

File: 999-36

Title: Individual Statements

Origin: ~~Statements of~~ *Colonels and a Captain*

Dates: ~~See file~~ *September 1945* Classification:

Authenticity: Duplicate

Source: Unknown

Extracted by N. Urgino Date 11/1/45 Microfilmed 10/1 Date _____

AG-KI Form 91 (20 July 45)

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20 September 1945.

STATEMENT OF COLONEL ALBERT F. CHRISTIE at 29th Repl Depot.

We had the 61st Division on the Island of Panay. We were very short of white officers, and there were a lot of civilians on Panay, Americans, British, Swiss, Filipinos. When the war broke out, these people just howled to get in, and wanted to do their bit. Some were employed merely as civilian employees; Col. McLennan can give you more information on this.. General B.D. Chynoweth, who commanded the 61st Division, handed out off and on acting commissions to British, and I think Swiss, American and Filipino citizens. They were put in supply work and on combat work mainly, and they functioned very nicely; they were needed. I feel sure that General Chynoweth tried to get them officially commissioned through Corregidor; I am not certain of that but I think he did. In January, 1942, he gave me an acting rank of Brigadier General - his purpose there was, if he left as a casualty, the command of the Division would fall to me, rather than to a Filipino colonel, who was much my senior - and who was very incapable. I was Chief of Staff of the Division until March 15th, 1942, when what he expected happened. I was ordered to take over the Visayan Forces, with headquarters in Cebu. Then, by virtue of this acting rank of Brigadier General, I took command of the Division, which I would otherwise would have been unable to do.

On April 16th the Japanese landed and on May 25th we surrendered by order.. From the time I took over the Division up to the time we surrendered, I made a few appointments myself. The reason for those appointments was that when the Nips landed, many of my Filipino officers disappeared, among which was my Division Quartermaster officer. I had to put somebody on the job, and the man I gave the job of Division Quartermaster to was a Filipino citizen by the name of Gemperle, a very good man, he functioned fine on that job - this was probably right after the 16th of April, it was two or three days from that time.. Hawley had been his right hand man, and he also had working for him - Volodkin, Belenkoff, Haight, Hornstein, Sibelius and Schmid.

The history of Gemperle, Hawley and these men was this: That in December 1941 the Division was given a mission of insuring the maintenance of American resistance on the Island until American help would arrive, and not to fight a decisive battle until the Americans arrived. Under that mission, we then organized in the mountains for defense and guerrilla warfare to maintain ourselves. A Major Deter, Regular Army medical officer, who I believe is now dead, was given the job by Gen. Chynoweth of organizing the civilians to man-handle the food for the Division into the mountains. Everything had to be carried on the back.. Gemperle was in charge and Deter just saw to it that everything was done. Gemperle was the man who moved a year's supply of food into the mountains for a Division. He had to use thousands

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CFA

and thousands of laborers on the payrolls. The food was moved by sled to the foothills, and then on the backs of men to the base of the mountains, and then mountaineers took the food up. Hawley was Gemperle's right hand man, and was a good man. I think Gemperle I made an acting Lieutenant Colonel, and Hawley and acting Captain... I had recommended that the acting ranks I made, and those that Gen. Chynoweth made, be confirmed.

On surrendering, I gave all these people their choice of surrendering or not, that is, those with the acting ranks. Many of them surrendered with us as officers, some stayed out. Among those staying out, I know that Gemperle and Hawley were two.. I gave these people their choice of staying out or surrendering. Having an idea that the Japanese would treat all prisoners very rough, and knowing these people were really civilians, I thought that the Nips might find that out and then, under International Law, shoot them as civilians taking part in combat... That is the reason I gave them the choice of staying out or not. Many of them stayed out and many of them turned in and took their chances.

All this time I was an acting Brigadier General, and after being taken prisoner, I told the Nips that I was a Brigadier General, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~, and there was nothing I said to the Nips that led them to believe these men had acting ranks... We were trying to protect those civilians, and I think we did. On September 10, 1942, the Nips moved me off the Island. Being out of the jurisdiction of those Japanese on that particular Island, I told the Japs that I was a Colonel... Now, being afraid that these acting commissions would never be authenticated - I hired them as civilian employees for so much a month to carry out their jobs.. They wore the uniform, insignias, and performed the duties of officers. We were doing all we could to accomplish our mission for both the legality and their commission.

When Gen. Chynoweth was in command of the Division we were in the Visayan-Mindanao forces, under General Shapp on Cebu and Mindanao, and I know that Gen. Chynoweth sent recommendations for appointments through General Sharp to the Rock. No action had been taken by Corregidor, and so far as I know, these matters simply remained pending.

Re: Howard J. Say

Along with appointments that Gen. Chynoweth made of acting ranks, I made an American from the Island of Masbate an acting Captain, QMC - his name was Howard J. Say.. Say and other Americans were working in the gold mines in Masbate, and when the Japs invaded that Island, they all came to our Island. Our Motor Transport, under command of a Filipino, was rapidly being wrecked and getting out of hand. Say put up a good story, and Gen. Chynoweth commissioned him as an Acting Captain, and put him in command of the

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Handwritten initials or mark.

Motor Transport. Say did a very good job. He repaired many of the vehicles and kept them in operation. He was very energetic in getting spare parts. On the Island, the Motor Transport was dissolved because those troops were not needed in the mountains and would constitute a burden on our supply system. Say came to the mountains with us. About May 1st I had a radio message to open up a whole airfield on the northwestern tip of Panay. I sent a civilian by the name of Hank Meider, an aviator, and also called Say to open up that airfield. From my headquarters in the center of the Islands, in the mountains, to the airfield - would take about 10 days travel.

On the island of Mindanao 50 American Air Corps men had been driven to the jungles by the Japanese. I learned of this and knowing that Mindanao was a highly malarial Island - we had organized about five Filipino civilian rescue parties with supplies and boats to establish stations and search for them...That is all I officially know of the circumstances of Say....

The following is hearsay evidence on Say: When Say and Meider got to the north end of the Island, they very probably learned about the surrender, and these Americans arrived from Mindanao with our rescue parties about the same time. Say took command of them. He put them in small boats and took them to the Culu Islands with the intention of getting a bigger boat and going to Australia. While there, a Japanese cruiser and Aircraft carrier put in at those Islands. The Filipino citizens for some reason or other hoisted a great many white flags, which aroused the suspicion of the Japanese who landed to investigate. Say gave these boys the choice of staying out or surrendering with him. As I understand it, about half turned in and the other half were rounded up by the Japs. It was a very small island. It seems at this surrender that Say turned himself in as a Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers. They were taken to Luzon and placed in one of the camps. I believe Say was made Executive Officer of the camp under Col. D. J. Rutherford, CA, who is here in camp now.

XXXXXX-----XXXXXXXX

These civilians were commissioned by Gen. Chynoweth and myself with the full idea of their performing all military duties commensurate to their rank - and they understood that also. By virtue of these acting ranks, they were recognized by the Filipinos as officers. We paid them wages or salaries of civilian employees until such time as acting commissions would be given to them officially. In the meanwhile they needed some money to carry on - many of them had families on the Islands...Their status was that of being a soldier - they were not doing any civilian work when they were on acting commission status... These payments to them as civilians were not made because they were employed as civilians, but because we did not have official authority to pay them otherwise, and if their being paid as commissioned officers would not go through, we would have to foot the bill.

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[Handwritten signature]

I might reiterate that I recommended the acting commissions be confirmed of Gemperle, Hawley and Belenkoff. I know of them and recommend their promotions...

I had a very strong feeling for BERALTA, my G-3 that he was not going to surrender whenever I issued surrender orders, and that he would stay with many of my troops. Being unable to officially authorize such a move under any surrender terms, I, nevertheless, gave Beralta 50,000 Pesos ostensibly for immediate expenses, but knowing that he would use that for his activity. When we surrendered, Beralta, the Engineer Battalion, Constabulary, Special Service Troops - also I think the 3rd Battalion of the 63rd under Chavez did not surrender - and I was not surprised when these men did not surrender. In going down from the mountains for the formal surrender, I saw that Beralta had just marched the troops out and they disappeared. Then, to make it official, in case guerrilla activities started immediately after surrender and in order to protect the surrendered personnel - I got out an order for Beralta's arrest. Beralta and I had talked this over, and without making official orders out of it, I communicated to him my idea that no guerrilla activities should start I think for a period of about 30 days after the surrender, in order that they should not be connected with the troops that had surrendered.

Re: COLONEL GARCIA

We were engaged in procuring supplies on Panay and loading them on a steamer "Legaspi", which was making trips to Bataan - we were in need of supplies. On the second trip of the Legaspi, it brought in a great deal of ~~surplus~~ surplus personnel from Corregidor, military and naval. We trans-shipped most of this personnel, except for a few of the Naval rank, to other islands. We also kept some army rank - among them was Colonel Garcia and Major Olivares. We immediately put Garcia on duty procuring supplies for the Legaspi, and he did a very good piece of work. By the time the Legaspi made its third trip, Garcia had a very highly working organization. The supplies were procured and transferred to the railroads inland immediately upon arrival - these supplies started rolling by truck and train. On the sinking of the Legaspi at the time of the landing of the Japs on Panay, I told Col. Garcia to organize a procurement system on the island with Major Olivares as assistant - they were to procure food and fresh supplies for the division, to be brought up in the mountains, and get those supplies to us through the Japanese lines. For this purpose I authorized Garcia to have 100,000 Pesos on the landing of the Japs, April 16th - and until May 25th when we formally surrendered, no supplies were ever received from Garcia and no word was received from him. I do not know what happened to him or the 100,000 Pesos....

I CERTIFY THAT THIS IS AN ACCURATE TRANSCRIPTION
OF STENOGRAPHIC NOTES:

Willet D. Fields
WILLET D. FIELDS
2nd Lt., AGD
RECORDER

20 September 1946

29TH REPLACEMENT DEPOT

STATEMENT OF COLONEL C. R. MC LENNAN:

My duties started as a Regimental Commander in the Philippine Army and I became a Navigation Head Officer at Iloilo, Panay, We finally wound up in Negroes, where I was, first, Commander, and, then, Executive Officer.. There was a man by the name of Sawyer, an American citizen, a young man in his 20's, who had evacuated from Luzon or somewhere. I gave him a job as Chief Warehouse Man; he was very satisfactory - I do not know what became of him.. There was also a Larry Pla, who was Spanish or a Filipino citizen - he was a Firestone Agent - I made him our Procurement Agent..

I had as my chief clerk a man by the name of Evans or Edmonds - I think those were the only non-Filipino employees that I had. The rest of them were Filipinos and all natives.. Those civilians were doing purely civilian jobs and not military. I was not attempting to commission them; I gave one man an acting Captain's rank - I do not know what happened to him; he was a Canadian..

I did have a Paul Meng, commonly known as Capt. Meng. He was Chief Pilot of the Iloilo Air Service Freight Transport, making runs to Manila and Davao. A report is that he was killed by the Nips when they came in to Iloilo. We just called him Capt. Meng but he was a civilian employee and his duties were such...

I know it to be a fact from reports that Gen. Chynoweth did give commissions for military use of civilians.. Most of the civilians around there offered their services, and in the case of some of the younger men, the services were accepted. If there were any Pay, I believe it was a civilian status... In combat, I do not know if these men were acting as officers, because I left before then..

There is a man by the name of Richard Jones, who is a Major, but he had one of these Brevet Lieutenant Colonel ranks. I was told by Col. Fitzpatrick that he is now in camp here. He succeeded me as Navigation Head Officer in Iloilo, and he can give you later information on these civilians than I can.

Regarding Negroes, I was relieved as Navigation Head Officer and detailed to command the Negroes when Gen. Chynoweth went to Cebu. We had there at least 3, and perhaps 4, men who were acting as officers, but to the best of my knowledge were not such. Some of them the story was that they had been recommended but no action had been taken in the recommendation - but in the meanwhile they needed them and were using them and gave them the rank - they wore the uniform. One of these was Haldane, I think his nickname was "Ven". His family was just out of Stotzenburg. He was Motor Transport man. There was one by the name of Arnold, his ancestry name was Archangelosky, but he adopted the name of

Arnold; I believe his first name was Igar. He was an acting Second Lieutenant - he took care of property, he was back in the hills supervising our inception of food stuff, with the idea that we were going to pull back in the hills.

We had a report from Cebu, which was Gen. Chynoweth's Headquarters, that a certain group, among them was Arnold, that their applications for commissions had been acted upon, but in the evacuation that the papers had been lost and destroyed - but the presumption was that a record had been sent to Washington. Arnold came to me that he had never been sworn in and I told him that I would administer the oath - but that the oath was only if he were so appointed, and actually an officer, and then the oath was administered.

There was the name of Smith, whom I believe was Spanish or Mestizo, he was Motor Transport Officer, but at the time of the surrender, he took to the hills and was supposed to be with the guerrillas.

(Brawny, Charles according to Col Jones)
There was another Smith who was an engineer. He was making extractors for us - I know him but I forgot his first name. He was purely a civilian employee. He had a little machine shop in Lacorlolla Sugar Center in Negros. He came from San Carlos; he was a civilian.

There was a Charles Matson or Matzon, he was a foreman for a lumber company; he was an excellent construction man. He was employed by my predecessor in command, Col Hilton - and he was given a rank of Captain. He was taken into a POW camp...I don't know if he was ever commissioned.

I CERTIFY THAT THIS IS AN ACCURATE
TRANSCRIPTION OF STENOGRAPHIC NOTES:

Willet D. Fields
WILLET D. FIELDS
2nd Lt., AGD
Recorder.

20 September 1945

29TH REPLACEMENT DEPOT

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NJNDS 3078

STATEMENT OF COLONEL EUGENE H. MITCHELL:

I arrived in Manila on November 20, 1941 on the Coolidge, stayed at Fort McKinley for a short while, and then I was assigned to the Southern Islands, proceeded to Cebu on December 1st, where I was assigned to 61st Division Headquarters; departed on the evening of the 5th, arriving at Iloilo on the morning of the 6th. I reported to Gen. Chynoweth and was assigned to the 61st Infantry stationed on Negroes - with instructions to join my regiment on the 8th. I spent Sunday in conference with Gen. Chynoweth. By noon of the 8th, having learned that war was on, I proceeded as planned on the only available boat to Negroes, arriving about 2 PM, and then assumed command. I found with the 61st about 6 or 7 young civilians who expressed the desire to do something in the war. I could do nothing for them at the time, as they could not enlist as my regiment was Filipino. They insisted on working as a matter of the war effort. Two or three days later, I was authorized to hire on civilian payrolls persons essential to carrying out duties such as commodity control, production, censorship, etc. I used them for that purpose and put at least five of them on the civilian payrolls at \$100.00 a month, which was the limit for the American personnel under army regulations. They were:

Lewis Ossorio
Don Hanning
Charles H. Smith
Cairens
Haldene.

These I remember putting on civilian payroll; there may have been others..

The Britisher~~s~~, whom I believe to be Knowles, and the Russian, Arnold, continued to cooperate without any official status. I do not recall that they were on the civilian payroll. The others, when I had an opportunity, I recommended for commissions in the AUS in the grade of Second Lieutenant. Their papers and physical examinations were forwarded on. None of them were ever commissioned as a result of these applications. Later Cairens was appointed a Captain by Headquarters at Cebu under General Sharp, and appointed to a title that involved military control of civilian activities. About December 18th, Brig Gen Guy C. Fort with certain elements of the 61st Division PA arrived on Negroes, and assumed command of the Island. My details were then restricted to the 61st and 74th Infantry, the latter being recruited under my direction from volunteers of the civilian control of occidental Negroes. On January ~~xxxx~~ 1st, I received orders to move the 61st to Mindanao. We departed on the 2nd, Mr. Hanning and Ossorio accompanied the regiment on the trip. At a later date, new applications for Hanning and

We were visited

Ossorio were submitted without results. This action was repeated a second time after arriving in Mindanao. After shift to my command post by the General, ~~and~~ then Colonel Roxas, who interested himself in Mr. Ossorio - Ossorio received a commission as First Lieutenant in the Philippine Army, he being a Filipino citizen. To my knowledge, Hanning was never commissioned, although three times recommended by me. He wore a khaki uniform, and I have an idea that he wore brass. Among the Filipinos he was referred to as an officer. I allowed him to represent himself as an officer. He did military duty, not combat duty. He was my Motor Transport Officer. He performed the duty of a commissioned officer in the army, that went for Ossorio, too; I am not sure about Haldene.

I detailed Ossorio and Hanning to procure and consolidate the gasoline and fuel supplies on the Island, which mission they performed, in compliance with orders from higher authority... It was necessary for them to appear to be officers in order to have military authority ~~and~~ in obtaining these supplies - they needed the authority as individuals to issue orders. They could not perform their mission satisfactorily if they did not carry the rank.. It is my opinion that anybody that stayed on the Island, to carry out their function, that they are entitled to these commissions. Ossorio functioned as S-4 and Hanning functioned as Motor Transport Officer in charge of boats....

I CERTIFY THAT THIS IS AN ACCURATE
TRANSCRIPT OF STENOGRAPHIC NOTES:

Willet D. Fields

WILLET D. FIELDS
2nd Lt, AGD
Recorder.

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25 September 1945

STATEMENT OF COLONEL BEN-HUR CHASTAINE:

I was commanding officer of the Agusan Sector of the Vasayan-Mindanao Sector, when on May 9, 1942 it became known that all troops in the Agusan Sector would be surrendered to the Japanese, in compliance with instructions from General Wainwright.

The following officers of my sector, who had been appointed by me and who had rendered invaluable service through the combat operations in my sector, were set free from their military duties at their own request:

Capt. M. A. Maxey
1st Lt. Frederick Varney
2nd Lt. Phil Holdsworth
2nd Lt. Ralph E. Holmes
2nd Lt. William R. Gorler
2nd Lt. Nelson E. Kellogg
2nd Lt. Roy Welbon
2nd Lt. Aaron Parry

This was done in order that they might not be picked up as military personnel and confined by the Japanese. Nearly all of them had families and desired to remain with their families - and in my judgement at that time it was the wisest and best thing to do for them..

This is not to be misinterpreted in any manner, other than that throughout their entire service, they were loyal, faithful, energetic and capable officers, and performed duties commensurate with the ranks that had been given them.

Had the conditions of the surrender not been ordered by higher headquarters, they would have carried on their military duties indefinitely, and perhaps would have been promoted in the positions which they occupied.

This action was taken, not with the intention of severing ~~their~~ their connections with the military forces but wholly to protect them in the event that they were apprehended by the Japanese forces.... I would recommend that their status be confirmed and continued.

CERTIFIED TO AS AN ACCURATE TRANSCRIPTION OF STENOGRAPHIC NOTES:

Willet D. Fields
WILLET D. FIELDS
2nd Lt. AGD
Recorder.

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20 September 1945

29TH REPLACEMENT DEPOT

STATEMENT OF COLONEL JOHN D. COOK, QMC:

I was commanding officer of Cebu Quartermaster Depot and the Port of Cebu... I had occasion to hire lots of civilians and I assigned some of them to military duties... Those civilians that I gave acting appointments to - were all confirmed by USAFFE. I only had the following officers:

- 1st Lt. Edward L. Short (dead)
- 2nd Lt. Carl Arenz (dead)
- 2nd Lt. David Afflack (dead)

The 4th one was Bowen who was recommended for Captain, but it was disapproved. The other three were commissioned, and had assigned serial numbers. They were all put out in the depot by USAFFE.

One other civilian, Mr. William Noble, Standard Oil representative, performed military duties voluntarily. Just prior to the surrender and upon my recommendation, he was made an Acting Lieutenant by Brig Gen B.G. Chynoweth. This was done in order to protect him from the Nipponese whom we had reason to believe would execute civilians found on military duty.

On April 10, 1942 I was in command of the Cebu Advanced Quartermaster Depot, and the Port of Cebu. At about 10:30 that day, the Jap invasion force were in such number that it required our immediate evacuation, with the discontinuance of the Depot. This was accomplished and my function as Depot Commander was terminated. I then reported to Gen. Chynoweth whom I volunteered my services to, in any capacity in which he felt he could use me. He then placed me in command of the Northern sector of Cebu, which consisted of the 83rd Infantry, and a portion of the MP Regiment. These troops I commanded until the night of April 17th. After a heavy Japanese attack, withdrawal was made into the hills, where we prepared to take up guerrilla activities as directed by USAFFE. We remained on this status until May 17th, on which date we surrendered to the Nips, having been directed to do so in a letter from Gen. Wainwright.

Prior to April 10th, Gen. Chynoweth was in command of the Vasayan forces, which in general included the Islands of Masbate, Leyte, Samar, Panay, Negboes, Cebu and Bohol. Mindanao was commanded by Gen. Sharp.

After the invasion by the Nips, contact with USAFFE was lost by Gen. Chynoweth - he was relieved of command of all the Vasayans, except Cebu, the other islands reverted to the command of Gen. Sharp.

Ch.

I am familiar with cases in which civilians were incorporated in the army and were given official or tentative commissions....With the expanding activity and the extent of the area to be covered, it was necessary to procure as soon as possible more American personnel. The only source available was local civilians, mining engineers and business men. Those who remained in the hills with the forces, volunteered their services and were used in a military capacity for the forces.. In view of this, and the belief on the part of Gen. Chynoweth, Col. Scutter and myself - that if the Nips found out the activities of these men when they were captured or required to surrender - that they would probably be executed.. Upon recommendation made to Gen. Chynoweth, he issued temporary appointments as officers of the Army of the US. These civilians were:

Name	Appointment Grade
Mr. Bowen	Captain
Mr. Boone	Captain
Mr. Howell	Captain
Mr. Noble	2nd Lieut

Also Sgt Smith of the 31st Infantry was appointed to 2nd Lieutenant and several others whose names I do not remember.

I CERTIFY THAT THIS IS AN ACCURATE
 TRANSCRIPTION OF STENOGRAPHIC NOTES:

Willet D. Fields
 WILLET D. FIELDS
 2nd Lt., AGD
 Recorder

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 883078

29TH REPLACEMENT DEPOT

21 September 1945

STATEMENT OF CAPT. LEONARD STANLEY CAIRNS

From March 14th until April 15th, 1942, I was executive officer for the Navigation Head and Sub-Depot QM Occidental Negroes, and from April on, I was Navigation Head and Quartermaster until the surrender on the 23rd. I was there with Col Jones. He was transferred to Iloilo and replaced by a Major White, who was then called to Mindanao, and I took over from there.

Leval Haldeen was requested by Lt Col E. Mitchell for a temporary commission, which was never confirmed, as a Second Lieutenant - and was later promoted to First Lieutenant by Lt Col Gador - I am not certain if Gador promoted him, it was either he or Col Hilton that gave him this acting rank... Ditto for Igar Arnold, but he was not promoted to First Lieutenant..

Don Hennings was taken by Col. Mitchell down to Mindanao - Lt. Charles Henry Smith was also given a temporary rank. He was promoted to Captain by order of some Colonel. He was a very efficient man.. He was in charge of the motor pool; he did practically 90% of our requisitioning.

We had two Britishers in the Quartermaster:

1. C. H. V. Knowles - He was given the authority by Gen. Sharp to act in the capacity of Captain, but not to draw pay or allowances as such. He was attached to the 71st Regiment under Major Sam Jones, as G-2. He was carried in our books as a civilian and paid as such; I think \$125.00 a month. He was later killed on Strip #1, sailing from Manila.
2. Henderson...He was acting as our Finance Officer. He was later turned into a civilian camp, and brought to Santo Tomas. I don't know what happened to him after that.

In Iloilo, they had:

James Gardner	Englishman
Creighton	Englishman
Lt Col Powell	American
Walter Saul	Mestizo-
Goudie	American
<u>Charles Mattson</u>	Englishman..

It is my understanding that in the case of three Britishers, one of whom was Pipes, that permission was obtained from the British authorities in Singapore for them to have some rank in the British Army; they were First Lieutenants.

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29TH REPLACEMENT DEPOT

21 September 1945

(continuation of statement of Capt Leonard S. Cairns)

In the case of the following American civilians:

Igar Arnold
Laval Haldeen
C. Henry Smith
Don Hannings

and the following British civilians:

Knowles
Henderson

It is my impression that the recommendations for their appointments were forwarded directly to Corregidor. So far as I know, we never received any confirmation nor any disapproval.

Haldeen was in charge of Divisional Motor Pool at La Carolata Central; Smith in charge of our Motor Pool; Arnold - I feel that he was mentally deficient - there is no question about that - he was doing merely mediocre jobs.

Hannings was attached to either the 71st or 72nd Regiment, and according to Col Mitchell he was extremely able and efficient.

These Americans and Britishers were carried on civilian payrolls because we were uncertain as to whether we would be able to pay them as officers, with the approval of the Divisional Commander. They wore uniforms, insignias, performed military duties and were treated as military personnel. These men were aware of their status. These men, except for Arnold, did exceptionally good work, and according to my estimate, were entitled to the rank they were carrying.. These men knew the circumstances under which these appointments were made, and in the capacity of which they were employed. So far as our Headquarters was concerned, we were endeavoring to give them a full military status but until authorization was obtained, we could not complete all the details.

We had a man by the name of Robert Mueller, a Swiss National, who was in charge of our fuel supplies. He was merely a civilian and did not wear the rank or insignias. These men were paid \$100 and \$125.00 a month. My recollection is that Mueller drew \$100.00 and the others were paid \$125.00.

We had a man by the name of Carsellier; I believe that is the spelling of his name. He was Spanish or a Filipino citizen - he was one of our procurement agents; he was a civilian.

CERTIFIED TO AS ACCURATE TRANSCRIPTION
 OF STENOGRAPHIC NOTES:

Walter D. Fields
 WALTER D. FIELDS
 2nd Lt., AGD, Recorder

NOTATION - HALDEN, LAVELLE

25 September, 1945

Colonel RICHARD I JONES states that he doesn't desire to make a Certificate in this case as his recollections and direct knowledge are not sufficiently accurate. He believes that this is a case where much fuller information may be obtained from Colonel Eugene H. Mitchell, and possibly from Colonel Roger ^{Hilsman} ~~Hilsen~~. Colonel Jones has an impression that the facts are similar to those of Charles H. Smith and that he was associated with the military forces and performed duties for the Negroes Forces, Negroes Occidental. However he is unable to state whether his status was that of civilian or military.

RUDOLPH BUMGARDNER, JR.
Lt-Col AGD

AG-KI Form 91 (July 1945)

File: 99-36

Title: Individual Subjects

Origin: Col Albert P. Christie

Dates: See file

Classification:

Authenticity: Duplicates

Source: Unknown

Extracted by Date 11/1/55 Microfilmed Date

ACRP 101

Individual
99-36
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