unit. It is obvious, therefore, in passing  
over the validity of said letter, that it clearly constituted the  
basis of the administrative process of removal, the records, and in

violative of 'due process'. It momentarily confining ourselves to the strength and conclusiveness of the evidence we have forthwith presented in connection hereto, it is undoubtlessly clear without the aid of any inference, that my unit was not only organized on the dates wherein individual companies comprising it were attached to U S Army during Liberation as presumed and alleged by your Hq., for it is inconceivable as a fact to organize fighting men in a day without promise and knowledge of payment as it use to be before recognition took into effect, and to expose their lives to their lives to danger. These Officers and Enlistedmen were inducted into the service pursuant to the authority presented herewith, and that contributed materially to the war effort as viewed from this evidence contrary and offsetting the allegations contained in letter, HQ., PWILCOM, dated 2 April 1948.

The source of existence of the personnels of the units under consideration is not only presumed during the active participation it underwent, but it is conclusively established in the presence of the authority granting the power to secure by means of lawful acts. If the units took active parts to resist and repel the enemy force and in the conduct of its resistance, it was empowered to requisition, and to uphold the representations made on behalf of the government by the authorized individuals is for all purposes legal and unquestionable, for deny the same will again prove contrary to the maxim of law, that, 'no one shall be allowed to enrich himself at the expense of another.' In the presence and existence of this authority, the basis of your Headquarters in previously denying payments to parties concerned in connection with this command who supplied our needs during those times of necessity when no government instrumentality could possibly supply us our needs is tantamount to deception, if and when the parties issuing these authority were previously authorized and shall now be dishonored after our purpose was accomplished. I believed this is not the intention of that HQ., after those facts are established fully.

P R A Y E R

Certainly, according to this evidence, it is a right that we seek to establish, a right due the individuals; and not

violative of the process, it is somewhat difficult to determine whether the attempt and abandonment of the evidence we have furnished presented in connection hereto, it is undoubtedly clear without the aid of any factors, that my unit was not only organized on the date these individuals organized organization it was attached to U.S. Army during liberation as presumed and stated by your Mr. For it is inconceivable as a fact to organize liberation was in a way without previous knowledge of government as it was to be before recognition for into effect, and to expose their lives to their lives to danger. These Officers and Enlisted men were induced into the service pursuant to the authority presented herewith, and that material material to the war effort as viewed from this evidence contrary and objection the allegations contained in letter, HQ. BIRMINGHAM, dated 2 April 1948.

The source of existence of the personnel of the unit under consideration is not only presumed during the active participation in combat, but it is conclusively established by the presence of the authority granting the power to recruit by means of their own If the unit took active parts to resist and resist the enemy forces and in the conduct of its resistance, it was expected to resist, and to uphold the constitutional rights of liberty of the citizenry by the authorized individuals in for all purposes legal and unquestioned. For any the same will again prove contrary to the basis of law, that, 'no one shall be allowed to exploit himself at the expense of another, in the generation and extension of this authority, the basis of your headquarters in previous action pursuant to hereto proceeded in connection with this unit and who supplied our needs during these times of necessity when no government authorities could possibly supply us our needs in tantamount to rebellion, it and upon the matter hereto that authority previously authorized and stated you be displayed other my without any authorization. I believe this is not the intention of that HQ. after those cases are distinguished fully.

Y R & I R

Certainly according to this evidence, it is a right that we seek to establish, a right for the individuals; and not

privilage that each want to enjoy for selfish interest. I am positive, no one can pass judgement over this right, but the impartiality of that Headquarters; and, no amount of argument can prove this claim, except by available evidence documentary in character and admissible in nature, like the one we have herewith presented and submitted. Undoubtly that Headquarters will not deny justice, justice that will justify the status of the individuals for the period in question. I am certain, if a thorough investigation be undertaken, these units composed of devoted men to the cause America has Championed are entitled to the benefit of Executive Order No. 21, by The President Of The Philippines, dated 23 October 1944 and Circular No. 100, HQ, USAFFE, dated 17 November 1944, in matters of rank confirmation and effective date of payment as provided for in the provisions; and, as authorized by letter AG 323-361 (1 Nov '45) DCSO, GHQ, AFPAC, Subj: " Military Appropriation Act 1946." In view thereof, and for the sake of justice and fairness, it is earnestly requested in this petition that, the letter of 2 April 1948, HQ, PHILCOM, be rescinded and reversed, granting full force and effect to letter HQ, AFWESPAC, dated 10 December 1946, Subj: "Revision Dates For The EAST CENTRAL LUZON GUERRILLA AREA, (ECLGA), at least for the units embodied therein under consideration.

It is requested further that the members of the Squadrons mentioned in this petition be processed and paid from their date of induction up to the disbandment of ECLGA, and the Casualty rosters submitted to the Headquarters PHILRYCOM on 27 Aug. '47 be acted upon.

So Submitted:

*Francisco Ccampo*  
 FRANCISCO CCAMPO alias SANDOVAL  
 Formerly:-CO 54th Squadron ECLGA  
 CO 1st Regt., NWFMD, ECLGA  
 Chief of Staff NWFMD, ECLGA  
 CO NWFMD, ECLGA  
 CO 6th Pamp. Regt., PMD, ECLGA





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