

Evidence File

(54)

Anderson Guerrilla

&
Bul Mil Area

Activities

Jayaband
5th M.O.

Activities

MES

Director - Team U

HEADQUARTERS USAFFE LUZON GUERRILLA ARMY FORCES
In the Field

21 December 1943

Letter Order)
Number 31)

Subject: Commanding Officer, Bulacan Military Area (PA)

To : Capt. Alejo Santos, Inf., AUS

1. Your assignment as Commander of the Bulacan Military Area by Special Order No. 1, Hq. East Central Luzon Guerrilla Area, dated 14 September, 1943, signed by Edwin P Ramsey, Maj., USA., is hereby confirmed by this headquarters.

2. The Bulacan Military Area (PA) consists of the entire Province of Bulacan.

3. All organizations in the Bulacan Military Area (PA), operating under authority from this headquarters or authority issued by other members of the USAFFE Luzon Guerrilla Army Forces shall come under your command.

4. All authority issued in the Bulacan Military Area (PA), by members of the USAFFE Luzon Guerrilla Army Forces will be either confirmed or rescinded by you.

5. You will be directly responsible to this headquarters until further orders.

/s/
/c/ Bernard L Anderson
BERNARD L ANDERSON
Captain, U.S.A.C. (Inf)
Commanding

A TRUE COPY:

J H Manzano
J H MANZANO
1st Lt., Inf
POH APO 613

HEADQUARTERS EAST CENTRAL LUZON GUERRILLA AREA
USAFTE LUZON GUERRILLA ARMY FORCES
In the Field

12 October 43

SUBJECT: Directive
TO : All District Commanders

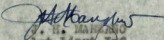
1. All senior officers of the Usaffe Luzon Guerrilla Army Forces having been incapacitated, and having issued an order dated 1 June 1943, assuming the responsibility of the command of the Usaffe Luzon Guerrilla Army Forces, the following named officer, Captain Bernard L. Anderson, U.S.A.C. (Inf), is recognized by this Headquarters as the Commanding Officer of the Usaffe Luzon Guerrilla Army Forces.

2. In compliance with para. (3) of directive dated 7 Sept. 43, Usaffe Luzon Guerrilla Army Forces; All District Commanders are directed to recognize the above mentioned officer in para. (1) above and will instruct all unit commanders under their command concerning the contents of para. (1) above.

/s/ Edwin P. Ramsey
/i/ EDWIN P. RAMSEY
Major U.S. Army
Commanding

DIST. :
C.O. USAFFE LGAF 1
C.O. MANILA MIL. DIST. 1
C.O. BULACAN MIL. DIST. 1
C.O. NUEVA ECIIJA MIL. DIST. 1
C.O. NORTHERN TARLAC MIL. DIST. 1
C.O. PAMPANGA MIL. DIST. 1
C.O. BATAAN MIL. DIST. 1
FILE 1

A TRUE COPY:


J. H. MANGANIO
1st Lieut Inf
POH APO 613

Brief History of the Bulacan Military Area

FROM: 1st Lt. J. H. Manzano TO: Chief, Claims Service Div. 9 Sept 48
Adjustment Sec., PHILCOM

The following is an extract of the factual history of the BMA on file at the G-3 Records Section. Additional information has been furnished by Lt. Col. Bernard L. Anderson and the undersigned.

Guerrillas in the province of Bulacan were originally organized by Capt. Joseph R. Barker, Cav., USA upon his arrival in north-eastern Bulacan on 1 July 1942 in the company of Lt. Colonel Bernard L. Anderson. On 4 July 1942, Captain Joseph R. Barker left for the Zambales area and left Col Anderson in command of Bulacan with instruction to continue organizing guerrillas in the area and to control same.

Between 3 July 1942 and January 1943, the following guerrilla units were organized in Bulacan:

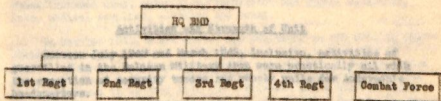
<u>DATE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>AREA</u>	<u>C.O.</u>
July 42	Sq 80	San Miguel	Victorino Dason
July 42	Sq 81	San Miguel	Luis Godoy
Aug 42	Sq 82	San Miguel (KingKabaya)	Serafin Evangelista
Aug 42	Sq 83	San Miguel (Pulong Bayabas)	Manuel Cabo Chan
Aug 42	Sq 84	San Rafael	Virgilio Enriquez
Aug 42	Sq 85	San Miguel (Kugunan)	Frank Silva
Aug 42	Sq 87	San Miguel (Gamas)	Vicente Cabo Chan
Aug 42	Sq 89	San Rafael	Alejandro Mendoza
Aug 42	Sq 133	San Miguel (Sibul)	Tomas Maniquiz
Aug 42	Sq 134	San Miguel (Galago)	Emilio Obosa
Aug 42	Sq 135	San Miguel (Magtalo)	Salvador Reyes
Aug 42	Sq 136	San Miguel (Masalipit)	Faustino Maniquiz
Aug 42	Sq 137	San Miguel (Molaong)	Olympic Liscaya
Aug 42	Sq 138	San Miguel	Antonio Panglinan
Aug 42	Sq 139	San Miguel (Galumpit)	Catalino San Pedro
Aug 42	Sq 150	San Miguel	Basilio Mananghaya
Aug 42	Sq 151	San Miguel (Pinambaran)	Felicisimo Falone
Aug 42	Sq 154	San Miguel (Angay)	Leocadio Mendez
Sep 42	Sq 130	San Miguel (Kalawakan)	Julio Fernandez
Sep 42	Sq 131	San Miguel (Anao)	Simon Cruz
Sep 42	Sq 132	San Miguel (Tartaro)	Conrado Cruz
Nov 42	Sq 152	San Miguel (Sta Lucia)	Cirilo Domingo
Nov 42	Sq 160	San Miguel (Sta Lucia)	Jesse Ramos
Nov 42	Sq 161	San Miguel (Katampakan)	Pedro Tibus
Nov 42	Sq 163	San Miguel (Sta Lucia)	Guillermo Velayo
Nov 42	Sq 156	San Miguel (Bahul Na Manga)	Alejandro Estrella
Dec 42	Sq 157	San Ildefonso	Pedro Viudes
Jan 43	Sq 159	San Ildefonso	Carlos I Gonzales

Each of the above squadrons consisted of approximately 60 to 105 men armed with about 20 weapons. On 4 January 1943, all but 13 of the above squadrons surrendered to the enemy as a result of punitive expeditions conducted by the latter. Active members either returned to their own homes or remained in hiding in the hills. Prior to the surrender of these units, majority of members were not engaged actively as guerrillas but remained in their own homes, subject to call, engaging in normal civilian pursuits. An exception was a group of armed men utilized by Col Anderson as security troops for his headquarters and carriers of supplies from point of origin to his camp.

Guerrilla activity in Bulacan was at its lowest point between February to August 1943 as all contact was lost between subordinate units and Col Anderson's headquarters.

In September 1943, a new figure appeared in the guerrilla picture in Bulacan. Captain Alejo S. Santos, Inf, USAFFE was authorized by Lt. Col Edwin P. Ramsey, on 14 September 1943, to organize guerrillas in the province of Bulacan. Utilizing former members of Anderson's guerrillas, and recruiting personnel from the civilian populace, the Bulacan Military District was activated. It is to be noted that the authority for organizing the Bulacan Military District came from Ramsey, CO of the BULGA, and not from Anderson (Tab).

The province of Bulacan was organized by Captain Santos as of the above date into a regimental set up as indicated in the following chart:



Area of operations for each regiment was as follows:

- 1st Regt - Polo, Obando, Macawayan, Marilao, Bocaue, Sta Maria, Sigaa, Guiguinto.
- 2nd Regt - Bulacan, Malolos, Pasubong, Hagonoy and Calumpit.
- 3rd Regt - Baliuag, Bustos, Floridel, Fullilan, Angat, Herragaray, San Jose and San Rafael.
- 4th Regt - San Miguel and San Ildefonso.

Between 14 September 1943 and 21 December 1943, Capt Santos operated with no control whatsoever from Anderson's headquarters.

On 21 December 1943, Capt Santos reported to Col Anderson at Tayabas for a conference after Ramsey had accepted Anderson's seniority and over-all commander of the USAFFE LGAF (Tab). Among the salient points discussed were the confirmation of the appointment of Capt Santos as previously issued on 14 September 1943 by Ramsey, authority for Santos to confirm or rescind all Bulacan Military District to the Bulacan Military Area, and authority to procure supplies. From 21 December 1943 to December 1944, Santos operated directly under Anderson's command (Tab).

Due to added enlistments in the BMA, additional regiments were organized as follows:

23 Dec 43 - Mountain Regt	16 Nov 44 - Batute Regt
Jun 44 - Del Pilar Regt	Jul 44 - Base Hospital #1 & 2
1 Jul 44 - Kakarong Regt	Jan 45 - Base Hospital #3
22 Sep 44 - Bisk-na-Bato Regt	
10 Nov 44 - Katividad Regt	

On 30 October 1944, the 1st to 4th Regiments were redesignated as follows:

1st Regt - Valenzuela Regt
2nd Regt - Republic Regt
3rd Regt - Ponce Regt
4th Regt - Bucarvista Regt

Approximately 25 tons of supplies were allocated to the BMA. These included food, ammunition, medicines and signal equipment, food, medical supplies, clothing and water.

Activities and Strength of Unit

Between July 1942 and March 1943, inclusive, activities of guerrillas in the Bulacan Military Area were practically nil with the exception of security troops and supply units for Anderson's headquarters.

Activities were limited to organizing, periodic training and procurement of supplies for Lt Col Anderson's headquarters. Majority of members remained in their own homes subject to call.

The only combat unit active in the area at the time was the 29th Guerrilla Squadron of which approximately ninety per cent of its members have been recognized with the Anderson's Command and the balance with the BMA.

In March 1943, Lt Col Anderson issued the "lay low" orders to all his units with strict orders to avoid armed clashes with the enemy. Activities were limited to organizing and intelligence.

However, armed troops were maintained in the field for security purposes. Sporadic clashes with the enemy were reported. These occurred only when guerrilla units were attacked.

In the latter part of March 1943, Lt Col Anderson left Bulacan for Tayabas to initiate contact with GRQ, SWPA. Activities of the Bulacan guerrillas came to a stalemate. From July 1942 to September 1943, there was no overall command in Bulacan. Each squadron was independent and directly under the control of Anderson's headquarters. Hence, when contact was lost, activities ceased.

The activities of the Bulacan Military Area from September 1943 to the middle of 1944 were at a minimum. In September 1944, with the arrival of submarines at Col Anderson's headquarters in Tayabas, activities of the BMA gradually increased. Troops were sent overland from Bulacan to Tayabas to procure arms and other equipment landed by submarines. Intelligence activities were intensified. Training of troops was initiated.

Arms in possession of the unit prior to the arrival of submarines in September 1944 were procured from civilians in the immediate vicinity and by sending expeditions to Bataan. Arms procured from Bataan were small in number due to attacks of these expeditions by contingents of the Hukbalahap organization. It is doubtful whether a total of 400 weapons were procured there.

Approximately 85 tons of supplies were allocated to the BMA. These included arms, ammunition, demolition and signal equipment, food, medical supplies, clothing and money.

In October 1944, a BMA roster was submitted to GRQ SWPA in the strength of 15,000 members and in December 1944, in strength of 18,000. These allegations were grossly exaggerated as far as active personnel of the unit was concerned for the unit could not have had over a regiment in October 1944 and a regiment and a half in December 1944 because of inadequate arms and ammunition. Records in the possession of Col Anderson credit the organization with 1,444 arms as of August 1944 and December of the same year with an additional 1,200 received via submarine at Col Anderson's headquarters between Sept and December 1944.

In October 1944, Lt Andrew F. Bahr, AIB, arrived in Bulacan from Tayabas and trained demolition teams. In November 1944, Captain Bartolome Cabangbang arrived at BMA Hq and set up transmitters at BMA headquarters in addition to those Santos had set up in September 1944.

During the liberation operations in 1945, the BMA engaged actively in support of Sixth Army combat operations.

Recognized strengths for the BMA for the periods indicated are as follows:

31 July 42	100	31 Jan 44	550
31 Oct 42	400	30 Apr 44	1000
31 Jan 43	600	31 Jul 44	1300
31 Mar 43	800	31 Oct 44	3200
30 Apr 43	800	31 Jan 45	5000
31 Jul 43	300	31 Mar 45	6800
31 Oct 43	400		

The above are the recognized figures approved by PHILCOM to a unit strength of 23,000 claimed by Captain Alejo S. Santos as of 1945 in his representations made to this headquarters.

Investigation of the Bulacan Military Area was conducted by Captain Robert L. Morton and the undersigned between 1 June and 20 August 1947, inclusive.

SUPPLY PROCEDURE

From the time of inception of guerrillas in Bulacan to December 1943, there was no system of issuing receipts devised to be issued to individuals donating supplies or a system wherein only authorized personnel were to sign these receipts.

Upon appointment of an individual as a commander, he was automatically authorized to procure supplies and issue receipts for same. These commanders, in turn, delegated their authority to subordinates.

In late 1943, Lt Col Anderson devised two forms of receipts to be utilized for such cases. One was a RECEIPT FOR CURRENCY, and another, a RECEIPT FOR SUPPLIES. These forms were, in most cases, disregarded by the BMA. This may have been due to the extraordinary conditions existent at the time.

Guerrilla funds, in most cases, were used for the purchase of food and medical supplies. However, it was always preferable to requisition the supplies directly rather than solicit funds and then purchase supplies. This was especially true in Bulacan where food was abundant.

Between September and December 1944, Capt Santos was issued approximately \$50,000 Philippine Currency to be used for the furtherance of intelligence operations.

Aside from these funds, Capt Bartolome Cabanhang, AIB, was sent from Col Anderson's headquarters to the BMA in November 1944

with ₱50,000 in Philippine Currency for intelligence operations. Cabangbang set up his headquarters with Capt Santos and utilized BMA personnel.

Funds were first received from GHQ, SWPA in May 1944 thru Col Wendell W Fertig's headquarters in Mindanao. However, these funds were in small amounts. It was not until 1 September 1944, when marines discharged supplies at Col Anderson's headquarters, then located at Salonga Point, Infanta, Quezon, that funds, in large amounts, were received. On and after 1 September 1944, Col Anderson found it unnecessary for his units to solicit funds from civilian sources and instructed his subordinate units to this effect and, that in the event it was necessary to solicit funds, that it be kept to the minimum and only for immediate use pending issuance of funds from his headquarters.

On 1 September 1944, in a conference held between Col Anderson and Lt Commander Charles "Chick" Parsons, wherein the undersigned was present, Parsons emphatically stated that funds issued by GHQ SWPA would not have to be accounted for. However, Col Anderson instructed all his subordinate units to account for all funds received and to maintain receipts for all disbursements. These instructions were made clear.

Incidentally, in the latter part of 1945, Col Anderson and the undersigned were placed on EDI with G-2, Executive Group, Hq AFPAC to account for every dollar and peso issued by GHQ SWPA during the period of enemy occupation.

The only unit that gave Anderson difficulty in this accounting was the BMA. Approximately ₱20,000 in Philippine Victory Notes were never accounted for by Captain Santos. AFPAC records will bear this out.

PERSONAL HISTORY OF BMA C.O.

The following information on ALEJO S. SANTOS was obtained through personal contact with him during and after the period of enemy occupation.

At the outbreak of the Pacific War on 8 December 1941, ALEJO S. SANTOS was a First Lieutenant in the Philippine Army assigned to the 31st Infantry (FA) of the Third Military District.

SANTOS participated in the Bataan Campaign and was there promoted to Captain.

After the surrender of Bataan, SANTOS made his escape good via Hagony and after recuperating enough strength, returned to his home at Rustos. In late 1942 to mid-1943, SANTOS was often con-

tacted by individuals connected with Anderson and he was advised
him to contact these officers and organize guerrillas in Bulacan.

SANTOS was as yet not physically fit for guerrilla activities.
Aside from this, he was distrustful of any individual approaching him
on guerrilla activities. He would not commit himself as the enemy
was active in search of escaped USAFFE officers and men.

Subject individual moved through Baliuag, San Rafael, Floridel
and other points in Bulacan to avoid detection and capture by the
enemy.

In July 1943, SANTOS met Miss Julita V. Gonzales, confidant and
courier of Col Anderson. In August 1943, Miss Gonzales proceeded to
Anderson's Hq to arrange a meeting for SANTOS. However, upon her
arrival in Bulacan in September 1943, Santos had already affiliated
himself with Ramsey's BCLGA and assigned to CO of BMD.

It was not until Ramsey acknowledged Anderson as CO of the
USAFFE LGAF that Santos reported to the latter on 21 December 1943 and
his assignment as CO of BMA confirmed.

Santos controlled the BMA until March 1945 at which time he re-
linquished command of same to Col. Pedro Viudes upon his appointment
as civil governor of Bulacan Province.

Recognized chronological guerrilla record of ALEJO S. SANTOS as
approved by Ltr, GSCFU 091 PI/1821, Hq PHILHYCOM, dated 3 Sept 1947,
subject: "Revision of Recognition dates, Bulacan Military Area, is
as follows:

11 Sept 43	Col	Div Hq	Assumed Command
2 Feb 45	Col	Div Hq	Recognized
Total nos <u>162</u>		Active <u>162</u>	Inactive <u>0</u>

(Extracted from Roster of Troops, Hq & Hq Co., BMA, fill, page 22)

J. H. Manzano
J. H. MANZANO
1st Lieut. Inf

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 883078

*Gen. Info
Andersons Command*

5 February 1948

C E R T I F I C A T E

1. This is to certify that the following information is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief:

a. That upon the landing of the United States VI Army on Luzon, there were two types of attachment, to wit, direct and indirect. At the time a guerrilla unit actually served with a United States Army unit and was physically present with them, this was considered as direct attachment. A guerrilla unit was considered to be attached indirectly when it was in contact with a U S Army unit by radio but was not physically present with that U S Army unit.

b. The 1st Anderson Battalion of the Andersons Command was therefore attached indirectly to VI Army Headquarters as of 9 January 1945. At this time, the VI Army was in Lingayen and the 1st Anderson Battalion in the east coast of Tayabas, Luzon, Philippines. Supplies were dropped from C-47s originating from Delaog Airfield in Leyte. Bulk of the supplies dropped consisted of arms (rifles, mortars and machine-guns), ammunition (0.30 M1 and mortar shells), and clothing. There was no priority given to food supplies nor were there sufficient means to drop supplies for approximately 1777 troops.

c. At the time of the landing of the United States Army in Lingayen, disposition of troops of the 1st Anderson Battalion were as follows:

Hq & Hq Co: This unit was located at Infanta as of 9 January 1945. Same transferred to Polillo, in February 1945 upon the battalion's amphibious operations conducted in that area as per orders from the CG, VI Army. In April 1945, the headquarters was transferred to Infanta. In October same was transferred to Marikina, Rizal and on 15 December 1945 to Labo, Camarines Norte.

A Co: This unit was mobile, operating in Infanta (Jan-Feb-Mar 1945), Polillo (Mar 45), Umiray and Dingalan (April-May-June 1945), Palanan, Casiguran and Batanes (July 1945) and Mauban (September 1945).

B Co: Infanta (Jan 45), So Infanta (Mar 1945), No Infanta (Apr-May-June-July-Aug-Sept 1945)

C Co: Mauban (Jan-Feb-Mar-April-May-Jun 1945), Infanta (Jul-Aug-Sep 1945).

D Co: Alabat Island (Jan-Feb-Mar-Apr-May 1945), Infanta (Jun-Jul-Aug-Sep 1945)

E Co: Bongabong-Laur-Dingalan (Jan-Feb-Mar-Apr-May 1945), Infanta (Jun 1945), Palanan-Casiguran-Batanes (July 1945)

R Co: Polillo (Jan-Feb-Mar-Apr-May 1945), elements of same also landed in Infanta in Apr-May 1945 and operated thereafter. Elements also landed at Patnanongan Island in March 1945.

1st MP Co: Infanta (Jan-Feb-Mar), Polillo (Elements also landed here in February and March), operated in Infanta landings in April and May. Other elements of Co left in Polillo for police duties.

2nd MP Co: Jan-Feb-Mar and April in Nueva Ecija. In May landed in Infanta and conducted operations with the 1st Anderson Battalion. (1945)


Med Co: units of the Med Co accompanied all line companies into combat. Average one medical officer and 10 BM per Co. Also established a station hospital in Polillo and Infanta.

d. The 1st Anderson Battalion actually did not come into physical contact with any US Army unit until it was ordered to proceed to Marikina, Rizal in October 1945. It moved out to the fields on combat operations once more in December 1945.

e. The 7th Cavalry Regiment remained in Infanta for two months. The 1st Anderson Battalion did not take orders from this US Army unit but directly from VI Army Headquarters. The 1st Anderson Battalion received no supplies from the 7th Cavalry.

s/ Jaime H Manzano
t/ JAIME H MANZANO
2nd Lieut INF

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:


E. R. SOL CRUZ
Claims Investigator

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE ISLAND FORCES
Headquarters Kalayaan Command

File: V - Personnel.

/a
26 August, 1944

Subject: Assignments and titles.

To : Commander in Chief,
Allied Forces in the Southwest
Pacific Area.

1. Many civilians with no military training are working under this Command. Such individuals have been given various assignments such as Squadron Commander, Squadron Executive Officer, Squadron Patrol Leader, Finance Officer and others of the same nature.

2. These individuals are actually doing the work that is normally done by Commissioned Officers in the Army; however, they have not been given titles of Commissioned Officers because this Command has had no authority to issue same, and because it has not been possible to give them the detailed military training necessary to equip them to be Commissioned Officers.

3. The assignment of personnel in the manner mentioned above has proved highly satisfactory, and it is recommended that same be allowed to continue.

4. This Command has also employed many individuals, both males and females, as civilian employees. Said individuals have been informed that they are entitled to only such pay and of allowances as the governments of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and the United States of America may authorize for such services.

5. All assignments and individuals referred to above are serving voluntarily with this Command and have expressed the fact that they are not interested in the pay or allowances they may receive for their services but desire to serve their country for the good of the common cause to the best of their ability.

6. It is requested that your desires and instructions regarding this subject be furnished this Command.

BERNARD L. ANDERSON
Major, U. S. Army,
Commanding

DUPLICATE COPY:

/s/ Jaime H. Manzano
Lieut. Inf.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Raymond H. Licudine
RAYMOND H. LICUDINE
1st Lt., Inf/
Investigating Officer

SNR-28

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE ISLAND FORCES
Headquarters Kalayaan Command

File: V - Personnel.

/a
26 August, 1944

Subject: Assignments and titles.

To : Commander in Chief,
Allied Forces in the Southwest
Pacific Area.

1. This is to advise you that the 7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, is currently operating with the 7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, in the Southwest Pacific Area.
2. Many civilians with no military training are working under this Command. Such individuals have been given various assignments such as Squadron Commander, Squadron Executive Officer, Squadron Patrol Leader, Finance Officer and others of the same nature.
2. These individuals are actually doing the work that is normally done by Commissioned Officers in the Army; however, they have not been given titles of Commissioned Officers because this Command has had no authority to issue same, and because it has not been possible to give them the detailed military training necessary to equip them to be Commissioned Officers.
3. The assignment of personnel in the manner mentioned above has proved highly satisfactory, and it is recommended that same be allowed to continue.
4. This Command has also employed many individuals, both males and females, as civilian employees. Said individuals have been informed that they are entitled to only such pay and or allowances as the governments of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and the United States of America may authorize for such services.
5. All assignments and individuals referred to above are serving voluntarily with this Command and have expressed the fact that they are not interested in the pay or allowances they may receive for their services but desire to serve their country for the good of the common cause to the best of their ability.
6. It is requested that your desires and instructions regarding this subject be furnished this Command.

BERNARD L. ANDERSON
Major, U. S. Army,
Commanding

DUPLICATE COPY:

/s/ Jaime E. Manzano
Lieut. Inf.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Raymond B. Licudine
RAYMOND B. LICUDINE
1st Lt., Inf/
Investigating Officer

21 May 1947

C E R T I F I C A T E

1. This is to certify that the undersigned operated with the 7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division in the Infanta Area, Tayabas (Quezon) Luzon, Philippines from March 1945 to July of 1945 at which time the 7th Cavalry moved out to Lucena. The undersigned remained in the Infanta Area until October of 1945 as Commanding Officer of the Philippine Army troops stationed there known as the 1st Anderson Battalion later redesignated as the 1st Infantry Battalion, Separate (PA).

2. During the Infanta campaign, the 7th Cavalry found it imperative to reconstruct the bridges along the Infanta-Real highway to facilitate the movement of troops and supplies in that combat area. The 1st Anderson Battalion had captured a sawmill on the Island of Polillo eighteen miles east of Infanta across the Polillo Channel but was unable to send the required lumber across due to a shortage of LCM's; it was therefore necessary to procure the much needed lumber right from Infanta which the Army did. It is the opinion of the undersigned that this lumber was private property and due to the absence of civilians in the area, the lumber was simply taken without the issuing of receipts.

3. It was not until June of 1945 that LCM's were made available for the shipping of lumber from Polillo to Infanta.

J. H. HARRIS
 J. H. HARRIS
 Lieut., Inf (ADS)

1 Co: Bongabong-Laur-Dingalan (Jan-Feb-Mar-Apr-May 1945), Infanta (Jun 1945), Palanan-Caulgurun-Satanes (July 1945), Infanta (Aug-Sep-Oct 1945).

1 Co: Bongabong-Laur-Dingalan (Jan-Feb-Mar-Apr-May 1945), Infanta (June-July-Aug-Sep-1945)

5 February 1948

1. Polillo (Jan-Feb-Mar-Apr-May 1945), elements of same also landed on Infanta **CERTIFICATE** thereafter. Elements also landed at Paterosayan Island in March 1945.

1. This is to certify that the following information is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief:

a. That upon the landing of the United States VI Army on Luzon, there were two types of attachment, to wit, direct and indirect. At the time a guerrilla unit actually served with a United States Army unit and was physically present with them, this was considered as direct attachment. A guerrilla unit was considered to be attached indirectly when it was in contact with a U S Army unit by radio but was not physically present with that U S Army unit.

b. The 1st Anderson Battalion of the Anderson's command was therefore attached indirectly to VI Army Headquarters as of 9 January 1945. At this time, the VI Army was in Lingayen and the 1st Anderson Battalion in the east coast of Tayabas, Luzon, Philippines. Supplies were dropped from C-47s originating from Davao Airfield in Leyte. Bulk of the supplies dropped consisted of arms (rifles, mortars and machine-guns), ammunition (0.30 M1 and mortar shells), and clothing. There was no priority given to food supplies nor were there sufficient means to drop supplies for approximately 1777 troops.

c. At the time of the landing of the United States Army in Lingayen, disposition of troops of the 1st Anderson Battalion were as follows:

Hq & Hq Co: This unit was located at Infanta as of 9 January 1945. Same transferred to Polillo, in February 1945 upon the battalion's amphibious operations conducted in that area as per orders from the CG, VI Army. In April 1945, the headquarters was transferred to Infanta. In October same was transferred to Marikina, Rizal and on 15 December 1945 to Labo, Camarines Norte.

A Co: This unit was mobile, operating in Infanta (Jan-Feb-Mar 1945), Polillo (Mar 45), Uniray and Dingalan (April-May-June 1945), Palanan, Casiguran and Batanes (July 1945) and Mauban (September 1945).

B Co: Infanta (Jan 45), So Infanta (Mar 1945), No Infanta (Apr-May-June-July-Aug-Sept 1945)

C Co: Mauban (Jan-Feb-Mar-April-May-Jun 1945), Infanta (Jul-Aug-Sep 1945).

D Co: Alabat Island (Jan-Feb-Mar-Apr-May 1945), Infanta (Jun-Jul-Aug-Sep 1945)

E Co: Songabong-Iaur-Dingalan (Jan-Feb-Mar-Apr-May 1945), Infanta (Jun 1945), Palanan-Casiguran-Batanes (July 1945), Infanta (Aug-Sep-Oct 1945).

F Co: Songabong-Iaur-Dingalan (Jan-Feb-Mar-Apr-May 1945), Infanta (June-July-Aug-Sep-1945)

- 2 -

R Co: Polillo (Jan-Feb-Mar-Apr-May 1945), elements of same also landed in Infanta in Apr-May 1945 and operated thereafter. Elements also landed at Patnanongan Island in March 1945.

1st MP Co: Infanta (Jan-Feb-Mar), Polillo (Elements also landed here in February and March), operated in Infanta landings in April and May. Other elements of Co left in Polillo for police duties.

2nd MP Co: Jan-Feb-Mar and April in Nueva Ecija. In May landed in Infanta and conducted operations with the 1st Anderson Battalion. (1945)


Med Co: Units of the Med Co accompanied all line companies into combat. Average one medical officer and 10 EM per Co. Also established a station hospital in Polillo and Infanta.

d. The 1st Anderson Battalion actually did not come into physical contact with any US Army unit until it was ordered to proceed to Marikina, Rizal in October 1945. It moved out to the Bicol on combat operations once more in December 1945.

e. The 7th Cavalry Regiment remained in Infanta for two months. The 1st Anderson Battalion did not take orders from this US Army unit but directly from VI Army Headquarters. The 1st Anderson Battalion received no supplies from the 7th Cavalry.

s/ Jaime H Manzano
✓ JAIME H MANZANO
2nd Lieut INF

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:


E. H. SOL CRUZ
Claims Investigator

C E R T I F I C A T E


2 January 1948

This is to certify that personnel employed in the Tayabas area by the Anderson Guerrillas during the liberation operations in 1945 have all been paid by the undersigned and/or by Lieutenant Ernesto F. Borja, Finance Service, Philippine Army.

Services rendered by civilians to the Anderson Guerrillas prior to 1945 were purely of a voluntary nature and same were never promised any pay and/or allowances except those that would be authorized either by the U. S. Government or by the Philippine Commonwealth.

Emergency Purchase Orders were issued to civilians whenever same turned in supplies for the use of the troops.

Funds issued by GHQSWPA, which were received by the Anderson Guerrillas in 1944, were used only for Intelligence Operations and for no other purpose. Funds were issued for operations within the scope of Intelligence. Supplies received from civilians as well as services rendered in connection with these operations were paid from these Intelligence funds.


JAIME R. BORJA
Lieutenant, Inf.

C E R T I F I C A T E

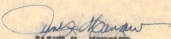
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JAIME E. NOYLAND
Lieutenant, Inf.

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JAIME H. MENZARD
Lieutenant, Inf.

CERTIFICATE

SUBJECT: Col. Bernard L. Anderson's Guerrilla Activities in the Philippines.

I certify that the following statement covers the activities of the undersigned from 1942 up to the liberation of the Philippines by the American Forces:

1. At about 4 p.m., 9 April 1942, the undersigned, in company with Lt. Bert E. Pettitt left the Air Force Headquarters at Little Baguio on Bataan and proceeded into the mountains with the plan of rejoining our forces in Mindanao. It took us approximately five (5) days to cross the Japanese Pilar-Bagac line. We reached the Zamboles mountain near Dinalupihan, Pangasinan, the latter part of April. We remained in the vicinity of Dinalupihan for approximately forty days for purposes of recuperation and rest. In early June, we started north on the eastern slopes of Zamboles mountains and our first stop was at the Bennett Camp where there were approximately sixty-five American officers and men. At this camp we met Capt. Joseph Barker II, with whom we planned the organization of guerrilla units. We left this camp with Capt. Barker and proceeded to Barrio Timbo of Forest, Pangasinan, where we met Col. C. A. Thorpe and further planned guerrilla activities, at which time it was decided that the force will be called Usaffe Luzon Guerrilla Army Force.

2. In late June, the undersigned in company with Capt. Barker proceeded to the Bukalabap headquarters in the Candaba swamp area for the purpose of obtaining USAFM control of the Bukalabap military units. After failing to reach a satisfactory agreement with the Bukalabap, Capt. Barker returned to the Zamboles mountains to make a detailed report to Col. Thorpe. The undersigned and Lt. Pettitt proceeded to the province of Bulacan for the purposes of starting guerrilla organizations in the Eastern Luzon area. The undersigned organized units in the provinces of Bulacan and Nueva Ecija and maintained courier contact with Col. Thorpe until a short time before his capture in late 1942. Upon the

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REPORT: Col. James W. Anderson's Guerrilla Activities in the Pacific Theater

1. REPORT: that the following information was furnished of the subject from 1942 up to the liberation of the Philippines by the American Forces:

1. On about 2 p.m., 9 April 1942, the subject, in the

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ANDERSON'S GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

History and Organization	Par. 1, 2, 3 & 4
Strength and Area	" 5
Procurement and Authority to procure dates	" 6
Civilian Employees and Wage Claims prior to Liberation	" 7 & 8
Civilian Employees subsequent to Liberation	" 9

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capture of Col. Thorpe, Capt. Barker assumed command of the Usaffe Luzon Guerrilla Army Force and ordered the undersigned to continue to operate in the Eastern Luzon area. During the later part of 1942, rumors or reports reached us regarding guerrilla units in the Southern Islands having contact with General MacArthur's Headquarters. We immediately started dispatching couriers to contact these forces with the view of arranging contact for our units with General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific Area. In March of 1943, the first courier returned from Col. Fertig's Headquarters in Mindanao and advised us that arrangements were being made for relay radio contact for the undersigned with CDR, SWPA, and further advised us to look for a suitable submarine contact point. On the 18th of March 1943, the undersigned left the province of Bulacan crossing the mountains to the east coast reaching the same in the vicinity of Infante, Teyabas.

3. Capt. Barker was captured in the vicinity of Novaliches in January 1943. At this time the undersigned dispatched couriers in an effort to contact all other officers who had joined the Usaffe Luzon Guerrilla Army Force with the view to determining who would assume over all command.

4. After reaching the coast, we investigated the coast line from Casiguran Sound to Paracale in the Iloc provinces in an effort to secure the best submarine contact point. During this period we continued to dispatch couriers to Mindanao and Jany and to organize guerrilla units in the Luzon Bay area. After receiving reports from other guerrilla officers who were members of the Usaffe Luzon Guerrilla Army Force, the undersigned assumed command of the Usaffe Luzon Guerrilla Army Force on 1 June 1943 and endeavored to reorganize the entire command. In late 1943 the undersigned was able to receive and dispatch radio messages through a station which had been located in the Bondoc Peninsula by Col. C. M. Smith. In early 1944, the AIB radio operators with radio equipment and codes reached my headquarters. It was at this time that we established relay radio contact with CDR, SWPA and received direct orders regarding missions to be performed in Central and Southern Luzon. In August 1944, the first

submarine with supplies reached my headquarters. We were then able to establish direct contact with GHR, SWPA. From this time on, we continued to organize guerrilla units, carrying out intelligence work assigned by GHR, SWPA, receiving and transporting supplies and equipment as well as propaganda materials, established weather stations, sustained radio net, organized plan for rescue and evacuation of allied airmen who were shot down and forced to land in the central and Southern Luzon Area, and planned demolition and other coordinating acts with incoming forces. When radio contact was established with GHR, SWPA, we were placed under the direct operational control of that headquarters. On 9 January 1945, the date of the landing of the 6th Army Forces in Lingayen Gulf, we were placed under the operational control of the 6th Army. We continued to operate under the 6th Army until the end of hostilities.

5. My over all command including Central and Southern Luzon and the Bicol provinces had a registered strength in late 1944 of approximately 35,000. The command had an active strength in late 1944 and during the liberation period of approximately 20,000.

6. The undersigned did not procure or authorized the procurement of but a very limited quantity of supplies or equipment on a reimbursement basis prior to 1 June 1943, and it is recommended that claims for supplies, equipment or services furnished to the undersigned's command prior to 1 June 1943 be refused unless the claimant presents a written request to the Claims Service from the undersigned for processing of the claim. It is further recommended that claims for supplies, equipment, and services furnished to the undersigned and his command after 1 June 1943 be processed immediately subject to future action by G-3, Guerrilla Affairs Division, Headquarters, PHILTCOM, with regard to setting back the date of recognition of the units. The undersigned maintained and directed the maintenance of detailed records of all supplies, equipment, services received and utilized by his men. These records are approximately 80% complete and in the possession of the undersigned who is preparing an extract of same for his records. The original records, along with copies

of the extract will be turned over to the Claims Service, PHILLYOGH, as soon as possible. In the event Claims Service desires to use these records prior to the time they are officially turned over, same can be located in the undersigned's office in the Guerrilla Affairs Division, Headquarters, PHILLYOGH.

7. Limited number of civilians were employed by the undersigned.

These employees were advised that their salary, if any, would be determined by proper authority at such time as our forces returned to the Philippines.

8. It is recommended that all claims for wages for civilians with my command be referred to the undersigned for his recommendation in view of the fact that he has personal knowledge of practically all civilian employees and feels that he can make recommendation as to the amount of salary that should be paid as well as to the actual services performed. Prior to 9 January 1945, approximately 100 civilians were employed on full time or part time basis. The only exception to the above-mentioned number of civilian employees will be employees or civilians assembled for the preparation or handling of supplies received by submarines. There were four (4) submarine shipments received.

9. After we were placed under the operational control of the 6th Army and combat missions were ordered, we were authorized by Headquarters, 6th Army to utilize civilian laborers where necessary. When the 1st Cavalry Division and the 38th Division troops reached the east coast area, we furnished civilian labor to them. With reference to civilian labor furnished with Army units, it is the opinion of the undersigned that the unit concerned paid this labor and that there are very few legitimate claims for services furnished U. S. Army units in the East Coast area. Regarding services furnished units of my command, there are a number of legitimate claims which have not been paid due to the fact that services were rendered to units stationed on islands off the

east coast and proper records and payrolls were not maintained due to enemy pressure and lack of experienced personnel.

22 January 1947

Bernard L. Anderson
BERNARD L. ANDERSON
Lt. Col. AUS