

DECLASSIFIED
Authority *11/19/83*

(44)

*Buttanger, Quentin
of the Dist. District*

*Allegations of Fraud
in Procurement*

*POTC
Statement & Reports
Hansford*

DECLASSIFIED

Authority ND 5 30 78

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 853078

Allegations and info of USAFFE-PA
on Gula Report very compatible

may be OK for ~~the~~ secondary draft Prof

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 853078

✓
18
12
6

22
8

176

DECLASSIFIED
Authority U/D 883078

Jan. 9 1944

from Luis Carrillo - Twelve
Japanese war note

Marking's Pil-Americans, payable by

J. T. Bickelmeier
Receiving Officer

"INDEX"

"HUNTERS ROTC" - (Statements & Reports)

Pages 1 to 4	LTR of Lt. Col. Jay D. Vanderpool
5 to 6	LTR of Hqs Phil Ry Gas Claims Service
7 to 8	LTR of Calisto Gasileo to Gen. Anderson
9	LTR of Lt. Col. Jay D. Vanderpool
10 to 11	" " " " "
12	Unsigned LTR. Re: false procurement claims

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2304 40th St.
Washington, D.C.
27 September 1947

Commanding General
Philippine-Ryukyus Command
APO 707 (Manila)

Attention: Mr Grant S. Wilcox
Assistant Director, Team #2
Office of the Chief of Claims Service

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 16th of September 1947 in which you have outlined the problems confronting your office in deciding the merits of the cases of claims for compensation by the combat resistance forces and, now, by the men and women who assisted by rendering labor service. I am glad to offer my unofficial opinion in answer to your query.

It has been my practice to confirm in writing to your office the statements of service made by the former guerilla commanders when I had definite recollection of their activities. Despite the large number of claims which I have sent back to you, there is even a larger number of such claims on which I have taken no action. There are a few more that will come in to you after I have had a chance to discuss the merits of the cases with Lt Col Henry Mueller and Lt Col Douglas Quandt (former G-2 and Chief of Staff of the 11th Airborne Division). The majority of these requests will be ignored.

The number of men who have filed claims for compensation has not come as any surprise to me. This due, in large, to the fact that during the period immediately prior to the landing operations, all commanders and intelligence officers were concentrating upon obtaining the full support of the Filipino people during the combat phase. Undoubtedly many leaders made unwarranted and unofficial promises to the people in order to obtain their support and, further, to obtain individual followers. As the day of the landing drew near more and more citizens joined one resistance movement or another. Finally, when the 1st Cavalry and the 11th Airborne Divisions came into Manila, every person in the Manila area belonged to at least one guerilla movement.

There was a practice by actual guerilla fighters and by those who were politically minded to sign up as many thousands of persons as possible in order that they would themselves carry more prestige. The citizens were motivated by a desire to show their fealty to the Philippines and to the United States. The more that they had played with the

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

George R. Philip, Jr.
GEORGE R. PHILIP, JR.
Capt., Cav.

(2)

Japanese during the Occupation the more anxious they were to show that they were among the leaders of the resistance movements. I am firmly convinced that some of the major organizations in downtown Manila did not do a thing for the liberation of the Philippines except talk until the day that they came in contact with our troops.

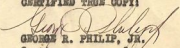
After we had actually moved in and were doing street fighting in the city, I had "guerilla generals" come to me to offer their commands in our service. These commands were usually reported to number several thousands of "guerillas". My first question was to determine the number of rifles that they were able to put into the line. This was usually eight or ten. I would take these men with rifles and stick them in one of the rifle companies. The "general" was then told that if he wanted to assist in the attack, that the best thing that he could do was to turn out 500 or a 1000 men to help feed the refugees, care for the wounded, and to do road construction to keep our lines of communication open. The above is undoubtedly known to your office already, however.

I never paid, offered to pay, or promise future payment to any laborer, or guerilla for that matter. I landed with two hundred thousand dollars in good money. This was left with Bernard Anderson except for ten thousand dollars which I carried along in case of an emergency need. When the landing was effected I still had nearly eight thousand dollars in my belt. The other had been spent for food only.

It was my philosophy then, and still is, that they were going to benefit just much from the liberation of the Philippines as I was. The immediate effect would help them more than it would me as we still had to go on up to Japan. Every time that the subject of money was brought up, which was quite often, I asked them whether they were interested in making money or were they interested in liberating their homeland from a tyrannical oppressor. At the various commanders meetings, it was my practice to remind them that they were fighting for their own country just as much as they were for the United States and further that the Philippines was just one more damn string of islands on our step ladder to Japan. They were reminded often by myself that we could, and would, whip the Japs whether the Filipinos ever lifted a hand to help us. And again, I would not know what the attitude of the American people would be if they would not even lift their arms to help overthrow the enemy whom they professed to hate with such passion.

Reference the labor question South of Manila, it is very true that we were quite arbitrary in our recruiting of labor for tasks that would assist us by relieving trained U.S. Soldiers for combat duty. The resistance leaders were most cooperative in rounding up men for this. Reference the large labor details that we employed down on the landing beach at Masuga, they were recruited from volunteers. These volunteer units came in to report for tactical missions. They usually had about

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:


GEORGE R. PHILIP, JR.
Capt. Cav.~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(4)

are based upon my knowledge of those who were actually committed to action under my orders or worked with me prior to the landing operations.

If I may add another unsolicited opinion, it was my observation that the wild, unruly, semi-bandits were often the best fighting men when we employed them alongside of the U.S. Soldiers. These men, many of whom were unpopular due to their practices of brigandage, were of the venturesome type who were willing to stake all on the game. The God-fearing, lawabiding units were more interested in obtaining more rifles, shoes, and "C" rations than they were engaging the enemy. They were afraid of the Japs during the occupation and still were when the fighting started. I note however that they are not remiss in submitting long lists of "guerillas" for back payments. It is for this reason that I deliberately concealed my address from the various units. I had no desire to become engaged in the controversial issued when it was at its peak.

These opinions may or may not be of value to you in your assessment of the cases under consideration. They are offered in answer to your request contained in letter referred to above. If I may be of any service to you or your office at any time, do not hesitate to call upon me. I will send the few cases that I have which are worthy of consideration and after that it is hoped that we will all be able to consider this closed. It is inevitable that many deserving men will never be recognized and that many fast-talkers will receive compensation. It is hoped that the men who feel slighted will not become embittered but will appreciate the impossibility of the task.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Jay D. Vanderpool
/t/ Jay D. Vanderpool

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

GEORGE R. PHILIP, JR.
Capt., Cav.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:
George R. Philip, Jr.
GEORGE R. PHILIP, JR.
Capt., Cav.

HEADQUARTERS
PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CLAIMS SERVICE GSW/mhpAPO 707
16 September 1947

OSCLI.02

Lieutenant Colonel Jay D. Venderpool
2304, 40th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In reference to civilian wage claims filed with this office by different units of the Hunters ROTC Guerrillas, we request your cooperation in whatever information or advice you may be able to offer.

Information in the Guerrilla Affairs Division, PHILRYCOM, discloses that the total number of claims for Guerrilla recognition (unit rosters and individual claims) filed with that office has exceeded 1,250,000. By far the greater part of these claims were from alleged guerrilla units on Luzon, and by far the greater part of the claims on Luzon came from alleged guerrilla units in the Manila vicinity. Thus far, the United States Army has recognized approximately 95,000 guerrillas in the Visayan Islands and Mindanao. On Luzon approximately 165,000 guerrillas have been recognized to date by the United States Army.

In reference to the Hunters ROTC Guerrillas, 4,005 members of this guerrilla command were recognized by the United States Army units to which they were attached. The Guerrilla Affairs Division has recognized 1,060 casualties (killed or wounded) under the Hunters ROTC Guerrillas. In addition to the foregoing recognition, the Guerrilla Affairs Division recognized the Miguel Ver Regiment, Hunters ROTC Guerrilla. (Strength - 3,760 officers and enlisted men). This regiment was a composite unit made up of the most deserving of the remaining unrecognized members of the Hunters ROTC Guerrillas. In recognizing the Miguel Ver Regiment, the Guerrilla Affairs Division took into consideration the full extent and all the forms of aid and cooperation which the Hunters ROTC Guerrillas gave to the American forces and their effectiveness in the resistance movement. The liberal strength, 3,760 officers and enlisted men, was also given in concession for the withdrawal by Colonel Terry Adevero of the Hunters ROTC Guerrilla claims for recognition with the Guerrilla Affairs Division. To date, the total recognized strength of the Hunters ROTC Guerrillas is 8,825, and the period of recognition of the Hunters ROTC Guerrillas has been extended back to 7 May 1942.

It is to be noted that none of the unit commanders of the Hunters ROTC Guerrillas nor Colonel Terry Adevosco have ever mentioned the activities of civilian guerrillas to any of the officers of the Guerrilla Affairs Division nor did they ever present records or documents referring to civilian guerrillas or their activities. It has been the policy of the Guerrilla Affairs Division to request every single item of evidence in the way of rosters, documents, and other records that the guerrilla unit may be able to offer as proof of its organization and activities.

The Guerrilla Affairs Office has practically completed its mission and plans to close down about the end of this year.

This office has already received rosters, totalling 1,088 individual claimants, from different units of the Hunters ROTC Guerrillas. There are several other units of the Hunters ROTC Guerrillas planning to submit rosters of civilian guerrillas. With the Guerrilla Affairs Division soon to close down, the guerrilla units are beginning to turn to Claims Service for additional remuneration. There are several other guerrilla organizations that are likely to follow the Hunters ROTC Guerrillas in filing wage claims in order to placate members who did not get on the heavily screened rosters which the Guerrilla Affairs Division recognized.

We are inclosing for your perusal copies of some of the papers submitted by the claimants. Please note that your name is mentioned in several places in inclosure #1.

Sincerely yours,

- 8 Incls
- | | | |
|--|------------|---|
| 1. 1st indorsement by
Commander Terry "Magtangol"
Adevosco | /s/
/t/ | Grant S. Wilcox
GRANT S. WILCOX
Assistant Director, Team #2 |
| 2. Statement from Eulogio Restriera | | |
| 3. Roster of Personnel Attached to the 2nd Battalion | | |
| 4. List of Civilians under Talino's Unit Ocampo's Bn. | | |
| 5. Affidavit of Patricio M. Abu | | |
| 6. Affidavit of Lucio Francisco | | |
| 7. Chronological History of Labor Battalion Under Hunters ROTC | | |
| 8. Affidavit of Fermin N. Andaya | | |

Masugbu, Batangas
11 September 1948

Major General Jonathan W. Anderson
Commanding General, Philippine Command
APO 707, Manila, Philippines

Dear General Anderson,

I wish to solicit your help for the early approval of the Civilian Employees' (foreman, laborers, carpenters and first aiders) claims which I appealed for consideration about 15 April 1948 to the Claims Service, (Philrycom) Philcom, through Dr. Parades our Attorney In-Fact.

These Civilian Employees numbering to 132 men and women in various capacities as foremans, laborers, carpenters and first aiders were recruited and utilized by the 1st Battalion, 49th Regiment, Hunters ROTC Guerrillas from 20 October 1944 to 30 January 1945 with the authority of Colonel Terry "Magtangol" Adevozo, Overall Commanding Officer of the Hunters ROTC Guerrillas and Major (now Lt. Col.) Jay D. Vanderpool, who was then on a Special Mission for the GHQ, SWPA, in the Manila-Laguna-Batangas Area, with his then HQ at the GHQ, Hunters ROTC Guerrillas at Cutad, Masugbu, Batangas. (Please see certified true copy of Lt Col. Vanderpool's letter to the Chief, Claims Service, dated 16 September 1947.)

When the Units of the 11th Airborne Division landed at Masugbu, Batangas on 31 January 1945, said Civilian Employees were employed to unload vital war supplies on the transports to the beach, reconstructed the landing field, repaired roads and bridges and treated both military and civilian personels at the Hunters ROTC Hospital established in the town of Masugbu. Directly supervised by US Army Officers, said Employees were continuously working until the US Army no longer needed them as their jobs were either finished or were stopped due to the withdrawal of the 11th Airborne Troops from the Masugbu and Lipa areas during the months of July and August 1945.

Compensation was promised to these people to be paid after the war, but to this date, the Claims Service had not acted favorably on their 17 months old claims filed in said Office, inspite of the strong evidences including the confirmation of Lt. Col. Vanderpool as to their existence and activities.

I appeal to you General, for favorable action on their claims as soon as posible, being the highest Officer of the United States Army in the Philippines, the Army, they had faithfully served during the war. The amount they had been claiming is very small, considering the sacrifices and the dangers they had undergone as well as their families. This amount if paid to them is the only remittance of their past services in level with the Guerrillas with whom they worked with.

The Guerrilla Unit which originally recruited and employed them before the US Army did so, had been paid their Liberation and Arrears



... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

in Pay. Food supplies, monies and other materials, the Guerrillas requisitioned from the civilian population are now being paid by the Claims Service. But these Civilian Employes who performed the great bulk of manual labor and who did actual service as the military personels did before and during the Liberation Campaign are still being ignored by said Office.

In view of this circumstances, I request that your kind Office attends to the early settlement of these Civilians Employes now pending in the Claims Service Office.

Hoping for your kind and early consideration on this matter, I am.



CALLISTO GASILAG
Capt. Inf. O-46399

Officer In Charged & Attorney In Fact

in the food supplies, salaries and other necessities. The quantities
expedited from the civilian population the new party said by
the Claims Service. But these civilian employees who performed the
great bulk of manual labor and who did actual service as the
new personnel did before and during the liberation Campaign are
still being ignored by said Office.

In view of this circumstance, I request that your kind Office
these civilian employees now
this consideration in this matter.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority *NND 83 3078*

[Handwritten signature]
OFFICE IN CHARGE - MEMPHIS, TENN.



DECLASSIFIED
Authority *NWDS 53078*

Headquarters, XXIV Corps APO 235
Office of the AC of S, G-2
10 July 1948

Major Calixto Gasilao
Department of Finance
Bureau of Customs
Republic of the Philippines
Manila

Dear Major Gasilao

I am in receipt of your letter of the 22nd of June 1948 in which you have requested that I sign additional copies of my letter of the 16th of September 1947 to the Commanding General, Philrycom regarding the claims of your organization for recompense for services rendered during the war.

The copies which you forwarded have been signed/and are returned herewith. It is hoped that these may prove to be of value to you and your men when you present your case to the Chief of Claims Service.

As you will note by the heading, I am now in Korea. I am stationed in Seoul with the Headquarters, XXIV Corps and assigned to the G-2 section.

We are in a very interesting spot to observe first hand the machinations of the Cold War. You and your men would well appreciate the condition in which the people in Korea find themselves. They too are struggling for a free nation and the right to rule themselves.

As you know the United Nations has sent a Commission to observe an election and the establishment of a Government entirely of Korean peoples. It is my fondest hope that the ambitions of these freedom loving people may be realized.

Please extend my regards to Colonel Adevos and the others with whom we worked during the war.

If I can be of any other assistance please feel free to call upon me. I travel considerably and some times my mail fails to reach me but I always attempt to assist the old Guerrilleros when it is feasible.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) JAY D. VANDERPOOL
Lieut. Colonel GSC

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Calixto Gasilao
Capt. Inf. D. 46395

2304 40th Street NW
Washington D.C.
16 September 1947

The Commanding General
Philippine-Ryukus Command
APO 707, Manila, Philippines

Attention: Chief of Claims Service

1. Reference is made to your letter of 21 August 1947 in which claims arising from the reported services of certain civilians, employed as laborers under the command of Major Calixto Gasilao, were forwarded for my comments and/or confirmation. I have studied this claim by Major Gasilao and desire to forward the following statements.

2. I know Major Calixto Gasilao personally. He was a member of the Hunters ROTC Guerrillas. He was associated with myself in the fall of 1944 and in the spring of 1945 when I was on a special mission for GHQ, SWPA, in the Manila-Laguna-Batangas area.

3. Reference paragraph 1. of your communication, I believe that Major Gasilao is in error as to the date of hiring civilian employes. The date probably was about 20 November 1944 instead of 20 October 1944 as I was not in Batangas on 20 October 1944.

4. Referring again to your paragraph 1. as to the number of employees, 150 employees is probably correct as amount of work being done at that time would require one or two hundred men.

5. Also in answer to a query in paragraph 1., I have personal knowledge that civilians were employed for the labor indicated in Major Gasilao's affidavit of the 19th of August 1947. (Incl #1 to your letter of 21 August 1947)

6. In reference to your paragraph 2., the "authority" for the employment of such labor is somewhat difficult to define. Colonel Terry "Magtangol" Adevos and I had a working agreement by which he ordered the necessary recruitment of labor for the projects which we had discussed and had agreed should be accomplished. I had full knowledge and concurred with the order given by Colonel Adevos.

7. Reference your query in paragraph 3. as to the "rate of pay promised this laborers, including method of payment if ever made", I did not commit myself or the U.S. Government to these men (or any others) as to amounts or methods of payment for their services. As records were kept by the various guerrilla commanders, it was assumed by the men that they would in time receive some recompense for their efforts.

8. Reference your paragraph 4., it was my custom, the custom of the Hunters ROTC Guerrillas, and other resistance forces who were working directly with GHQ SWPA to recruit civilian laborers to do the necessary construction, building, bridge work, or other engineering projects essential to our operations. These projects were usually done by the "supporters" or "reservist" of the resistance organization. These men were often brought into the military part of the organization, and when, firearms were available. They were always considered as a reserve to draw upon for either recruits for the tactical units or as laborers.

9. It is my opinion that these men rendered valuable support to the Allied forces. I am in no position to estimate the amount of salary that should be given by present policies for such services but do feel that my mission was supported by groups of this nature. I recommend that they receive some appropriate compensation for the time that they were actually employed as laborers or for other duties.

(Sgd) JAY D. VANDERPOOL
Lieutenant Colonel
G.S.C., O-34570

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Vanderpool
Capt. Inf. 8.146399

Mr. Donald Ekman
Commissioner
Processing Div.

Dear Sir :

I Am giving you the news that really true, about the supply of the guerrillas in Carmona Cavite during the Japanese Occupation were all trickle. Because of the fact that during that time people in Carmona were eating cassava, sugarcane, and other food plant. Therefore the guerrilla cannot get many supply due to the standard of living and there is no person rich in that province. Capt. Eulogio Restriera signed all the claims ^{about} the subsistence of the guerrilla because they ^{have} a contract about one-half will be given to the head of the guerrilla.

Even though this letter have no signature, these are all true. So, don't investigate it anymore, they will only tell a lie, and they will make a reason to make you believe.

Note. Tear this, after reading.
Tommy

ROTC *Hunters*
Statements & Reports

DECLASSIFIED
Authority *4/1/05 S 2C78*

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 6/1/05 5302