

team #7

FL-22

CL-78

MATERIAL PERTAINING TO
WAGE CLAIMS FROM
GUERRILLA UNITS

File in Wage Claims
Policy File

Team #7

DECLASSIFIED
Authority MWD 883078

DECLASSIFIED
Authority *AWD* 883078

HEADQUARTERS
CLAIMS SERVICE, AFWESPAC
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CLAIMS

APO 707
26 January 1946

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Correspondence
Re:- Claim of Joaquin B. Enriquez

TO : Col. W.W. Fertig, G-2 Section, AFPAC, APO 500

The attached correspondence of Joaquin B. Enriquez of Canelar St., Zamboanga City is being forwarded for your comment concerning U. S. Government liability, rate of pay, duration of employment and other pertinent information necessary for this office to inform this claimant.

FOR THE CHIEF OF CLAIMS:

Eugene S. Hoff
EUGENE S. HOFF
Capt., JAGD
Claims Investigating Service.

Incl: Subject Correspondence.

1st Indorsement
28 February 1946

Office of the U.S. High Commissioner - APO 75
TO: Claims Service, AFWESPAC (AH: Chief of Claims) - APO 707.

Under usual conditions, the appointment attached did not entitle the appointee to pay or allowances.

Wendell W. Fertig
WENDELL W. FERTIG
Colonel, CE.

1571
DECLASSIFIED
Authority AWD 883078

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Grant S. Wilcox
GRANT S. WILCOX
Acting Director, Team #2

RECEIVED
4 MAR 1946
CLAIMS SERVICE
AFWESPAC
APO 707

OUT
26 JAN 1946
CLAIMS SERVICE
AFWESPAC
APO 707

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Authority AWD 883078

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GRANT S. WILCOX
Acting Director, Team #2

CANELAR ST,
ZAMBOANGA CITY.
JANUARY 10, 1946.

THE CLAIMS SERVICE,
FAR EASTERN UNIVERSITY,
QUEZON BOULEVARD,
MANILA, PHILIPPINES.

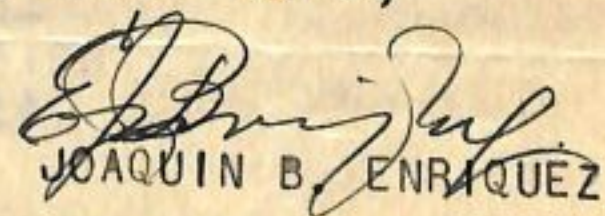
S I R S:-

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RENDERED SERVICE AS MEMBER OF THE "PROPAGANDA CORP" IN 1943 WITH THE UNITED FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES, 10TH MILITARY DISTRICT, HEADQUARTERS 121ST INFANTRY, AS PER COPY OF MEMORANDUM HERETO ATTACHED, FOR A PERIOD OF 6 MONTHS (FROM JUNE 14 TO DEC. '43); BUT HE WAS NEVER PAID FOR SAID SERVICES RENDERED.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO BE INFORMED WHETHER HE IS ENTITLED TO A COMPENSATION AND WHAT STEPS ARE TO BE TAKEN TO ACCOMPLISH SUCH PAYMENT.

HOPING THAT YOU WILL INFORM THE UNDERSIGNED WHAT STEPS HE MUST TAKE ON THE MATTER, I REMAIN

VERY TRULY YOURS,


JOAQUIN B. ENRIQUEZ

DECLASSIFIED
Authority *NND 883078*

A TR

UNITED STATES
10TH M
HEADQUART

Handwritten signature
Acting Director, Team #2
OFFICE OF MILITARY

JANUARY 10, 1946
SANDAGRA CITY
CANTON ST

THE CLAIRS SERVICE
FOR EASTERN UNIVERSITY
NEW BRUNSWICK
NEW JERSEY

2 1 8 2

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS RENDERED SERVICE AS MEMBER OF
THE "PROPAGANDA BOARD" IN 1943 WITH THE UNITED FORCES
IN THE PHILIPPINES, WITH MILITARY DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
DISTRICT OFFICE, 48, 3RD GORY OF MEMORANDUM HEREIN ATTACHED,
FOR A PERIOD OF 6 MONTHS (FROM JUNE 14 TO DEC. 14); BUT
HE WAS NEVER PAID FOR SAID SERVICES RENDERED.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO BE INFORMED WHETHER HE IS
ENTITLED TO A COMPENSATION AND WHAT STEPS ARE TO BE TAKEN
TO ACCOMPLISH SUCH PAYMENT.

HOPEING THAT YOU WILL INFORM THE UNDERSIGNED WHAT
STEPS HE MUST TAKE ON THE MATTER, I REMAIN

DECLASSIFIED
Authority *AWD 883078*

RECEIVED
25 JAN 1946
CLAIMS SERVICE
AFWESPAC
APO 707

OUT
26 JAN 1946
CLAIMS SERVICE
AFWESPAC
APO 707

RECEIVED
4 MAR 1946
CLAIMS SERVICE
AFWESPAC
APO 707

A TRUE COPY

UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES
10TH MILITARY DISTRICT
HEADQUARTERS 121ST INFANTRY

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 883078

IN THE FIELD
14 JUNE 43

MEMORANDUM:


MESSRS. FRANCISCO LOPEZ,
CARMELO HERNANDEZ, JOA-
QUIN B. ENRIQUEZ

PENDING THE RECEIPT OF YOUR COMMIS-
SION IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN
THE PHILIPPINES, 10TH MILITARY DISTRICT,
YOU ARE HEREBY DESIGNATED TO FORM THE
PROPAGANDA CORPS WITHIN THE SECOND BAT-
TALION AREA, 121ST INFANTRY. YOU WILL,
UPON RECEIPT OF THIS ORDER, ASSUME YOUR
DUTIES ACCORDINGLY AND TAKE THE NECESSARY
STEPS TO DESSIMINATE FOR THE INFORMATION
OF THE PUBLIC AS WELL AS THE ARMY UNITS
ALL INFORMATION OF LOCAL AND FOREIGN WAR
NEWS.

YOUR STATION WILL BE AT BOLONG.

COPIES OF DESSIMINATED NEWS WILL
BE FURNISHED THE OFFICE OF THE REGI-
MENTAL COMMANDER AS WELL AS THE OFFICE
OF THE BATTALION COMMANDER AT VITALI.

(SGD.) M. D. JALDON
MAJOR, INFANTRY
COMMANDING


GRANT J. WILCOX
Acting Director, Team #2

A THE BODY

UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES
10TH MILITARY DISTRICT
HEADQUARTERS 1ST INFANTRY

IN THE FIELD
14 JUNE 43

MESRS. FRANCISCO LOPEZ,
CARMELO HERNANDEZ, JOA-
QUIN B. BENTON

ENDING THE RECEIPT OF YOUR COM-
SIGN IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN
THE PHILIPPINES, 10TH MILITARY DISTRICT,
YOU ARE HEREBY DESIGNATED TO FORM THE
PROPAGANDA CORPS WITHIN THE SECOND BAT-
TALION AREA, 1ST INFANTRY. YOU WILL
UPON RECEIPT OF THIS ORDER, ASSURE YOUR
OFFICE ACCOUNTANT AND TAKE THE NECESSARY
STEPS TO DETERMINATE FOR THE INFORMATION
OF THE PUBLIC AS WELL AS THE ARMY UNITS
ALL INFORMATION OF LOCAL AND FOREIGN WAR
NEWS.

YOUR STATION WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

COPIES OF DETERMINATE
BE SUBMITTED TO THE OFFICE OF
MILITARY COMMANDER AS WELL AS
OF THE BATTALION COMMANDER

DECLASSIFIED
Authority *AWD 883078*

(SGT) M. D. WALTON
MAJON, INFANTRY
COMMAND



CEA/mvt
4-34-58
30 January 1946

FROM: Fiscal Director

TO: Chief of Claims

1. Reference is made to 1st Indorsement, GHQ, AFPAC, APO 500, File AG 370.64 (17 July 45) DSC, dated 6 August 1945, to Commanding General, AFWESPAC.

2. It is indicated in paragraph 1e of above cited indorsement the "Payment will be made only on claims where there was a clear understanding at the time the supplies and equipment or services were purchased or contracted for that payment would eventually be made. There must have been a clear intention on the part of the guerilla commander and of the vendor or employee that an obligation of such supplies, equipment or services was not intended as a patriotic donation to the common cause against the enemy. It must also be definitely shown that the supplies, equipment or services were essential for the operation of the guerilla forces."

3. Accordingly, it is the opinion of this office that claims arising from loans of legal tender to recognized guerilla units may properly be approved if otherwise correct provided the following conditions are met:

a. It must be definitely shown that supplies, equipment or services were procured from funds advanced as loans.

b. It must be clearly shown that such an advance was a loan rather than a patriotic donation to the common cause.

c. It must be shown that the supplies, equipment or services procured from funds advanced by such loan were essential for the operation of the guerilla forces.

s/ C. B. Lenow
t/ C. B. LENOW
Colonel, FD
Fiscal Director

DECLASSIFIED
Authority AND 883078

File MW
Copy

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Grant S. Wilcox
GRANT S. WILCOX
Acting Director, Team #2

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN THE FAR EAST
CLAIMS SERVICE, USAFFE

FWB/wb

APG 501
24 April 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief of Staff, Hq USAFFE, APO 501.

SUBJECT : Delegation of Responsibility for the Adjustment and Settlement of Outstanding Obligations.

1. USAFFE Circular No. 33, dated 7 April 1945, delegates the responsibility for the adjustment and settlement of outstanding obligations arising out of agreements, whether express or implied, where procedural irregularities exist, or where determination, or investigation of facts may be required, to Contract Claims Commission, Claims Service, USAFFE. Par. 9 of USAFFE Claims Manual, dated 7 April 1945, in particular sets forth the scope of procurement claims and includes "claims arising out of the procurement of labor, or the purchase, rental, requisition, or use of real estates, personal property, services, or facilities and equipment". It is the opinion of this office that any claim of a nature outlined in the letter of Colonel Volckmann would be the responsibility of Claims Service, USAFFE. The initial investigation should be made by a Claims Officer appointed in accordance with par. 7d of AR 25-20, through the Base or Command in the area in which a claimant presents his claim.

2. In cases where there appears to be duly signed receipts or other positive evidence for supplies and foodstuffs obtained by proper authority, these should be presented in the form of procurement claims which would be processed by the unit claims officer, thru normal channels to a Contract Claims Commission.

3. This office is of the opinion that the check sheet of the Civil Affairs adequately sets forth the situation, in so far as the policy of the Command is concerned. Claims for labor when presented by individual claimants, would normally be for small amounts and the payment of any of them would have a tendency to promote what might well become a "racket", with claims pouring in by the thousands.

4. It would seem that all claims for labor services should be discouraged, unless the facts are very clear and convincing, and such claims were contracted for by properly authorized representatives of the Government.

LEON D. LATHAM, JR.,
Major, J. A. G. D.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority *NWD 883078*

- 1 -

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Grant S. Wilcox
GRANT S. WILCOX
Acting Director, Team #2

AG 230

1st Ind

/jrm

(1 Oct 46)

Hq 1st Cav Div, Camp Drake (Tokyo), Japan, APO 201, 12 October 1946

TO: Commanding General, AFWESPAC, APO 707
ATTENTION: Chief of Claims


1. During the period 1 February to 11 March 1945, F Troop, 7th Cavalry was engaged in action against the Japanese at Antipolo. Numerous Filipinos were attached to the 7th Cavalry and did see action. This headquarters does not have any record of the names of the Filipino individuals involved.

2. During the conflict the Filipinos attached to the 7th Cavalry received some clothing, ammunition, weapons and rations. No monetary provision was made, nor was any agreement or promise made that they would ever be paid. At the close of the campaign all Filipinos belonging to guerrilla units that were with the 1st Cavalry Division were put in for recognition.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

s Wm L Kerr
Wm L KERR
Lt Col, AGD
Adj Gen


CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:


GRANT S. WILCOX
Certifying Claims Investigator
Team #2

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Authority AWD 883078

sample copies of SA Oath of enlistment

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:


GRANT S. WILCOX
Acting Director, Team #2

REPORT ON
VOLUNTEER GUARDS AND
NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

1. In late 1941 when war appeared imminent, a number of volunteer units were organized. Among these were Volunteer Fire Wardens, Red Cross Units and Home Guards or Volunteer Guards. These units were similar to those organized in England and the U. S. In some cases the Home Guard or Volunteer Guard Units became the nucleus for active Guerrilla Units. In most cases, though, they either disbanded or carried on passive resistance and police work.

2. During the Occupation similar organization were started by the Japanese thru the Kalibapi. These units were called "Neighbor Association". The plan of the Japanese was to establish guard posts throughout the country and barrios to report movements and locations of guerrillas. In actuality however the plan backfired on the Japs as these guard posts not only failed to report guerrillas but instead reported Jap movements and served as outposts for the guerrillas. The members of the Neighborhood Associations were on duty only at night. The Japs figured that guerrillas passing in daylight could be observed by anyone working in the fields. The various members worked in rotation being on duty perhaps one night a week. There were usually 4 or 5 assigned to a guard post and they took turns remaining on guard. These units were of considerable help to the guerrillas but were not necessarily members of Guerrilla Forces. They were of further use to us in spotting Hukbalahap infiltrations. Although they were a great help to us, we did not consider them as members of the guerrillas and they were not given an official status by virtue of their being members of the Neighborhood Associations.

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Authority *AWD 883078*

s/ Robert B. Lapham
t/ Robert B. Lapham
Major, Inf., AUS

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles T. Boyle
CHARLES T. BOYLE
Capt., Inf.

sample copies of SA Oath of enlistment

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Grant S. Wilcox
GRANT S. WILCOX
Acting Director, Team #2

C E R T I F I C A T E

With reference to the services rendered by civilians to the Luzon Guerrilla Army Forces which unit was under my command, I certify that a number of persons estimated at a maximum of 1000 active, and possibly a few more were appointed as Special Agents whose duties mainly were to secure supplies from civilians in designated areas.

Aside from those services rendered by Special Agents, there were very few persons who rendered services as civilians to my unit. By services I am referring to labor performed under any contractual obligation to pay. No "cargadores", civilian guards, first-aiders, or any other category aside from those mentioned in the paragraph above were employed under any promise of repayment. In fact, aside from some members of the Women's Auxilliary Service and a few first-aiders, practically no civilians were employed to aid the Luzon Guerrilla Army Forces.

There will be undoubtedly some persons who will claim for the value of their services rendered in their capacity as guerrillas who were not recognized by Guerrilla Affairs Division, PHILRYCOM, as members of recognized guerrilla units. With reference to this group, I certify that none of them were promised payment for their services with the guerrillas during the occupation.

The Special Agents referred to in paragraph above had certain duties in addition to their duties as collectors of supplies, including at times collection of information needed by guerrilla units for security purposes. In some instances intelligence operatives were appointed, however, most of these persons were recognized as members of the guerrilla unit, and in all instances where they were not given recognition, they did not, in my opinion, merit recognition as members of the guerrilla unit nor did they merit payment for any claim they may present for services rendered as civilians. These latter group refers to intelligence operatives only as distinguished from the Special Agents who did some intelligence work in addition to their collection of supplies.

Subordinate commanders had authority to appoint Special Agents and procure supplies. No authority was given to my subordinate commanders to hire or appoint or promise pay in return for the hiring or appointment of persons other than those set forth in the above paragraphs.

Signed this 3rd day of September 1947 in the City of Manila, Philippines.

4 Incls

- 1 - Ltr frm Dir, G-3 Guer Aff
Div, PHILRYCOM, dtd 26 Aug 47
- 2 - Ltr frm Maj R B Lapham
dtd 16 Aug 47 w/incl list of
LGAF Off names & addresses
- 3 - Orig location of recog. LGAF Units
- 4 - Ltr frm Maj R B Lapham dtd 21 Aug
47 w/incl copies of receipts, sample
copies of SA appointments, and
sample copies of SA Oath of enlistment

/s/ Robert B. Lapham
/t/ ROBERT B. LAPHAM
Major, Infantry
(On Dy Guerrilla Aff. Div.)

DECLASSIFIED
Authority *MWD 883078*

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Grant B. Wilcox
GRANT B. WILCOX
Acting Director, Team #2

28 March 1946

SUBJECT: "Volunteer Guards".

To : GUERRILLA AFFAIRS SECTION, G-3, AFWESPAC, APO 707

Shortly after 8 December 1941, the late President Manuel Quezon, issued a proclamation which set forth the rules under which the people were to be organized into "Volunteer Guards". A copy of this proclamation is available in the records of the Headquarters, 10 Military District. In addition to stating the manner in which the units were to be organized, a pay schedule was set forth in detail. It provided that any volunteer guard should be paid at the rate of fifty centavos per day while actually on duty; that during the period of duty, which should not exceed 3 days per week, he (Volunteer Guard) would provide his own food; and that it was stressed that service in the "Volunteer Guard" was a patriotic duty and was not for the purpose of obtaining a regular employment. The Volunteer Guard was established by an Executive Order and there was no attempt that the organization would be controlled by the United States Army. These statements are made from memory and are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WENDELL W. FERTIG
Colonel, CE

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Douglas C. Murray
DOUGLAS C. MURRAY
Major, Infantry-O-24899
8 March 1947

DECLASSIFIED
Authority *NND 883078*

Manila, 26 March 1946

SUBJECT: Home Guards' Status, Query on Headquarters,
2nd Battalion, 61st Infantry, Philippine Army.

TO : Guerrilla Affairs Section, G-3, AFWESPAC, APO 707.

Reference: Sequence No. C-2603

The basic policy covering the use of "Home Guards" or "Volunteer Guards" was given in certain bulletin which were sent to all elements of the 10th Military District. Copies of these bulletins should be available in the headquarters, 10th Military District, APO 359. Briefly, the rules set forth were: That service in the "Home Guards" was purely voluntary, without pay or recognition other than a diploma for having served as a "Volunteer Guard". "Home Guards" were expected to be on duty not more than one day each week. While on duty, a "Home Guard" were the manning of outpost, to give warning to the approach of enemy patrols, to carry cargo, or provide transportation facilities as required by the troops on active duty. During the time on duty, he would provide his own food.

Prior to the surrender, the late President Quezon enunciated the policy that the family of any civilian who was killed in action by the enemy would be compensated on the same basis as though the deceased were a member of the Philippine Army. It is not known whether such policy has been followed or not, but, in justice to the loyal people who supported the guerrillas, this should be done.

Recommendation - It is recommended that the request for the recognition of the "Home Guards" be disapproved but that families of the 35 "Home Guards" who were killed by the enemy be compensated upon a submission of the usual certificated required in such cases.

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Authority *AND 883078*

/s/ Wendell W. Fertig
/t/ WENDELL W. FERTIG
Colonel, CE

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

/s/ George W. Titus
/t/ GEORGE W. TITUS
Major, CMP
Administrative Officer

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Charles T. Boyle
CHARLES T. BOYLE
Capt., INF.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Major CMB

\f\ GEORGE M. LILUS
\s\ GEORGE M. LILUS

V CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Colonel CE

\f\ MENDEL M. LEBLIG
\s\ MENDEL M. LEBLIG

dated in such cases.
be compensated upon a submission of the usual certified le-

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority *WD 883078*

ID

7. THAT the obligations thus incurred
funds for the conduct of operations

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

8. THAT this certificate is for the purpose of supplementing
the report submitted by Headquarters USAFIP of 25 May 1946 and of

CERTIFICATE OF COLONEL R. W. VOLCKMANN AS THE AUTHORITY
TO MAKE LOANS OF CURRENCIES TO HIS GUERRILLA UNITS FROM
CIVILIANS

R. V. VOLCKMANN, O-19537, Colonel, Inf, AUS hereby certifies:

1. THAT he was Commanding Officer of the Guerrilla Units Located
in North Luzon, Philippines that were finally designated "USAFIP AREA
COMMAND" with Headquarters in North Luzon, from June 1943 till 1 June
1946 that prior to June, 1943, he was a member of the same Guerrilla
units, having escaped from Bataan and having served under Colonel Noble
and Moses, his predecessors in command.

2. THAT no financial support for his organization was received
from the U. S. Army until the fall of 1944 when \$200,000 was received
and that his units supported themselves prior to that time by contri-
butions and loans from loyal Filipino civilians; that the financial
these loyal Filipinos was a material factor in the continued existence
of the USAFIP Area Command.

3. THAT a radio message was received from General MacArthur early
in 1943 assigning the USAFIP Guerrillas the mission of reconnaissance
and intelligence reports on Japanese troop movements and dispositions
and these missions were carried out by the USAFIP Command.

4. THAT the Japanese Government issued paper money commonly re-
ferred to as "War Notes" or "Invasion Pesos" throughout its occupation
of the Islands and outlawed the use of any other currency in the Islands;
that the Japanese Peso was used in most business transactions and had a
definite purchasing power of varying value at various times in the Islands
from the time of the Japanese landing until February 1945; that the com-
parative scale of values of the Jap war note in terms of the legal Phi-
lippine peso, as set out in Paragraph 7 of the Report submitted by USAFIP
on May 1946, is the scale of values generally used in the Philippines in
determining obligations involving Jap war notes.

5. THAT receipts were given to the lenders of Jap notes in all
cases and those receipts provided that the loan was to be "redeemed"
at a "fair and just rate" to be "determined after the war"; that the
great majority of such receipt showed the loans to be in Jap war notes
and when the receipt failed to show such designation, USAFIP regarded
the loan as having been made in Jap war notes.

6. THAT records were kept whenever possible of such transactions
but conditions made it impossible to keep accurate records on every
cases; that the money so borrowed was used for the purchased of food,
supplies, equipment, radio and signal sets etc., that considerable sums
were also spent for "Intelligence purposes", in sending messages to and
from Manila and other points.

Page 2

CPM

Currency Loans to Guerrilla Units

Guerrilla Bolo Units, Camp Spencer BO

HEADQUARTERS
WAR FACT COMMAND

INDICATE BY COLUMN R. W. VOEGTMANN AS THE AUTHORITY
TO MAKE LOANS OF CURRENCY TO HIS GUERRILLA UNITS FROM
CIVILIANS

1. V. VOEGTMANN, Colonel, IAF, AUS hereby certifies:

1. THAT he was Commanding Officer of the Guerrilla Units located
in North Luzon, Philippines that were finally designated "USAF AREA
COMMAND" with Headquarters in North Luzon, from June 1943 till 1 June
1945 just prior to June, 1945, he was a member of the same Guerrilla
units, having entered from Japan and having served under Colonel Nishio
and Hasegawa, his predecessor in command.

2. THAT no financial support for his organization was received
from the U. S. Army until the fall of 1944 when \$200,000 was received
and the units supported themselves prior to that time by contribu-
tions and loans from local Filipino civilians; that the financial
base of the organization was a material factor in the continued existence
of the USAF Area Command.

3. THAT a radio message was received from General MacArthur early
in 1945 regarding the USAF Guerrillas the mission of reconnaissance
and intelligence reports on Japanese troop movements and dispositions
and these missions were carried out by the USAF Command.

4. THAT the Japanese Government issued paper money commonly re-
ferred to as "war notes" or "Investment Notes" throughout the occupation
of the islands and outlawed the use of any other currency in the islands;
that the Japanese Yen was used in most business transactions and had a
definite purchasing power from the time of the Japanese occupation
on May 1942, in the scale of values generally used in the Philippines in
determining obligations and war notes.

5. THAT records were kept of the issuance of war notes in all
cases and those records show that the loan was to be "redeemed"
at a "fair and just price" determined after the war; that the
great majority of the loans to be in the form of war notes
and when the records were made with designations, USAF reported
the loan as having been made in the form of war notes.

6. THAT records were kept of the issuance of each transaction
but conditions made it impossible to keep accurate records on every
case; that the money so borrowed was used for the purchase of food,
supplies, equipment, radio and other items, that considerable sums
were also spent for "intelligence purposes", in sending messages to and
from Manila and other points.

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Authority AWD 883078



Form 2

Officially approved by the War Relocation Authority

7. THAT the obligations thus incurred were necessary to raise funds for the conduct of operations against the enemy.

8. THAT this certificate is made for the purpose of supplementing the report submitted by Headquarters USAFIP of 25 May 1946 and of supporting the request contained herein that claims based on loans of Japanese war notes to USAFIP units be paid.

20
Colonel General, AFHQ, APO 407
(Chief, Guerrilla Affairs Division)

/s/ R. W. Volckmann

/t/ R. W. VOLCKMANN

Colonel, Inf, AUS

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Vincent E. Costales
VINCENT E. COSTALES
Captain, Infantry
Director, Team No. 7

DECLASSIFIED
Authority *AWD 883078*

... THAT the obligations that incurred were necessary to raise funds for the conduct of operations against the enemy.

... THAT this certificate is made for the purpose of supplementing the report submitted by Headquarters USAFIP of 22 May 1946 and of supporting the request contained herein that claims based on loans of Japanese war notes to USAFIP units be paid.

/s/ R. W. Volckmann
/s/ R. W. Volckmann
Colonel, Inf, AUS

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

[Signature]
VICTOR E. GOSTALE
Captain, Infantry
Director, Team No. 7

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Authority AND 883078



Page 2

Continued on page 3

11

Camp Spencer, La Union
31 August 1946

SUBJECT: Bolo Units, North Luzon

TO : Commanding General, AFWESPAC, APO 707
(Attn: Guerrilla Affairs Division)

1. In order to clarify the many claims and questions concerning Bolo Units in North Luzon, I wish to enumerate the following:

- a. These units were organized throughout North Luzon primarily for the purpose of labor.
- b. They were organized on a voluntary basis without any promise for future remuneration.
- c. These Units rendered excellent service such as: Unloading Submarines, cargadoring supplies and equipment, demolition work, and in some cases actual combat.
- d. Many of these units sustained casualties.

2. After 9 January 1945, when USAFIP, NL was authorized to hire civilians laborers, the members of these units were given first priority in order to give them an opportunity to earn.

MA

s/ R. W. Volckmann
t/ R. W. VOLCKMANN
Colonel, Inf, AUS

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

DOUGLAS C. MURRAY
Major Infantry
Chief, Revision Section

Vincent E. Costales
VINCENT E. COSTALES
Captain, Infantry
Director, Team # 7

DECLASSIFIED
Authority *NWD 883078*

(Original of this letter is in the file of the Guerrilla Affairs Division, PHILRYCOM)

Team 2

Guerrilla Bolo Units, Camp Spencer BO

Camp Spencer, La Union
23 August 1946

SUBJECT: Bolo Units, North Luzon

TO : Commanding General, 4th AF (ATTN: Guerrilla Affairs Division)

1. In order to clarify the many claims and questions concerning Bolo Units in North Luzon, I wish to summarize the following:

- a. These units were organized throughout North Luzon primarily for the purpose of labor.
- b. They were organized on a voluntary basis without any promise for future remuneration.
- c. These units rendered excellent service such as: loading supplies, carrying supplies and equipment, demolition work, and in some cases actual combat.
- d. Many of these units sustained casualties.

2. After 2 January 1946, when USAVIP, NL was authorized to hire civilian laborers, the members of these units were given first priority in order to give them an opportunity to earn.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority ND 883078

Colonel, 4th AF
E. W. VOLKMAN
E. W. VOLKMAN

UNCLASSIFIED TRUE COPY:

WALTER O. MURRAY
Major, Infantry
Chief, Revision Section

THOMAS B. BOWLES
Captain, Infantry
Director, Team 4



(Original of this letter is in the file of the Guerrilla Affairs Division, PHILCOM)

DECLASSIFIED
Authority *AND 883078*

2304 40th Street NW
Washington, D.C.
27 September 1947

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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 these 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

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

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DOD Directive 5200.9
27 Sept 1950

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 such 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 the 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 Nasugbu, they were recruited from volunteers. These volunteer units came in to report for tactical missions. They usually had about

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Authority AWD 883078

(3)

one rifle for each twenty men. They expected to be issued a carbine, ammunition, shoes, and "C" rations. When they reported in, I would line up the column and tell the commander to march them down to report to the Beachmaster. They had volunteered for service and this was the way that they could be of most assistance. We turned out thousands to work on the roads which we required for tactical operations. These roads should have been repaired several years before anyway so they were just doing something that a good citizen should do for his community.

When I received the letter from Calixto Gasilao, I assumed that you were trying to determine the amount of payment due for labor services. The letter written to verifies that he did furnish certain labor services for us. This he did and it was of considerable assistance.

If I may express an unsolicited opinion, it is my opinion that no laborer should be paid a single centavo unless he received a serious combat injury during the course of such work. They did not have any work to do at that time and any labor that they may have contributed should be adjudged to be a service to their country. There is a noticeable tendency upon the part of the Filipinos to forget that they were working for the liberation of their own fatherland as much as they were for the United States. For their efforts they have had returned to them the rule of their own country. Any citizen who is not willing to contribute a few weeks labor for this reward is not deserving of the privileges of a free man.

Aside from the above, it would be impossible for any board to determine the relative amount of effort expended by each individual in the Islands and reward him appropriately. If one organization is paid for labor a precedence will be set which will arouse hundreds of thousands of claims based upon every possible pretext. I recommend, as an individual, that if no labor payments have been made to date, that no precedence be established that will again bring in millions of individual and group claims for services.

It is still my practice to verify the claims of individuals and organizations who were actually engaged in combat operations. The exceedingly large number of guerillas is undoubtedly excessive. However, I also know that the men who were out in the field doing actual combat work were not in position to present their claims whereas those near the city who had no combat assignment, no arms, little organization, much rank and no particular desire to close with the enemy, devoted their time and efforts to building a large unit for ultimate recognition and payments of high salaries.

The very nature of underground warfare makes it impossible to determine those persons who actually contributed the most. My opinions

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

(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,

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

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[Signature]
GEORGE R. PHILIP, JR.
Capt., Cav.

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HEADQUARTERS
PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CLAIMS SERVICE

GSW/mhq

AFPO 707

16 September 1947

GSCLI.02

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

Dear ~~Lieutenant Colonel Vanderpool~~: *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, Hq 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.

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IN CLAIM

65W/mbp
A10 707
16 September 1947

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CLAIMS SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

02.11.02

Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Vandenberg
RDM, 40th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

~~Dear Sir:~~

In reference to claims filed with this office by
different units of the United States Army, we request your
cooperation in whatever information or advice you may be able to
offer.

Information in the Guerrilla Affairs Division, Mr. WILSON, dis-
closes that the total number of claims for Guerrilla recognition
(unit losses and individual claims) filed with this office has
exceeded 1,200,000. By far the greater part of these claims were from
alleged Guerrilla units in Japan, and by far the greater part of the
claims in Japan came from alleged Guerrilla units in the Manila vicinity.
By that fact, the United States Army has recognized approximately
95,000 Guerrillas in the Ryukyuan Islands and Manchuria. On Japan ap-
proximately 105,000 Guerrillas have been recognized to date by the
United States Army.

In reference to the United States Army's 4,000 members of
this Guerrilla command were recognized by the United States Army Units
to which they were attached. The Guerrilla Affairs Division has re-
cognized 1,000 Guerrillas (killed or wounded) under the United States Army
Guerrillas. In addition to the foregoing recognition, the Guerrilla
Affairs Division recognized the United States Army's 4,000 members of
Guerrillas (killed or wounded). This recognition is based on the
fact that a complete list of the names of the
remaining members of the
commanding the
into consideration
cooperation which the United States Army gave to the American
forces and their efforts in the resistance movement. The liberal
interpretation of the United States Army's 4,000 members of
Guerrillas was also given in connection
with the withdrawal of the United States Army's 4,000 members of
Guerrillas from the Philippines. The Guerrilla Affairs Division
to date, the total number of the United States Army's 4,000 members of
is 1,200, and the total number of the United States Army's 4,000 members of
has been extended.

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131
III CLAIM

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,

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GRANT S. WILCOX
Assistant Director, Team #2

8 Incls

1. 1st indorsement by Commander Terry "Magtangel" Adevosco
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

ISD

IN CLAIM

111

It is to be noted that none of the units mentioned in the...
The Garrison Affairs Office has previously considered the...
This office has already received reports, totaling 1,000...

100

Divisional complaints from different units of the Garrison...
to submit reports of civilian activities. With the Garrison...
Division soon to close down, the Garrison units are beginning to...
be placed in filing units in order to facilitate matters and...
not set on the heavily covered reports which the Garrison...
Division has prepared.

We are enclosing for your personal copies of some of the reports...
in several places in enclosure B.

Enclosure B

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WALTER E. WILSON
Assistant Director, Room 22

1. Let...
2. ...
3. ...
4. ...
5. ...
6. ...
7. ...
8. ...



11 CLAW

1234

Camp Spencer, La Union
31 August 1946

SUBJECT: Bolo Units, North Luzon

TO : Commanding General, AFWESPAC, APO 707
(Attn: Guerrilla Affairs Division)

1. In order to clarify the many claims and questions concerning Bolo Units in North Luzon, I wish to enumerate the following:

a. These units were organized throughout North Luzon primarily for the purpose of labor.

b. They were organized on a voluntary bases without any promise for future remuneration.

c. These units rendered excellent service such as: unloading Submarines, cargadoring supplies and equipment, demolition work, and in some cases actual combat.

d. Many of these units sustained casualties.

2. After 9 January 1945, when USAFIP, NL was authorized to hire civilian laborers, the members of these units were given first priority in order to give them an opportunity to earn.

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Authority *WWD 883078*

s/ R W Volckmann
t/ R W VOLCKMANN
Colonel, Inf, AUS

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles T. Boyle
CHARLES T. BOYLE
Capt., Inf.

HEADQUARTERS, PHILRYCOM
APO 707

DECLASSIFIED
Authority *NWD 883078*

HEADQUARTERS, PHILRYCOM 25 March 1947
APO 707

SUBJECT: Wage Claims Arising from Activities of USAFIP NL
25 March 1947

FROM : Colonel Russell W Volckmann
SUBJECT: Wage Claims Arising from Activities of USAFIP NL

TO : Director, Base M Branch
FROM : Colonel Russell W Volckmann

TO : Director, Base M Branch
Claims Service, PHILRYCOM
Camp Spencer, APO 74-2

1. In response to verbal inquiries on 25 March 1947, the understanding of the undersigned concerning civilian employment engaged by USAFIP NL is made a matter of record.

1. In response to verbal inquiries on 25 March 1947, the understanding of the undersigned concerning civilian employment engaged by USAFIP NL is made a matter of record.

2. Certain types of civilian employment was authorized prior to 9 January, 1945. Employment of semi-permanent character numbering approximately 15 per headquarters down to and including the Battalion Headquarters was authorized in addition to such personnel as civilian Doctors, Nurses, hospital attendants, technicians, utilities personnel and intelligence agents.

3. Services of bolomen, cargadores, laborers, and outpost guards were considered voluntary by Hqs USAFIP, NL, prior to 9 January 1945. (in.RW)

4. Cash payments were made for services in some instances as early as March, 1945, but the bulk of the payments were made by payrolls submitted subsequent to that time.

5. Military government officials in North Luzon were appointed by the undersigned to carry on military and civilian functions for the benefit of the Army. The work was carried out by G-5. Officials were appointed in the same categories that PCAU was authorized to appoint. Military government officials were appointed in the same capacities and at same rates of pay as civilian government officials holding offices prior to the outbreak of the War. This group performed services for the Army under the expectation of receiving later payment.

6. Loans in both Philippine currency and Jap warnotes were made by various personnel to USAFIP NL for use in furthering the war effort. A record of all such transactions was kept, and is available for necessary use.

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Russell W Volckmann
RAYMOND B. LICHTNER
1st Lt. Inf

Certified True Copy:
s/ Vincent E Costales
t/ VINCENT E COSTALES
Certified True Copy:

t/ RUSSELL W VOLCKMANN
Colonel Inf
/s/ Russell W Volckmann
/t/ RUSSELL W VOLCKMANN
Colonel Inf

Vincent E Costales
VINCENT E COSTALES
Captain, Infantry
Director, Team #7

ID

Team 2

Guerrilla Wage Claims, Camp Spencer BO

HEADQUARTERS, PHILLYCON
APO 707

22 March 1947

SUBJECT: Wage Claims Arising from Activities of USARP HI

FROM : Colonel Russell W. Volkmann

TO : Director, Base M Branch
Claims Service, PHILLYCON

1. In response to verbal inquiries on 22 March 1947, the undersigned of the undersigned concerning civilian employment engaged by USARP HI is made a matter of record.

2. Certain types of civilian employment was authorized prior to 9 January 1945. Employment of semi-permanent character numbering approximately 15 per headquarters down to and including the Battalion Headquarters was authorized in addition to such personnel as civilian Doctors, Nurses, hospital attendants, technicians, utilities personnel and intelligence agents.

3. Services of laborers, laborers, and outpost guards were considered valuable prior to 9 January 1945. (in RHW)

4. Cash payments were made in some instances as early as March, 1945, but the bulk of the payments were made by pay-rolle submitted subsequent to that time.

5. Military government officials in North Luzon were appointed by the undersigned to carry out military and civilian functions for the benefit of the Army. The work was carried out by G-5. Officials were appointed in the same capacities as those appointed to appoint. Military government officials were appointed in the same capacities and at same rates of pay as civilian government officials holding offices prior to the outbreak of the war. This group performed services for the Army under the supervision of receiving later payment.

6. Leave in both military and civilian capacity were made by various personnel for use in furthering the war effort. A record of all such leave was kept, and is available for necessary use.

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Colonel
Russell W. Volkmann
Int

VINCENT E COSTELLO
Captain, Infantry
Director, Team 27

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Authority *ND 883078*

HEADQUARTERS, PHILRYCOM
APO 707

25 March 1947

SUBJECT: Wage Claims Arising from Activities of USAFIP NL

FROM : Colonel Russell W Volckmann

TO : Director, Base M Branch
Claims Service, PHILRYCOM
Camp Spencer, APO 74-2

1. In response to verbal inquiries on 25 March 1947, the understanding of the undersigned concerning civilian employment engaged by USAFIP NL is made a matter of record.

2. Certain types of civilian employment was authorized prior to 9 January, 1945. Employment of semi-permanent character numbering approximately 15 per headquarters down to and including the Battalion Headquarters was authorized in addition to such personnel as civilian Doctors, Nurses, hospital attendants, technicians, utilities personnel and intelligence agents.

3. Services of bolomen, cargadores, laborers, and outpost guards were considered voluntary by Hqs USAFIP, NL, prior to 9 January 1945. (in.RWV)

4. Cash payments were made for services in some instances as early as March, 1945, but the bulk of the payments were made by payrolls submitted subsequent to that time.

5. Military government officials in North Luzon were appointed by the undersigned to carry on military and civilian functions for the benefit of the Army. The work was carried out by G-5. Officials were appointed in the same categories that PCAU was authorized to appoint. Military government officials were appointed in the same capacities and at same rates of pay as civilian government officials holding offices prior to the outbreak of the War. This group performed services for the Army under the expectation of receiving later payment.

6. Loans in both Philippine currency and Jap warnotes were made by various personnel to USAFIP NL for use in furthering the war effort. A record of all such transactions was kept, and is available for necessary use.

s/ Russell W Volckmann
t/ RUSSELL W VOLCKMANN
Colonel Inf

Certified True Copy:
s/ Vincent E Costales
t/ VINCENT E COSTALES
Director, Team # 7

Certified True Copy:

Raymond B. Licudine
RAYMOND B. LICUDINE
1st Lt. Inf

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES WESTERN PACIFIC
G-3, GUERRILLA AFFAIRS BRANCH
APO 707

GSCPG 091 PI

14 October 1946

SUBJECT: Volunteer Guards, Cebu Area Command

TO : COMMANDING GENERAL, AFWESPAC, APO 707

For the information of the Commanding General, AFWESPAC, in arriving at a decision as to the recognition of the Volunteer Guard Units, or their equivalent, during the Japanese occupation, the following information is submitted:

1. Prior to the Japanese invasion President Quezon by Executive Order authorized the establishment of a volunteer guard movement throughout the Philippine Islands. This movement was understood to be strictly voluntary in nature with the exception that each volunteer would be paid from civilian sources in the amount of 50centavos per day for a maximum of three days' work a week.

2. During the initial days of the invasion these Volunteer Guards, as formed on the island of Cebu, caused more trouble than good. Specifically, they hindered the movements of military forces by unnecessary interference and, by their conflicting orders and directions, caused a considerable amount of confusion. The reason for this was the fact that they were not organized along military lines, had no overall headquarters nor chain of command and, consequently, no uniform orders or instructions.

3. Shortly after the invasion of the island of Cebu by the Japanese, the Volunteer Guards voluntarily formed themselves into groups for the specific purpose of warning civilians in their respective areas of approaching Japanese troops. Later, however, they were used by the guerrillas of the Cebu Area Command for a warning net in which they reported Japanese troop movements both to the civilian populace and to the guerrillas of the Cebu Area Command.

4. Still later the Volunteer Guard organizations were placed under the direct command of the Cebu Area Command and were formed into and used as labor battalions. Keeping in mind the original Executive Order of President Quezon relative to the Volunteer Guards, they were not required to work more than three days in each week. In general they hauled supplies for the guerrillas as well as the civilian populace, built the headquarters required by the Commanding Officer of the Cebu Area Command, acted as Intelligence Agents, as Guards

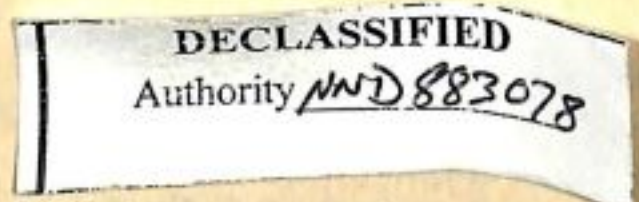
CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles T. Boyle
CHARLES T. BOYLE
Capt.,
Inf.

and performed duties of a laboring nature. They were not, however, expected to act as soldiers but, nevertheless, were given basic training and were used as a source of replacements when weapons were available. Upon receipt of weapons, they were duly inducted into the Cebu Area Command. Rosters, and records of the Labor Battalions and the work done by them were kept and are available upon call.

5. There is no question that the Volunteer Guards, or their equivalent, performed a tremendous amount of work for the guerrillas. It is felt that they should receive some form of recognition of their services but, when compared to the services rendered by the combat troops, it is not felt that this recognition should extend to them a Philippine Army status and the consequent pay and allowances and veterans' benefits that go with such a recognition. One exception to this, however, is in the matter of casualties. A number of these Volunteer Guards were wounded or killed in the performance of their duties which, in fact, amounted almost to combat. It is understood that the Guerrilla Affairs Branch is prepared to recognize such casualties in which case this recognition is considered sufficient.

6. The above mentioned facts and statements are quoted from memory and are believed to be correct.



s/ James M. Cushing
t/ JAMES M. CUSHING
Lt. Colonel, CE
Commanding Officer
Cebu Area Command (Grla)

DCM/ppm/aje

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles T. Boyle
CHARLES T. BOYLE
Capt., Inf.

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
ARMY HEADQUARTERS
APO 75

7 May 1946

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I hereby certify that I was appointed CO, 92nd Division, Leyte Area Command, by General of the Army, Douglas MacArthur. That the 92nd Division, LAC, was inactivated in the early part of 1945 and made the 41st Infantry Regt, PA.

That in 1943 and 1944 Major Gordan A. Lang, USN, acting QM Major Thomas Jurika, Acting QM, and Major I. D. Richardson, USN, acting Chief of Staff, had commandeered, as far as I remember, a launch, radio receivers, generator, and some clothings of small value from the civilians for the command. That few of the items referred to above could not be returned to the owners as they were lost to the enemy or destroyed in order to use the parts for our radio transmitter and receiver that were out of order; that one Lt Graciano Capili had commandeered a sailbot costing two Hundred Fifty pesos from a civilian for carrier use from Leyte to Mindanao; that that boat was caught and burned by the Japs at Panaon Island in 1944; that during February-March, 1945, three companies of the 96th Inf. Regt, 92nd Division, LAC, were isolated and surrounded by the enemy in the mountains east of Villava, Leyte; that the supply officers of these units got few sacks of corn and rice and salted fish for the subsistence of the units.

That all guerrilla groups on Leyte were unified under my command except that of Lt Blas Miranda; that about 70% of Miranda's unit surrendered to the Japs in January, 1944; 20% joined the 92nd Division, LAC, and 10% remained at large. That officers and men under my command were recognized. However, there were certain groups of Volunteer Guard who were not enlisted and included in our roster of troops for lack of weapons; those Volunteer Guards were used in carrying supplies, messages and directives, guarding and detecting enemy movements, and many had participated in fight against the enemy. Consequently many had been killed in action, wounded and crippled even during the American operations on Leyte. The American forces used them as guides and cargadores of ammo and supplies.

/s/ Ruperto K. Kangleon
/t/ RUPERTO K. KANGLEON
Colonel, Infantry
Chairman, Review Board

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Douglas C. Murray
DOUGLAS C. MURRAY
Major, Infantry 0-24899
8 March 1947

DECLASSIFIED
Authority *AND 883078*

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
ARMY HEADQUARTERS
MANILA

Subject: MONTANA (N/TS) Guerrillas

To: Commanding General
Philippines-Byukwe District
Manila, Philippines

6 July 1946

As District Commander, 7th Military District (Negros and Siquijor) (Recognized Guerrilla), I hereby state the following facts:

1. That all the units in my jurisdiction worthy of recognition as guerrilla organizations have been recognized.
2. That Civilian Volunteer Guards and other similar organizations in my area were organized and rendered valuable assistance and services to my organization. However, under the category of military units, these civilian organizations having been formed under civilian initiative and without any military semblance cannot be recognized as military guerrilla organizations.

/s/ Salvador Abcede
/t/ SALVADOR ABCEDE
Major, Inf

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

D. C. Murray
D C MURRAY
Maj, Inf, O-24899
8 March 1947

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2304 40th Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.
5 August 1947

Subject: HUNTERS (ROTC) Guerrillas

To : Commanding General
Philippines-Ryukyus Command
Manila, Philippines

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Attention: Guerrilla Affairs Division
A. C. of S., G-3

1. I am in receipt of a communication from TERRY (MAGTANGOL) ADEVESO, former commander of the HUNTERS (ROTC) Guerrillas, in which he has stated that your headquarters is reconsidering his claim for the services of his organization prior to and during the combat operations on LUZON. He has requested that I forward to your office a report of such activities as I have a personal knowledge.

2. My personal observations were (and I believe that you will find this verified by MAJOR GEORGE MILLER, who landed by submarine with me at INFANTAS, TAYABAS on 2 November 1944, and LIEUT. COLONEL BERNARD ANDERSON) that the most active and widespread organizations in area RIZAL-LAGUNA-TAYABAS-CAVITE-BATANGAS-PANGASINAN-MANILA were the HUNTERS and MARKINGS FIL-AMERICANS. MARKING had a preponderance of force in the area to the East and North of LAGUNA DE BAY while MAGTANGOL was strongest in LAGUNA and the provinces to the Southwest. Both claimed superiority in RIZAL. I believe that MARKING probably had more fire power. The population was probably more nearly divided.

3. In LAGUNA and to the Southwest MAGTANGOL definitely appeared to me to have the best coverage of any guerrilla organization. PATRICIO ERNI'S FIL-AMERICANS in CAVITE and CASTENEDA (with his affiliated units SAULOG IROGUIN, etc) were preponderant in central CAVITE but the HUNTERS were infiltrated throughout.

4. I am certain of the extent of the Hunters in the provinces indicated due to the fact that I travelled extensively prior to the U. S. landings in most of them and was always met by large representative forces.

5. It was this interpretation of the situation that determined the decision by Lieutenant Colonel BERNARD ANDERSON, Major GEORGE MILLER and myself to establish ourselves at INFANTA, RIZAL (MARKINGS HEADQUARTERS) and CUTAD, BATANGAS (MAGTANGOLS HEADQUARTERS), respectively. We found that by using the forces available to these widely spread units we were able to maintain continuous surveillance over the entire vicinity of MANILA.

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[Signature]
GRANT S. WILSON
Acting Director, Team #2

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6. During the period when I was Guerrilla Coordinator of all the irregular forces Southwest of MANILA (during the MIKE SIX Operation) the HUNTERS were my most reliable unit. PATRICIO ERNI probably had more arms and did outstanding fighting as did CASTENEDA and several of the smaller organizations. The HUNTERS were especially valuable, in addition to their combat ability, in that they furnished a verly large supporting foze of several battalions of their Engineers, Medical troops as well as furnishing food and dispersal centers for the flood of evacuees from MANILA.

7. In Southern LAGUNA, the HUNTERS has a very large following but due to the overalapping of MARKINGS men, PQOG, Chinese Guerrillas (both Nationalista and Reds), and some HUKBALAHAPS, it was necessary for me to send an ALAMO Scout Officer down to coordinate that effort as no unit would accept the authority of another.

8. In regards to intelligence operations, which was my primary function prior to the landing operations, there may have been nets of operatives which covered the area indicated in paragraph 2, above, as well as the HUNTERS and MARKING'S FIL-AMERICANS, but if so this did not come to my attention nor, I believe, to Major GEORGE MILLER'S. VICENT UMALI'S PQOG, the numerous BATANGAS guerrillas, and several of the CAVITE units were doing excellent intelligence work but my experience was that their coverage was not as broad as the HUNTER'S or the FIL-AMERICANS.

9. Reference to numerical strength, I would not care to commit myself. I know that I received bales (literally) of rosters of guerrillas. These were forwarded to GHQ SWPA and later to Headquarters Sixth Army. I suspect that after November 1944 most of the male (and a large part of the female) population joined one guerrilla organization or another. There were probably 75-100,000 who were active supporters and occasional full time members, but of course, the number who were doing full time duty were considerably smaller.

10. In conclusion, I would like to state that the HUNTERS Guerrillas were one of the largest guerrilla organizations in areas indicated in paragraph 2 above. They were, to me, the most valuable intelligence organization that I found in this area. (I am not including MARKING'S organizations as I felt that Major GEORGE MILLER or Lieutenant Colonel BERNARD ANDERSON could better voucher for them.) Within small regional boundaries there were much stronger organizations but the majority of these did not cover more than a few towns. Several other organizations turned out as many arms for the attack on MANILA as the HUNTERS but due to wide coverage offered by the HUNTERS we were able to call on diversionary actions in any of the areas previously indicated.

11. This is not necessarily a request for special consideration for this organization as I realize that most of the Filipinos have ap-

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Acting Director, Team #2

peared before your review board as guerrillas with the expectation of receiving back-pay, and that there were possibly other and larger organizations devoted to intelligence and sabotage missions which did not come to my attention, but that this organization be established as one of the larger and earliest underground organization in the MANILA area.

s/ Jay D. Vanderpool
t/ JAY D. VANDERPOOL
Lieutenant Colonel
Field Artillery

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

~~NELSON A. VOORHEES
Major, Inf~~



CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Grant S. Wilcox
GRANT S. WILCOX
Acting Director, Team #2

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UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FORCES
THE HUNTERS or ROTC GUERRILLAS
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

G-4 REPORT

From: 19 November 1944, 1200
To : 10 January 1945, 1200

DISTRICT HQ
10 January 1945, 1400

No. 2
MAP: South Central Luzon

1. LOCATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPLY TROOPS, BODEGAS,
RESERVE CAMPS.

A. GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

1. GHQ, FCP: Kutad, Nasugbu Mts., Batangas
2. GHQ, Naligang Mts., Batangas
3. GHQ QM Area: LOOC, NASUGBU, LIANG, and CALATAGAN

B. 44th (HUNTERS) DIVISION

1. 44th DIV. (RIZAL, LAGUNA, TAYABAS) CP: MT. MAPATAD, RIZAL MTS.
2. 44th Regt. (RIZAL) CP: BOSOBOSO, ANTIPOLLO MTS., RIZAL.
3. 45th Regt. (LAGUNA) CP: PAGSANJAN, LAGUNA.
4. 46th Regt. (TAYABAS) CP: TAYABAS, TAYABAS.
5. 46th Regt. QM Area, MAUBAN, TAYABAS.

C. 47th (ROTC) DIVISION

1. 47th Div. (MANILA, CAVITE, BATANGAS) CP: KAYMISAS, BAILEN, CAVITE.
2. 47th Regt. (MANILA) CP: CARMONA, CAVITE.
3. 48th Regt. (CAVITE) CP: POOC, SILANG, CAVITE.
4. 49th Regt. (BATANGAS) CP: KAMASTILIS, LEMERY, BATANGAS.

2. STATUS OF SUPPLY

a. Rations: From 1 December to 15 December scarcity of food supplies have forced the officers and men to subsist mainly on boiled corn, mungo, meat, and little vegetables. Rice is very hard to procure since harvest season has not yet started. Whatever rice may be procured, it is cooked into porridge. From 16 December the mess has improved by the addition of rice in the diet. Harvest season is beginning by this time. But the food given is not sufficient both in quality and quantity. Food is available to USPIF forces in all organized and controlled towns. The areas under cultivation by USPIF supporters are those areas in town organized and controlled by this unit.

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EDWARD A. O'MALLEY

Capt,

GSC

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But the palay in the towns of BINAN, STA. ROSA, CABUYAO, and CALAMBA have been commandeered by the Japs and they will supervise the harvesting.. Available food in excess of USPIF requirement could not be estimated as complete or approximate data regarding the food situation in this area could and has not been collected by reliable sources. But from all sources of information, it is estimated that this year's harvest is good and could be compared with the pre-war harvest. However, the Japs' system of supplies (as practised in this area) makes it hard for the USPIF forces and the civilians to procure enough food supplies.

b. Munitions Situation Report: Serviceable weapons on hand:

(1) Rifles -----	2,500 (approx)
(2) Pistols -----	500 (approx)
(3) Shotguns -----	300 (approx)
(4) Carbines -----	100
(5) Sub-machine gun, Cal. 45	84

There is not enough ammunition should a fight with the enemy commence.

c. Equipment: There is practically no explosives and demolition equipment on hand and whatever is on hand is home-made or improvised. These equipment are very badly needed for sabotage of enemy communication installations. Clothing is another serious problem of the HUNTERS GUERRILLAS, Officers and men are in great need of quartermaster equipments.

d. Other equipment; Signal Units working in this area are the following:

(a) TANAY MTS., RIZAL -----	CAPT. MILLER
(b) MAGNAK, TAYABAS -----	MAJOR ANDERSON
(c) NALIGANG MTS., -----	MAJOR VANDERPOOL with the GHQ, THE HUNTERS
(d) TRES CRISIS HILLS, CAVITE-	For all other Guerrilla Units in CAVITE.

3. STATUS OF EVACUATION

The GHQ has built a hospital camp somewhere near the foot of NALIGANG MTS., BATANGAS. In the 44th Division HQ IS ANOTHER hospital. Otherwise, sick and wounded personnel are treated in the CP's and towns. On 9 January the Signal Unit of the GHQ transferred to its present position.

4. CONDITION OF ROADS AND STATUS OF CIRCULATION:
(Refer to G-2 REPORT OF GHQ)

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Capt,

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5. SALVAGE AND CAPTURED MATERIALS:

Captured and enemy materials are used and consumed by the units that captured them. On 14 December 1944 a Jap freighter was bombed and sunk in Jamilo Cove. Some 50 drums of gasoline and some drums of oil has been salvaged by the civilians. These can be requisitioned any-time.

6. BURIALS:

None

7. ACTIVITIES

The GHQ has taken over the administration of the Hacienda de Leoc in the GHQ area, and at present it is supervising the harvesting of the palay. Troops in the province of Rizal are harvesting the palay near their areas.

1. Possible landing places in Southern Luzon are as follows: (1) MANIBUNGE TOWN /s/ Terry Magtangel
(2) TANGAS TOWN /t/ TERRY MAGTANGOL
(3) ...
(4) ...
(5) ...
(6) ...
Colonel, Infantry (Guer)
Commanding

OFFICIAL: Guillermo Monfort /s/
GUILLERMO MONFORT /t/
Lt. Col. Inf. (Guer)
District G-4

Distribution:
1 GHQ, SWPA
1 File

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EDWARD A. O'MALLEY
Capt, GSC

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UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FORCES
THE HUNTERS or ROTC GUERRILLAS
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

27 October 1944

FO 4

MAPS: SOUTHERN LUZON

1. The Battle of the Philippines is on. Allied Units with the General Headquarter of General MaArthur in the whole Philippine Government Staff under President Osmena had landed in the island of Leyte on the 20th of October. All important Japanese installations all over the Philippines had been bombed and still being bombed by Allied Air Units.

SERO HOUR IN SOUTHERN LUZON BEGINS AT THE TIME ACTUAL LANDING OPERATIONS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY TAKE PLACE IN ANY OF ITS B EACHES.

A. Possible landing places in Southern Luzon are as follows: (1) NASUGBU TOWN (2) BALAYAN-TAAL SHORELINE (3) BA-TANGAS TOWN (4) LUCENA TOWN (5) MAUBAN-ATIMONAN SHORELINE (6) INFANTA TOWN.

If Allied landings take place at NASUGBU town the most busy supply and communication line for the defending Japanese will be the NASUGBU-TAGAYTAY-IMUS-MANILA road.

If Allied landing take place at the BALAYAN-TAAL shoreline the most busy Japanese line of communication and supply shall be (1) BALAYAN-TUY-TAGAYTAY-IMUS-MANILA road and (2) TAAL-LIPA-CALAMBA-MUNTINLUPA- (LAS PINAS-TAGIG) - MANILA road.

If Allied landing takes place at LUCENA town the most busy Japanese line of communication will be the LUCENA-PAGSANJAN-MANILA road.

If Allied landing takes place at the MAUBAN-ATIMONAN shoreline the busiest supply and communication route of the defending Japanese will be the MAUBAN-LUCBAN-TAYABAS-ATIMONAN-PAGSANJAN-MUNTINLUPA-MANILA road.

FROM THE FOREGOING IT IS PLAIN THAT THE CALAMBA-MANILA ROAD WILL PROVE TO BE THE ROAD SECTION THAT SHALL BE MOST USED BY THE DEFENDING JAPANESE ARMY. THIS CALAMBA-MANILA ROAD IS A VITAL CHAIN TO THE JAPANESE DEFENSE OF LUZON.

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DOD Directive No. 5200.9
27 Sept 1958

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Charles T. Boyle
CHARLES T. BOYLE
Capt
Inf

THE PROBABLY NEXT BUSIEST ROAD FOR THE JAPANESE ARMY SHALL BE THE PAGSANJAN-CALAMBA ROAD WHICH WILL BE BUSY IF ALLIED LANDING TAKES PLACE IN EITHER LUCENA, MAUBAN-ATIMONAN, OR INFANTA.

A VITAL TARGET FOR THE GUERRILLAS WILL BE THE JAPANESE MILITARY INSTALLATIONS SOUTH AND EAST OF MANILA CITY.

B. It is estimated that only the troops of the HUNTERS would operate within the neck of land between Manila Bay and Laguna de Bay. It is also the HUNTERS troops that are in the best position to operate against the installations EAST OF MANILA. The Japanese Forces passing along the CALAMBA-MANILA ROAD maybe harrassed by HUNTERS troops from CAVITE and by other Guerrillas organizations in the same province. Armed Units of the MARKINGS Guerrillas and the FIL-AMERICAN guerrillas are estimated to operate in the SECOND DISTRICT of RIZAL PRONINCE, the BAYBAY REGIONS of LAGUNA PROVINCE, and along the PAGSANJAN-CALAMBA ROAD.

At present armed units of the HUNTERS are disposed as follows: (1) about 100 men under Lt.-Col ESTACIO somewhere in the MAUBAN-TAYABAS-PAGSANJAN area. (2) About 60 men under Lt.-Col. GUERRERO somewhere in the BAYBAY REGIONS of LAGUNA. (3) About 40 men under Maj. LAZO in the INFANTA AREA. (4) About 70 men under Maj. MONTEFALCON in the SECOND DISTRICT of RIZAL. (5) About 80 men under the control of the 44th DIVISION COMMANDER in the ANTIPOLO MOUNTAINS. (6) About 40 men in the LAWIN SUB-SECTOR. (7) About 40 men under Maj. BORBON in EASTERN CAVITE. (8) About 40 men under Maj. DEL PILAR in the NASUG-BU MOUNTAINS. (9) About 140 men under the GHQ 80 of which are under the Commander 47th DIVISION.

Aside from the above mentioned armed mobile units that could be transferred from one place to another, there are Home Guard Units with an unrecorded quantity of arms that could be depended upon that could do sabotage and the harrassing within their own areas. This Home Guard Unit are present in many towns of RIZAL, CAVITE, BATANGAS, LAGUNA, TAYABAS, ZAMBALES, PANGASINAN, BATAAN and the CITY OF MANILA.

2. A. All Units of the HUNTERS shall carry on with the gathering of information about the Japanese Army for the benefit of the Allied Army. B. The greatest concentration of HUNTERS armed troops shall be made in EASTERN CAVITE, the LAWIN SUB-SECTOR and EAST OF MANILA. C. The civilian population shall also be protected.

3. The 44th DIVISION shall mass its troops to harras the enemy in the following places: (a) LAWIN SUB-SECTOR and the old LIMBAS SU-SECTOR (b) PAGSANJAN-CALAMBA AREA.

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DOD Directive No. 5200.9
27 Sept 1958

CFW: HUNTERS or ROTC
28 October 1944

Subject: Instructions
To : The C of S and Cmdrs 44th & 47th Divs.
(SECRET)

1. Landings by the Allied units under General MacArthur had taken place in Leyte 9 days ago and I guess that by this time the American Army had already occupied all the lowlands though the Japs must had made earthwork preparations in the mountain areas which they are occupying now.

2. Landings may take place in Southern Luzon anytime. Be on the alert! Unless a transmitter could be taken here at once we would not know when they will land and what they will want us to do. So please be quick about that transmitter so we could at once establish contact.

3. Once you hear that landing had taken place in any part of Luzon, send a runner here to inform us so.

4. Begin mobilizing our troops as per arrangement in FO 4, It will be up to Cmdr 44th Div where to place Naing... whether he shall be with Vic to operate in the PAGSANJAN-CALAMBA ROAD or whether he shall be with the 44th Div Hqtrs Trps and 44th Inf troops in the area EAST and Southeast of MANILA CITY. The two aforementioned general places shall be the busiest areas of operation in the 44th divisional area and if anybody wants action he shall for sure get a lot of them by staying in one of those two places at zero hour.

5. The 47th shall concentrate its armed troops between the CALAMBA-MUNTINGLUPA-LAS PINAS-IMUS-TAGAYTAY horseshoe ROAD to strike at the flanks of the enemy or to disrupt and interrupt its communication and supply. These troops shall be composed of Bourbon's, Ocampo, and part of Bandong's troops... under command of Ocampo.

6. Half of Bandong's men shall operate right inside the neck of land between the LAGUNA DE BAY and that of the MANILA BAY striking at airplane motors, flyers, etc. This is still under the 44th.

7. The Division Commanders shall be responsible for the fixing of the boundaries of operation among his units, and their respective objectives. Right now, training and reconnaissance work should proceed so as to insure success of all contemplated operations.

8. As ever during ZERO HOUR, all units shall engage in INTELLIGENCE DATA gathering. Spy on the enemy! Know where he is, how many they are, their conditions, their intentions, etc. Send all those reports at once to this Headquarters. You may also directly hand reports to the advance echelon of the US Army but always furnish this Headquarters a copy.

9. Until orders to the contrary is issued, the Hunters armed troops shall engage the Japanese Army in hit and run COMBAT; irritate him, demoralize him, and delay him through SABOTAGE. This shall take place actively during ZERO HOUR.

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CHARLES T. BOYNE
Capt
Inf

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10. Remember that ZERO HOUR begins at the minute actual landing takes place in Southern Luzon.

11. The accompanying orders to UNIT COMMANDERS, and to CIVIL OFFICIALS should be published in several copies and distributed among them for their guidance and information. This should be done without delay as they may need guidance and suggestions badly. All our Home Guard Leaders especially has got to know what is expected of his troops... during the period of zero hour.

12. CLARIFICATION: All Regimental Commanders shall remain within their respective Regimental areas for purposes of INTELLIGENCE and ADMINISTRATION. If this cannot be done, at least his EXECUTIVE should remain. In the case for example of Pike. Much fighting is to take place in Pike's territory so his troops shall stay there. In the case of Naining however, it will be different. Naining's troops will either have to be shifted to Rizal or to PAGSANJAN-CALAMBA region. Either Naining or his executive may personally be leading the troops while one of them must be at the CP doing regular administration and carrying on with the Intelligence work. In fact it would be a good arrangement that all Regimental Commanders stay at their CP's and just watch the ever and fast developing situation while their executives may lead the troops in battle. All Division Commanders should insure that there will be no interruptions to the communications! Fix a series of contact points for each CP under your command which we shall call AXES OF COMMUNICATION. This CP for example has the Axes of Communication LOOC-MAGALLANES-BAELEN-ALFONSO-MENDEZ-SILANG. A runner from any of you could contact us by touching on Looc. If we are not there, he can proceed to Magallanes. If not there, to Baelen, or Mendez, etc...

13. I repeat.. all CP's should be so organized and so equipped that they are all capable of PROMPT ACTION. When an order comes from this Headquarters, those orders should at once be transmitted in appropriate language to all lower units so that all of them are informed about the orders or about the information. In other words, there should be enough typists and typewriters and stationary at each CP.

14. I repeat, COLLECT YOUR MEN NOW! HAVE THEM IN THEIR PROPER PLACES! HAVE THEM READY FOR ACTION! PRESCRIBE TO THEM THEIR OBJECTIVES! PRESCRIBE THEIR BOUNDARIES OF OPERATION SO THAT THERE WILL BE NO VERLAPPING. Begin with intensive training. Begin with the reconnaissance of the areas where our troops are to operate. Furnish them with detailed maps about the place. Furnish them with detailed and accurate information about their respective objectives. And above all, MAKE NOW YOUR DETAILED OPERATIONS PLANS. Orders from this CP shall be very general. It is up to you to make the detailed orders. Remember our mission during Zero Hour, INTELLIGENCE, COMBAT-SABOTAGE-PROTECTION OF THE CIVILIANS!

Distribution:
1 44th Div Cmr
1 47th Div Cmr
1 C of S
1 Files

s/ Terry Magtangol
t/ TERRY MAGTANGOL
Commanding

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Authority NND 883078

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:
[Signature]
CHARLES T. BOYLE
Capt
Inf

RESTRICTED
HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN THE FAR EAST

A.P.O. 501
8 April 1945

FEGA 370.64

SUBJECT: Relief from Active Duty or Discharge of Guerrilla Personnel.

TO : Commanding General, Sixth Army, APO 442.
Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343.
Chief of Staff, Philippine Army, APO 501.

1. The procedure for the relief from active duty or discharge of those members of recognized guerrilla units who do not meet the minimum standards for induction, who are volunteers and desire their release or who are excess personnel, is as follows:
2. a. In any reports or rosters called for herein, the former status of the individual, such as Philippine Army, Philippine Constabulary or civilian, will be noted. Abbreviation may be used.
b. United States Army, Army of the United States, or Philippine Scout personnel being considered for relief or discharge will not be relieved or discharged under this authority. Such personnel will be reported direct to this headquarters by the Army Commander or his representative, recommending the action to be taken and the reason therefor. The information requested in paragraph 3 below will be included. Special instructions will issue from this headquarters in each case. This personnel will continue on duty with the unit or until specific instructions are received.
3. a. Upon recognition of a guerrilla unit and processing of its personnel, the senior recognized guerrilla commander in the area will, in concert with the Army Commander or his representative, prepare a separate roster of personnel who do not meet minimum standards of induction and relieve them from active duty by reason of "failure to meet standards for induction", citing the attached letter, Headquarters, Philippine Army, as authority for the action. This roster will be separated into four categories:

- (1) Those who fail to meet the standards of induction by reason of wounds, injuries or sickness and who may be entitled to a Certificate of Disability Discharge.
- (2) Those who fail to meet the standards for induction for some basic reason such as age or height and who are found to have no service-connected disabilities.
- (3) Those who fail to meet the standards for induction by reason of a non-service-connected disability

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suffered or contracted when not engaged in active participation in guerrilla operations.

(4) Women, except nurses.

b. Former USAFFE personnel can only be listed in either category 3a(1) or (3), above.

4. The senior recognized guerrilla commander in the area will present the individual with the relief from active duty orders and Certificate of Relief from Active Duty, copy of which is attached. Properly authenticated orders effecting the relief, copy of the roster, service records or Officers' and Warrant Officers' Qualification Cards and allied papers, including copy of Certificate of Relief from Active Duty, will be forwarded to the Adjutant General, Philippine Army.

5. a. Hospitalized guerrilla personnel, except those mentioned in paragraph 2b, may be relieved from Active Duty by the senior recognized guerrilla commander in the area under the provisions of paragraph 3, above.

b. The hospital commander will make recommendation for such action, including a board report, to the senior recognized guerrilla commander in the area. The guerrilla commander will then complete the necessary administrative action required in paragraph 4. The board report of the hospital will be included in the report forwarded by him to the Adjutant General, Philippine Army.

c. Hospitals authorized to make recommendations for such relief from Active Duty will be indicated by separate directive.

6. a. Civilians who volunteered and were accepted for duty with a recognized guerrilla force, who do not fall in one of the categories listed in paragraph 3, above, and for whose services a need no longer exists, may be discharged from the service if they make such request to the unit commander.

b. The senior recognized guerrilla commander in the area may discharge this personnel from the service upon their request, citing the attached letter, Headquarters, Philippine Army, as authority for the action. He will carry out the same administrative procedure as described in paragraph 4, above, including a roster, except that wherever the words "Relief from Active Duty" appear, he will substitute the word "Discharge".

7. a. Upon reorganization of recognized guerrilla units into standard T/O & E units of the Philippine Army, certain personnel may become surplus. After personnel described in paragraphs 3 and 5, above, have been released or discharged, the actual determination of what personnel is to be considered surplus, over and above T/O & E requirements, rests with the senior recognized guerrilla commander in the area, as the representative of the Philippine Army and the Army Commander or an officer designated by him, as the United States Army representative.

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b. Army commanders will report to this headquarters by number and branch this excess personnel, listing any former USAFFE personnel separately, and request instructions as to disposition. This personnel may be formed into other standard Philippine Army units, moved to the nearest replacement battalion (PA) for reassignment as casualties, relieved from active duty or discharged, depending on the military requirements at the time.

c. Personnel declared surplus, for whom instructions are received to relieve from active duty or discharge, will be handled as described in paragraphs 4 and 6, above.

8. Upon completion of all administrative action required, personnel will be furnished transportation to their homes if available. Providing no transportation is available, personnel will be advised to proceed to their homes on their own initiative.

9. All officers and enlisted men released or discharged under the provisions of this directive will be advised that settlement of arrears of pay will be made at a later date by the Adjutant General, Philippine Army.

By command of General MacARTHUR:

s/ Leonard S. Carroll
t/ LEONARD S. CARROLL
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

1 Incl.
Ltr, Hq PA, AG 370.64, 8 Apr 45,
Subject: "Relief from Active Duty
or Discharge of Guerrilla Personnel",
with 1 inclosure thereto.

Info copies to:
CO, 1st R/Bn (PA)
CO, 2nd R/Bn (PA)
CO, 3rd R/Bn (PA)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles T. Boyle
CHARLES T. BOYLE
Capt., Inf.

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Team # 3