

HEADQUARTERS
PHILIPPINES - RYUKYUS COMMAND
RECOVERED PERSONNEL DIVISION

AFPO 707
16 February 1948

ADMINISTRATIVE MEMO NO. 1

1. Listed below are guerrilla organizations which were:
 - a. Not favorably considered for initial recognition (underlined). (NFC-IR)
 - b. Initially recognized but not favorably considered for revision of recognition dates. (R-NFC Rev)
 - c. Recognized but whose initial recognition was subsequently revoked. (R-IR REVOKED)
 - d. Recognized but whose revised recognition was subsequently revoked. (R-Rev R REVOKED)

2. Since in many of the cases listed below, the major command has been recognized, care should be exercised in the use of this list that those major commands are not considered as not recognized solely by reason of their listing herein. Only those units which are underlined have been "Not Favorably Considered" for initial recognition.

3. This supersedes all previous listings of this type published as Administrative Memos by the PA Branch.

- Ablan Guerrilla Forces - Some members previously recognized with 15th Inf USAFIP NL - Mr. Vicente G. Erecta (NFC-IR)
- Agulona Cracks, USAFFE Regular Mil. Area Mr. Benitatio F Cruz (NFC-IR)
- Ala Regiment - Mr. Jesus Larrabaster (NFC-IR)
- Albay Regiment, Anto Grear - M/Sgt Crispin Anto (NFC-IR)
- Albay Scorsogon Intelligence Net - Recognized by ltr Hqs USAFFE dtd 17 Jan 45; NFC'd for revision 27 Aug 47. (R-NFC Rev)
- Allas Intelligence Unit - Recognized by ltr Hqs USAFFE dtd 1 Apr 45; NFC'd for revision 26 Jul 47. (R-NFC Rev)
- Allied Intelligence Bureau, Baler Unit - 12 members previously recognized with squadron 205 LGAF, Lopham's Guerrillas - Capt. Enrique L. Torres Jr. (NFC-IR)
- Allied Intelligence Bureau, Central Luzon - Did not meet deadline (NFC-IR)
- Alvarado Unit - Mr. Andres Cruz (NFC-IR)
- American Dominion Forces (North Manila Unit) 3rd Bn, 1st Manila Regt - 549 members previously recognized - Mr. Isagani V. D'Bayan (NFC-IR)
- American Dominion Forces (North Manila Unit) - Casualty roster NFC'd 13 Oct 47) (NFC-IR)
- American Dominion Forces (South Manila Unit) - Casualty roster NFC'd 13 Oct 47. (NFC-IR)
- American Dominion Guerrilla Forces - Recognized Hqs 6th Army by ltr dtd 15 Feb 45; NFC'd for revision by ltr GSCFU 091 PI dtd 8 May 47. (R-NFC Rev)
- Anderson's Guerrillas
- Salt Mill Area Sec 42, Hq & Hq Co - 386 officers and men from Sec 42 recognized by CG, 6th Army & additional 193 officers and men recognized by AFPAC. - Mr. Primo B. Alzaga (NFC-IR)
- SMA Sec 43, Alvarez Bn - Mr. Fernando R. Alvarez (NFC-IR)
- Blue Eagle Detachment Squadron 83 - 80 officers and men formerly from squadron 83 recognized with 2nd Bn Squadron 87 by the CG AFWESPAC - Mr. Ricardo P. Cabo Chen (NFC-IR)

- Ang Mga Maharlika (Less "C" Co) - (111 officers and men previously recognized by CG 6th Army) - Major Ferdinand Marcos (NFC-IR)
- Ancara Guerrilla Forces - Mr. Pedro Esteves (NFC-IR)
- Army of Apo
- 1st Reqt Central Brigade - Mr. Jose D. Parasus (NFC-IR)
- 31st Inf Reqt, Camp Eusebio Foras - Mr. Luis O. Cavayyah (NFC-IR)
- 31st Inf Reqt, Mountain Province - Mr. Manuel P. Rosario (NFC-IR)
- 1st Organized Paganosian Army Corps
- 6th Eastern Div, 22nd Anti-Sabotage Reqt - Mr. Felipe D. Bruun (NFC-IR)
- 32nd Inf Reqt (USAFFE) - Mrs. Severino M. Mungaling (NFC-IR)
- 155 Inf Reqt - Mr. Felix A. Jaucin (NFC-IR)
- Santa Barbara Reqt - Mr. Silverio B. Garcia (NFC-IR)
- Aurora Farmer's Bn "B" Co, 1st Bn (Inf) - Mr. Vicente Valdez (NFC-IR)
- Dagosa Bn, Moran Reqt, Western Luzon Mil Dist - (292 members and 37 casualties previously been recognized with the 1st and 2nd Prov'l Reqt BSD - Mr. Roque Mallari (NFC-IR)
- Bagoas Katipunian Guerrilla Forces - Mr. Gerardo Orubia (NFC-IR)
- Balanga "A" Co - Mr. Vicente Tameda (NFC-IR)
- Banal Reqt - recognized portion. NFC'd for revision ltr GSCFU 091 PI dtd 19 Jun 47. (R-NFC Rev)
- Barrions' Manila Division, 1st Reqt - recognized by ltr Hqs AFPAC dtd 14 Jul 45; NFC'd for revision 29 Aug 47. (R-NFC Rev)
- Barrion's Manila Division, South Sector Reqt, ECI GA - recognized by ltr Hqs USAFFE AFPAC & AFESPAC; NFC'd for revision 27 Aug 47. (R-NFC Rev)
- Barrion's Manila Division ECLGA - recognized portion of the 45th Inf Reqt - recognized by ltr Hqs AFPAC & AFESPAC; NFC'd for revision 27 Aug 47 (R-NFC Rev)
- Barrion's Manila Division, Ind supp roster NFC'd for recognition by ltr GSCFU 091 PI dtd 6 May 47; a revision of dates for those members already recognized is not recommended. Reconsideration NFC'd 25 Aug 47. (NFC-IR)
- Bataan Mil Dist, Sabotage & Demolition Unit, 4th Reqt - recognized 5 May 47, str 37; NFC'd 21 Jul 47, for revision of recognition (R-NFC Rev)
- Bataan Reqt - (103 members of the unit have previously been recognized) - Mr. Apolinario Malabanan (NFC-IR)
- Bato Balani Div - Mr. Benito T. Jacos (NFC-IR)
- Bikas na Bato Reqt, 1st Bn, "A" Co - (35 members previously recognized by the 6th Army) - Mr. Jose C. Cruz (NFC-IR)
- 2d Bicol Prov'l Reqt, Janito Medical Co - recognized by ltr Hqs AFPAC dtd 2 Jul 45; NFC'd for revision 25 Aug 47 (R-NFC Rev)
- Bicol Brigade, 54th Inf Bn, 5th Mil Dist - recognized by ltr Hqs USAFFE, dtd 1 Apr 45; NFC'd for revision of recognition 29 Aug 47 (R-NFC Rev)
- Bicol Rinconada Patriots - recognized by ltr Hqs AFPAC dtd 2 Jul 45; NFC'd for revision 27 Aug 47 (R-NFC Rev)
- Bicol Rinconada Patriots - (77 officers and men of this unit previously recognized) - Hqs AFPAC dtd 2 Jul 45) - Dr. Santiago C. Ortega (NFC-IR)
- Birhan Command, South Nueva Ecija Sector - (790 members previously recognized) - Mr. Conrado Ileta (NFC-IR)
- Birth of Victory, 1st Bn, supp roster NFC'd by ltr GSCFU 091 PI dtd 1 Jul 47. (NFC-IR)
- Blue Eagle Brigade - recognized by CG AFESPAC 16 Nov 45; str 6229 REVOKED 31 Mar 47 (R-IR REVOKED)
- Blue Eagle Brigade - Golden Reqt, 4th Bn - Lt. Antonio M. Encarnacion (NFC-IR)
- Blue Eagle Brigade
- Kalokas Division
- Malungay Reqt. - approximately 114 members have previously been recognized under this unit - Capt Jesus Villanor (NFC-IR)
- Malungay & Silangan Reqt - approximately 329 members have previously been recognized with this unit - Mr. Eduardo D. Alabastro (NFC-IR)
- Silangan Reqt - approximately 107 members have previously been recognized with this unit - Mr. Teo V. Seranilla (NFC-IR)
- Blue Eagle Force, Nabua Co, Malungay Reqt - recognized by ltr Hqs AFPAC dtd 19 Jun 45; NFC'd for revision 27 Aug 47 (R-NFC Rev)

Blue Eagle Force, Engineer Co. Silangan Regt-(Recognized by 1tr Hqs AFPAC dtd 18 Jun 45; NFC'd for revision 27 Aug 47) (R-NFC Rev)

Blue Eagle Force, Combat Engineer Co. 2nd Regt-(Recognized by 1tr Hqs AFPAC dtd 18 Jun 45; NFC'd for revision 27 Aug 47) (R-NFC Rev)

Blue Eagle Regt, AUSA or Malakas Div, Rainbow Combat Bn-(Recognized by 1tr AFPAC AG 370.64 dtd 18 Jun 45; NFC'd for revision by 1tr GSCFU 091 PI dtd 10 Mar 47) (R-NFC Rev)

Blue Eagle Regt, AUSA or Malakas Div, Regt'1 Hqs, reegn by 1tr Hqs AFWESPAC dtd 1 Apr 47; NFC'd for revision by 1tr GSCFU 091 PI dtd 14 Jun 47) (R-NFC Rev)

Blue Eagle Regt, AUSA or Malakas Div, Canluran Combat Bn-(Recognized by 1tr AFPAC AG 370.64 dtd 18 Jun 45; NFC'd for revision 1tr GSCFU 091 PI dtd 10 Mar 47) (R-NFC Rev)

Bohol Area Command-(Recognized by 1tr GHQ, SWPA dtd 21 Oct 43; NFC'd for revision 29 Jun 47 GSCFU 091 PI) (R-NFC Rev)

BMA-Bulacanan Military Area

1st Composite Inf Regt-Mr. Jose P. Sera-(approximately 1011 members of 1st Composite Inf Regt recognized on a composite roster) (NFC-IR)

Bulacanan Military Area-(approximately 2,111 officers and men recognized with Bulacanan Military Area a composite unit selected from the overall command) (NFC-IR)

Buenavista Regt formerly 1st Nueva Vizcaya Bn. 34th Div, USAFIP-(Recognized by 1tr Hqs AFPAC dtd 20 Aug 45; NFC'd for revision 29 Aug 47) (R-NFC Rev)

Buenavista Regt, 4th Bn-(approximately 263 officers & men from Buenavista Regt were recognized on a composite roster) (NFC-IR)

Kakarong Regt-(approximately 185 officers & men from the Kakarong Regt were recognized on a composite roster) (NFC-IR)

Mariano Ponce Regt formerly 3rd Regt-(approximately 302 officers and men were recognized from the Mariano Ponce Regt on a composite roster) (NFC-IR)

Mountain Regt, 3rd Bn-(approximately 153 officers & men from Mountain Regt were recognized on a composite roster) (NFC-IR)

Natividad Regt, 2nd Bn-Mr. Julio Fernandez-(approximately 66 officers & men from 2nd Bn. Natividad Regt were recognized on a composite roster) (NFC-IR)

Republic Regt, 5th & 6th Bn-(approximately 165 officers and men were recognized on a composite roster) (NFC-IR)

BMD -

Boones Guerrillas

Saboteur & Demolition Platoon - Mr. Jose Deloya (NFC-IR)

Secret Service Operatives - Mr. Crispin Reyes (NFC-IR)

3rd Regt, supplementary roster (NFC'd by 1tr GSCFU 091 PI dtd 28 Apr 47) (NFC-IR)

4th Regt supp roster NFC'd by 1tr GSCFU 091 PI dtd 1st Apr 47(NFC-IR)

Bolo Army Guerrillas in the Highlands of Cavite-(approximately more than a 100 members have previously been recognized)-Mr. Rafael Aure Anlacrus (NFC-IR)

Bolomen Battalion - Mr. Primitivo Sales (NFC-IR)

Bolo Bn, son of Encolod Grande, Lanan-Did not meet deadline (NFC-IR)

Bonso Co, Tarlac West Sector-(Recognized by 1tr Hqs 6th Army dtd 12 Jun 45; NFC'd for revision 30 Jul 47) (R-NFC Rev)

Borneo Resistance Force - Did not meet deadline (NFC-IR)

Bruce's Guerrillas (LGF-STMD)

Dinayan Co.(Negrito)-(Recognized by 1trs Hqs AFWESPAC & PHILRYOON, NFC'd for revision 5 Sep 47) (R-NFC Rev)

Banban Bn, Sqdn 101-(Recognized by 1trs Hqs 6th Army, AFWESPAC & PHILRYOON NFC'd for revision 5 Sep 47) (R-NFC Rev)

Capas Bn-(Recognized by 1trs Hqs 6th Army & AFWESPAC; NFC'd for revision 4 Sep 47) (R-NFC Rev)

Capas Bn, Medical Det. Co. C & Hq Det-(approximately 190 men from the Capas Bn have previously been recognized) (NFC-IR)-Mr. Alberto Q. Stockton

Southern Tarlac Mil Dist-(NFC'd for revision 3 Sep 47) (R-NFC Rev)

Squadron 30 (Negrito) - recognized by 1trs Hqs PHILRYOON & AFWESPAC NFC'd for revision 5 Sep 47) (R-NFC Rev)

Bruce's Guerrillas (LGF - STMD) (Cont'd)

- 1st O'Donnell Regt recognized by 1tr Hqs 6th Army & AFPAC, NFC'd for revision 3 Sep 47 (R-NFC Rev)
- 1st Tarlac Regt, 1st Co - Mr. Elias Gutierrez (NFC-IR)
- 1st & 2nd Tarlac Regt - (Recognized by 1tr Hqs AFPAC, AFWESPAC & PHILRYCOM NFC'd for revision 5 Sep 47) (R-NFC Rev)
- 2nd Tarlac Regt, Sqdn 30 supp roster NFC'd by 1tr GSCFU 091 PI dtd 8 Feb 47 (NFC-IR)
- Bunao Guerrilla Unit - Mr. Prudencio F. Bunao (NFC-IR)
- Cagayan Force - Mr. Marcelo Addura (approximately 500 officers and men previously recognized with US-FIP NL) (NFC-IR)
- Call to Colors Unit (Bardz Regt) - Mr. Antonio J. Alora (NFC-IR)
- Carrines Sur Unit, Ind Air Corps - recognized by 1tr Hqs, AFPAC dtd 1 May 45; NFC'd for revision 29 Aug 47 (R-NFC Rev)
- Cann High Sierra Guerrillas - Sgt Severiano F. Tacorda (NFC-IR)
- Comp Isarog Guerrilla Unit - an undetermined number of members have been recognized with other units, Flor's Ind Bn & 53rd Inf Regt - Mr. Faustino H. Flor (NFC-IR)
- Castellan Guerrilla Forces - Mr. Honorio L. Valencia (NFC-IR)
- Castaneda Unit - Bn Hqs & Hqs Section, 1st Bn, 5th Regt - (approximately 436 officers and men previously recognized by CG AFWESPAC from the 5th Regt Castaneda) - Mr. Raymundo Parodes (NFC-IR)
- Castaneda Unit - 12th Inf Regt - Mr. Jesus O. Zamora (NFC-IR)
- Castaneda Unit Pil-American Guerrilla Forces - recognized by 1tr Hqs AFWESPAC dtd 12 Dec 45; NFC'd for revision 6 Oct 47 (R-NFC Rev)
- Castro Regt (Passy Unit) American Division Forces - (approximately 116 members previously been recognized; no consideration for revision of recen dates for recognized portion is given - Mr. Jose R. Matibes (NFC-IR)
- Catholic Social Center - the unit commanding officer, Capt Vicente S. Gabriel favorably considered - Mr. Vicente S. Gabriel (NFC-IR)
- Cavite United Free Guerrilla Forces - Maring Unit, Co "A" Hqs Staff, 1st, 2d, and 3rd Bn, rocen Hqs 6th Army, 9 May 45 & Hqs AFWESPAC, 6 Dec 45; NFC'd for revision 5 Jun 47 (R-NFC Rev)
- Central Intelligence Bureau - Mr. G. M. Julian (NFC-IR)
- Chinese Intelligence Unit (LGF) - Mr. Co. Liang Sov (NFC-IR)
- Chinese Volunteers in the Philippines, Co "A" & 1st Aid Platoon, 2d Regt - recognized by 1tr Hqs AFWESPAC dtd 21 Mar 46; NFC'd for revision 15 Jul 47 (R-NFC Rev)
- Chinese Overseas Wartime Huashkan Militia, 1st Co - recognized by 1tr Hqs AFPAC dtd 17 Jun 45; NFC'd for revision 15 Jul 47 (R-NFC Rev)
- Civilian Operatives (NES) - Mrs. Raymunda Gaddote Jilla (NFC-IR)
- Civilian Volunteer Guerrillas - Mr. Delfin Florando (NFC-IR)
- Colt's Guerrilla Forces (Ind) - Mr. Bruno E. Martinez (NFC-IR)
- Commonwealth Guerrilla Unit - Mr. Andres G. Verdadero - did not meet deadline (NFC-IR)
- Conversion Guerrilla Unit (Ind) - (2 members previously been recognized with other guerrilla units) - Mr. Ismael Linesagan (NFC-IR)
- Coron World War II Volunteers - Mr. Carlos C. Anonas (NFC-IR)
- Counter Propaganda Unit - Mr. Arturo J. Clemente (NFC-IR)
- Corinao Guerrilla Unit - Mr. Julio Escue & Mr. Nicolas Galas (NFC-IR)
- Custodies Intelligence Service USAFFE - (2 members have previously been recognized with II Corps POG) - Mr. Melocio Custodio (NFC-IR)
- De Vega Regt - Mr. Sebastian de Vega (NFC-IR)
- Diana Islas Guerrilla Unit - Dato Darangina Diangman (NFC-IR)
- D-1 Combat Area, Co "A" - recognized by 1tr Hqs AFWESPAC dtd 9 Mar 45; NFC'd for revision 11 Oct 47 (R-NFC Rev)
- D-1 Bn, 103rd Inf Regt - Mr. Francisco P. Castillo (CO have asked for reconsideration) (NFC-IR)
- D-1 Fighting Group (AIB) - Ind - Mr. Espirito Rabeco (NFC-IR)
- Dimalang Guerrillas Bn Hqs, Co's "A" & "B", 1st Bn, 2d Regt str 2nd NFC'd for revision of recognition by 1tr GSCFU 091 PI dtd 19 Jun 47 (R-NFC Rev)
- Division A, 95th Inf Regt, 92nd Div - Mr. Bernabeildo Refuerzo (NFC-IR)
- Echague Guerrilla Battalion (Ind) - Mr. Vicente Mesa (NFC-IR)
- ECLGA - East Central Luzon Guerrilla Area
- 1st Tarlac Regt, supp roster - NFC'd by 1tr GSCFU 091 PI dtd 9 Jun 47 (NFC-IR)
- 1st Tarlac Regt, 4th Bn - Mr. Antonio A. Mejia (NFC-IR)
- 1st Regt, 3rd Bn "K" Co PND - (2708 members have previously been recognized) - Mr. Segundo T. Isip (NFC-IR)
- 1st Tarlac Regt initially recognized by CG, 6th Army & CG, AFPAC, 3 Mar 45; Revised recognition date under 1tr GSCFU Hq AFWESPAC dtd 10 Dec 46; REVOKED by 1tr GSCFU 091 PI Eq PHILRYCOM dtd 12 Feb 48. (R-Rev R Revoked)

ECIGA (Cont'd)

- 2nd Regt, PFD - 43 men have previously been recognized with 1st Pampanga Regt under the 6th Army - Mr. Marcelo David (NFC-IR)
- 3rd Regt, Batasan Mil Dist - supp roster NFC'd 22 Oct 47 (NFC-IR)
- 3rd Pangasinan Regt, MP Det "C" Co. 1st Bn - Mr. Pedro B Abrenca (NFC-IR)
- 3rd Pangasinan Regt, 6th Bn "X" Co - 117 men from the active combat units from 3rd Pangasinan Regt, ECIGA recognized by CG AFWESTAC - Mr. Penafiano Cacho (NFC-IR)
- 3rd Rifle Co, Medical Det, 32nd Inf Regt supp roster NFC'd for recognition by ltr GSCPU 091 PI dtd 6 Jun 47 (NFC-IR)
- 4th Regt PFD - Capt Vicente David (NFC-IR)
- 5th Prov'l Regt Tarlac West Sector - Mr. Macario dela Cruz (NFC-IR)
- 6th Regt, General Sv Trng PFD - Mr. Francisco Ocampo (NFC-IR)
- 6th Regt, 1791 members have previously been recognized - Mr. Francisco Ocampo (NFC-IR)
- 21st Inf Regt MED 2d Bn - Mr. Jose Teruel (NFC-IR)
- 21st Inf Regt, 2d Bn, consisting of the Bn Staff, Medical Co, Co's "G" & "H", -121 members previously recognized - Mr. Eugenio Castillo (NFC-IR)
- 31st Inf, 1st Bn "D" Co - Mr. Guillermo Soriano (NFC-IR)
- 41st Inf Regt MED 3rd Bn - Mr. Ambrosio G. Palao (NFC-IR)
- 51st Inf Intelligence Bn - Hon. Leon Cabarrosoja (NFC-IR)
- 51st Inf Regt, 3rd Bn - Mr. Joaquin Tolentino (150 members previously recognized) (NFC-IR)
- 61st Inf MED supp roster - NFC'd for recognition by ltr GSCPU 091 dtd 4 Jun 47 (NFC-IR)
- 61st Inf, 3rd Bn, PFD - Lt Col Benjamin Aquino (NFC-IR)
- 61st Inf, PFD - recognized by CG AFWESTAC ltr GSCPU 091 PI dtd 10 Dec 46, subj: Revision of recognition dates for the East Central Luzon, Guerrilla Area (ECIGA) listed under par F, Hqs PFD is hereby deleted. The period of recognition of this regiment will continue as originally granted from 27 Feb 45 to 30 Jun 45, the period of its attachment to the 37th Inf Division (R-Rev R REVOKED)
- 71st Inf, PFD, 5th, 6th, 7th Bn - Mr. Ignacio G. Misones (NFC-IR)
- 11st Inf General Pld Pldr Div MED - Mr. Placido C. Ramos (NFC-IR)
- Adviser's Hq - recognized by Ltr Hqs USAFFE dtd 2 May 45. NFC'd for revision 15 Jul 47 (R-NFC Rev)
- Albert Regiment - Mr. Lorenzo Lerra - (NFC-IR)
- Allied Intelligence Bureau, Tarlac West Sector - Mr. Leon Sagun (NFC-IR)
- Bataan Military District
- 1st Regiment - Mr. Santiago Sedad - 1,300 members previously recognized (NFC-IR)
- 2d Regiment - Mr. Anastasio Valencia - approximately 550 members previously recognized (NFC-IR)
- 5th Skeleton Regt - Mr. Emilio Vianzon (NFC-IR)
- Blue Force Regiment, PFD - Mr. Dominador L Soriano - approximately 434 officers and men previously recognized with 1st and 3rd Pangasinan Regt, PFD (NFC-IR)
- Bulacan Mil Dist Engineer Corps - Mr. Vergil de Dios (NFC-IR)
- Eastern Nueva Ecija Mil District Regt, 122 - Mr. Felston G Riger (NFC-IR)
- Florida District (Gutad) - did not meet deadline (NFC-IR)
- General Geronimo Div, 143 Inf Regt, 4th Bn - Mr. Ceferino Melo (NFC-IR)
- General Service Troops - Co's "F" & "J" - Mr. Bartolome N Garcia (NFC-IR)
- General Service Troops (supp roster NFC'd 31 Dec 46) (NFC-IR)
- Gomez Vol. Corps, Straughn Grls Unit - Mr. Francisco Gomez (NFC-IR)
- Mountain Corps Regt, 2d supp roster NFC'd by ltr GSCPU 091 PI dtd 10 Jan 47 (NFC-IR)
- Makar Div - Mr. Alejandro T Santos (NFC-IR)
- Makar Div, Mindoro Unit, 4th M D - Mr. Cirilo S Cain (NFC-IR)
- Northwest Pampanga Mil Dist Seda 52 - Mr. Tomas M Lumanlan (NFC-IR)
- Pampanga Mil Dist, 3rd Bn, 5th Regt - Mr. Juan Armado (NFC-IR)
- Pampanga Mil Dist, supp roster NFC'd for recognition by ltr GSCPU 091 PI dtd 28 Jan 47 (NFC-IR)
- Pampanga Mil Dist Hq - supp roster NFC'd 8 Oct 47. (NFC-IR)
- PFD "H" & "I" Co's, 3rd Dn, 3rd Pang Regt - Ltr Hqs 6th Army dtd 31 May 45. NFC'd for revision 1 Dec 47 (R-NFC Rev)

ECLGA (Cont'd)

- Passy Paranaque Unit, 4th Regt - Mr. Cleto Arcega (NFC-IR)
Passy Range Regt - Dr. Luis Santiago (NFC-IR)
Special Service Unit - Mr. Rufino B. Lainez (NFC-IR)
Squadron 5A - Mr. Pio Valencia (NFC-IR)
Winnon's Regt - Mr. Mariano Buenafe (NFC-IR)
Yellow Buffalo Command, 1st Bat-Com Regt, MCD - Mr. Augustin Reyes (NFC-IR)
Emergency Provincial Guard - Hon Tomas Confessor (NFC-IR)
 Escudero Unit - (Recognized by ltr Hqs AFNESPAC dtd 12 Feb 46; NFC'd for revision 25 Aug 47) (R-NFC Rev)
 FACOF 1st Bn, 3rd Inf Regt supp roster NFC'd for recognition by ltr GSCPU 091 PI dtd 5 Jun 47 (NFC-IR)
 FAGOR, 10th Inf Regt - Mr. Hugo Vidal (NFC-IR)
 FAMA and Ravulo Detachments of the Tanib (Dayrit Unit) recognized by ltr Hqs US/FFE dtd 1 Apr 45; NFC'd for revision by ltr GSCPU 091 PI dtd 16 Apr 47 (R-NFC Rev)
 Farmer Labor Auxiliary Service (FLAS) - Mr. Artemio Nabor - (193 members previously been recognized with FAIT (NFC-IR)
 Federal Service Philippine Guerrilla - Mr. Rizalino Palomares - (120 members previously been recognized) (NFC-IR)

Fil-Americans

- Batangas, Masubub Bn - (Recognized by ltr FECC 370.64 Hqs US/FFE dtd 30 May 45; NFC'd for revision by ltr GSCPU 091 PI (R-NFC Rev)
Batangas Guerrillas Guerra Co, Bbaan Regt - (Recognized by ltr Hqs 6th Army dtd 6 Jun 45; NFC'd for revision by ltr GSCPU 091 PI dtd 12 Jun 47 (R-NFC Rev)
Batangas Guerrillas, Luansing Co - (Recognized by ltr Hqs US/FFE, dtd 1 Apr 45; NFC'd for revision 1 Jul 47) (R-NFC Rev)
Cavite Guerrilla Forces, 7th Regt - (Recognized portion only) (Recognized by 6th Army & Hqs AFPAC; NFC'd for revision by ltr GSCPU 091 PI dtd 7 Jun 47) (R-NFC Rev)
Cavite Guerrilla Forces, 1st Bn Reyes Unit - (Recognized by ltr Hqs XI Corps, AG 332E dtd 14 May 45; CG 6th Army, NFC'd for revision of recognition date by ltr GSCPU 091 PI dtd 6 Jun 47 (R-NFC Rev)
Cavite Guerrillas, Reyes Regt - Mr. Maximo C. Reyes - (688 members previously recognized) (NFC-IR)

Folsom's Guerrilla

- Folsom's Fil-American Grpas - (Recognized by CG, AFNESPAC on 29 Nov 45, REVOKED by ltr GSCPU 091 PI dtd 15 Jan 48) (R-IR REVOKED)
Ancheta Regt - Mr. Vicente P. Ancheta (NFC-IR)
Gushing Brigade, 4th Inf Regt - Mr. Isidro Abertin (NFC-IR)
De Vega Regt - Mr. Sebastian de Vega (NFC-IR)
Quintana Regt - Mr. Alonso Val Quintana (NFC-IR)
Tibay Bn, (3rd Regt, 3rd Bn) - Mr. Francisco Teodoro (NFC-IR)
Villavicencio Unit, 3rd Inf Regt - Mr. Valentin Villavicencio (NFC-IR)
2nd (Zayabas) Regiment - Mr. Renato V. Suarez (NFC-IR)
3rd (Nocua) Regiment - Mr. Royrundo Moene (NFC-IR)

1st Organized Panosian Army Corps

- Army of Arno, (NFC-IR)
Army of Arno - Mr. Miguel R. Acosta (NFC-IR)
Central Division, 2nd Regt, US/FFE - Mr. Teodoro Y. Gomez (NFC-IR)
Central Div, 3rd Regt, US/FFE - Mr. Anrol L. Macaraeg (NFC-IR)
Central Div, 4th Regt, US/FFE - Mr. Dominador Ruiz (NFC-IR)
Central Div, 5th Regt, US/FFE - Mr. Colacio Cuiviro (NFC-IR)
Coma Botaria - Mr. Eusebio Abarcas (NFC-IR)
Carman Inf Regt - Mr. Laureano Padilla (NFC-IR)
Eastern Div, 1st Regt, US/FFE - Mr. Guahberto Mirador (NFC-IR)
GND, DHO & 2nd Bn, Hqs Troops, US/FFE - Mr. Eufrosino Dacio (NFC-IR)
Eastern Div, 1st Regt, US/FFE - Mr. Alberto Nalla (NFC-IR)
Eastern Div, 2nd Regt, US/FFE - Mr. Braulio F. Fernandez (NFC-IR)
Eastern Div, 3rd Regt, US/FFE - Mr. Perfecto V. Sison (NFC-IR)
Eastern Brigade, 1st Regt, US/FFE - Mr. Miguel de Vera (NFC-IR)

Northern LuzonArma Iran (NFC-IR)

- 24th National Volunteer Inf Regt - Mr. Pablo Tomaldan (NFC-IR)
25th National Volunteer Regt - Mr. Eugenio C. Catalina (NFC-IR)
26th National Volunteer Regt - Mr. Lino D. Onagan (NFC-IR)
27th National Volunteer Inf Regt - Mr. Maximo E. Paravano (NFC-IR)
28th National Volunteer Inf Regt - Mr. Ignacio Pastor (NFC-IR)
29th National Volunteer Inf Regt - Mr. Molecio Prado (NFC-IR)
30th National Volunteer Inf Regt - Mr. Proceso Lorbino (NFC-IR)

Irregular Troops (F.A.T)

- 1st Batangas Regt - Mr. Maximo C. Roal (NFC-IR)
1st Bn, 4th Regt, 2d Brigade (Inf) - Mr. Domingo E. Molases (NFC-IR)
1st Bn, 5th Regt, 1st Div - Mr. Jose M. Luna (NFC-IR)
1st Division - Mr. Benifacio S. Araullo (NFC-IR)
1st Laguna Regt - Mr. Marcelo R. Ponce (NFC-IR)
1st Prov'l Bn (Straughn) McKinley Div - recognized by 1tr Hqs APPAC
dtd 11 Sep 45; NFC'd for revision 25 Jul 47 (R-NFC Rev)
1st Regt, McKinley Brigade, "A" Co - recognized by 1tr Hqs 6th Army
dtd 23 May 45, NFC'd for revision 21 Jul 47 (R-NFC Rev)
1st Regt, McKinley Brigade, "E" Co - recognized by 1tr Hqs USAFFE
dtd 1 Apr 45; NFC'd for revision 21 Jul 47 (R-NFC Rev)
3rd Regiment - Mr. Eutchan Y. Restano (NFC-IR)
4th Inf Regt, McKinley Division (Straughn) - Mr. Ricardo V. Antonio
(NFC-IR)
4th Laguna de Bay Regiment - Mr. Martin V. Aguilar (NFC-IR)
6th Inf McKinley Div - Mr. Dominador Encarnada (NFC-IR)
7th Regiment - (approximately 300 members have previously been recog-
nized with other units) - Mr. Ciriano Reyes (NFC-IR)
7th Regt, 1st Bn, McKinley Brigade - Mr. Vivencio Candaza (NFC-IR)
7th & 8th Division - (397 members previously recognized with 1st
Prov'l Bn, P.A.T (Straughn's) under 35th Div) - Mr. Ambrosio
Fuellas (NFC-IR)
9th Inf Regt, McKinley Div (Straughn) - Mr. Dominador V. Baquilar
(NFC-IR)
Bahia-Daguito Unit, Pioneer Belayan Town Guerrilla - recognized by
1tr Hq PHILRYOON, 19 Feb 47, NFC'd for revision 1 Mar 47
(R-NFC Rev)
Baredo Co, Batangas Town Unit - recognized by 1tr Hqs USAFFE dtd 1
Apr 45; NFC'd for revision 13 Jun 47 (R-NFC Rev)
Base Small Arms Maintenance Co - Mr. Ricardo Angeles (NFC-IR)
Batangas Force, GHD - Mr. I. R. Madrano (NFC-IR)
Batangas Regiment - an undetermined number of this unit has been pre-
viously recognized with the 35th Regt, 35th Div PQOG - Mr.
Arsenio M. Lopez (NFC-IR)
Batangas Town Guerrillas - 121 members recognized with Baredo Co
Batangas Town Guerrillas P.A.T - Mr. Anselmo Baredo (NFC-IR)
Baybay Bn - Mr. Eusebio M. Dalagan (NFC-IR)
Blue (Acosta) Bn - an undetermined number of the members of this
unit have previously been recognized with 35th Regt, 35th Div -
Mr. Adriano G. Miranda (NFC-IR)
Bolo Bn - Mr. Blas Arallano (NFC-IR)
Carubang Unit - Mr. Emilio Saberon (NFC-IR)
Cavite Paltik Guerrilla Forces - the CO of this unit previously re-
cognized - Mr. Jose T. Mueno (NFC-IR)
"D" Company, Lighting Regiment - Mr. Dalmacio Jorje (NFC-IR)
David Command
"A" Co, 1st Bn, 5th Regt - Mr. Jesus Onangsoy - composite
roster recognized (NFC-IR)
"B" Co, 1st Bn, same roster under the command of Dominador Espinoza
NFC'd for recognition by 1tr GECPU 091 PI dtd 31 Mar 47 (NFC-IR)
"B" Co, 1st Bn, 4th Regt - Mr. Rufino Aliases - composite roster
recognized (NFC-IR)
Duanavista Unit - Mr. Pablo Amiceto - composite roster recog-
nized (NFC-IR)
"C" Co, 1st Bn, 4th Regt - Mr. Edon Brion - composite roster
recognized (NFC-IR)
"C" Co, 3rd Bn, 4th Regt - Mr. Justiniano Poblete - composite
roster recognized (NFC-IR)
"C" Co, Service Bn - Mr. B. Molitis - composite roster recognized
(NFC-IR)

Fil-Americans (Cont'd)

Irregular Troops
David's Command

- Calumpang Detachment - Mr. Marcoro Malvin (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Crank Combat Co - Mr. Ceias D. Gavano (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- D Co, 3rd Bn - Mr. Antonio Arrieta (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- D Co, 4th Regt, 1st Bn - Mr. Eduardo Celestino (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- E Co, 1st Bn, 4th Regt - Mr. Santos Velasco (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- G Co, 2nd Bn, 1st Regt - Mr. Rallon (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Hqs Sector, 1st Bn, 2nd Regt - Mr. E. Saebilla (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Hqs & Hqs Co - Mr. Juan C. Rivera (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Hqs & Hqs Co - Mr. G. San Pedro (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Hqs & Hqs Co, 1st Div - Mr. A. Fladavara (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Hqs & Hqs Co, 4th Div - Mr. Mauro Caballes (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Hqs 3rd Army Corps - Mr. J. C. Estrella (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Hqs & Hqs Co, 4th Regt - Mr. R. Dechosa (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Hqs Service Co - Mr. A. Vito (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Madalona Kehilang Ilon - Mr. Dominador Robialca (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Madalona Sta Cruz Sector - Dr. Corvite (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Malavina Special Bn - Mr. Eusebio Robel (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Malavan Unit - Mr. Simon Alejar (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Medical Det, 4th Regt - Mr. Manuel Labarta (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Panacan Unit - Mr. Primitivo Cavili (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Pandacan Unit - Mr. Francisco Florando (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Padreana Unit - Mr. Pedro Meirana (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Rosario Unit - Mr. Diego Co (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Special Co, 2nd Regt - Mr. P. Orlano (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Special Detachment - Mr. Guadalupe Llanas (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- 1st Bn, 4th Regt, 2nd Brigade - Mr. Luis Reyes (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- 1st Regt, 1st Div - Mr. D. Montarola (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- 2nd Bn, 2nd Div - Mr. R. Dichoso (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- 2nd Regt, 1st Div - Mr. E. Saebilla (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- 2nd & 3rd Bn, SMS Regt - Mr. S. M. Silvestre (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- 3rd Regt - Mr. Roman Ravanza (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- 3rd Regt, 2nd Div - Mr. Luciano Oullario (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- 4th Regt, 4th Div - Mr. Eustaquio Macina (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- 4th Bn, 2nd Div - Mr. Servillano Abril (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- 5th Regt (Tapanan Regt) - Mr. Nazario Atienza (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- 8th Regt - Mr. Jesus Onasavay (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- 9th Regt - Mr. V. E. Silas (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- 10th Regt - Mr. Jose Calasican (composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Del Pilar Bn, 3rd Regt, 3rd Brigade - Mr. Eufonio C. Nuavo (NFC-IR)
- Espuerra Regt Manila Div, 3rd Regt - Mr. Wenceslao Santos (NFC-IR)
- Espuerra Regt - (Recognized by 1st Hqs AFMSPAC dt: 19 Dec 45; NFC'd for revision 5 May 47) (R-NFC Rev)
- Gen Hqs Batangas Force - Lt. J. R. Andrano (NFC-IR)
- Hqs & Hqs Cer Co, MP Unit, 264th MP Det, Barrabe Co, Security Sqdn No. 1 Tarlac Det, 2nd Bn Hqs, Hqs Co, Cos E, F, G, & Co E (USFIP) all of the 12th Inf, McKinley Div - (Recognized by 1st Hqs AFMSPAC, AFMSPAC; NFC'd for revision 21 Jul 47) (R-NFC Rev)

Phil-Americans (Cont'd)

Irregular Troops

- Regan Regiment - Mr. Sixto Guerra (101 officers and men recognized from Guerra Co) (NFC-IR)
- Ibanes Regt, 1st Div (112 members have previously been recognized) Mr. Marcelo Ibanes (NFC-IR)
- Iriga Co, Camarines Sur Sector, 2d Medical Platoon - (recognized by 1tr Hqs AFPAC dtd 2 & 4 Jul 45; NFC'd for revision 27 Aug 47 (R-NFC, Rev)
- Luna Scout Sector - Mr. Paulino Castilla (NFC-IR)
- Mabini Reet TRO - Mr. Hugo Retera (NFC-IR)
- Martin Bn - Mr. Manuel T. Paz (NFC-IR)
- Marcano Reet, Redon's Infanta Unit (approximately 190 members were recognized with the 1st Prov Bn, Anderson's Guerrillas) - Mr. Esteban T. Marcano (NFC-IR)
- McKinley Div, 2d Inf Reet - Capt. Micanor U. Gatchalian (NFC-IR)
- McKinley Reet, McKinley Div, 4th Bn - Mr. Severino E. Luna (NFC-IR)
- McKinley Brigade, 2d Bn, 1st Inf - (30 members previously recognized) Mr. Servillano Olivares (NFC-IR)
- McKinley Div, 3rd Inf Reet - Mr. Leon D. Tanson (NFC-IR)
- Maga Co - recognized by 1tr Hqs AFPAC dtd 11 Sep 45; NFC'd for revision 25 Aug 47 (R-NFC Rev)
- Manabu 2d Reet - Mr. Marcelino Erribuna (NFC-IR)
- Off Shore Patrol Regt, "Sea Patrol Det" - (860 members have previously been recognized) - Mr. Severino Bernardo (NFC-IR)
- Phanton Co, 3rd Reet, 1st Laguna Div - recognized by 1tr Hq USAFFE dtd 1 Apr 45; NFC'd for revision 5 Aug 47 (R-NFC Rev)
- Pioneer Calaca Town Guerrilla - Mr. Pablo S. de Jova (NFC-IR)
- Quintana Guerrilla Unit - Mr. Pedro Quintana (NFC-IR)
- Ralones Regiment - Mr. Valeriano R. Ralones (NFC-IR)
- Rillo Mari Unit - (60 members recognized with Lipa Gr1a Hqs Combat Team by 1tr Hqs USAFFE dtd 1 Apr 45) - Mr. Salvador R. Rillo (NFC-IR)
- Ruante's Bn, Redon's Infanta Sector - Mr. Victorino C. Ruante (NFC-IR)
- San Juan Regt - (An undetermined number of members of this unit have previously been recognized with the 35th Reet, 35th Div) - Mr. Arsenio M. Lopez (NFC-IR)
- San Juan Unit - Mr. Felix Roy Cruz (NFC-IR)
- San Juan NP Unit - (2 members have previously been recognized) - Dr. Lino dela Concepcion (NFC-IR)
- Sarrat Inf Unit - Did not meet deadline (NFC-IR)
- Santa Fe Brigade - Mr. Dominador Fernandez (NFC-IR)
- Special Co, McKinley Div - Mr. Julio Bestura (NFC-IR)
- Tanabulan Military Organization - Mr. Patricio A. Dionisio (NFC-IR)
- USAFIP NL, Basilio Maculilan Sabotage Co - Mr. Federico Coethlan (NFC-IR)
- Victoria Unit - Mr. Cesar dela Victoria (NFC-IR)
- International Trust - Mr. Jose P. Roxas (NFC-IR)
- Luansing Unit, Batangas Gr1a - (96 officers and men from the Luansing Unit, FIDG recognized by the CG 8th Army) - Mr. V. Luansing (NFC-IR)
- Marking's Guerrilla
- 1st Laguna Reet - (an undetermined number of men of this unit have been previously recognized under elements of MFJ and HUNTERS ROTC - Mr. Nicolas S. Soriano (NFC-IR)
- 1st Reet, 2d Div, 4th Army Corps - Mr. Marcelo V. Achat (NFC-IR)
- 3rd Laguna Reet, III Army Corps - Mr. Benedito M. Bayani (NFC-IR)
- A-2 Reet - Sgt. Leonilda Marracia (NFC-IR)
- Amillo's 1st Reet, 1st Laguna Div, III Army Corps - Mr. Arcadio Sunaya (NFC-IR)
- Anilao Bn, 2d Army Corps - Mr. Juan G. Santiago (NFC-IR)
- Anzoco Unit - Mr. Anastacio R. Jovinas (NFC-IR)
- Antipolo Unit, 1st Army Corps - (undetermined men of this unit have been previously recognized) - Mr. Diosdado T. Leyva (NFC-IR)
- Antiporda Regiment, 1st Army Corps - (Undetermined number from this organization have been previously recognized under the Dayside Regt Marking's Fil-American) - Mr. Faustino A. Antiporda (NFC-IR)
- Arevalo Aranal (A Squares) Regt, II Army Corps - (124 members have previously been recognized) - Mr. Josias Arevalo (NFC-IR)
- Balian Unit - Mr. Elias Corvita (NFC-IR)
- Bashang Unit - Mr. Gaudioso Lacante (NFC-IR)

Fil-Americans

Marking's Guerrillas (Cont'd)

- Batangueno Unit, 1st Bn - 24 - recognized by ltr USAFFE dtd 1 Apr 45; NFC'd for revision 25 Jul 47 (R-NFC Rev)
- Bayside Regt, 2d & 3rd Bn, 1st Army Corps - (approximately 871 members of the Bayside Regt have been previously recognized) - Mr. Francisco C. Francisco (NFC-IR)
- Calamba Bn, 3rd Army Corps - Mr. Roman D. Lazaro (NFC-IR)
- Caute Highlanders - Mr. Melchor Segismundo (NFC-IR)
- Cobra Regt, II Army Corps - (75 members have been previously recognized in the 1st Yay Regt) - Mr. Gaudencio Ordone (NFC-IR)
- Eden Boys Combat II Army Corps (100 members of this unit have been previously recognized with the 1st Yay Regt) - Mr. Wodasto Bustamante (NFC-IR)
- Erno Regiment, 3rd Combat Bn, 4th Corps - (103 members of this regiment have been previously recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Esmero's Regiment - (12 men have been previously been recognized with the Hqs David's II Corps) - Mr. Gregorio D. Esmero (NFC-IR)
- "G" Co, 2nd Bn, 3rd Regt - (30 members have been previously recognized with 61st Inf Regt ECLGA) - Mr. G. Acharen (NFC-IR)
- Infanta Unit "A" Co - Mr. Juan Marquez (NFC-IR)
- Joe's Boys, II Army Corps - Mr. Jose Ana (NFC-IR)
- Kennings Intelligence Unit - Mr. Luis C. Revon (NFC-IR)
- Lakeview Regt, 1st Army Corps - Mr. Asirino Oblacion (NFC-IR)
- Liberty Girls, Batangas Unit - Lt Col Sixto M. Malana (NFC-IR)
- Marikina Unit, 1st Army Corps - Mr. Amorsolo M. Paz & Mr. Marcial Villanueva (NFC-IR)
- Rival Cement Unit, II Army Corps - Mr. Miguel Manusan (NFC-IR)
- Morelos Regt, supp roster not favorably considered by ltr GSCFU 091 PI dtd 28 May 47 (NFC-IR)
- Off Shore Patrol Regt casualty roster NFC'd 8 Oct 47 (NFC-IR)
- 3rd Army Corps and T/O designations in the Prov'l Saber Force supp roster NFC'd by ltr 20 Aug 46 (NFC-IR)
- Saboteurs and Intelligence Unit - Mr. Julian Alces have asked for re-consideration (NFC-IR)
- San Juan Combat Unit supp roster not favorably considered by ltr PI GSCFU 091 dtd 12 May 47 (NFC-IR)
- Santa Regt, II Army Corps - Mr. Bonifacio de Guzman (NFC-IR)
- Salvador's Combat Unit, 1st Army Corps - Mr. Delfin C. Adriano (NFC-IR)
- Salvador's Intelligence Unit - Mr. Elydio Salvador (NFC-IR)
- Santa Maria Unit - Mr. Ser E. Gayay (NFC-IR)
- Santolan Unit - Mr. Jose U. Sitvar (NFC-IR)
- Santos Combat Unit - Mr. Golofredo Basas (NFC-IR)
- Secret Med Org - (43 members have previously been recognized) - Hon Timoteo Riechermoso (NFC-IR)
- Shore Patrol II Army Corps - Mr. Jesus Bello (NFC-IR)
- Stavocat Regt - Mr. Jose P. Tabuena (NFC-IR)
- Talin Island Unit - Mr. Justiniano Estrella (NFC-IR)
- Tayabas Regt, II Army Corps - Mr. Elicio Manalo (NFC-IR)
- Taytay Unit, 4th Bn Dayside Regt, 1st Army Corps - (approximately 871 members of the Bayside Regt have been previously recognized) - Mr. Cirilo Laccante (NFC-IR)
- Victory Bn, 2d Regt Marking's Fil-American - (An undetermined members of this unit have been previously recognized under the 2d Yay Regt (NFC-IR)
- USPIP 2d and 3rd Bn Mount Sierra Regt - (706 members have previously been recognized) - Mr. Manuel Eloriana (NFC-IR)
- Filipino Volunteer Guerrilla Troops - Mr. Juan Mawson (NFC-IR)
- Filipino World War Veterans - Mr. Nathan A. Sison (NFC-IR)
- First Special Ranger Co, Liberators Bn - recognized by ltr Hqs USAFFE dtd 1 Apr 45; NFC'd for revision 27 Aug 47 (R-NFC Rev)
- Flor's Inf Bn - (413 officers and men from this command recognized with the Bicol Brigade) - Mr. Faustino M. Flor (NFC-IR)
- Free Philippines Partisan Bn (Inv) - Mr. Damaso O. Dianala (NFC-IR)
- Free USAFFE Saboteurs & Suicide Command - (39 members have been previously recognized) - Mr. Rolando Sison (NFC-IR)
- General Arthur MacArthur Grla Regt - Mr. Bonifacio Dizon (NFC-IR)
- General Lina Grla Organization - Mr. Juan O. Chisco (NFC-IR)
- General Lina Grla Organization, Ho Combat Inf Bn - Mr. Lorenzo B. Cabrera (NFC-IR)

General Makabulos Memorial USAFFE Cda. Forces (Inf) - Mr. Leon E. Paruncas (NFC-IR)
General's Regiment - Mr. Primo Zabala (NFC-IR)
Grandon Detachment - (Recognized by 1tr Hqs USAFFE dtd 1 Apr 45; NFC'd for revision 8 Aug 47) (R-NFC Rev)
Guerrilla Army of Midwayan, Pikit, Cotabato - Mr. Venancio Andanna (NFC-IR)
Guerrilla At Lanza - Mr. Elicodoro dela Rosa (NFC-IR)
Guerrilla Guard Team, Tinov-Tinov Command - (The commanding officer has previously been recognized with the 7th MD) - Mr. Moises Padilla (NFC-IR)
Guerrilla of President Quizon, Intelligence Affairs Div - Mr. Elicio Ramos (NFC-IR)
Guerrilla Salt Mt Area, South East Tayabas, Fort Bn, USFIP - Mr. Antonio Fortuna (NFC-IR)
Guerrilla Special of the President (GSP) - Miss Consuelo Alvarez (NFC-IR)
Heroes of Democracy-USAFFE Guerrilla Forces, Dist No. 2 Tarlac - Mr. Roman B. Martinez (NFC-IR)
Highlanders United Cda Association - Mr. Alfredo Silva (NFC-IR)
Hon Guard Unit - Mr. Cirino Bator (NFC-IR)
Hon Guard & Army Post Intelligence, G-2 - Mr. B. M. Herrera (NFC-IR)
Hukbalahap Southern Luzon Command - (Recognized portion only) NFC'd for revision by 1tr GSCFU 091 PI dtd 9 Jun 47 (R-NFC Rev)
Hukbalahap Southern Luzon Command - (approximately 335 officers and men previously recognized) - Mr. Andy Villalon (NFC-IR)
Hukbalahap Southern Luzon Command, supp roster - (335 members have previously been recognized) - Mr. Pedro Villegas (NFC-IR)
Hukbalahap Unit under the command of Mr. Luis Taruc - (1952 members from the various subordinate units of the Hukbalahaps have previously been recognized) (NFC-IR)
Hukbalahap Sqdn 3, "C" Co, Eusebio Aquino's Regt - Mr. Francisco P. Jemat (NFC-IR)
Hukbalahap Sqdn 45 "C" Co, Eusebio Aquino's Regt - Mr. Ansel Mantrou (NFC-IR)
Hunters Legion Guerrilla - did not meet deadline (NFC-IR)
 Hunters
 ROTC

- 44th Hunters Div - Mr. Teresa D. Pia (only composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- 44th Div, 44th Regt - Mr. Teresa D. Pia (only composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- 44th Div, 45th Inf Regt - Mr. Honorio K. Guerrero (only composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- 44th Inf - Mr. Anselmo Gonzaga (only composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- 44th Div, 46th Inf Regt, 2nd Bn - Mr. Vicente Estacio (only composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- 46th (Tayabas) Regt - Mr. Jaime Piofonso (NFC-IR)
- 46th Inf Regt, 44th Div, supp roster of unrecognized officers, NFC'd by 1tr GSCFU 091 PI dtd 20 Aug 46 (NFC-IR)
- 47th Regt - Mr. Alberto de Jova (only composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- 47th Div - Mr. Emmanuel de Ocampo (only composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- 47th Div, 48th Inf Regt - Mr. Leopoldo Coronel & Mr. Jose B. Garcia (only composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Biguni Fighters - Mr. Teofilo Valencia (NFC-IR)
- C & G Cos 2nd Bn, 49th Regt - Mr. Carlos L. Castillo (NFC-IR)
- Cebuano Unit - Mr. Romulo L. Alcasabas (NFC-IR)
- Cavite Special Intelligence Net - Mr. Arturo Mazonson (NFC-IR)
- Co A - Mr. Benvenuto Espinola (NFC-IR)
- Counter Intelligence & Propaganda Corps - Miss Mina S. Landisobaly (only composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- District Special Troops - Mr. Calixto Casilan & Mr. Dionisio T. Sebial (NFC-IR)
- GHO - Col Terry Adarona (only composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- H & Hqs Co, Regimental S-2, 46th Regt - Mr. Vicente Estacio (NFC-IR)
- Infanta Det - Mr. Carlos Escolano (only composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Intelligence Unit, 3rd Bn, 49th Regt - Mr. Jose A. Katichak (NFC-IR)
- Kanduli Unit - Mr. Baldemero Vinlon (only composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Mohini Mt Area (Main Unit) - Mr. Foterne T. V. Vizmanas (only composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Morhuano Unit, Pil-American - Mr. Honorio Garcia (NFC-IR)
- Medical Corps - Mr. Ansel Sta. Maria (NFC-IR)
- Medical & Women's Auxiliary Corps of the Binan Emergency Hospital 45th Inf Regt, 47th Div - Mr. Honorio Pontenciano (NFC-IR)

Hunters
ROTC (Cont'd)

- Nueva Vizcaya Intelligence Unit - Mr. Eleodoro M. Benitez (NFC-IR)
Panasinan Free Area Bn - Mr. Antonio P. Este (only composite roster re-
 cognized) (NFC-IR)
PIG Provisional Bn - Mr. Lucito C. Santiago (NFC-IR)
San Juan Eremitano Unit - Mr. Pedro Gabriel (NFC-IR)
Santa Rosa Unit, 44th Div - Mr. Leonardo Manalac (NFC-IR)
St. Michaels Unit - Atty. Gregorio N. de Guia (only composite roster
 recognized) (NFC-IR)
The Liberators - Mr. Mariano B. Villanueva (NFC-IR)
Zambales Military District - Mr. Manuel Barreto (NFC-IR)
Ilocandia's Guerrillas - Mr. Pedro Alytar (NFC-IR)
 Independent Guerrilla Outfit-(2 officers have been recognized with other guer-
 rilla units) - Mr. Felipe Parungao (NFC-IR)
Independent Intelligence Section (Ind) - Mr. Prudencio C. Sablay (NFC-IR)
Irosin Guerrilla Forces - Mr. Pedro H. Gallanosa (NFC-IR)
 Javier's Regt-(79 members have been previously recognized) - Mr. Bonifacio
 Javier (NFC-IR)
Jean Sector Sqdn 235-240 inclusive - Mr. Joaquin Galanc (NFC-IR)
 Josue Regt, Col Baja Unit-(187 members previously recognized under the name
 Magpuro Combat Unit) - Mr. Victorio Josue (NFC-IR)
 Kalayaan Command De Vera's Unit-(Recognized by 1tr Hqs AFPAC dtd 2 Jul 45;
 NFC'd for revision 27 Aug 47) (R-NFC Rev)
 Kalayaan Command, Signal Co (Recognized by 1tr Hqs AFPAC dtd 2 Jul 45; NFC'd
 for revision 30 Aug 47) (R-NFC Rev)
Kasibu Independent Guerrilla Unit - Mr. Florencio B. Feliciano (NFC-IR)
Knights of Democracy Guerrillas - Mr. Juan E. Delaño Jr. (NFC-IR)
Knights of the Round Table (Ind) - Mr. Gerardo Ganban (NFC-IR)
 Laguna Tamarac Regt (Unit Commander have asked for reconsideration) - Padre
 Rosario Atienza (NFC-IR)
 Lawin's Patriot & Suicide Force (Recognized by 1tr Hqs AFESPAC dtd 12 Dec
 45; NFC'd for revision by 1tr GSCPU 091 PI dtd 19 Mar 47) (R-NFC Rev)
 Lawin's Patriot & Suicide Force
"A" Co, 1st Bn - Mr. Ramon Conovas - did not meet deadline (NFC-IR)
4th Bn, 1st Regt - Mr. Johnny R. Wilson - did not meet deadline(NFC-IR)
- LGF
- Hqs & Hqs Det, Hq Bn, Serv Co, Med & Supply Unit & Int Unit-(217 members
 have previously been recognized) - Mr. Esteban Salonga & Mr. Rafael
 Villacorte (NFC-IR)
 Hqs & Hqs Det (Recognized by 1tr 6th Army dtd 31 Mar 45; NFC'd for revi-
 sion 18 Aug 47) (R-NFC Rev)
 Negrito Co, Sqdn 155 1st Bn, Sqdn 155 NWPMD recognized by PHILRYCCM
 1tr dtd 21 Mar 47; NFC'd for revision 28 Jul 47) (R-NFC Rev)
 Squadrons
 106 (some members of this unit have previously been recognized
 with the Allied Intelligence Bureau)-Major Miriano Valdez(NFC-IR)
407 Kalayaan Command - Mr. Manuel Baldeo (NFC-IR)
- LGAF
- Barker Unit, GFCP - Mr. Joaquin G. Tolentino (NFC-IR)
 Central Nueva Ecija Mil Area (consisting of Hqs & Sv Co, Sqdns 201, 201 A,
 203, 204, 211) (261 members previously been recognized) (NFC-IR)
 D-1 Bn, 103rd Regt (An unknown number of men from this unit have pre-
 viously been recognized with the 103rd Regt, LGAF) - Mr. Victoriano
 Luluquisen (NFC-IR)
Intelligence & Sabotage Unit - Mr. Max G. Llorente (NFC-IR)
 Squadrons
 1 - "G" Company - Mr. Alberto C. Espino (NFC-IR)
 103 "A" Company - Mr. Leandro Marlon (NFC-IR)
 103 "F" Company - Mr. Isabela Gonzales (NFC-IR)
 200 Central Nueva Ecija Mil Area - Mr. Adriano Esquerria (Undeter-
 mined number previously recognized with other units)(NFC-IR)
 201 "D" Company - Mr. Dominador Ponce (NFC-IR)
 202 (16 members previously recognized) - Mr. Rogino Dabila (NFC-IR)
 205 - Mr. Pedro B. Novicio (CO have asked for reconsideration)(NFC-IR)
 206 supp roster NFC'd by 1tr GSCPU 091 PI dtd 20 Apr 47 (NFC-IR)
 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, Hqs & Hqs Co - Mr. Dioscoro de Leon (225
 members of the above sqdns have previously been recognized)
 (NFC-IR)

LGAF (USAFFE LUZON GUERRILLA ARMY FORCES) (Cont'd)

Squadrons

- 216 supp roster NFC'd by ltr GSCFU 091 PI dtd 19 Mar 47 (NFC-IR)
- 222 - Mr. Jose G. Saddul (NFC-IR)
- 229th Lichting - Mr. Rosario Tiu (NFC-IR)
- 268th supp roster NFC'd by ltr GSCFU 091 PI dtd 1 Apr 47 (NFC-IR)
- 303 "A" Co-(69 members have been recognized by 6th Army) - Mr. Demetrio de la Morced (NFC-IR)
- 304th-(15 members have been previously recognized by Hqs 6th Army dtd 5 Apr 45) (NFC-IR)
- 333rd - Mr. Dominador Basco (NFC-IR)
- 399th-Hipolito Vengaso-(70 men have previously been recognized from Sqdn 399) (NFC-IR)
- 401 supp roster NFC'd by ltr GSCFU 091 PI dtd 11 Jun 47 (NFC-IR)
- 402nd Tarlac West Sector - Mr. Manuel J. Abraham (NFC-IR)
- 403 supp roster NFC'd for recognition by ltr dtd 13 Jun 47, ltr GSCFU 091 PI (NFC-IR)
- 425 Tarlac West Sector - Mr. Honorio Malchor (NFC-IR)
- 430 Tarlac West Sector - Mr. Pedro N. Bonzo (NFC-IR)
- 438 - Mr. Tiroo Amanon (NFC-IR)
- 439 - Mr. Sixto R. Dantes (NFC-IR)

- 1st Enalla Rest USAFFE - Mayor Leopoldo Guillermo (NFC-IR)
- 3rd Recht, 2nd Bn USAFFE - Mr. Dionisio S. Estanilo (CO have asked for recon- sideration) (NFC-IR)
- 6th Inf. Rest supp roster NFC'd for recognition by ltr GSCFU 091 PI dtd 10 Jun 47 (NFC-IR)
- 100th Inf supp roster NFC'd by ltr GSCFU 091 PI dtd 3 Jun 47 (NFC-IR)
- 103rd Regt, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Bns-(1054 members have been previously recognized by attachments with American Units) (NFC-IR)
- 103rd Regt
- Women's Auxiliary Service (Daler) - Miss Gabriela Pascua (NFC-IR)
- Women's Auxiliary Service (Rizal) - Miss Brigidita Potencion (NFC-IR)
- Women's Auxiliary Service (San Jose) - Miss Carmen Duran (NFC-IR)
- 104th Bn, V Regiment-(many members have previously been recognized as members of the 12th Inf Regt, McKinley Div FAIT)-Mr. Armin Posadas(NFC-IR)
- Thorpe Guerrilla Regt, 3rd Bn, supp roster NFC'd for recognition by ltr GSCFU 091 PI dtd 12 Jun 47 (NFC-IR)

Lanang Military Sector, Fighting Role Battalion
United States Army Forces in the Philippines

- 1st Baloi, Combat Bn, Inf Regt - Mr. Hadid Abdul Rahman Pascua(NFC-IR)
- 1st Baloi, 1st Bn, Inf Regt - Mr. Mateo A. Derisbanon (NFC-IR)
- 1st Baloi, 2nd Bn, Inf Regt - Mr. Macabato Dora (NFC-IR)
- 1st Baloi, Attached 2nd Inf Regt - Mr. Montilla Mampao (NFC-IR)
- 1st Baloi, 2nd Attach Bn, Inf Regt - Mr. Hadid Rachaya Bayabag (NFC-IR)
- 1st Baloi, 3rd Battalion Inf Regt - Mr. Inshang Gara (NFC-IR)
- 1st Baloi, 3rd Attach Bn, Inf Regt - Mr. Muntia Kalag (NFC-IR)
- 1st Baloi, Special Sep Bn, Inf Regt - Mr. Pangelundag Snago (NFC-IR)
- 1st Baloi, Hq & Hq Sv Co, Inf Regt - Mr. Kintawan Iddancan (NFC-IR)
- 1st Baloi, Attach Co, Inf Regt - Mr. Minalang Abdul & Mr. Suma Fatola (NFC-IR)
- 1st Baloi, 1st Combat Co, Inf Regt - Mr. Calandata Sahag (NFC-IR)
- Attached Bn, 2nd Basak Inf Regt - Mr. Dianco Lagabag (NFC-IR)
- Attached Bn, 3rd Basak Inf - Mr. Mampao Dora (NFC-IR)
- TE Bn, Basak Inf Regt - Mr. Manalao Dimalang (NFC-IR)
- 1st Bn, 2nd Basak Inf Regt - Mr. Pandapatan Dimala (NFC-IR)
- 1st Bn, 3rd Basak Inf Regt - Mr. Alano Kapul & Mr. Macanaga Urendig (NFC-IR)
- 1st Attachd Bn, 3rd Basak Inf Regt - Mr. Macalua Karidak (NFC-IR)
- 1st Prov'l Attachd Bn, 3rd Basak Inf Regt - Mr. Marcelino Usanag(NFC-IR)
- 2nd Bn, 2nd Basak Inf Regt - Mr. Dera Dimalang (NFC-IR)
- 2nd Bn, 3rd Basak Inf Regt - Mr. Macabawas Bonckerag (NFC-IR)
- 2nd Provisional Bn, 2nd Basak Inf Regt - Mr. Donar Launto (NFC-IR)
- 2nd Provisional Bn, 3rd Basak Inf Regt - Mr. Mampao Tacho Donagba(NFC-IR)
- 2nd Prov'l Attachd Bn, 3rd Basak Inf Regt - Mr. Tao Aranga (NFC-IR)
- 2nd Attachd Bn, 2nd Basak Inf Regt - Datu Diranguin Soratua (NFC-IR)
- 2nd Attachd Bn, 3rd Basak Inf Regt - Mr. Gama Boncon (NFC-IR)
- 3rd Bn, 2nd Basak Inf Regt - Mr. Marierto Cabucatan (NFC-IR)
- 3rd Bn, 3rd Basak Inf Regt - Mr. Barandurang Dimalag (NFC-IR)
- 3rd Attachd Bn, 3rd Basak Inf Regt - Datu Bolioik Munnian (NFC-IR)

Lanao Military Sector, Fighting Solo Battalion (Cont'd)

- 3rd Provisional Bn, 3rd Batac Inf Bct - Mr. Tomas Manano (NFC-IR)
 4th Atchd Bn, 2nd Batac Inf Bct - Mr. Manongon Diharasan (NFC-IR)
 5th Separate Bn, 3rd Batac Inf Bct - Datu Fawarman Binatara (NFC-IR)
 6th Atchd Bn, or 1st Prov'l Bn, 3rd Batac Inf Bct - Mr. Torondanan Manarahan (NFC-IR)
 2nd Batac Inf Bct - Mr. Tomas Bakrasan (NFC-IR)
 2nd Batac Inf Bct, Atchd Co - Mr. Miranog Diling (NFC-IR)
 2nd Batac Inf Bct, Sen Co - Datu Fawar Dima (NFC-IR)
 2nd Batac Inf Bct, Sen Co - Mr. Alan Ichar (NFC-IR)
 2nd Batac Inf Bct, Batac Combat Bn - Mr. Jants Galan (NFC-IR)
 3rd Batac Inf Bct - Datu Achula Marahan (NFC-IR)
 3rd Batac Inf Bct, Atchd Co, Sen Co - Mr. Donato Manan (NFC-IR)
 3rd Batac Inf Bct, Sen Atchd Bn - Mr. Koronzo Magalmano (NFC-IR)
 3rd Batac Inf Sen Bn, or Sn Bn - Mr. Etsarancon Iddal (NFC-IR)
 Fighting Rifle Weapons Div. (approximately 8,000 members recognized with
 Maranao Militia Forces, 103th Div, 10th MD)-Datu Buaran Kilaw (NFC-IR)
 1st Sen Bn, 1st Bn - Mr. Pascasio Sancen (NFC-IR)
 1st Bn, 1st Unayan Inf Bct - Mr. Gregorio Macabalan (NFC-IR)
 1st Bn, 4th Coastal Bct - Mr. Eugenio G. Jaramila (NFC-IR)
 1st Bn, Unland Inf Bct - Mr. Matano Pascualat (NFC-IR)
 1st Atchd Bn, 1st Sen Bct - Mr. Panandanan Manancho (NFC-IR)
 1st Atchd Bn, 1st Unayan Inf Bct - Mr. Panandanan Marahan (NFC-IR)
 1st Atchd Bn, 4th Coastal Bct - Mr. Pablo D. Malat (NFC-IR)
 1st Atchd Bn, Western Lanao Trn Movement Inf Bct - Mr. Datu Gubat (NFC-IR)
 1st Coastal Bn, 3rd Coastal Bct - Mr. Isais Baco (NFC-IR)
 1st Provisional Battalion - Mr. Macabangkit Arindig (NFC-IR)
 1st Sen Bn, 1st Unayan Inf Bct - Edil Latin Macarichang (NFC-IR)
 1st Separate Battalion - Mr. Tanga Kasir (NFC-IR)
 2nd Bn, 1st Sen Bct - Mr. Ato Lacalaba (NFC-IR)
 2nd Bn, 1st Unayan Inf Bct - Macarano E. Marahan (NFC-IR)
 2nd Bn, Unland Inf Bct - Mr. Malinsacan Manalagan (NFC-IR)
 2nd Bn, 4th Coastal Bct - Mr. Billionario Mero (NFC-IR)
 2nd Atchd Bn, 1st Sen Bct - Mr. Utanings Dicoalan (NFC-IR)
 2nd Atchd Bn, 1st Unayan Inf Bct - Mr. Rambar Marahan (NFC-IR)
 2nd Provisional Sen Battalion - Mr. Grandi Masayato (NFC-IR)
 2nd S. S. Bn, Inf Bct - Mr. Kasana Pitallan (NFC-IR)
 2nd Sen Bn with Atchd Bn - Mr. Pascasio Macanton (NFC-IR)
 2nd Sen Battalion - Mr. Pahaya Cotawto (NFC-IR)
 3rd Bn, 1st Unayan Inf Bct - Mr. Macabalan Marahan (NFC-IR)
 3rd Battalion, "I" & "K" Co - Mr. Antonio Salvador (NFC-IR)
 3rd Battalion "J" Company - Mr. Rotaran Lachan (NFC-IR)
 3rd Battalion, 1st Sen Bct - Mr. Juran Dimala (NFC-IR)
 3rd Sen Bn or 3rd Atchd Bn - Mr. Ferdinand Binatara (NFC-IR)
 3rd Sen Bn, Unayan Inf Bct - Mr. Saturnar Sigan (NFC-IR)
 3rd Coastal Bn, 3rd Coastal Bct - Mr. Ino G. Fortunado (NFC-IR)
 3rd Provisional Sen Battalion - Mr. Jernan Pascasio (NFC-IR)
 4th Coastal Bn, 3rd Coastal Bct - Mr. Teofilo Llaguer (NFC-IR)
 4th Provisional Battalion - Mr. Arubi Manutara (NFC-IR)
 4th Separate Battalion - Mr. Lunola Ida (NFC-IR)
 5th Provisional Bn - Mr. Macarodi Macarano (NFC-IR)
 5th Separate Battalion - Mr. Macabangkit Manan (NFC-IR)
 6th Provisional Bn - Mr. Macanar Natara (NFC-IR)
 6th Separate Battalion - Bantoran Montin (NFC-IR)
 7th Sen Bn - Mr. Juan P. Echiverria & Mr. Leonard Tocalo (NFC-IR)
 8th Separate Battalion - Mr. Macarun Lantana (NFC-IR)
 9th Separate Battalion - Mr. Pahayabara Barisan (NFC-IR)
 10th Separate Battalion - Mr. Radia Alento (NFC-IR)
 11th Separate Battalion - Mr. Gumtina Panandanan (NFC-IR)
 11th Separate Battalion - Mr. Sulitaba Isan (NFC-IR)
 16th Separate Bn - Mr. Jacobus Alencadi & Mr. Dolinon Ranbar (NFC-IR)
 17th Separate Battalion - Mr. Boloto Baranta (NFC-IR)
 18th Separate Battalion - Mr. Pascaduran Bantito (NFC-IR)
 19th Separate Battalion - Mr. Mawar Manan & Mr. Macarao Dolindong (NFC-IR)
 20th Separate Battalion - Mr. Datu A. Hadil (NFC-IR)
 Combat Separate Battalion - Mr. Datu Puyogor Sultan (NFC-IR)
 Separate Battalion - Mr. Tamas Marahan (NFC-IR)
 Separate Battalion - Mr. Lomanadanan Maran (NFC-IR)
 Separate Battalion - Mr. Datu Jugul Sultan (NFC-IR)
 Separate Battalion - Mr. Pascasio Manan (NFC-IR)
 Separate Battalion - Mr. Binatara Anuan (NFC-IR)

- Lanao Military Sector, Fighting Bolo Bn (Cont'd)
- Special Unvan Bn - Mr. Maunyan Ariman (NFC-IR)
 - Western Lanao Sep Bn - Mr. Tucleo Manutera (NFC-IR)
 - "A" Co Sararate - Mr. Dalinson Marandi (NFC-IR)
 - Attached Company - Mr. Undac Sultan Adil (NFC-IR)
 - Attached Company - Mr. Panjarat Umar (NFC-IR)
 - Attached Company, 3rd Sep Bn - Mr. Asalan Topali (NFC-IR)
 - Attached Company - Mr. Macabada Anani (NFC-IR)
 - 1st Attachd Co, Western Lanao Trp Movement Inf Rest - Mr. Manalagan Alanandi (NFC-IR)
 - 2d Attachd Co, Western Lanao Trp Movement Inf Rest - Mr. Saanao Kaboratan (NFC-IR)
 - 2d Attachd Combat Co, G-3 Hq - Mr. Macauas Dimungun (NFC-IR)
 - "C" Co, 2d Attachd Combat Co - Mr. Poro Gamayas (NFC-IR)
 - Combat Co, 1st Sep Rest - Mr. Mabacal Romam (NFC-IR)
 - Combat Co, Upland Inf Rest - Mr. Undac Cali (NFC-IR)
 - Combat Co, Western Lanao Trp Movement Inf Rest - Dr. Macalagsoon Dima (NFC-IR)
 - Division Sararate Combat Co - Mr. Luis T. Ocasio (NFC-IR)
 - Hq & Hq Service Company - Mr. Sirad Daranda (NFC-IR)
 - Hq & Hq Co, 1st Coastal Rest - Mr. Ignacio Fabillar (NFC-IR)
 - Hq & Service Company, 1st Sep Rest - Mr. Gemabao Ali (NFC-IR)
 - Hq & Hq Serv Co, Trp, 1st Unvan Inf Rest - Datu Hadli Pasman (NFC-IR)
 - Sararate Company - Mr. Radia Radiamoda (NFC-IR)
 - Sararate Company - Datu Umar Moro (NFC-IR)
 - Sararate Company - Mr. Marica Tampla & Mr. Borasing Anda (NFC-IR)
 - Sararate Company - Mr. Manacol Pascana-Adil (NFC-IR)
 - Diana Isalan Rest - Datu Komandur Pitailal (NFC-IR)
 - Upland Inf Rest - Mr. Oranget Manalagon (NFC-IR)
 - Western Lanao Trp Movement Inf Rest - Mr. Binaine Macaranbon (NFC-IR)
 - Lays Area Command, 92d Division supp casualty roster NFC'd 31 Oct 47 (NFC-IR)
 - Listons Unit - Mr. Godofredo P. Comento (NFC-IR)
 - Lipayan Gulf Guerrilla Armed Forces - Mr. Primitivo Ferrer (NFC-IR)
 - Lipa Guerrilla Regt - Mr. Vivencio Z. Paron (approximately 150 officers and men recognized by Hqs AFWESPAC dtd 10 Jan 46 (NFC-IR))
 - Lipa Guerrilla Regt "A" Co (an undetermined number previously recognized with "A" Co, Lipa Guerrilla Unit) - Mr. Sebastian P. Reyes (NFC-IR)
 - Lipa Guerrilla Unit - Mr. Miguel K. Lina (Pertaining to Casualty Roster only) (NFC-IR)
 - Lone Bn, Erni's Cavite Guerrillas - Mr. Quinciano Asuncion (NFC-IR)
 - Lone Wolf Intelligence Unit - Mr. Bernadilda Lopez (NFC-IR)
 - Lubang Special Bn, Co "A" - (Recognized by commanding general AFWESPAC 15 Dec 45; str 193; REVOKED by ltr dtd 9 Aug 47) (R-IR-Revoked)
 - Luna Regiment - Mr. Fernando Guirralde (NFC-IR)
 - Lunan Guerrilla Army District No. 4 - Mr. Teofilo Busad (NFC-IR)
 - "B" Co, San Narciso, Zapales - Mr. Melocio Nobles (NFC-IR)
 - Subunit-Acceleration Demolition & Sabotage Engineering Unit - Mr. Francisco Panintuan (NFC-IR)
 - Mculot Bn - (recognized by ltr dtd 6 Jan 48, Hqs PHILRYCOM, NFC'd for revision 7 Jan 48) (R-NFC Rev)
 - MacDoo Division, Voice of Freedom - Mr. Julian Roque (NFC-IR)
 - MacDoo Guerrilla Forces, Calamagayan Sector - Mr. Benito Sabagan (NFC-IR)
 - Macallana Guerrilla Unit, Ind - Mr. E. P. Macallana (NFC-IR)
 - Macat Guerrilla Ind Unit - Mr. Rodolfo T. Cabal (NFC-IR)
 - Magsaysay's Forces, 2MD supp rosters of Hq & Hq Co, & Cos A, B, C, & D, Botolan Sector, Sqdn B NFC'd by ltr GSCFU 091 PI dtd 14 Oct 46 (NFC-IR)
 - Magsaysay's Forces, 2MD supp roster of Botolan Special Regt, (consisting of Hq & Hq Co, 1st Co, 1st Bn; 2d Co, 1st Bn; 3rd Co, 1st Bn; 1st Co, 2d Bn; 1st Co, 3rd Bn; 2d Co, 3rd Bn; 3rd Co, 3rd Bn) NFC'd by ltr GSCFU 091 PI dtd 5 Oct 46 (NFC-IR)
 - Magsaysay's Forces 2MD Co. A Sqdn C & Co D Cabangan Sector, Sqdn C supp rosters NFC'd for recogn by ltr GSCFU 091 PI dtd 12 Oct 46 (NFC-IR)
 - Magsaysay's Forces 2MD Cos G & H & their Medical sections, Candelaria Section, Sqdn A, supp rosters NFC'd GSCFU 091 PI dtd 21 Oct 46 (NFC-IR)
 - Magsaysay's Forces, 2MD Cos A & B, Comando Trps, supp rosters NFC'd by ltr GSCFU 091 PI dtd unknown (NFC-IR)
 - Magsaysay's Forces 2MD Special Co, Masinloc Sector, Sqdn A, supp rosters NFC'd by ltr GSCFU 091 PI dtd 19 Oct 46 (NFC-IR)
 - Magsaysay's Forces 2MD Cos E, F, G & H, San Antonio Sector Sqdn C, supp rosters NFC'd for recognition by ltr GSCFU 091 PI dtd 14 Oct 46 (NFC-IR)

- Magsaysay's Forces 21D Hq & Hq Co., Co's A,B,C, & D San Felipe Sector, Sqdn C, supp rosters NFC'd by ltr GSCPG 091 PI dtd 15 Oct 46 (NFC-IR)
- Magsaysay's Forces 21D, MP Co, San Marcelino Sector supp roster NFC'd for recognition ltr GSCPG 091 PI dtd 29 Oct 46 (NFC-IR)
- Magsaysay's Forces 21D, Co F, San Marcelino Sector Sqdn D supp roster NFC'd by ltr GSCPG 091 PI dtd 15 Oct 46 (NFC-IR)
- Magsaysay's Forces 21D Co's D,E,F,G,H,I, L, Med Unit & Mr. Instructors, San Marcelo Sector, Sqdn C, supp rosters NFC'd GSCPG 091 PI dtd 10 Oct 46 (NFC-IR)
- Magsaysay's Forces 21D Palauig Special Bn, Sqdn D supp roster NFC'd for recognition by ltr GSCPG 091 PI dtd 12 Oct 46 (NFC-IR)
- Maharlika Unit, East Pangasinan (Recognized by ltr Hqs USAFFE dtd 1 Apr 45; NFC'd for revision 7 Aug 47) (R-NFC Rev)
- Major Philips Unit - Mr. Emilio Macabug (NFC-IR)
- Malata Sabotage & Propaganda Sect - Mr. Isaac S. Esata (NFC-IR)
- Malabana Sabotage & Sabotage Sqdn - Mr. Alfonso Quintana (NFC-IR)
- Malita South Road Guerrilla - Mr. Alfonso Dimatara (NFC-IR)
- Manlalawaga Sabotage Operations Co, USAFFE - Mr. Juan V. Franco (NFC-IR)
- Marin Martinez Unit - Mrs. Maria Martinez (NFC-IR)
- Marinduque Patriot Army - Mr. Lorenzo Malubog (NFC-IR)
- Matatag Regiment - Mr. Honorio A. Matatag (NFC-IR)
- MCS Special Detachment - Major Jose Moran (NFC-IR)
- McKinley Brigade, A Co, 1st Bn, 4th Inf - Mr. Felipe F. Eniarde (NFC-IR)
- McKinley Div, Hq Staff-(1 member has previously been recognized) - Mr. Braulio Sedano (NFC-IR)
- Military Intelligence Service - Col Margarito S. Torralba (NFC-IR)
- Miller's Guerrilla Outfit - Mr. Estanislao Cayo (NFC-IR)
- Miss "M" Group - Dr. Romeo Y. Atienza (NFC-IR)
- Mapanan Unit, 1st Grla Sqdn, USAFFE-(Recognized by ltr Hqs USAFFE dtd 1 Apr 45; NFC'd for revision dtd 30 Jul 47) (R-NFC Rev)
- Marinduque Forces (Recognized by ltr Hqs USAFFE FEINA 370.64 dtd 31 Mar 45; NFC'd for revision by ltr GSCPG 091 PI dtd 2 Jun 47) (R-NFC Rev)
- Marinduque Forces (supp roster) 6th MD-(400 members have previously been recognized) (NFC-IR)
- Matta's Brigade, Orinines Platoon (Recognized by ltr Hqs AFPAC dtd 2 Jul 45; NFC'd for revision 26 Aug 47) (R-NFC Rev)
- Mine Sweeping Unit, USAFFE, Sulu Archipelago (Recognized by ltr GHQ, AFPAC, dtd 11 Sep 45; NFC'd for revision 13 Aug 47) (R-NFC Rev)
- Military Intelligence Service, Nelson Group (Recognized by ltr Hqs AFPAC dtd 28 Aug 45; NFC'd for revision 21 Jul 47) (R-NFC Rev)
- Military Intelligence Service Nelson's Group (supp roster NFC'd by ltr GSCPU 091 PI dtd 6 Jun 47) (NFC-IR)
- Moreno Guerrillas, 1st Bn, 51st Inf, PA (Recognized by GHQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA; NFC'd for revision by ltr GSCPU 091 PI dtd 3 Nov 47) (R-NFC Rev)
- Moreno Rest (Recognized by ltr Hqs AFPAC dtd 22 Jul 45; NFC'd for revision 24 Jul 47) (R-NFC Rev)
- Mt. Sierra Regiment, 1st Bn (Recognized by CG AFWESTAC dtd 16 Nov 45; str 706, REVOKED by ltr GSCPU 091 PI 234 dtd 10 May 47) (R-IR REVOKED)
- Mazatlan Combat Company - Mr. G. Mendoza (NFC-IR)
- Mekor Guerrillas, Infanta Sector - Mr. Tito Fortunado (NFC-IR)
- Merban Reserve Bn - Mr. Eduardo Jorge (NFC-IR)
- Northwest Pampanga Mil Dist (Ind) (Recognized by ltr Hqs PHILRYCOM dtd 1 Feb 47; NFC'd for revision 26 Sep 47) (R-NFC Rev)
- Northwest Pampanga Mil Dist (supp roster NFC'd 4 Nov 47) (NFC-IR)
- National Volunteer of Sugar Central's Darrin, Palma & San Isidro G-13 - Mr. Maribano V. Ido (NFC-IR)
- National Volunteers Espionage Det - Mr. Macario M. Rosa (NFC-IR)
- Nayagara's Guerrilla Unit (CO have asked for reconsideration) - Mr. Victor Nayagara (NFC-IR)
- Non-Christian Tribes Ibalao Unit - Mr. Victorino C. Villaflo (NFC-IR)
- North Negros Guerrilla Area, Camp Malvar - Mr. Jose G. Acular (NFC-IR)
- Northern Luzon Grla Forces, 13th Inf, 11th Div - Mr. Alfredo Calical (NFC-IR)
- Nueva Vizcaya Sabotage Battalion - Mr. R. A. Alonzo (NFC-IR)
- Orang Guerrilla Unit - Mr. Jeronimo M. Orang (NFC-IR)
- Palawan Jay Area Guerrillas - Mr. Aladino S. Bernardo (NFC-IR)
- Pampanga Military District
 - Sqdn 72 - Mr. Jose Mercado (NFC-IR)
 - Sqdn 74 - Mr. Jose Maralanan (NFC-IR)
 - Sqdn 155 - 1st Prov'l Bn - Mr. Eugene Sherrason (NFC-IR)
 - Sqdn 155 - 2nd Prov'l Bn - Mr. P. Calma (NFC-IR)

Pampanga Military District (Cont'd)
2nd Regt, 3rd Bn "R" Co, North-Western Pampanga Mil Dist - Mr. Dionisio Suniega (NFC-IR)
Pandita Area, D-1 Combat Free Luzon Area, 6th MD-Mr. Danny Flores (NFC-IR)
Partners Guerrillas - Mr. Canon L. Arcaya (NFC-IR)
Patnangan Guerrilla Forces-(Recognized by 1tr Hqs PHILRYCOM dtd 24 Feb 47; NFC'd for revision by 1tr GSCPU 091 PI dtd 28 Feb 47) (R-NFC Rev)
Philippine Chinese Anti-Jap Storm Troops-(70 members have previously been recognized with the sqdn 399, LGAF) - Major Ang Sun Chiong (NFC-IR)
Philippine Chinese Anti-Japanese Vol Corps consisting of 1st Sqdn, 2nd sqdn, 3rd Chi Unit, Hq & Co "P" Prov'l Bn, Co A Prov'l Bn, 4th sqdn, Chua Company-(Recognized by 1tr Hqs USAFFE dtd 1 Apr 45 & 30 May 45; NFC'd for revision 17 Jul 47) (R-NFC Rev)
Philippine Constabulary - Lt Col Dionisio S. Ojeda (NFC-IR)
Philippine Guerrilla Forces in Sanao - Mr. Jesus F. Arzocha (NFC-IR)
Philippine MacArthur's Own Guerrilla, Company "A" - Mr. Jose B. Marfari (NFC-IR)
Philippine Militia Forces - Mr. Proflan E. Matas (NFC-IR)
Philippine National Volunteer Army Co-(Recognized by 1tr Hqs AFPAC dtd 20 Aug 45; NFC'd for revision 22 Aug 47) (R-NFC Rev)
Philippine National Volunteer, Army Donnal - Burias Sector 9th Inf Regt - Not thru channel of command (NFC-IR)
Philippine Scouts, 1st Div, 3rd Bn consisting Hd & Ho Co, Co I & K Recognized by 1tr Hqs USAFFE dtd 1 Jun 45; NFC'd for revision 20 Aug 47) (R-NFC Rev)
Philippine Underground Movement - Mr. Joaquin Pardo de Tavera (NFC-IR)
Pigo Independent Platoon-(Recognized by 1tr Hqs AFPAC dtd 11 Sept 45; NFC'd for revision 27 Aug 47) (R-NFC Rev)
Pozorrubio Guerrilla Unit - Mr. Teodoro L. Amarga (NFC-IR)
POGO (President Quizon Own Guerrilla)
1st Laguna Regt - Mr. Gavino Tolentino (NFC-IR)
1st Corps, Santon Tomas Unit-(Recognized by 1tr Hqs USAFFE, dtd 1 Apr 45; NFC'd for revision 20 Aug 47) (R-NFC Rev)
II Corps Hq 1st Regt-(Recognized by PHILRYCOM 12 Mar 47; NFC'd for revision by 1tr GSCPU 091 PI dtd 14 Mar 47) (R-NFC Rev)
5th Regt, 5th Inf Div - Mr. F. S. Urali (only composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
7th Dolores Regt, 5th Inf Div - Mr. Cirilo Gouvan (NFC-IR)
17th Regt, 15th Div - Mr. Pablo O. Urcos (only composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
25th Red Lion Inf Div - Mr. Phil C. Avancena (only composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
25th Red Lion Inf Div, 27th Regt - Mr. Pastor B. Timos (only composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
35th Inf Div - Mr. E. Mayo (only composite roster recognized)(NFC-IR)
35th Div, 35th Inf Regt - Lt Col Isidro G. Sulit (only composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
35th Div, 38th Inf Regt, 1st Bn -Mr. Leodegario T. Mendoza (only composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
38th Regt, 35th Div, Cos A, B, C, & D - Mr. Alodio Reyes (only composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
"A" Co, 1st Regt - Mr. Reynaldo Villazarzo (NFC-IR)
Abulona, 45th Div, 26th Regt - Mr. Anacleto Suarez (only composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
Auxiliary Reconnoitering Forces - Mr. Antonio Avellan & Mr. Antonio Aviran (NFC-IR)
Banshaw Unit Ho - Mr. Pedro M. Corosa (NFC-IR)
Batangas Regt, 35th Inf Div - Mr. Anacleto Sredo (NFC-IR)
Camaring Norte Det - Mr. Manuel L. Lopez (NFC-IR)
Candelaria Unit, 9th Regt, 5th Inf Div - Mr. E. A. Manalo (only composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
Cavaca Regiment - Mr. Juan E. Cavacas (only composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
Laurel's Regt, 45th & 46th Div - Mr. Mario Laurel (NFC-IR)
Licarpe, II Corps-(2 members previously recognized) - Mr. Fernando O. Perez (NFC-IR)
Linao Inf Regt, 35th Inf Div - Mr. Vivencio Reyes (NFC-IR)
Luzona Combat Unit - Mr. Eufonio B. de Mesa (NFC-IR)
Luzona Unit, 5th Inf Div - Mr. Julian Garcia (only composite roster recognized) (NFC-IR)
Mainloy Unit-Mr. Eugenio Rebel(only composite roster recog'd) (NFC-IR)
Malay Crta Forces - Mr. Venancio Corneja (NFC-IR)
Manila Unit-(An undetermined number of members of this unit have previously been recognized) - Mr. Leocadio A. Uy (NFC-IR)

PQCG (Cont'd)

- Northern Luzon Unit (OTB) - Mr. Agustin Gabriel (NFC-IR)
Platoon Hq, 1st Regt - Mr. Felix Romo (NFC-IR)
Rexa Matanda, Intelligence Unit - Mr. Jose P. Garcia (NFC-IR)
San Juan Regt, 1st En (approximately 150 members of this Unit have previously been recognized) - Dr. Emilio Bolanos (NFC-IR)
Santo Tomas Grla, 35th Inf Div - Mr. Lorenzo Telatala (NFC-IR)
Sector #3 - 1st Lt. Francisco A. Escoda (NFC-IR)
Spark Regt, II Corps (260 members previously recognized) - Mr. Lino V. Salazar (NFC-IR)
Tafalla Unit, II Corps (3 members have previously been recognized) - Mr. Nathaniel Tafalla (NFC-IR)
Talisy Regt, 2nd Bn - Mr. Carlos Mendoza (NFC-IR)
Provisional Bn - Capt. Sebastian Javelosa (NFC-IR)
Prov'l Bn, 7th Regt - Mr. Frascituro R. Velasco (NFC-IR)
Purok-Ulo Secret Society (Cut Head) - Mr. Bernardo Aldana (NFC-IR)
Purifying Intelligence Unit - Lt. Perfecto Mandona (NFC-IR)
Quintana Regt - Mr. Alfonso V. Quintana (NFC-IR)
Rainbow Regt #75 Co - Mr. Emoro Buhai (NFC-IR)
Rascal Unit, Ind - Mr. Arturo Niato (NFC-IR)
Roder's Unit, Bn Hqs, Hqs Co's A, B, C, D, 1st Bn - Recognized by CG AFWESPAC 11 Feb 46, str - 861, REVOKED by ltr CSCPU 091 PI 1446 dtd 15 Jul 47 (R-IR REVOKED)
Roiano's A-1 - Mr. Juan E. Roiano (NFC-IR)
Romblon Special Bn, "A" Co, 61st Inf - recognized by ltr Hqs USAFFE dtd 31 Mar 45; NFC'd for revision 3 Sep 47 (R-NFC Rev)
Samar Area Command - recognized by CHQ, SWPA, NFC'd for revision 3 Mar 47 (R-NFC Rev)
Samiano's Bayside Bn - Mr. Juan V. Bequiran (CG have asked for reconsideration) (NFC-IR)
San Jose Batangas Grlas - recognized by ltr PHILRYCOM dtd 6 Jan 48; NFC'd for revision 7 Jan 48 (R-NFC Rev)
San Jose Grla Unit - recognized by ltr Hqs AFWESPAC dtd 16 Feb 46; NFC'd for revision 30 Jun 47 (R-NFC Rev)
Santa Ana Vigilantes - Mr. Marcial A. Josa (NFC-IR)
Santa Cruz Regt'l Grla, 4th Bn - Mr. Mamasio Balansa (NFC-IR)
Santa Cruz Regt'l Grla - Mr. Moises En Buhain (NFC-IR)
Santa Cruz Convalescent Hosp Grla Unit - Capt. Antonio U. Briones (NFC-IR)
Saragt Independent Unit - Mr. Ludovico Rivera (NFC-IR)
Saulog Grla Force (approximately 100 members have previously been recognized) - Mr. Lorenzo Saulog (NFC-IR)
Seminar Unit - Mr. Francisco T. Bono (NFC-IR)
Siniloan Volunteer Grla Unit - Mr. Delfin Roder (NFC-IR)
Soriano's 1st Ind Grla - recognized by ltr Hqs USAFFE dtd 1 Apr 45; NFC'd for revision 25 Aug 47 (R-NFC Rev)
Sorsogon Dist Intelligence Unit - Mr. Pacifico Cabrera (NFC-IR)
Southern Bicol Area Command, Engineer Bn - 1st Lt. Francisco Millena (NFC-IR)
Southern Nueva Ecija Grla Unit - Mr. Dominador Tombo & Mr. Venancio Bancuyo (NFC-IR)
Southern Pangasinan Grla Forces - recognized by ltr Hqs AFPAC dtd 12 Jul 45; NFC'd for revision 14 Aug 47 (R-NFC Rev)
Special Intelligence Section, Nueva Ecija - recognized by ltr Hqs AFWESPAC dtd 16 Nov 45; NFC'd for revision 6 Jun 47 (R-NFC Rev)
Special Military Intelligence Ind - Mr. Anclinar Fajardo (NFC-IR)
Sadr 155 Intelligence Unit - Mr. Marino Valdez (NFC-IR)
Sadr 159 USAFFE - Mr. Carlos I. Gonzales (NFC-IR)
Sadr 430 Northwestern Tarlac Sector Ind - Mr. Tomas Acunacion (NFC-IR)
Star and Stripes Unit - Mr. Edward Matthews (NFC-IR)
St. Michael's Emergency Hospital - Dr. Arsenio De Guia (NFC-IR)
Sta. Rosa Poblacion Unit (Celestial Div) - Mr. Leon Celestial (NFC-IR)
Sto. Tomas Service Platoon - Mr. Eulogio Santos (NFC-IR)
Stragha's Div - recognized by ltr Hqs AFWESPAC dtd 15 Jul 46; NFC'd for revision 4 Mar 47 (R-NFC Rev)

(Cont'd)

Suicide Bn, 3rd Inf Regt - Mr. Crispulo Tabbaan (NFC-IR)
Tamaraw Grla Unit - Mr. Crispin P. dela Rosa (NFC-IR)
 Tanauan Unit - 12 members have previously been recognized - Mr. Sorapio Tolentino (NFC-IR)
 Tanauan Grlas, Zebra Trps - recognized by ltr Hq, AFWESTPAC, dtd 14 Feb 46, NFC'd for revision 12 Jun 47 (R-NFC-Rev)
 Tangcong Vaca Grla Unit - Hon. Juan Q Miranda (NFC-IR)
 Tanib (Dayrit) Unit (Ind) - 41 members have previously been recognized - Mr. Modesto S. Dayrit (NFC-IR)
 Tapanan Unit consisting of Bn Hq, Hq Co, Cos, A,C,D,E - recognized by ltr PHILRYCOM GSCFU 091 FI dtd 15 Apr 47, NFC'd for revision 2 Jun 47 (R-NFC-Rev)
 Tapanan Unit, Co B - recognized by ltr FEPA 370.64 Hqs USAFFE dtd 1 Apr 45. NFC'd for revision 1 Jul 47 (R-NFC Rev)
 Tarlac ROTC Grlas - Mr. Alejandro G. Salunga (NFC-IR)
 Tinambac Civilian Scout (Ronda) - Mr. E. C. Abiog (NFC-IR)
 The Laborators USFIP Cagayan - 141 members previously been recognized - Mr. Salvador A. Rololfo (NFC-IR)
 Tokovo Special Agents - Capt Elpidio Duran (NFC-IR)
 Trigger Men and Intelligence Sdn - Mr. Juan L Durian (NFC-IR)
 Trinitate Grlas - Mr. Narciso Diono (NFC-IR)
 Tucson Strength of Soldiers and Civilian Forces - 160 members have previously been recognized with the other Visayan Island Command, 7th MD, Cebu: Area Command, Bohol Area Command - Mr. Toribio Trossente (NFC-IR)
 United States Forces in the Philippines, Unit X (Ind) - Mr. Isaac A. Moran (NFC-IR)
 United States Army World War Veterans Grlas Unit - recognized by ltr GHQ, AFPAC dtd 17 Jul 45, NFC'd for revision 19 Sep 47 (R-NFC Rev)
 United States Army World War Veterans Grla Unit - supp roster-92 members have previously been recognized - Mr. Eustaquio Magon (NFC-IR)
 USAFFE, Camarines Norte Station - an undetermined no. recognized with other units - Mr. John P. Schafer (NFC-IR)
 USAFFE - Sdn 82 - Mr. Serafin Evangelista (NFC-IR)
 USAFFE Veterans Grla Unit, Margate Co - recognized by ltr Hqs AFPAC dtd 11 Sep 45, NFC'd for revision 27 Aug 47 (R-NFC Rev)
 USAFIP NL, 16th Inf PA - an undetermined number of members previously recognized with other USAFIP NL Units - Capt. Candido Concepcion (NFC-IR)
 USFIP Camarines Norte Detachment Kalamnan Command - 1 member previously been recognized - Mr. Pio A. Regilon (NFC-IR)
 USFIP Grla Hqs, Kalamnan Command Camarines Sur - recognized by Hqs AFWESTPAC dtd 31 Jul 46, NFC'd for revision 8 Feb 47 (R-NFC Rev)
 Vera's Tayabas Grlas, Hqs & Hqs Co, Medical Det, Cos A,B,C,D, and supp roster; recognized by ltr Hqs USAFFE dtd 1 Apr 45, & Hqs AFWESTPAC dtd 11 Mar 46, NFC'd for revision 26 Jun 47 (R-NFC Rev)
 Victoria's Legion - Mr. Jesus Villarosa (NFC-IR)
 Vinzon's Intelligence Combat Team - Mr. Albino T. Simbahon (NFC-IR)
 Virac Troopers - Mr. Acustin S Reyes (NFC-IR)
 Volunteer Guards Co "A" - Mr. Bernardo Daus (NFC-IR)
 Volunteer Guards, Cebu Area Command - Mr. Proceso Aragon (NFC-IR)
 Volunteer Guard Bn, 2d Bn, 43rd Regt - Mr. Hideo S. Yap (NFC-IR)
 Volunteer Guard Force, 3rd Regt Barili 87th Inf Area - did not meet dead line (NFC-IR)
 Vulcan Regt - 669 members have previously been recognized - Capt Marcelino dela Rosa (NFC-IR)
 Walter Cushing Regt - Mr. Luis A. de Guzman (NFC-IR)
 Western Leyte Grla Warfare Forces - Lt Blas Miranda (NFC-IR)
 Western Luzon Grla Forces, Candelaria Sector, USAFFE - Mr. Desiderio Hebron (NFC-IR)
 Western Pangasinan Grla Force (Ind) - Mr. Inocencio Giron (NFC-IR)
 Western Slope Zambales Mountains Grla Unit - an undetermined number of members recognized with other IGAF units & 149 of its members are carried on the roster of Cannon Co, 1st Regt IGAF - Hq. Juan de Rodriguez (NFC-IR)

Zambales Military District

- Palauis Special Bn - Mr. Ricardo P. Asis (NFC-IR)
San Marcelino Sector, Sadrn "D" "F" Co - Non Ramon Magsaysay (NFC-IR)
Zobel's Guerrilla Unit - Mr. Jacobo Zobel (NFC-IR)
York Special Detachment - Mr. E. Francis Jr. (CO have asked for reconsideration) (NFC-IR)
1st Comarines Sur Sector, Matta's Unit - Mr. Natividad B. Matta (NFC-IR)
1st Regular Manila Div, Signal Co-(Recognized by ltr Hqs USAFFF dtd 1 Apr 45; NFC'd for revision 2 Aug 47) (R-NFC Rev)
1st Rodriguez ERPA Bn - Mr. Antonio Rodriguez (NFC-IR)
1st Vinzon's Regiment - Mr. Lucherto Dains (NFC-IR)
1st Zabat Co. Zabat Guerrillas-(Recognized by ltr Hqs USAFFE dtd 1 Apr 45; NFC'd for revision 28 Aug 47) (R-NFC Rev)
1st Zaranosa Guerrilla Co - Mr. Pedro Sebastian (NFC-IR)
1st & 2nd Tarlac Regt, Southern Tarlac Mil Dist supp roster of USAFFE personnel - Mrs. M. S. de Lopez (NFC-IR)
2nd Co. Bolo Unit - Mr. Andres Collayan (NFC-IR)
2nd Moreno Bn, Regt'l Hqs, Hqs & Hqs Co. Co's A,B,C,D Mecua Co, Indang Hospital Unit, recognized by ltr GHO, AFPAC dtd 29 Jun 45, & Co's A, & B, 1st Moreno Bn, Shock Troops Co. Erlu Combat Co. - recognized by ltr dtd 1 Apr 45; (Erni Regt, Marking's Fil-American) NFC'd for revision 14 Jun 47 (R-NFC Rev)
2nd Tarlac Prov'l Regt, Sadrn #3 - Mr. Jose Rodriguez (NFC-IR)
3rd Intelligence & Sabotage Bn SELL-PA4C - Mr. J. E. Lonada (NFC-IR)
- 5th Military District
- 51st Inf Regt, Zabat Grla Outfit- Mr. Domiciano Regos-(approximately 45 officers and men previously recognized) (NFC-IR)
52nd Inf Regt - Mr. S. P. Llaneriza (NFC-IR)
53rd Inf Regt- Mr. Teofilo B. Padua-(approximately 429 officers and men previously recognized) (NFC-IR)
54th Inf Regt - Capt Luis J. Leraza (NFC-IR)
55th Inf Regt, 51st Div, Zabat Grla Outfit - Mr. Nicolas L. Florance(NFC-IR)
55th Inf, 52d Div-(Recognized by ltr Hq APPAC dtd 4 Jul 45; NFC'd for revision 27 Aug 47) (R-NFC Rev)
55th Inf Regt, 52nd Div - Major Demetrio Cunan-(approximately 250 officers & men previously recognized) (NFC-IR)
59th Inf Regt - Mr. Antonio Ruyivier (NFC-IR)
60th Inf Regt - Mr. Efran Jarrug (NFC-IR)
- 6th ID
- Charles Horn Unit - Mr. Felix Skiewaski (NFC-IR)
Free Luzon Area "B" Co, 2nd Bn G-2 Command-Mr. Isidro Francisco(NFC-IR)
Gold Area Unit-(96 members have previously been recognized with the 11th Airborne Division) - Mr. Mariano Tibay (NFC-IR)
Gold Co, Gold Area Unit-(Recognized by ltr Hqs USAFFE dtd 30 Mar 45; NFC'd for revision 21 Jul 47) (R-NFC Rev)
Hocson Unit-(30 members have been previously recognized with Peralta's Luzon Intelligence Echelon 6th ID) (NFC-IR)
Navasero Unit, DID Free Luzon Area "AUSA" Bn - Mr. Victor Navasero(NFC-IR)
61st Regt, 2nd Bn, Bolo Combat Team- Mr. Esteban P. Solencia (NFC-IR)
6th ID supp casualty roster NFC'd for recognition 23 Oct 47 (NFC-IR)
7th Inf Regt, 34th Div, Isabela Area (Ind)-Mr. Francisco Briones (NFC-IR)
7th ID, Allied Intelligence Bureau supp roster NFC'd for recon by ltr OSGPU OGI PI dtd 10 Jun 47 - Capt Buena Ventura Villanueva) (NFC-IR)
- 10th Mil Dist.
- 126th Inf Regt, Atch'd Bn, MMF - Mr. Sansarons Dianaton (NFC-IR)
12th Inf, 11th Div (Ind)-(258 members have been previously recognized by 6th Arey) - 1st Lt Emilio Cirince (NFC-IR)
25th Red Leon Regiment, National Vol of the Philippines (Ind) - Mr. Miguel R. Corneto (NFC-IR)
31st Prov'l Grla Bn, (Ind) - Recognized by ltr Hqs APPAC dtd 20 Aug 45; NFC'd for revision 24 Jul 47) (R-NFC Rev)
31st Prov'l Grla Bn, Ind supp roster-(424 members have previously been recognized) - Mr. Domingo P. Ransel (NFC-IR)

- 34th Gr Ia Div - Mr. Jose P. Aquino (NFC-IR)
53rd Inf Regt, 5th ID - (Recognized by ltr Hqs AFPAC dtd 11 Sep 45; NFC'd for revision 29 Aug 47) (NFC-IR)
54th Inf (includes the 1st Combat Co, SIB; 1st Prov'l Platoon SIB; 1st Prov'l Platoon; 2nd Bn; 1st Prov'l Co, 3rd Bn; 1st Prov'l Platoon, 3rd Bn, special platoon, 3rd Bn; Hqs Miranda Bn., Hqs Det, 2nd Bicol Prov'l Inf Regt) - recognized by ltrs Hqs AFPAC dtd 2 Jul 45; and 11 Sep 45; NFC'd for revision 27 Aug 47) (R-NFC Rev)
57th Philippine Inf consisting of Hqs & Co's B,D,E,F,G,H,I, and K - (Recognized by ltrs Hqs AFPAC & USAFFE over a period 1 Apr 45 to 12 Aug 45; NFC'd for revision 28 Jul 47) (R-NFC Rev)
73rd Div, East Negroes Force - Col Gabriel R. Gador (NFC-IR)
81st Division, USAFFE - Did not meet deadline (NFC-IR)
93rd Division, supp roster of ANSA (NFC'd by ltr GSCPU OOL PI dtd 2 May 47) - Major Pedro V. Merritt (NFC-IR)

N. R. Hueston
N. R. HUESTON
Capt Inf
Ch, PA Branch

Copy for Alarcon

PROCEDURE FOR SCREENING, ANALYZING AND PROCESSING INCOMING CIVILIAN
CLAIMS - CIVILIAN PROJECT "J"

1. Negative cases - No indication of WD employment - May be Philippine Army or Guerrilla service. No determination to be made in cases of this nature. Send Negative reply to claimant substantially as in Sample # 1. Forward case to AGRD for any action deemed appropriate as in Sample #2. Only records in this office are to be searched.
2. Claimant indicates employment with the WD - Send delay letter if required. Send affidavit for accomplishment if this is not already of record. No further action or searches to be made until affidavit is received. Burden of proof of WD employment is to be placed on claimant. Subsequently make determination whether negative or positive - search all available records, Miscellaneous Records Section, Federal Records Center, Kansas City Records Center and AG Central Records. If negative, provide copy of Memorandum for Record for Casualty Unit only and advise claimant. If positive, notify all interested government agencies and claimant.
3. Negative Letter - Sample # 1

Reference is made to your letter requesting status of your claim for back pay as a former civilian employee of the Bureau of Posts, Mobile Unit, USAFFE, Samar, Philippine Islands.

No record has been found to show that Federico R. Alarcon was employed as a civilian with the War Department.

Inasmuch as your service may have been with the Philippine Army (or Guerrillas), your letter has been referred to the Commanding Officer, 8133d Army Unit, Adjutant General Records Depository, APO 928, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California, for appropriate action.

Sincerely yours,

H. H. NEWMAN
Colonel, AGC

Chief, Demobilized Personnel Records Branch

4. Sample # 2

1st Ind

SUBJECT: Status of Claim

TO: Commanding Officer, 8133d Army Unit, Adjutant General Records Depository, APO 928, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California

1. Forwarded for any action deemed appropriate.
2. No record has been found to show that Federico R. Alarcon was employed with the War Department. Writer has been advised of this referral.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE DETERMINATIONS
UNDER THE MISSING PERSONS ACT

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND883078

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SECTION I

HGW IDENTIFIED AND DETERMINED AS CIVILIAN
EMPLOYEES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

1. Procedure in Civilian Adjudication Section

1. Once a claim is received by the adjudicator the case is reviewed to determine the following information, its availability and whether payroll data is available to establish or partially establish employment:

- a. WD employment and position
- b. Date of beginning of employment
- c. Date of cessation of employment and reason
- d. Rate of pay
- e. Date last paid
- f. Continuity of employment
- g. Guerilla activities
- h. Employment by Japanese agency

2. In practically all cases War Department employment is verified by office payroll records or documents in possession of this headquarters. Occasionally verification is obtained from supervisors or other superiors who have personal knowledge of employment and who are solicited to make affidavits as to beginning, duration, nature of employment and rates of pays.

3. In the absence of official information to the contrary, as a rule, claimant's statement is accepted as to date of beginning of employment. Occasionally payroll records assist.

4. To determine date of cessation of employment, as a rule, claimant's statement is accepted. Affidavits, or the findings of a field investigation may be used to determine date of cessation of employment and whether employee worked until enemy action precluded

Section I-How Identified and Determined as Civilian Employees of
the War Department (Cont'd).

continuance. When any doubt exists on any matter considered factual in rendering a determination, affidavits of superiors are considered fairly conclusive.

5. Payroll records may be helpful in determining dates of cessation of employment. However, they are usually incomplete and rarely show the last period worked before cessation of duty.

B. Civilian Adjudication Check List

1. The following check list is used on civilian cases:

- a. Position title: Use the position or job for which the employee was last paid prior to coming under MPA. Do not use local terminology or dialects.
- b. Place, location, department: Use the place, location or department of employment where employee was assigned when last paid. All civilian determinations will clearly show the subjects place of employment. Instead of Corregidor, Ft. Mills, Corregidor will be used; instead of Manila, Ft. Wm McKinley, Nichols Field, Port Area, etc., will be used.
- c. Grade: Use grade held when last paid for CAF or other graded employees. Use "ungraded" for Filipino personnel.
- d. Salary: Use rate when last paid. Make arithmetic check in all cases of other than fixed rate. Be sure to include or exclude quarters and rations as appropriate. Check payroll copies to insure correctness.
- e. Period of entitlement: Begin date after last payment in full. Terminate on date work ceased, date released from POW status or last date of proven illness or absence. Do not allow more than two (2) months for illness without proof.
- f. Date last paid: Use date shown on payroll or date stated in affidavit, whichever is later date. Always check payroll. In deceased cases determine whether or not check payments were made before or after death and show date last paid accordingly.

Sec I - How Identified and Determined as Civ Emp of the WD (Cont'd).

- g. Partial payments: Check payroll and be sure to indicate all partial payments.
- h. Overtime: Allow only when evidence is specific as to entitlement and then compute and enter actual amount due.
- i. Date of death: Check all evidence in case carefully and evaluate so as to reconcile discrepancies. Be able to conclusively substantiate.
- j. Consultation: Whenever doubt exists whatsoever relative the correct entry to be made, consult and obtain a decision from Section Chief.

C. Active Service and Local or Intermittent Labor

1. Determination of status of "active service" in cases of residents of the Philippines.

- a. The term "active service" contemplates an indefinite and continuing employment which would extend beyond the accomplishment of a single task such as building a warehouse, guarding a stock of supplies which are being moved, or demolition of certain bridges. In other words, it contemplates that the employee has become a part of the normal and continuing civilian personnel complement of the installation. (Letter WDDB 1 May 45). Such service, * * * is a question of fact and not of citizenship, residence or domicile prior to or during employment, or of prior employment in the United States or being sent therefrom. (Policy Memo WDDB 27 Jan 45).
- b. Residents of the Philippines who, prior to the outbreak of the war or during hostilities, were hired for analogous purposes, without contemplation of continuance as employees beyond the accomplishment of the task which warranted their employment, are not in general, by reason of such employment, regarded as having become civilian employees of the War Department within the meaning of the Missing Persons Act. Their status is that of native (local) labor usually hired. (Letter WDDB 1 May 45).

2. With the approval of the WD Dependency Board, this office has adopted the following practical test of indefiniteness and continuity of employment to bring it within the Missing Persons Act:

Sec I - How Identified and Determined as Civ Emp of the WD (Cont'd).

- a. Employees hired for an "indefinite" period prior to 7 December 1941 and who remained on duty until enemy action precluded the continuance of their duties, will be continued in service under the Missing Persons Act.
- b. Employees hired after 7 December 1941 will not be continued in service under the Missing Persons Act unless:
 - (1) They remained on such employment for a period of at least thirty (30) days, and
 - (2) They continued on such employment after the expiration of the thirty (30) day period until enemy action terminated their employment.

D. Negative and Non-Project "J" Cases.

1. Negative Adjudication

- a. When from a consideration of all the facts the adjudicator concludes that they are insufficient to entitle the person to the benefits of the Missing Persons Act, he enters a negative determination.
- b. Negative determinations are made in cases where the facts allow the application of one or more of the following rules:
 - (1) Records indicate that employee was intermittent or local labor casually hired and not entitled to the benefits of the Missing Persons Act. Ordinarily an employee who has not worked continuously for thirty (30) days before termination of employment will be considered intermittent or local labor casually hired. For example, work on a project was terminated shows that man worked only 16 days in November. It may therefore be concluded that subject was an intermittent or casually hired employee, NOT under the Act.
 - (2) Records indicate that employee did not remain on duty status until enemy action precluded the continuance of such duties and is not entitled to benefits of the Missing Persons Act. Discharge of employees because of abandonment of a project due to change of tactical situation should not be considered as employment terminated due to enemy

Sec I - How Identified and Determined as Civ Emp of the WD (Cont'd).

action. It must further appear that the employee remained on the duty until the job was halted by enemy action.

- (3) Evidence available to this office is insufficient to identify subject as an employee of the War Department therefore it is impossible to certify subject for benefits under the Missing Persons Act and subject's claim has been unfavorably considered for this reason.

2. Non-Project "J"

a. As applied to this office, it refers to persons who are not WD civilian employees, with or without any connection with the War Department. Examples are:

- (1) Those employed by Post Exchanges
- (2) Those employed by various military units and paid from unit funds, such as kitchen workers, shoe shiners or employees of officers messes.
- (3) Employees of the Philippine Army.

3. Reason for Negative Determination

a. The following may be used as a reason for negative determination:

"Not in active employment at or subsequent to the outbreak of hostilities".

4. Active employment includes recognized leave, sick or annual, with or without pay. In the absence of OSSA information proving leave status, other acceptable proof must be produced. Claimants statement in itself is not sufficient.

SECTION II

STATUS UNDER THE MISSING PERSONS ACT

DETERMINING PERIODS OF ENTITLEMENT AND NON-
ENTITLEMENT TO ARREARS IN PAY

A. Interpretation of Missing Persons Act, Staff Memo #14

1. Check sheet - from: D C and C/S To: Rec Pers Div

a. As a result of the conference held in my office, attended by the AG, the A C/S, G-3, representatives of the PA Section, G-3, the Recovered Personnel Division, AG, and Plans Division, the following policy is furnished for your information and guidance:

(1) Under the policy of this Headquarters, determination of casualty status and entitlement to pay under the Missing Persons Act will be as follows:

- (a) A person missing in action (whereabouts unknown) or captured and imprisoned or interned by the enemy until his recovery by United States forces, will be determined to be in a casualty status with entitlement to pay for such period.
- (b) A person who evaded capture, or fled to the hills, or actively joined guerrillas, or actively participated in the anti-Japanese movement, or remained in hiding to avoid capture, until his return to military control, will be determined to be in a casualty status with entitlement to pay for such period.
- (c) A person who evaded capture, but returned to his home and continued a normal mode of living, will be determined not to be in a casualty status and not entitled to pay from the date of his release until the date he actively joined guerillas or actively participated in the anti-Japanese movement, or returned to military control.
- (d) A person who was captured and imprisoned or interned by the enemy, but was thereafter released will be determined not in a casualty status and not entitled to pay from

Section II (Cont'd)

the date of his release until the date he actively joined a guerrilla force, or actively participated in the anti-Japanese movement, or returned to military control.

- (e) A person whose active service in or for the military forces of the United States was terminated as a result of the enemy occupation and who was permitted to return to his home and pursue a normal mode of living, will be determined not in a casualty status and not entitled to pay after the date of termination of such active service.
- (f) A person falling within the provision of c, d, or e, above, who can prove that material restraint was imposed on him or that he suffered "serious deprivation", to an extent greater than the restrictions, inconveniences, and lowered standards of living generally suffered by other residents incident to the Japanese occupation, as a direct result of his former official status under the United States, will be determined in a casualty status with entitlement to pay for the period such condition existed. The burden of proof rests with the claimant.
- (g) Attention is also directed to par IV 1 (e) of the War Department Plan for Casualty Administration Upon Reoccupation of the Philippines.

B. Allowances for Sickness

1. Following will be used as a policy to determine cases where sickness is claimed as a result of action in the field, or from recognized established internments or concentrations:

- a. The place sickness was contracted is an important factor in determining a claim of sickness. Civilian employees of the War Department who worked on Bataan and Corregidor or who were interned at Camp O'Donnell, will have a service connected claim. Persons who claim sickness, but were employed at a different location, such as Port Area, Manila or Fort Stotsenburg, cannot be assumed to have a service connected sickness. In such cases supporting evidence of claim will be required.

Section II Cont'd.

- b. In cases where subject claims sickness for any period during the occupation, he will be required to present acceptable evidence to support claim of sickness as follows:
 - (1) Doctor's certificate or affidavits from two
 - (2) responsible persons (Parish priest, mayor of town, barrio leader, etc).
- c. In cases where subject has been imprisoned at Camp O'Donnell, Capas, Tarlac, and was released on account of sickness, or escaped, and claimed sickness but does not state how long sickness last, a period of sixty (60) days will be assumed to have been sufficient for purpose of recuperation.
- d. In cases where subject was interned in camps other than O'Donnell, the type of sickness must be ascertained before recuperation period can be determined.
- e. Six (6) months maximum allowance is authorized for recuperation from an alleged sickness incurred during War Department employment when claimant has submitted medical certificate or other satisfactory evidence, wherein exact period of sickness is not proven.

C. Guerrilla service.

1. All affidavits will be searched for statements regarding guerrilla activity. All claiming guerrilla activity should be checked against recognized guerrilla rosters to verify guerrilla status determination before being approved for payroll as War Department civilian employee. However, employee may be carried as a civilian up to date guerrilla status is recognized.

2. A War Department civilian employee actually in a casualty status, who joined a recognized guerrilla unit may be continued in a civilian employee casualty status during such active guerrilla service. However, a civilian employee who is not in a casualty status by reason of his having returned to his home and having suffered no hardship or serious deprivation due to his former status as a civilian employee, does not revive or establish a civilian employee casualty status by joining the guerrillas. His rights, if any, are to Philippine Army status and as such shall be processed by Adjudication Branch,

Section II (Cont'd)

Philippine Army Section and paid by Philippine Army. (Checknote #2 dated 4 Jan 46 from Director RFD).

3. Uncredited guerrilla service by the PA Branch, RFD, is only favorably considered by Project "J" Branch as an extension of casualty period when there is no break in service from date of the individuals last day of work with the War Department or upon recovery from sickness incurred as a result of his former War Department official status.

D. Japanese Employment

1. The day a War Department employee enters employment with a Japanese agency his missing status is terminated. A Japanese agency is defined as the Japanese sponsored Bureau of Constabulary, Municipal, Provincial or Republic office, or any private concern, utility or agency whose employees are paid by the Puppet Government or from Japanese funds. The only exception to this is forced employment.

2. The fact that a claimant did or did not work for a firm listed by AFWESPAC (16 Dec 45) as being under Japanese control, is immaterial so far as adjudication is concerned, except to prove that the claimant is not entitled to pay. The CIC findings will be used to establish loyalty status.

E. Allowance to Return Home

1. If individual in processing papers states it took two (2) weeks to arrive home after escaping from Death March or release from prison camp, such period is authorized. If no indication of time is shown, individual will be considered to have arrived home same day escaped or released from prison camp.

F. Continuation of Employment up to time of Preclusion by Enemy Action.

1. Where employee worked in Bataan or Corregidor and OSSA pay data shows him employed there after 1 January 1942 carry him through if he was taken prisoner of war.

2. If not taken prisoner of war OSSA must show him paid at least to 28 February 1942.

3. The most difficult problem to determine is the employee that states because of bombing he was unable to get transportation to work, or the employee on Corregidor who returned to Manila in December to see his family and states he could not get transportation back.

Section II (Cont'd)

Each of these cases will have to be decided on its merit. An old time employee will be given greater consideration than one who has worked a short time prior to the war. For the period up to 20 December 1941 the presumption is that the employee could get transportation back to place of employment. After that date, in case of old time employees, if reason given is plausible, the presumption will be in his favor. However, it must be remembered that there was considerable confusion and bombing after the outbreak of hostilities and that the majority of employees were given permission to evacuate their families and there actually was not always transportation back to place of employment. There should be a tendency toward a liberal attitude, especially when employee resides a considerable distance from place of employment.

4. Civilian employees, regardless of lengthy service (15, 20 or more years) will not be entitled to benefits for the full period under the Missing Persons Act if they were in any way gainfully employed during said period. The "restraint" policy will be applied in all such cases.

5. Continuity of employment will be determined by payroll records where possible. In the absence of these effort will be made to analyze the employment situation where employed to determine if employee was part of permanent or continuing personnel. The presumption is in claimants favor that employment was regular.

SECTION III

DEATH OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE

A. Establishment of Death

1. There are three means by which death is established for the purposes of the Act. They are:

- a. Report of death
- b. Determination of death
- c. Finding of death

B. Report of Death

1. Report of death consists of information "deemed to establish conclusively death of person" and is normally an official report rendered through military or international channels.

- a. Where death is established by a report of death, the benefits under the Act normally terminate on the date "such evidence *** is evaluated and found sufficient to establish the fact and time of death by the official having delegated authority to make such determination". (Par 7a (1) and 6a (2) Policy letter, WD Dep Bd, 27 Jan 45). However, in the case where next of kin were furnished notification of death by local officials, under the opinion of the JAG, the C-in-C may use "the date of receipt by next of kin from local officials of notification of death" if it is earlier than the date of receipt of the reports by C-in-C, as to the date on which benefits cease to accrue under the Act.

C. Determination of death

1. A determination of death is made upon a person absent in a casualty status when an official report of death is lacking but "when information and circumstances are deemed reasonably conclusive evidence of death and lead to no other logical conclusion". It may be made at any time when warranted by evidence.

- a. As in the case of report of death, the benefits under the Act ordinarily cease to accrue, where a determination of death is made on the date the official authorized to make the determination evaluates the evidence and makes his finding. However, where the next of kin had notice or knowledge of the death of the civilian

Section III (Cont'd)

employee under the circumstances outlined in the JAG opinion, the C-in-C may terminate the benefits under the Act as of the date that the next of kin acquired such knowledge.

D. Finding of death

1. A finding of death is made at any time after the expiration of twelve (12) months absence in any case of a person missing or missing in action "when information is received or a lapse of time without information is deemed to establish a reasonable presumption that the person in the missing status is no longer alive". It is the means of establishing death by presumption when "the evidence does not warrant official report of the fact and date of death".

E. Termination of Pay by Death

1. The following is quoted from an opinion of The Judge Advocate General:

- a. "It is the opinion of this office that the Commander in Chief, Army Forces, Pacific, may legally be authorized to determine that, in cases of death in the Philippine Islands of War Department civilian personnel, a casualty status within section 2 of the Missing Persons Act, shall not exist beyond:
- (1) The date of receipt by the next of kin from local officials of notification of death or the date of receipt of such notification by General Headquarters, Army Forces, Pacific, whichever is earlier, or
 - (2) The date of actual death where the next of kin were present with such personnel at the time of death."
- b. "It is further the opinion of this office that notice or knowledge of death, acquired by the next of kin under circumstances other than those described in paragraph a above, is not legally sufficient to justify a denial of a casualty status within section 2 of the Act, as amended, for any period prior to a determination of death or receipt of a report of death by the War Department or its authorized representatives."

Section III (Cont'd)

2. In view of the above and WD Radio 49323 dated 15 Aug 45, approving such policy, payments to beneficiaries shall extend up to the dates determined under a (1) and (2), paragraph 1.

3. Where it is necessary to make a finding of death in the case of War Department civilian employees, such death will be presumed to have occurred one year and one day after the person became missing in action. In this case, payments to beneficiaries will be approved up to and including the date of death was presumed to have occurred.

4. The term "were present with such personnel at the time of death" as above used, is considered to embrace not on the situation where the next of kin were present at the actual death but also the situation where the kin saw the body, attended the funeral, or otherwise had direct knowledge of the fact that the individual died.

5. When a finding of death is made the date upon which death actually occurred is not attempted to be determined. The effect of the finding is that henceforth the person is presumed to be dead. Corollary to such presumption there must be an arbitrary date for termination of pay status and settlements of accounts. Such date is technically known as the "presumed date of death". If review and finding of death is upon expiration of twelve months in a missing status the "presumed date of death" is required by law to be fixed as the date following such expiration; if finding of death results from a subsequent review the "presumed date of death" shall be determined by the official making the finding and shall in the absence of special circumstances be the date such finding is made. In no case shall presumed date of death be subsequent to the date the finding is made or earlier than the day following expiration of twelve months absence. (Par 8, Policy letter WDDB 30 Jan 45).

6. When the casualty status is terminated by a finding of death, the "presumed date of death" terminates the accrual of benefits under the Act. This presumed date may not be earlier than the expiration of twelve months absence or subsequent to the date the finding is made. The case of Filipino civilian employees disposed of by findings of death with "presumed date of death" as of this time will result in payments of benefits for over three years. Filipino civilian employees were in general not molested or prevented from returning to their homes and normal mode of life by the Japanese. Those who were confined or interned were released under the policy of amnesty by about August 1942. Where such an individual had not returned to his reasonably believe that he had died. However, these facts were not available to the War Department until the re-occupation of the Philippines.

Section III (Cont'd)

It is believed that these constitute "special circumstances" which would authorize the C-in-C determining "the presumed date of death" in case of Filipino civilian employees absent, more than a year in a status of missing or missing in action, at a date earlier than the date such finding is made, but not earlier than one year after the beginning of the absence.

F. Notification of Death

1. The following forms will be used, as appropriate in affecting notification of death.

a. Where death is established by report of death:

(1) If next of kin received notification of death from local officials:

(a) "That the attached report of death is deemed sufficient to establish conclusively the death of the said employee at _____ on _____. The next of kin received such report of death from local officials on _____, and the casualty status of the said employee within section 2 of the Missing Persons Act, as amended, terminated on that date". (Auth: WD Ltr WDGAP 704 (7 Feb 45) 11 Aug 45, subj: Casualty Administration in the Philippines)

(2) If notification of death not furnished by local officials prior to receipt at this headquarters:

(a) "That the attached report of death is deemed sufficient to establish conclusively the death of the said employee at _____ on _____. The report of death was received _____". (date of determination)

b. Where death is established by a determination of death:

(1) Where next of kin had "notice or knowledge of death" under circumstances covered by The JAG's opinion:

(a) "That it may be reasonably concluded and determined that the said employee died at _____ on _____; or of-

Section III (Cont'd)

official notice thereof on _____;
and that the casualty status of the said
employee under Section 2 of the Missing Per-
sons Act, as amended, terminated on this
last mentioned date."

(2) In other cases:

(a) "That it may be reasonably concluded and
determined that the said employee died at
_____ on _____;
evidence of death was received _____".
(Date of the determination)

c. Where death is established by a finding of death:

(1) "That the said employee, having been in a missing
status for more than twelve months and there
being no evidence to indicate that he may be
alive, a finding of death is warranted with
_____ as the presumed date of death
for purpose of termination of pay status and
settlement of accounts." (The presumed date of
death will be the date of the determination).

SECTION IV
RATES OF PAY

A. Establishment of Rates of Pay

1. Rate of pay should be confirmed by official payroll records or documents. In rare instances rate of pay may be proven by affidavits of persons having personal knowledge of salary, usually a personnel clerk, timekeeper or payroll clerk. There will be an investigation of reliability and identity of individual making the affidavit. In all cases of this nature knowledge of the adjudicator as to established rate of pay for certain jobs will assist in arriving at rate of pay.

2. In many cases when payroll records go up to 30 November or 15 December 1941 the employee will claim wages in excess of that shown by payroll records. If the difference claimed is small, for example: if the claimant claims \$.85 per day and official records show \$.75, use the official records. However, when there is considerable difference in amounts, interview and require claimant to prove his claim. In those cases affidavits will be accepted as to salary increases only from superior of individual whose integrity is known and who has personal knowledge of the payrolls.

3. Actually in late December 1941, many promotions and salary increases were made; however, proof must be unquestionable to establish individual promotions.

4. The date of last payment contained in affidavit is usually accepted unless there is official records to the contrary. In most cases claimant shows a later date than that shown by payroll records.

B. Graded and Ungraded Employees

1. Mr. C. C. Moulder, Director, Civilian Personnel, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, was contacted by phone this date relative to a question pertinent to graded and ungraded employees. To brief the case, one Mr. Roy T. Tuggle was hired as an Associate Engineer. No record is on file to indicate that he was graded. However, there are cases on file in this Branch which indicate that Associate Engineer, being a professional job, was graded as P-3.

2. The question was directed to Mr. Moulder as to whether Mr. Tuggle should be carried as an Associate Engineer, P-3 and paid the difference of pay as a graded employee. Mr. Moulder advised that he should not be paid as a P-3 but be paid at the rate of which

Section IV (Cont'd)

he was hired prior to his absence and stated further that unless a grade is on record no authority exists to arbitrarily grade any individual without a job analysis by Civilian Personnel. (Memo for record, 25 June 1948)

C. Unpaid accrued leave

1. No claim for unpaid leave accrued prior to outbreak of war is favorably considered unless sufficient proof is furnished to indicate validity of claim.

D. Pay of Army Transport Service Employees

1. With reference to the employment of this type of personnel, the crews of vessels of the Harbor Boat Service received a 50% increase over pre-war salary rates effective 1 February 1942, under a radio authorization of The Quartermaster General. For crews on transports or the larger ocean going vessels, a 100% increase in their cash salary rates was granted. The shore establishment personnel (such as cook hands, maintenance and repair gang and office employees) were not included in this authorization which applied only to personnel on floating equipment.

2. No employee is entitled to receive any additional figure when it is shown on official pay records that such 50% or 100% pay increase was given and included in the February or March pay.

3. Payrolls will disclose the subsistence and quarters allowances were deducted when crew members were aboard ship and while ashore the per annum or cash rate specified applied. However, in most cases the crews of the various vessels were usually aboard ship.

4. Employees of commandeered, requisitioned, cooperating and confiscated organizations will be considered to be Contractors' employees, and, as such, not entitled to the benefits of the Missing Persons Act. Such employees will be given a negative determination, "Non-Project 'J', Contractor's Employee" and their claims will be referred to Claims Service or the Federal Security Agency, Bureau of Employees Compensation, as the circumstances of the case may require.

SECTION V

VALIDITY OF AFFIDAVITS

A. General Policies

1. No affidavit is acceptable unless the affiant can be identified as being in a position to have first hand information. In the absence of OSSA information, a driver on Bataan must obtain affidavits from co-workers on Bataan who this headquarters can identify as having been on Bataan.
2. The validity of all affidavits will be determined at the time they are submitted so that if not acceptable the claimant can be told at once what is required of him.
3. Project "J" Section does not maintain a list of individuals whose statements are not considered reliable. Such a list might serve a useful purpose in other sections of this headquarters as official records of actual induction into military service are generally not complete, therefore, affiants are needed to establish induction and service. To be accorded War Department civilian employee status, however, official records on individuals must exist before entitlement under the Missing Persons Act is given. Affiants are selected from payroll records for verification purposes. Affidavits submitted are used to the best interests of the United States Government.

BASIC: Ltr fr Ch, Civ Pers Rec Br, DA, Office of The Adj Gen, RAC, St. Louis 20, Mo., AGRDS-CE (24 Aug 50) subj: "Request for Information" dtd 24 Aug 50.

AGRD-JV

1st Ind

BAW/RE/ats

HEADQUARTERS, 8133D SERVICE UNIT, ADJUTANT GENERAL RECORDS DEPOSITORY, AFO 928, 12 Sep 1950

TO: Chief, Civilian Personnel Records Branch, RAC, AGO, Bldg. 104, St. Louis 20, Missouri
(ATTN: Casualty Unit)

1. There has been no recent policy established, nor have procedural changes been made, in cases of this type.

2. The following are the two policies involved in the determination of cases of this type.

a. First, the basic identification of any civilian employee is predicated upon payroll data which establish his employment with the War Department on certain specific dates. It follows that this is the most conclusive information to be used in any case as establishment of employment, through available payroll data, definitely brings the subject within the purview of the Missing Persons Act.

b. Secondly, there is the policy of considering employees of commandeered, chartered or requisitioned vessels as contract employees, and, as such, not eligible for consideration of benefits under the Missing Persons Act. However, this is in conflict with the basic identification policy when it can be established that payroll data are extant which plainly indicate that employment was with the War Department. It is believed that relatively few employees of such vessels were paid from War Department funds. A likely explanation of the employment by the War Department of these persons is that emergency conditions necessitated replacements or additional help.

3. It is believed that the office of Special Settlement of Accounts, St. Louis, has the original pay data which are used by this headquarters in making basic determinations of civilian status.

4. Recently there have been redeterminations in some cases, inasmuch as previous determinations (which were made shortly after the activation of this headquarters), indicate that certain individuals were not "J" personnel -- due to the belief, in the absence of payroll data, that they were crew members of chartered vessels. Subsequently, as additional payrolls were located, many prior determinations were

AGRD-JV 1st Ind
SUBJECT: "Request for Information".

found to be in error; therefore, redeterminations were made to correct the status of such personnel whose names were found on official pay-rolls.

5. Also, early determinations failed to indicate that in some cases the pay increase authorized by the QM General in a radio to General MacArthur's Headquarters on 4 Feb 1942 was granted. This was due to incomplete information on the matter. This office has recently made redeterminations on such cases.

6. If it is felt that the explanations contained herein do not obtain in the cases in question, request that specific cases of doubtful character be referred this Headquarters for further clarification.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

BURL A. WOOD
WOJG USA
Adjutant

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
Records Administration Center
St. Louis 20, Missouri

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND883078

In Reply
Refer To:
AGRS-CE
(24 Aug 50)

24 August 1950

SUBJECT: Request for Information

TO: Commanding Officer
AG Records Depository
APO 928, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

1. The Civilian Personnel Records Branch, this Center, in the adjudication of claims of alleged former crew members of U. S. Army Transports is experiencing difficulty in establishing those individuals who were actually Army Transport Service personnel and entitled to considerations of benefits under the Missing Persons Act. There is on file in this branch, lists showing crew members of the various vessels including those of "chartered" or "requisitioned" vessels. There is also information indicating that crew members of those "chartered" or "requisitioned" vessels are not eligible for consideration of benefits under Public Law 490, as amended, the Missing Persons Act. However, since recent determinations made by your office have accorded status to some individuals who served aboard chartered vessels while their co-workers were denied such status as "Non Project "J" it is believed that the latest policy or procedure applied by your office is not available in this branch.

2. In order that the Civilian Personnel Records Branch may have full information as to the policies and procedures applied in making determinations of status of those cases where the individual served aboard a "chartered" or requisitioned" vessel it is respectfully requested that such policy or procedure be furnished at the earliest possible date.

3. Request your reply be addressed to the Chief, Civilian Personnel Records Branch, Records Administration Center, AGO, Building 104, St. Louis 20, Missouri, ATTENTION: Casualty Unit.

FOR THE ADJUTANT GENERAL:

ALBERT A. LINDQUIST
Colonel, AGC
Chief, Civilian Personnel Records Branch

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
Military Personnel Records
St. Louis 20, Missouri

Emilio C.

ACRC-WJ 201 Verano, Emilio C.
D/B 11 May 11

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

SUBJECT: Amendment of Status Under the Missing Persons Act

1. Reference is made to letter, Headquarters United States Army Forces, Western Pacific, APO 707 dated 23 February 1946, File GMRP 201 - Verano, Emilio C., Subject: Redetermination of Status Under Missing Persons Act of Verano, Emilio C.

2. Request the above mentioned letter be amended to provide that subject is entitled to 100% salary increase which was granted to Army Transport Service employees effective 1 February 1942, and that normal tour of duty be shown as Maritime.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

Distribution:

- 3 - Settlements Div, AFC
- 1 - U S Civ Svc Com
- 1 - Bur Empl Comp, Wash., D. C.
- 1 - Fed Rec Cen
- 1 - Proj "J" Sec, MPRC

Adjutant General

TBR/mh

4/18/55
TBR
592

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: NND 833078

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
Military Personnel Records Section
St. Louis 20, Missouri

AGRC-BJ 201 Verano, Emilio C.

D/B 11 May 11

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Adjutant General

TBK/mh

4/18/55
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DECLASSIFIED
Authority: NND 931076

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES DETERMINATIONS
UNDER THE MISSING PERSONS ACT

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND883078

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SECTION I

HGW IDENTIFIED AND DETERMINED AS CIVILIAN
EMPLOYEES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

A. Procedure in Civilian Adjudication Section

1. Once a claim is received by the adjudicator the case is reviewed to determine the following information, its availability and whether payroll data is available to establish or partially establish employment:

- a. WD employment and position
- b. Date of beginning of employment
- c. Date of cessation of employment and reason
- d. Rate of pay
- e. Date last paid
- f. Continuity of employment
- g. Guerilla activities
- h. Employment by Japanese agency

2. In practically all cases War Department employment is verified by office payroll records or documents in possession of this headquarters. Occasionally verification is obtained from supervisors or other superiors who have personal knowledge of employment and who are solicited to make affidavits as to beginning, duration, nature of employment and rates of pays.

3. In the absence of official information to the contrary, as a rule, claimant's statement is accepted as to date of beginning of employment. Occasionally payroll records assist.

4. To determine date of cessation of employment, as a rule, claimant's statement is accepted. Affidavits, or the findings of a field investigation may be used to determine date of cessation of employment and whether employee worked until enemy action precluded

Section I-How Identified and Determined as Civilian Employees of
the War Department (Cont'd).

continuance. When any doubt exists on any matter considered factual in rendering a determination, affidavits of superiors are considered fairly conclusive.

5. Payroll records may be helpful in determining dates of cessation of employment. However, they are usually incomplete and rarely show the last period worked before cessation of duty.

B. Civilian Adjudication Check List

1. The following check list is used on civilian cases:
 - a. Position title: Use the position or job for which the employee was last paid prior to coming under MPA. Do not use local terminology or dialects.
 - b. Place, location, department: Use the place, location or department of employment where employee was assigned when last paid. All civilian determinations will clearly show the subjects place of employment. Instead of Corregidor, Ft. Mills, Corregidor will be used; instead of Manila, Ft. Wm McKinley, Nichols Field, Fort Area, etc., will be used.
 - c. Grade: Use grade held when last paid for CAF or other graded employees. Use "ungraded" for Philippine personnel.
 - d. Salary: Use rate when last paid. Make arithmetic check in all cases of other than fixed rate. Be sure to include or exclude quarters and rations as appropriate. Check payroll copies to insure correctness.
 - e. Period of entitlement: Begin date after last payment in full. Terminate on date work ceased, date released from POW status or last date of proven illness or absence. Do not allow more than two (2) months for illness without proof.
 - f. Date last paid: Use date shown on payroll or date stated in affidavit, whichever is later date. Always check payroll. In deceased cases determine whether or not check payments were made before or after death and show date last paid accordingly.

Sec I - How Identified and Determined as Civ Emp of the WD (Cont'd).

- g. Partial payments: Check payroll and be sure to indicate all partial payments.
- h. Overtime: Allow only when evidence is specific as to entitlement and then compute and enter actual amount due.
- i. Date of death: Check all evidence in case carefully and evaluate so as to reconcile discrepancies. Be able to conclusively substantiate.
- j. Consultation: Whenever doubt exists whatsoever relative the correct entry to be made, consult and obtain a decision from Section Chief.

C. Active Service and Local or Intermittent Labor

1. Determination of status of "active service" in cases of residents of the Philippines.

- a. The term "active service" contemplates an indefinite and continuing employment which would extend beyond the accomplishment of a single task such as building a warehouse, guarding a stock of supplies which are being moved, or demolition of certain bridges. In other words, it contemplates that the employee has become a part of the normal and continuing civilian personnel complement of the installation. (Letter WDDB 1 May 45). Such service, * * * is a question of fact and not of citizenship, residence or domicile prior to or during employment, or of prior employment in the United States or being sent therefrom. (Policy Memo WDDB 27 Jan 45).
- b. Residents of the Philippines who, prior to the outbreak of the war or during hostilities, were hired for analogous purposes, without contemplation of continuance as employees beyond the accomplishment of the task which warranted their employment, are not in general, by reason of such employment, regarded as having become civilian employees of the War Department within the meaning of the Missing Persons Act. Their status is that of native (local) labor casually hired. (Letter WDDB 1 May 45).

2. With the approval of the WD Dependency Board, this office has adopted the following practical test of indefiniteness and continuity of employment to bring it within the Missing Persons Act:

Sec I - How Identified and Determined as Civ Emp of the WD (Cont'd).

- a. Employees hired for an "indefinite" period prior to 7 December 1941 and who remained on duty until enemy action precluded the continuance of their duties, will be continued in service under the Missing Persons Act.
- b. Employees hired after 7 December 1941 will not be continued in service under the Missing Persons Act unless:
 - (1) They remained on such employment for a period of at least thirty (30) days, and
 - (2) They continued on such employment after the expiration of the thirty (30) day period until enemy action terminated their employment.

D. Negative and Non-Project "J" Cases.

1. Negative Adjudication

- a. When from a consideration of all the facts the adjudicator concludes that they are insufficient to entitle the person to the benefits of the Missing Persons Act, he enters a negative determination.
- b. Negative determinations are made in cases where the facts allow the application of one or more of the following rules:
 - (1) Records indicate that employee was intermittent or local labor casually hired and not entitled to the benefits of the Missing Persons Act. Ordinarily an employee who has not worked continuously for thirty (30) days before termination of employment will be considered intermittent or local labor casually hired. For example, work on a project was terminated shows that man worked only 16 days in November. It may therefore be concluded that subject was an intermittent or casually hired employee, NOT under the Act.
 - (2) Records indicate that employee did not remain on duty status until enemy action precluded the continuance of such duties and is not entitled to benefits of the Missing Persons Act. Discharge of employees because of abandonment of a project due to change of tactical situation should not be considered as employment terminated due to enemy

Sec I - How Identified and Determined as Civ Emp of the WD (Cont'd).

action. It must further appear that the employee remained on the duty until the job was halted by enemy action.

- (3) Evidence available to this office is insufficient to identify subject as an employee of the War Department therefore it is impossible to certify subject for benefits under the Missing Persons Act and subject's claim has been unfavorably considered for this reason.

2. Non-Project "J"

a. As applied to this office, it refers to persons who are not WD civilian employees, with or without any connection with the War Department. Examples are:

- (1) Those employed by Post Exchanges
- (2) Those employed by various military units and paid from unit funds, such as kitchen workers, shoe shiners or employees of officers messes.
- (3) Employees of the Philippine Army.

3. Reason for Negative Determination

a. The following may be used as a reason for negative determination:

"Not in active employment at or subsequent to the outbreak of hostilities".

4. Active employment includes recognized leave, sick or annual, with or without pay. In the absence of OSSA information proving leave status, other acceptable proof must be produced. Claimants statement in itself is not sufficient.

SECTION II

STATUS UNDER THE MISSING PERSONS ACT

DETERMINING PERIODS OF ENTITLEMENT AND NON-
ENTITLEMENT TO ARREARS IN PAY

A. Interpretation of Missing Persons Act, Staff Memo #11

1. Check sheet - from: D C and C/S To: Rec Pers Div

a. As a result of the conference held in my office, attended by the AG, the A C/S, G-3, representatives of the PA Section, G-3, the Recovered Personnel Division, AG, and Plans Division, the following policy is furnished for your information and guidance:

(1) Under the policy of this Headquarters, determination of casualty status and entitlement to pay under the Missing Persons Act will be as follows:

- (a) A person missing in action (whereabouts unknown) or captured and imprisoned or interned by the enemy until his recovery by United States forces, will be determined to be in a casualty status with entitlement to pay for such period.
- (b) A person who evaded capture, or fled to the hills, or actively joined guerrillas, or actively participated in the anti-Japanese movement, or remained in hiding to avoid capture, until his return to military control, will be determined to be in a casualty status with entitlement to pay for such period.
- (c) A person who evaded capture, but returned to his home and continued a normal mode of living, will be determined not to be in a casualty status and not entitled to pay from the date of his release until the date he actively joined guerillas or actively participated in the anti-Japanese movement, or returned to military control..
- (d) A person who was captured and imprisoned or interned by the enemy, but was thereafter released will be determined not in a casualty status and not entitled to pay from

Section II (Cont'd)

the date of his release until the date he actively joined a guerrilla force, or actively participated in the anti-Japanese movement, or returned to military control.

- (e) A person whose active service in or for the military forces of the United States was terminated as a result of the enemy occupation and who was permitted to return to his home and pursue a normal mode of living, will be determined not in a casualty status and not entitled to pay after the date of termination of such active service.
- (f) A person falling within the provision of c, d, or e, above, who can prove that material restraint was imposed on him or that he suffered "serious deprivation", to an extent greater than the restrictions, inconveniences, and lowered standards of living generally suffered by other residents incident to the Japanese occupation, as a direct result of his former official status under the United States, will be determined in a casualty status with entitlement to pay for the period such condition existed. The burden of proof rests with the claimant.
- (g) Attention is also directed to par IV 1 (e) of the War Department Plan for Casualty Administration Upon Reoccupation of the Philippines.

B. Allowances for Sickness

1. Following will be used as a policy to determine cases where sickness is claimed as a result of action in the field, or from recognized established internments or concentrations:

- a. The place sickness was contracted is an important factor in determining a claim of sickness. Civilian employees of the War Department who worked on Bataan and Corregidor or who were interned at Camp O'Donnell, will have a service connected claim. Persons who claim sickness, but were employed at a different location, such as Fort Area, Manila or Fort Stotsenburg, cannot be assumed to have a service connected sickness. In such cases supporting evidence of claim will be required.

Section II Cont'd.

- b. In cases where subject claims sickness for any period during the occupation, he will be required to present acceptable evidence to support claim of sickness as follows:
 - (1) Doctor's certificate or affidavits from two
 - (2) responsible persons (Parish priest, mayor of town, barrio leader, etc).
- c. In cases where subject has been imprisoned at Camp O'Donnell, Capas, Tarlac, and was released on account of sickness, or escaped, and claimed sickness but does not state how long sickness last, a period of sixty (60) days will be assumed to have been sufficient for purpose of recuperation.
- d. In cases where subject was interned in camps other than O'Donnell, the type of sickness must be ascertained before recuperation period can be determined.
- e. Six (6) months maximum allowance is authorized for recuperation from an alleged sickness incurred during War Department employment when claimant has submitted medical certificate or other satisfactory evidence, wherein exact period of sickness is not proven.

C. Guerrilla service.

1. All affidavits will be searched for statements regarding guerrilla activity. All claiming guerrilla activity should be checked against recognized guerrilla rosters to verify guerrilla status determination before being approved for payroll as War Department civilian employee. However, employee may be carried as a civilian up to date guerrilla status is recognized.

2. A War Department civilian employee actually in a casualty status, who joined a recognized guerrilla unit may be continued in a civilian employee casualty status during such active guerrilla service. However, a civilian employee who is not in a casualty status by reason of his having returned to his home and having suffered no hardship or serious deprivation due to his former status as a civilian employee, does not revive or establish a civilian employee casualty status by joining the guerrillas. His rights, if any, are to Philippine Army status and as such shall be processed by Adjudication Branch,

Section II (Cont'd)

Philippine Army Section and paid by Philippine Army. (Checknote #2 dated 4 Jan 46 from Director RPD).

3. Uncredited guerrilla service by the PA Branch, RPD, is only favorably considered by Project "J" Branch as an extension of casualty period when there is no break in service from date of the individuals last day of work with the War Department or upon recovery from sickness incurred as a result of his former War Department official status.

D. Japanese Employment

1. The day a War Department employee enters employment with a Japanese agency his missing status is terminated. A Japanese agency is defined as the Japanese sponsored Bureau of Constabulary, Municipal, Provincial or Republic office, or any private concern, utility or agency whose employees are paid by the Puppet Government or from Japanese funds. The only exception to this is forced employment.

2. The fact that a claimant did or did not work for a firm listed by AFWESPAC (16 Dec 45) as being under Japanese control, is immaterial so far as adjudication is concerned, except to prove that the claimant is not entitled to pay. The CIC findings will be used to establish loyalty status.

E. Allowance to Return Home

1. If individual in processing papers states it took two (2) weeks to arrive home after escaping from Death March or release from prison camp, such period is authorized. If no indication of time is shown, individual will be considered to have arrived home same day escaped or released from prison camp.

F. Continuation of Employment up to time of Preclusion by Enemy Action.

1. Where employee worked in Bataan or Corregidor and OSSA pay data shows him employed there after 1 January 1942 carry him through if he was taken prisoner of war.

2. If not taken prisoner of war OSSA must show him paid at least to 28 February 1942.

3. The most difficult problem to determine is the employee that states because of bombing he was unable to get transportation to work, or the employee on Corregidor who returned to Manila in December to see his family and states he could not get transportation back.

Section II (Cont'd)

Each of these cases will have to be decided on its merit. An old time employee will be given greater consideration than one who has worked a short time prior to the war. For the period up to 20 December 1941 the presumption is that the employee could get transportation back to place of employment. After that date, in case of old time employees, if reason given is plausible, the presumption will be in his favor. However, it must be remembered that there was considerable confusion and bombing after the outbreak of hostilities and that the majority of employees were given permission to evacuate their families and there actually was not always transportation back to place of employment. There should be a tendency toward a liberal attitude, especially when employee resides a considerable distance from place of employment.

4. Civilian employees, regardless of lengthy service (15, 20 or more years) will not be entitled to benefits for the full period under the Missing Persons Act if they were in any way gainfully employed during said period. The "restraint" policy will be applied in all such cases.

5. Continuity of employment will be determined by payroll records where possible. In the absence of these effort will be made to analyze the employment situation where employed to determine if employee was part of permanent or continuing personnel. The presumption is in claimants favor that employment was regular.

SECTION III

DEATH OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE

A. Establishment of Death

1. There are three means by which death is established for the purposes of the Act. They are:

- a. Report of death
- b. Determination of death
- c. Finding of death ,

B. Report of Death

1. Report of death consists of information "deemed to establish conclusively death of person" and is normally an official report rendered through military or international channels.

- a. Where death is established by a report of death, the benefits under the Act normally terminate on the date "such evidence *** is evaluated and found sufficient to establish the fact and time of death by the official having delegated authority to make such determination". (Par 7a (1) and 6a (2) Policy letter, WD Dep Bd, 27 Jan 45). However, in the case where next of kin were furnished notification of death by local officials, under the opinion of the JAG, the C-in-C may use "the date of receipt by next of kin from local officials of notification of death" if it is earlier than the date of receipt of the reports by C-in-C, as to the date on which benefits cease to accrue under the Act.

*C-in-C
Commander in Chief*

C. Determination of death

1. A determination of death is made upon a person absent in a casualty status when an official report of death is lacking but "when information and circumstances are deemed reasonably conclusive evidence of death and lead to no other logical conclusion". It may be made at any time when warranted by evidence.

- a. As in the case of report of death, the benefits under the Act ordinarily cease to accrue, where a determination of death is made on the date the official authorized to make the determination evaluates the evidence and makes his finding. However, where the next of kin had notice or knowledge of the death of the civilian

employee under the circumstances outlined in the JAG opinion, the C-in-C may terminate the benefits under the Act as of the date that the next of kin acquired such knowledge.

D. Finding of death

1. A finding of death is made at any time after the expiration of twelve (12) months absence in any case of a person missing or missing in action "when information is received or a lapse of time without information is deemed to establish a reasonable presumption that the person in the missing status is no longer alive". It is the means of establishing death by presumption when "the evidence does not warrant official report of the fact and date of death".

E. Termination of Pay by Death

1. The following is quoted from an opinion of The Judge Advocate General:

a. "It is the opinion of this office that the Commander in Chief, Army Forces, Pacific, may legally be authorized to determine that, in cases of death in the Philippine Islands of War Department civilian personnel, a casualty status within section 2 of the Missing Persons Act, shall not exist beyond:

(1) The date of receipt by the next of kin from local officials of notification of death or the date of receipt of such notification by General Headquarters, Army Forces, Pacific, whichever is earlier, or

(2) The date of actual death where the next of kin were present with such personnel at the time of death."

b. "It is further the opinion of this office that notice or knowledge of death, acquired by the next of kin under circumstances other than those described in paragraph a above, is not legally sufficient to justify a denial of a casualty status within section 2 of the Act, as amended, for any period prior to a determination of death or receipt of a report of death by the War Department or its authorized representatives."

2. In view of the above and WD Radio 49323 dated 15 Aug 45, approving such policy, payments to beneficiaries shall extend up to the dates determined under a (1) and (2), paragraph 1.

3. Where it is necessary to make a finding of death in the case of War Department civilian employees, such death will be presumed to have occurred one year and one day after the person became missing in action. In this case, payments to beneficiaries will be approved up to and including the date of death was presumed to have occurred.

4. The term "were present with such personnel at the time of death" as above used, is considered to embrace not on the situation where the next of kin were present at the actual death but also the situation where the kin saw the body, attended the funeral, or otherwise had direct knowledge of the fact that the individual died.

5. When a finding of death is made the date upon which death actually occurred is not attempted to be determined. The effect of the finding is that henceforth the person is presumed to be dead. Corollary to such presumption there must be an arbitrary date for termination of pay status and settlements of accounts. Such date is technically known as the "presumed date of death". If review and finding of death is upon expiration of twelve months in a missing status the "presumed date of death" is required by law to be fixed as the date following such expiration; if finding of death results from a subsequent review the "presumed date of death" shall be determined by the official making the finding and shall in the absence of special circumstances be the date such finding is made. In no case shall presumed date of death be subsequent to the date the finding is made or earlier than the day following expiration of twelve months absence. (Par 8, Policy letter WDDB 30 Jan 45).

6. When the casualty status is terminated by a finding of death, the "presumed date of death" terminates the accrual of benefits under the Act. This presumed date may not be earlier than the expiration of twelve months absence or subsequent to the date the finding is made. The case of Filipino civilian employees disposed of by findings of death with "presumed date of death" as of this time will result in payments of benefits for over three years. Filipino civilian employees were in general not molested or prevented from returning to their homes and normal mode of life by the Japanese. Those who were confined or interned were released under the policy of amnesty by about August 1942. Where such an individual had not returned to his reasonably believe that he had died. However, these facts were not available to the War Department until the re-occupation of the Philippines.

It is believed that these constitute "special circumstances" which would authorize the C-in-C determining "the presumed date of death" in case of Filipino civilian employees absent, more than a year in a status of missing or missing in action, at a date earlier than the date such finding is made, but not earlier than one year after the beginning of the absence.

F. Notification of Death

1. The following forms will be used, as appropriate in affecting notification of death.

a. Where death is established by report of death:

(1) If next of kin received notification of death from local officials:

(a) "That the attached report of death is deemed sufficient to establish conclusively the death of the said employee at _____ on _____. The next of kin received such report of death from local officials on _____, and the casualty status of the said employee within section 2 of the Missing Persons Act, as amended, terminated on that date". (Auth: WD Ltr WDCAP 704 (7 Feb 45) 11 Aug 45, subj: Casualty Administration in the Philippines)

(2) If notification of death not furnished by local officials prior to receipt at this headquarters:

(a) "That the attached report of death is deemed sufficient to establish conclusively the death of the said employee at _____ on _____. The report of death was received _____". (date of determination)

b. Where death is established by a determination of death:

(1) Where next of kin had "notice or knowledge of death" under circumstances covered by The JAG's opinion:

(a) "That it may be reasonably concluded and determined that the said employee died at _____ on _____; or of-

Section III (Cont'd)

official notice thereof on _____;
and that the casualty status of the said
employee under Section 2 of the Missing Per-
sons Act, as amended, terminated on this
last mentioned date."

(2) In other cases:

- (a) "That it may be reasonably concluded and
determined that the said employee died at
_____ on _____;
evidence of death was received _____".
(Date of the determination)

c. Where death is established by a finding of death:

- (1) "That the said employee, having been in a missing
status for more than twelve months and there
being no evidence to indicate that he may be
alive, a finding of death is warranted with
_____ as the presumed date of death
for purpose of termination of pay status and
settlement of accounts." (The presumed date of
death will be the date of the determination).

SECTION IV
RATES OF PAY

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: NN883078

A. Establishment of Rates of Pay

1. Rate of pay should be confirmed by official payroll records or documents. In rare instances rate of pay may be proven by affidavits of persons having personal knowledge of salary, usually a personnel clerk, timekeeper or payroll clerk. There will be an investigation of reliability and identity of individual making the affidavit. In all cases of this nature knowledge of the adjudicator as to established rate of pay for certain jobs will assist in arriving at rate of pay.

2. In many cases when payroll records go up to 30 November or 15 December 1941 the employee will claim wages in excess of that shown by payroll records. If the difference claimed is small, for example: if the claimant claims \$.85 per day and official records show \$.75, use the official records. However, when there is considerable difference in amounts, interview and require claimant to prove his claim. In these cases affidavits will be accepted as to salary increases only from superior of individual whose integrity is known and who has personal knowledge of the payrolls.

3. Actually in late December 1941, many promotions and salary increases were made; however, proof must be unquestionable to establish individual promotions.

4. The date of last payment contained in affidavit is usually accepted unless there is official records to the contrary. In most cases claimant shows a later date than that shown by payroll records.

B. Graded and Ungraded Employees

1. Mr. C. C. Moulder, Director, Civilian Personnel, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, was contacted by phone this date relative to a question pertinent to graded and ungraded employees. To brief the case, one Mr. Roy T. Tuggle was hired as an Associate Engineer. No record is on file to indicate that he was graded. However, there are cases on file in this Branch which indicate that Associate Engineer, being a professional job, was graded as P-3.

2. The question was directed to Mr. Moulder as to whether Mr. Tuggle should be carried as an Associate Engineer, P-3 and paid the difference of pay as a graded employee. Mr. Moulder advised that he should not be paid as a P-3 but be paid at the rate of which

Section IV (Cont'd)

he was hired prior to his absence and stated further that unless a grade is on record no authority exists to arbitrarily grade any individual without a job analysis by Civilian Personnel. (Memo for record, 25 June 1948)

C. Unpaid accrued leave

1. No claim for unpaid leave accrued prior to outbreak of war is favorably considered unless sufficient proof is furnished to indicate validity of claim.

D. Pay of Army Transport Service Employees

1. With reference to the employment of this type of personnel, the crews of vessels of the Harbor Boat Service received a 50% increase over pre-war salary rates effective 1 February 1942, under a radio authorization of The Quartermaster General. For crews on transports or the larger ocean going vessels, a 100% increase in their cash salary rates was granted. The shore establishment personnel (such as cook hands, maintenance and repair gang and office employees) were not included in this authorization which applied only to personnel on floating equipment.

2. No employee is entitled to receive any additional figure when it is shown on official pay records that such 50% or 100% pay increase was given and included in the February or March pay.

3. Payrolls will disclose the subsistence and quarters allowances were deducted when crew members were aboard ship and while ashore the per annum or cash rate specified applied. However, in most cases the crews of the various vessels were usually aboard ship.

4. Employees of commandeered, requisitioned, cooperating and confiscated organizations will be considered to be Contractors' employees, and, as such, not entitled to the benefits of the Missing Persons Act. Such employees will be given a negative determination, "Non-Project "A", Contractor's Employee", and their claims will be referred to Claims Service or the Federal Security Agency, Bureau of Employees Compensation, as the circumstances of the case may require.

SECTION V

VALIDITY OF AFFIDAVITS

A. General Policies

1. No affidavit is acceptable unless the affiant can be identified as being in a position to have first hand information. In the absence of OSSA information, a driver on Bataan must obtain affidavits from co-workers on Bataan who this headquarters can identify as having been on Bataan.

2. The validity of all affidavits will be determined at the time they are submitted so that if not acceptable the claimant can be told at once what is required of him.

3. Project "J" Section does not maintain a list of individuals whose statements are not considered reliable. Such a list might serve a useful purpose in other sections of this headquarters as official records of actual induction into military service are generally not complete, therefore, affiants are needed to establish induction and service. To be accorded War Department civilian employee status, however, official records on individuals must exist before entitlement under the Missing Persons Act is given. Affiants are selected from payroll records for verification purposes. Affidavits submitted are used to the best interests of the United States Government.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
RECOVERED PERSONNEL DIVISIONAPO 707
20 July 1945

OFFICE MEMO: TO CIVILIAN SECTION

SUBJECT: Determination of Status of "Active Service"
in cases of residents of Philippines.

1. The term "active service" contemplates an indefinite and continuing employment which will extend beyond the accomplishment of a single task such as building a warehouse, guarding a stock of supplies which are being moved, or demolition of certain bridges. In other words, it contemplates that the employee has become a part of the normal and continuing civilian personnel complement of the installation. Letter WDBB 1 May 45) Such service,

****is a question of fact and of citizenship, residence or domicile prior to or during employment, or of prior employment in the United States or being sent therefrom".

(Policy Memo WDBB 27 Jan 45).

2. The War Department Dependency Board is of the view that a determination of an "active service" status is unwarranted in the following categories:

"a. Residents of the Philippines who volunteered when war was imminent or after its outbreak to assist the military effort, in some general or specific way as civilians, and whose services were accepted or permitted, are not in general regarded as having become by reason thereof civilian employees of the department within the meaning of the Missing Persons Act. Their status is in effect native (local) labor casually hired. Inasmuch as a Congressional Report specifically states that there is no distinction as to race or nationality the term "native labor" as used in the Act must of necessity mean "local labor".

"b. Persons who attached themselves to military forces largely through motives of self protection, were permitted to remain with forces or installations and were given casually employment, are not regarded as having become civilian employees of the department in active service in the meaning of the Missing Persons Act.

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OFFICE MEMO: TO CIVILIAN SECTION (Cont 'd)

"c. Residents of the Philippines who prior to the outbreak of the war or during hostilities were hired for collection, warehousing, guarding or moving supplies, or for analogous purposes, without contemplation of continuance as employees beyond the accomplishment of ~~some~~ the task which warranted their employment, are not in general, by reason of such employment, regarded as having become civilian employees of the department within the meaning of the Missing Persons Act. Their status is that of native (local) labor casually hired. 5.

(Letter WDDB 1 May 1945)

3. In approximately 100 cases of individuals employed as guards and in demolition work at Manila just before the surrender in 1942, the Military Personnel Division, AGO, Casualty Branch, held

"In absence of evidence of regular employment for continuing service the emergency nature of the hiring of individuals just prior to the surrender in 1942 negatives any presumption that there is an employee status contemplated by the Missing Persons Act with entitlement to pay after the termination by reason of enemy occupation or other causes of the situation which occasioned the hiring of such individuals. Reurad U 87465 of 24 March 45. Enemy detention by so called internment in such cases is not deemed consequent to an employee status and would probably have occurred in any event by reason of individual being an allied national. SPXPC-8. In the absence of evidence to the contrary determination in such cases should be that the individual is not, repeat not, a civilian employee of department in active service in any absent casualty status under the Missing Persons Act during the period of enemy occupation or of his detention by the enemy."

4. With the approval of the War Department Dependency Board, this office has adopted the following practical test of indefiniteness and continuity employment to bring it within the Missing Persons Act:

"1. Employee hired for an "indefinite" period prior to 7 December 1941 and who remained on duty until enemy action precluded the continuance of their duties will be continued in service under the Missing Persons Act.

OFFICE MEMO: TO CIVILIAN SECTION (Cont'd)

"2. Employees hired after 7 December 1941, will not be continued in service under the Missing Persons Act unless:

- a. They remained on such employment for a period of at least 30 days and
- b. They continued on such employment after the expiration of the 30 day period until enemy action terminated their employment.

Above extracted from approved CH, 7 Apr 45 (Tab.36, Off. COB, Policy Book II 15-41). General Stivers personally submitted policy to and it was approved by General Benadict.

5. The above practical test must be subject to the further limitation that notwithstanding the duration of the employment, it was ~~not~~ in fact a "task" job, or work of a purely volunteer nature, performed on a temporary employment basis, or work done with or without compensation by a civilian in connection with a temporary sojourn with the military forces as a place of refuge.

/t/ D. L. G.

CERTIFIED: A TRUE COPY

JAMES H. HILL
CAPT INF

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

1 May 1945

SUBJECT: Civilian Employees Under Missing Persons Act.

1. Outline of Provisions of Law.

a. The Law:

(1) Sec. 1(a)(3) "civilian officers and employees of departments, during such time as they may be assigned for duty or serving outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska, exclusive of part-time or intermittent employees or native labor casually hired on an hourly or per diem basis".

(2) Sec. 1(b) "the term 'active service' means *** active Federal service performed by civilian officers and employees defined in paragraph (a)(3) above".

(3) Sec 2. "Any person who is in active service and who is officially determined to be absent in a status of missing, etc. shall, for the period he is officially carried or determined to be in any such status is entitled, etc.***no entitlement***
for any period during which officially determined absent from post of duty without authority."

b. Purpose of the law.

See attached report No. 1674, particularly pages 1, 3 & 5. (Exhibit A).

2. Administrative Steps.

There are four essential steps.

First, is the person a civilian employee of the War Dept as defined in a(1) above? If so found,

Second, was the person in "active service" as defined, If so found.

Third, is the person officially determined to have been absent for any period in a missing status, If so found?

Fourth, was the absence for any period "from post of duty without authority"?

Manifestly an individual may be eliminated in any one of the successive steps.

c. Residents of the Philippines who prior to the outbreak of the war or during hostilities were hired for collection, warehousing, guarding or moving supplies, or for analagous purposes, without contemplation of continuance as employees beyond the accomplishment of the task which warranted their employment, are not in general, by reason of such employment, regarded as having become civilian employees of the department within the meaning of the Missing Persons Act. Their status is that of native (local) labor casually hired.

5. In amplification of 3 a above it is the view of the Board that a determination of being a civilian employee in active service is in general warranted in cases as follows:

a. Employment at any time was with a view to the person becoming a part of the normal and continuing civilian personnel complement of any installation.

b. Persons employed as drivers or otherwise in the operation of motor transport whose accompanying the field forces and indefinite continuation as employees was contemplated.

c. A person employed at any time and under any conditions other than "local labor casually hired on an hourly or per diem basis" who was captured and retained along with military prisoners of war is deemed to have been a civilian employee within the meaning of the Missing Persons ACT. This does not apply to mere detention or internment as a civilian.

FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT DEPENDENCY BOARD:

/s/ Jay L. Benedict

/t/ JAY L. BENEDICT

Major General, U. S. A.

President, War Department Dependency Bd.

3. Policies.

a. Relative to "First" determination. The War Department has set up quite general and quite flexible policies.

(1) See Exhibit B

(2) See paragraph 9, Appendix of Plan

(3) See paragraph 5 of Exhibit C.

(4) See Exhibit D. The term "surrender" in the reply has the same meaning as in the inquiry and may be interpreted as referring to the "surrender" of Manila or any other locality as well as to the final surrender 6 May 1942.

b. Relative to "Second" determination. No policy statement has been prepared, "active service" being a well understood term.

c. Relative to "Third" determination.

(1) See paragraph 6b(4) of Exhibit C.

(2) See paragraph IV, 1, e. of Plan.

d. Relative to "Fourth" determination.

(1) See paragraph 6 d of Exhibit C.

(2) See paragraph IV, 1, b. of Plan.

4. In amplification of 3 above it is the view of the Board that a determination of being a civilian employee of the War Department as defined in Sec 1 (a)(3) is not warranted in cases of the following categories:

a. Residents of the Philippines who volunteered when war was imminent or after its outbreak to assist the military effort, in some general or specific way as civilians, and whose services were accepted or permitted, are not in general regarded as having become by reason thereof civilian employees of the department within the meaning of the Missing Persons Act. Their status is in effect native (local) labor casually hired. Inasmuch as a Congressional Report specifically states that there is no distinction as to race or nationality the term "native labor" as used in the Act must of necessity mean "local labor".

b. Persons who attached themselves to military forces largely through motives of self protection, were permitted to remain with forces or installations and were given casual employment, are not regarded as having become civilian employees of the department in active service in the meaning of the Missing Persons Act.

POLICIES TO GOVERN DETERMINATIONS OF
STATUS UNDER THE MISSING PERSONS ACT

6. Casualty Status.

b. Missing Status.

(2) By direction of the Secretary of War, all persons as defined in Section 1 of the Missing Persons Act under jurisdiction of the War Department serving in the Philippines were officially declared to be in a missing status commencing 7 May 1942, unless an individual report has been received prior to that date showing otherwise, and all of such persons who were or may be officially declared to be so missing or missing in action from 7 May 1942, were declared to have been in a beleaguered status from 8 December 1941 to 6 May 1942, inclusive. In view of the authoritative ruling that personnel of the Philippine Army while in the service of the armed forces of the United States are covered by the provisions of the Missing Persons Act, the Commanding General, U.S.A.F.F.E., will be warranted in making similar declaration concerning the personnel of the Philippine Army or in making determinations of such effect in individual cases.

PREPARED BY WAR DEPARTMENT DEPENDENCY BOARD, 27 January 1945.

Distribution:

C.G. U.S.A.F.F.E.
Chief, Casualty Branch, A.G.O.
Director, Office of Special Settlement Accounts.
War Department Dependency Board.

HEADQUARTERS AFWESPAC
Check Sheet

File No. SUBJECT: Policy regarding employees of Contracted Trucking Companies and Water Transportation Vessels.

(1) FROM: Director, RPD. TO: Chief, Claims Service Date: Chief, Proj 'J' Br 26 Aug 46
Deputy Commissioner, Federal Security Agency, Bureau of Employees' Compensation

1. As the result of a conference held on 23 August 1946 and attended by representatives of Claim Service, AFWESPAC, Federal Security Agency, Bureau of Employees' Compensation; and Recovered Personnel Division, AFWESPAC, certain policies were developed with respect to the handling of claims of employees of commandeered, requisitioned, cooperating and confiscated organizations.

2. The following policies were agreed upon by all conferees:

a. Employees of commandeered, requisitioned, cooperating and confiscated organizations will be considered to be Contractors' employees and as such, not entitled to the benefits of the Missing Persons Act. Such employees will be given a negative determination, "Non Project "J", Contractor's Employee" by the Recovered Personnel Division, and their claims will be referred to Claims Service, AFWESPAC or the Federal Security Agency, Bureau of Employees' Compensation as the circumstances of the case may require.

b. Employees of the following organizations and vessels are considered to be Contractors' Employees:

ORGANIZATIONS

Mindanao Motor Line
Angat-Manila Transportation Co
Bachrach Motor Co
Binan Transportation Co
Cabanatuan Lumber Yard Co
Central Azucarrera de Don Pedro
Eastern Tayabas Bus Co
Halili Transit
La Mallorca Trans Co.
Luzon Bus Line Co. (MRR Co.)
Manila Electric Co (Meralco)
Manila Yellow Taxicab Co
National Lumber Co. (Batangas)
La Confianza Lumber Co.

Pampanga Bus Co
Auto-Trucking Co.
Benguet Auto Line (MRR Co).
Bureau of Plant Industry
Caguiwa Trans. Co.
Dangua Transportation
Hacienda Banilad
Laguna - Tayabas Bus Co
Luzon Brokerage Co
Manigat Trans. Co. Bus
Manila Truck Co.
M.R. Mateo Transportation Co
Northern Luzon Trans. Co.

VESSELS

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| P. Aboitiz | Isian Jorge |
| Active | Jem |
| Adams | Kanla-on II |
| Albert | Katipunan |
| Antonio | Kolambugan |
| Asturias | Know |
| Augustina | La Paz |
| Aurora | <u>Legaspi</u> See: <u>Comajero, LINDA T.</u> |
| Aviador | Lepus |
| Bacolod | Leyte |
| Batavia | Limaong |
| Benguet | Louis |
| Bohol II | Luzon |
| Bohol I | Mambukal |
| Bolinac | Manocay |
| Estrella Caltex | Margos |
| <u>Carmen</u> | Marshall Jeoffrey |
| <u>Carmen</u> | Masayon |
| Cebu I | Mayon |
| Cia de Filipinas | Mindanao |
| Compania de Filipinas | Nau |
| Condesa | Neptune |
| Construction | Night-Hawk |
| Cordova | Norte |
| Corregidor | Opon |
| Crown I | Pagadian |
| Danao | Paking |
| Del Monte | Pansy |
| Dimas | Pathfinder |
| Dominga | Paulina |
| Don Pepe | Perla del Oriente |
| Don Esteban | Pickett II |
| Don Isidro | Princesa |
| Dumaguete | Princess of Cebu |
| Eleano | Regulus |
| Escalante - R | Rizal |
| Escano | Sagulan |
| Esperanza | Samal |
| Explorador | Sumar |
| Flora - D | Santa Isabel |
| Forby | Santa Rosa |
| Fortuna | Governor Smith |
| Freddy | Sprey |
| Fugi | Surigao |
| Hai-Kwang | Santa IV |
| Ines | Governor Taft |
| Iona | Talisay |
| Teresing | Tilley |
| Tovador | Unicorn |
| Venus | Visreco |
| Volador | Yu Sang |

- c. Claims filed by Contractors' Employees which have been closed by a previous determination will not be reopened unless such determination is appealed by the claimant.
- d. Claims of persons for assistance rendered allied personnel in escaping or evacuating the Philippines during the defense of the Philippines (1941- 1942) and during its occupation by the Japanese will be determined "Non Project 'J'" by the Recovered Personnel Division and referred to Claims Service, AFWESPAC.
- e. Claimants who have been determined by Recovered Personnel Division as being entitled to the benefits of the Missing Persons Act and who suffered service incurred injuries and can furnish proof of same, including the date and time and location at time of injury will be carried under the Missing Persons Act until the day before date of return to military control. The date of return to military control will be the date of beginning of entitlement to benefits of employees compensation, if any. Further, in deceased cases, the date of notification of next of kin as determined by the Recovered Personnel Division, being the terminal date for payment under the Missing Persons Act, will be the date of death used by the Federal Security Agency, Bureau of Employees' Compensation rather than actual date of death where there is a difference between the two.
- f. The Recovered Personnel Division 201 files of claimants whose claims are referred to Claims Service, AFWESPAC of the Federal Security Agency, Bureau of Compensation will not be transferred to those agencies but will be available to them at all times.

3. The conference referred to in par 1 was attended by the following:

Recovered Personnel Division, AFWESPAC.

- Col. M. H. MARCUS, Director.
 Maj. D. M. LYNCH, PROJECT 'J' BRANCH
 Capt. M. Keith, Officer in Charge, Civilian Section
 Project 'J' Branch.

Claims Service, AFWESPAC.

- Lt Col. B. A. Wood.
 Capt B. J. Pulley.

Federal Security Agency, Bureau of Employees' Compensation.

Mr. C. F. Hansen, Deputy Commissioner.

/s/t/ MORRIS H. MARCUS
 Col, AGD
 Director

POLICY MEMO WDDB 27 Jan 45.

X. The War Department Dependency Board is of the view that a determination of an "active service" status is unwarranted in the following categories:

a. Residents of the Philippines who volunteered when war was imminent or after its outbreak to assist the military effort, in some general or specific way as civilians, and whose services were accepted or permitted, are not in general regarded as having become by reason thereof civilian employees of the department with in the meaning of the Missing Persons Act. Their status is in effect native (local) labor casually hired. Inasmuch as a Congressional Report specifically states that there is no distinction as to the race or nationality the term "native labor" as used in the Act must necessarily mean "local labor".

b. Persons who attached themselves to military forces largely through motives of self protection, were permitted to remain with forces or installations and were given casual employment, are not regarded as having become civilian employees of the department in active service in the meaning of the Missing Persons Act.

c. Residents of the Philippines who prior to the outbreak of the war or during hostilities were hired for collection, warehousing, guarding or moving supplies, or for analogous purposes, without contemplation of continuance as employees beyond the accomplishment of the task which warranted their employment, are not in general, by reason of such employment, regarded as having become civilian employees of the department with in the meaning of the Missing Persons Act. Their status is that of native (local) labor casually hired.".

Ltr WDDB 1 May 1945.

In approximately 100 cases of individuals employed as guards and in demolition work at Manila just before the surrender in 1942, the Military Personnel Division, AGO, Casualty Branch held,

"In absence of evidence of regular employment for continuing service the emergency natured of the hiring of individuals just prior to the surrender in 1942 negatives any presumption that there is an employee status contemplated by the Missing Persons Act with entitlement to pay after the termination by reason of enemy occupation or other causes of the situation which occasioned the hiring of such individuals. Reurad U 87465 of 24 March 45. Enemy detention by so called internment in such cases is not deemed consequent to an employee status and would probably have occurred in any event by reason of individual being an allied national.

SFPC-8

POLICY MEMO WDD8 27 Jan 45

In the absence of evidence to the contrary determination in such cases should be that the individual is not, repeat, not a civilian employee of department in active service in absent casualty status under the Missing Persons Act during the period of enemy occupation or his detention by the enemy."

With the approval of the War Department Dependency Board, this office has adopted the following practical test of indefiniteness and continuity of employment to bring it within the Missing Persons Act:

"1. Employees hired for an "indefinite" period prior to 7 December 1941 and who remained on duty until enemy action precluded the continuance of their duties, will be continued in service under the Missing Persons Act.

"2. Employees hired after 7 December 1941, will not be continued in service under the Missing Persons Act unless:

- a. They remained on such employment for a period of at least 30 days and
- b. They continued on such employment after the expiration of the 30 day period until enemy action terminated their employment.

POLICIES UNDER MISSING PERSONS ACT

1. The decision as to whether appointment or promotion during periods of guerrilla service are to be confirmed should be based primarily on the nature of service rendered. If an individual accepted such promotion or appointment in good faith and actually served in the field performing duties generally appropriate to the rank, the status should be confirmed even though the appointing authority did not have the technical right to make the appointment or promotion. General Benedict's idea is that a man actually served in the field with the guerrilla forces is entitled to the benefits conferred by the Missing Persons Act, regardless who made the appointment. In other words, appointments made by non-recognized guerrilla leaders may be confirmed as those made by the recognized commanders. Decision will be made on the basis of service actually rendered and each case will require separate consideration.

2. General Benedict states that a War Department Directive of some sort concerning the status of civilian employees under the Missing Persons Act which will clear up some of the points on which we have been uncertain is about to be issued. He has approved the policy proposed in the check sheet of 7 April attached and indicated his concurrence with it as amended in pencil.

3. The matter of authority to discharge without honor of the Philippine Scouts who collaborated with the enemy is being processed in G-1 and apparently will take a considerable amount of time since the JAAD and the Veterans' Bureau are both being consulted as to the effect on future benefits under the G.I. Bill of 1948. G-1 seems to believe that the ~~action~~ action we proposed is correct but the matter may ~~run~~ run into some legal snags before it is straightened out. I will check on this further before I report to have something more definite then.

REF: MANUAL

1. Project "J" Branch is charged with two basic missions. The first of these, its primary job until 30 June 1948, is the determination of status and adjudication of claims under the Missing Persons Act of all living and deceased Army of the United States, Philippine Scout and WD civilian personnel classified as Project "J". The second and increasingly important one since 30 June 1948, is the certification of service data pertaining to such personnel to the US Veterans Administration and other interested government agencies.

Classified as Project "J" are:

a. All United States military personnel who served with the Armed Forces on Wake, Guam, Netherlands East Indies or the Philippines prior to May 1942.

b. All WD civilian employees who were on duty in the territory mentioned above, outside the continental limits of the United States and Alaska prior to May 1942, exclusive of part-time or intermittent employees or local labor casually hired on an hourly or per diem basis.

c. Members of the 14th Infantry Regiment (PA) inducted into the AUS by virtue of authority granted by GHQ SWPA on 12 Jul 42; members of Troop "C", 26th Cavalry (PS) who were inducted into the AUS under authority granted by GHQ SWPA on 19 July 1943; and a scattered group of American civilians without previous military record who enlisted or were commissioned under different guerrilla units in the Philippines.

The accomplishment of this dual mission is effected by the assignment of one phase thereof to each of the two Sections of the Branch, that pertaining to determination and adjudication being allotted to the DF & S Section and that pertaining to service certification to the RC & VA Section.

2. DF & S Section carries out its fundamental mission of determining official status under the Missing Persons Act of all living and deceased Project "J" personnel and adjudicating claims pertaining thereto through its Determination and Adjudication Sub-Section which also prepares casualty reports and letters of condolence and transmits claims to the proper agencies for action. In addition to its principal mission, DF & S Section discharges functions complementary thereto:

a. Through its Finance Sub-Section - the preparation of all payrolls for settlement of claims involving living military and civilian personnel, and the transmittal of financial information to

agencies concerned;

b. Through its Statistics Sub-Section - the compilation of all statistical data pertaining to Project "J" under the Missing Persons Act, the maintenance of such reports and records as may be required and the audit of all payrolls and vouchers pertaining to Project "J" personnel under MPA. The Administrative Sub-Section plays an indirect role in the accomplishment of the DF & S mission by assisting the Section Chief in the administration of the Section, to include employee supervision and the maintenance of supply and personnel records.

3. The RC & VA Section carries out its primary mission of certifying service data pertaining to Project "J" personnel to the US Veterans Administration and other interested agencies through its Veterans Administration Sub-section and Correspondence Sub-Section. The former furnishes information to the US Veterans Administration on matters relating to status under the Missing Persons Act, loyalty status and other military data affecting PS & AUS personnel. The latter furnishes the Department of the Army, CHQ Far East Command, Hq PHILCOM, lower headquarters, governmental agencies, representatives of US and foreign governments and claimants with information pertaining to status under MPA, and other data affecting PS, AUS and WD civilian personnel under MPA.

In addition to its primary mission, RC & VA Section discharges the following supplementary functions:

a. Through its Records Sub-Section - the issuances, receipt, maintenance, storage and operation of all Project "J" 201 files and all historical records and documents, vouchers and payrolls which comprise the Project "J" Archives; and the screening of all additional files maintained, segregation of resolved from unresolved cases;

b. Through its Message Center and Control Sub-section - the registration, control and distribution of all correspondence falling under the jurisdiction of Project "J" Branch and the maintenance of necessary suspense files and locator cards. Since the Section has disposed with the services of its Processing and Interviewing Sub Section, the few remaining initial claims filed through the medium of correspondence and such information as may be required to complete claims or resolve casualty cases is obtained by the correspondence sub-section. The Administrative Sub-Section here as in the DF & S Section, plays an indirect role in the accomplishment of the Section's mission by assisting the Section Chief in the administration of the Section, to include employee supervision and the maintenance of supply and personnel records

IV. Changes Undergone by Project "J" Branch and Problems Encountered.

The period from 1 March 1948 to 1 April 1949 has been an eventful one for Project "J" Branch, bringing changes, not only in mission as touched upon in Section II of this report, but also in organization, policy, operation and procedure as dictated by various factors or problems arising within the Branch as well as by circumstances over which the Branch has no control.

1. Organization. It might be well to mention here that an appropriate background for a changing Project "J" Branch is to be found in a changing Division, itself the object of important internal and external changes. Known as the Recovered Personnel Division since October 1945, the Division long ago completed its mission of recovery and was well past the half-way mark on its mission of determining status under MPA and adjudicating claims arising therefrom, when it was officially redesignated the Adjutant General Records Depository on 7 September 1948. This designation it was to keep until 9 March 1949, when it was renamed the Service and Certification Division of the Adjutant General Records Depository, a subordinate headquarters.

Project "J" Branch has therefore been a Branch successively of the Recovered Personnel Division of the Adjutant General's Section of this Command; of the Adjutant General Records Depository, an AG Division working side by side with the Adjustment Section; and of the Service and Certification Division of the Adjutant General Records Depository, a subordinate headquarters of this Command.

a. Dual Status. Of those changes the only one which has affected Project "J" Branch routine to any appreciable degree is the last-mentioned, which has in effect given dual status to Project "J" Branch together with the rest of the Division. For purposes of determination of status and certification of information to the Dept of the Army, the Far East Command, equal and lower headquarters and Veterans Administration, Project "J" continues to operate as a Branch of an AG Division, with authority to act for the Commanding General; for other purposes it acts for the Commanding Officer of a subordinate headquarters. Project "J" therefore uses two letter forms: one with the PHILCOM heading, APO number and command line, and the other with the AGRD headquarters heading, APO number and command line. With each from Project "J" uses the terminology and tone appropriate thereto.

2. Policy Changes. The basic law under which Project "J" functions is Public Law 490, 77th Congress, also known as the Missing Persons Act of 7 March 1942, (Incl 5, Tab E). The Missing Persons Act is implemented by the War Department Plan for Casualty Administration upon Reoccupation of the Philippines (Incl 6, Tab F). Since the provisions of both the Missing Persons Act and the implementing War Dept Plan are very broad and do not go into the details of actual administration by the Division, they are further implemented by such Command policies as experience has indicated the necessity for.

In the beginning of the work of the Recovered Personnel Division, the Missing Persons Act was interpreted as providing benefits to the pertinent military and civilian personnel for the entire period of the Japanese occupation, regardless of their activities during that period provided those activities did not constitute treason to the United States government. In December 1945, it having been brought to the attention of the Division that this interpretation of the Missing Persons Act was not in conformity with the provisions of par 1e, Section IV of the War Dept Plan, the "Restraint Policy" came into effect and it has been in effect ever since. Under this policy the individual is not entitled to pay for the period subsequent to termination or suspension of official military or employment status by enemy occupation which did not deprive a resident of reasonable freedom of action and opportunity of livelihood and did not cause him or his dependents to suffer serious deprivation by reason of his former official status. This is the over-all policy embodied in Staff Memorandum #14, Hq AFWESPAC, dated 27 December 1945 (Incl 7, Tab G), under which Project "J" has operated from 27 December 1945 to 1 April 1949. Such changes in policy as have been made have been comparatively minor ones, of local application and not affecting the basic "Restraint Policy". These changes are as described in the succeeding paragraphs.

a. Staff Memo 37. A Division policy which went into effect on 14 October 1947 and was responsible for several changes in Project "J" policy in 1948 is that contained in Staff Memorandum #37 (Incl 8, Tab H). It holds enlisted members of the PS and AUS not entitled to arrears in pay as officers of the PA unless they were administratively discharged from the AUS or PS by competent authority prior to acceptance of commission. Such authority did not exist in the Philippine Islands from the Japanese occupation until the reoccupation by American forces.

Previous to 14 October 1947 the Division had followed the practice of retroactively discharging enlisted men of the PS and AUS a day prior to their appointment as PA officers if they so elected. The Staff Judge Advocate, PHELKYGOM, and the Judge Advocate General of the Army subsequently ruled that this practice was erroneous and that such discharges could not be legally effective prior to the re-occupation and should be corrected.

Staff Memorandum #37 was initially issued with reference only to PS and AUS enlisted men who served with the guerrillas during the Japanese occupation and accepted commissioned grades in the course of such service. By an ever-widening and logical extension of its provisions and opinions expressed by the Judge Advocate General of the Army in the correspondence which grew out of its application, however, groups of personnel not originally considered as covered by it were gradually affected by Staff Memo #37.

- (1) 14th Inf PS. On 1 March 1948, in a check note addressed to the Division Director, the Chief of Project "J" expressed the opinion that in the light of Staff Memo #37 the Branch could not continue its practice of discharging PS members of the 14th Inf Regt retroactively effective the day prior to induction in the AUS per authority of GHQ radio to Col Nakar dated 12 July 1942. It was therefore decided that such personnel should be determined to have continued in PS status, with entitlement to AUS pay in the enlisted grades held from 24 June 1942 until the date of return to military control. PA officers and enlisted men inducted into the AUS under authority of the same radio-gram continued to be determined to have AUS status from the date of such induction.
- (2) American civilians who served with the guerrillas. Previous to the issuance of Staff Memo #37, many American civilians who had served with the guerrillas were determined to have entered into service in the AUS. It had long been a Division policy that in the absence of "special circumstances", service with the guerrillas was service in the Philippine Army. Considered "special circumstances" were the facts of the individual's citizenship and length of residence in the Philippines. According to established policy an American old-timer whose long employment and residence in the Philippines indicated an intention to make the Islands his permanent home could properly be determined to have served in the Philippine Army by reason of service with the guerrillas, whereas a transient with a brief record of employment and residence here would be determined to have served in the Army of the United States by reason of such service. The presumption was that in peace-time such an individual entering into military service would not enlist or accept a commission in the Philippine Army whereas the old-timer might conceivably do so. In indicating its agreement with the PHILRYGOM Staff Judge Advocate's opinion that enlisted personnel of the PS or AUS who served as officers in recognized guerrilla units during the Japanese occupation are entitled only to such arrears in pay as may have accrued to them as a result of their enlisted status, the Office of the Judge Advocate General stated that enlisted men of the PS or AUS who were appointed officers in the

Philippine Army were not officers in the AUS by virtue of such appointments. By an extension of this opinion, all American civilians who accepted commissions in the guerrillas are now determined to have no status as officers in the AUS by virtue of such commissions.

- (3) PS EM promoted in enlisted grades. Also affected by the provisions of Staff Memo #37 and attendant correspondence are PS EM and AUS who received promotions in enlisted grades while serving with the guerrillas. Previous action by the Division on this type of promotion was to confirm it as an AUS or PS promotion provided it was properly announced under orders issued by a recognized guerrilla leader or headquarters, provided it was accepted in good faith and provided further that the duties performed were commensurate with the new grade. Present policy based on Staff Memorandum #37 holds such promotions to be PA promotions and precludes their confirmation in the PS or the AUS.

b. Contractors' Employees. On the basis of an agreement reached on 23 August 1946 by representatives of the Division, Claims Service and the Federal Security Agency (Bureau of Employees' Compensation), employees of commandeered, requisitioned, cooperating and confiscated organizations were until 24 Feb 49 determined to be "contractors' employees", with no entitlement to benefits under the Missing Persons Act. Such claims were normally referred to one or the other or both of the agencies mentioned above for possible payment. On 22 October 1948, the Assistant Deputy Commissioner of the Federal Security Agency requested amendment of this policy to permit omission of the term "contractors' employee" from the usual negative determination on this type of claim. The reason given for this request was that developments subsequent to August 1946 had rendered Project "J" policy on this matter incompatible with Claims Service and Federal Security Agency policy and that the general term "contractors' employee" as used by Project "J" on its negative determinations was misleading for purposes of payment by those two agencies. Inasmuch as deletion of the term "contractors' employees" would in no way affect the customary negative determination by Project "J", the Director concurred in the Branch Chief's proposal to modify the policy on 24 February 1949. Correspondence pertinent to the first case to be affected by this change was forwarded to the Dept of the Army on 14 March 1949 with a corrected copy of the initial determination.

c. Requests for PS Discharge Certificates. A large volume of requests received by Project "J" Branch in 1947 and 1948 from former PS was for discharge certificates which had not been issued to them in 1945 upon processing incident to return to military control and reenlistment in the AUS. Since in the majority of cases the request was made in relation to a claim for educational benefits filed with the Veterans Administration it was important for the veteran that his request be answered promptly.

Discharging recovered military personnel was originally the responsibility of the various Replacement and Disposition Centers here. Upon their deactivation in 1946, these centers forwarded the remaining service records and allied papers to the Recovered Personnel Division, which thereafter assumed the responsibility for effecting the discharge of such PS personnel as had not previously returned to military control as well as the issuance of certificates to those who had already been recovered and discharged from the PS to reenlist in the AUS but had not been furnished with certificates for lack of the necessary forms at the time of discharge.

For the purpose of proper authentication (include thumb-print and signature) it was a standing rule that discharge certificates should not be issued by mail. Since most of the requests were coming in from such far-off provinces as Iloilo and Cebu in the south and Mountain Province in the North, the stock reply used by Project "J" Branch, suggesting that the individual call in person for his certificate, brought only repeated requests for transmittal thereof by mail. In October 1947 a solution to this problem was hit upon. This solution consisted of forwarding an unauthenticated discharge certificate and thumb-print. Upon return of the signed and thumb-printed certificate it would be authenticated properly, the veteran would receive his copy by mail and the other copies would be forwarded to the proper agencies.

This procedure proved so effective that stock letters were dispatched during the first month of 1948 to all former Philippine Scouts for whom there was no record to indicate issuance of a discharge certificate upon return to military control. Receipt by the Branch of a reply confirming non-issuance of a PS discharge certificate to the individual was in each case all that was necessary to start the process going. Requests for discharge certificates gradually fell off as the project gained headway.

Finally on 30 April 1948, no further requests having come in and no further replies having been received to the Branch stock letter of inquiry, the Branch initiated action to transfer this responsibility to the Dept of the Army by transmitting the first of three batches of remaining PS service records and allied papers to the Dept of the Army. Other transmittals were made on 28 May 1948 and 21 September 1948.

Requests currently received from veterans whose service records were forwarded to the Dept of the Army on the dates given above are referred to the Dept of the Army for action.

d. Longevity. Previous to October 1948 it was a Division practice to make an exception to the general provisions of the Restraint Policy in favor of certain civilian employees of the War Department. On cases where the individual was a civilian employee of long standing (20 years or so) and could prove that he did not accept employment of any nature during the Japanese Occupation, it was customary to determine him entitled to the full benefits of the Missing Persons Act. A study

of the matter by the Branch Chief sometime in October 1948 showed that this unwritten policy had been applied to civilian employees with longevity of service to the exclusion of military personnel with similar longevity of service, and was therefore inconsistent and discriminatory. From that time on therefore the practice was discontinued, and longevity of service is now not deemed sufficient ground for making exceptions to the Restraint Policy.

3. Changes in Procedure.

a. Processing of claims. Claims Service completed its processing project on 30 March 1948 and announced that it would not accept claims filed after that date. Project "J" Branch promptly discontinued its practice of referring to that office all civilian claims determined negative for status under the Missing Persons Act but in which there appeared to be unpaid wages due the individual. An effort was made to have exceptions made on cases filed with the Division long before 30 March 1948 and on which for one reason or another, through no fault of the claimants', negative determinations or routine transmittal to Claims Service had been deferred so long as to bring the case within the Claims Service closing date. At first all these cases were returned by Claims Service but in a month or two arrangements were made to the satisfaction of both agencies. At present all negative claims to civilian employment status, regardless of when filed, are referred to the Adjustment Division, Claims Service Branch, for action deemed appropriate.

During the last weeks of June 1948, Project "J" Branch also officially closed its doors to claimants. Contact between claimants and the Branch was maintained only by mail except on special cases, which in the opinion of the officers of Project "J" merited personal interview. On these cases, the procedure was for the claimant to be permitted to enter on a special pass signed by the officer and with an official escort. No interviews for purposes of inquiry were permitted.

The Branch did not stop accepting new claims on which pay data was available and which appeared to be deserving of payment. Affidavit forms continued to be furnished to the claimants by mail, and all information required to complete the claim was solicited by mail.

On military claims, processing required the presence of the recoveree, but as with civilian cases all inquiries relative to the status of claims had to be conducted by mail.

b. Procedure for payment of living claims. The end of the fiscal year on 30 June 1948 brought a change in the procedure for effecting payment on living military and civilian claims to status under the Missing Persons Act. The previous procedure was to process a copy of the positive determination through the appropriate payroll section of the Branch where a pay voucher was prepared for forwarding to the local finance office. The local finance office in turn draw a check and mailed it to the claimant. All claims unpaid as of 30 June 1948 represented unliquidated obligations against a lapsed appropriation

and the period of payment not having been extended by statutory provisions, a new procedure for settlement of claims against Project "J" Branch was provided for by Circular 186, AFL 172-135, Depts of the Army and the Air Force, dated 21 June 1948 (see Incl 9, Tab I).

The new procedure, which went into effect after 30 June 1948 and will be effective until 21 December 1949 unless sooner rescinded or superseded, consists in the preparation of a pay voucher, through the appropriate payroll section of the Branch, for transmittal through proper channels to the General Accounting Office for settlement. The "proper channels" of course means the Finance Officer, U. S. Army, in St. Louis, Missouri.

c. Change in routing of Determinations and Correspondence pertaining to status under MPA. A change in the routing of determinations and correspondence pertaining to status under MPA was directed by the Dept of the Army under letter dated 31 January 1949, effective 16 February 1949. All determinations and correspondence had previously been addressed to the Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C. Now it was directed that all such determinations and correspondence pertaining to the status of military personnel under MPA should go to the CO, DPHB, at St. Louis, Missouri. Similar matters pertaining to civilian personnel under MPA would continue to be addressed to the Casualty Section, Personnel Actions Branch, AGO, Washington 25, D. C.

4. Problems of Project "J".

a. Certification of Information to VA has been the most serious problem of Project "J". Prior to 30 June 1948 the primary mission of the Division, and consequently of Project "J" Branch, was the establishment of individual service histories upon which settlement of arrears in pay under the Missing Persons Act could be made. The certification of Army information to the United States Veterans Administration (hereinafter to be referred to as VA) was only secondary in importance until 1 July 1948 when it became the principal mission of the Division and with it of Project "J" Branch.

With the expansion of the Veterans Administration Sub-Section of the RC & VA Section of Project "J" Branch, certain differences in point of view between the Branch on one hand and the Manila Regional Office of the U. S. Veterans Administration on the other became increasingly apparent. From the beginning the source of conflict was the fact that the VA was forwarding requests to Project "J" for information which the Branch did not feel qualified or authorized to furnish. At first these requests pertained only to service prior to 8 December 1941, Class "N" allotments, copies of physical examination at the time of enlistment and similar information not coming under the Missing Persons Act. The Branch always maintained that its records were adequate as a basis for replies to requests pertaining to status under the Missing Persons Act and to loyalty status, but that they were inadequate as a basis for furnishing accurate information on the matters described above, which could be more adequately supplied by Records Administration Center and Army Finance Center, St. Louis,

Missouri. On 29 March 1948 concurrence on a proposal by Project "J" Branch to furnish only information which the Branch felt qualified to certify to the VA was given by the Dept of the Army pending further study of the matter. The Branch therefore continued to furnish only information pertaining to the individual's status under the Missing Persons Act.

After March 1948, the specific points of non-agreement changed, although the general nature of the conflict remained the same. The VA now made repeated efforts to obtain redeterminations of status on cases determined under the liberal policy, or to secure service information on the basis of VA laws and regulations, notably their Administrator's Decision #746, 23 May 47 (Incl 10, Tab J), hereinafter to be referred to as AD #746. The Branch consistently maintained that it could furnish neither redeterminations of status nor this type of information since it had authority only to administer the Missing Persons Act and could not act on any basis other than that afforded by it.

Project "J" Branch and the VA could not and still cannot see eye to eye on the question of what constitutes "active service", or periods of entitlement to arrears in pay and veterans benefits. Under AD #746 "active service" consists of the following periods:

- (1) While beleaguered (generally the period prior to surrender in 1942)
- (2) While POW
- (3) While a recognized guerrilla
- (4) While serving in a Regular PA unit after liberation.

Under the Missing Persons Act, the WD Plan and directives pertaining thereto, a veteran is deemed on active service and entitled to pay during the following periods in addition to those named above:

- (1) Periods when he was evading capture by the enemy
- (2) Periods of service-incurred illness or disability
- (3) Periods of unrecognized guerrilla service or Anti-Japanese activities
- (4) Periods of restraint by the enemy by virtue of former military status, resulting in "serious deprivation".

Project "J" determinations of status may roughly be divided into two types: those effected under the early or liberal interpretation of the Missing Persons Act and those effected after 27 December 1945 or under the Restraint Policy. In connection with applications for retirement filed by members of the PS late in September 1947, the Branch was directed by the Dept of the Army to redetermine cases which has been determined and paid under the liberal policy. It had been Division policy since January 1945 not to redetermine this type of case (or any other type of case except upon the claimant's request), principally

...cause settlement had already been effected. The matter of collection of the amount overpaid in the light of the Restraint Policy would present difficulties in cases where the veteran was no longer in the service, and because the matter of excessive longevity credits granted would present further difficulties. These difficulties were discussed in a letter to the Dept of the Army recommending that the original determinations be allowed to stand, and on 1 March 1948 the Dept of the Army rescinded its earlier instructions for a redetermination of these cases.

Project "J" made use of the above-mentioned correspondence and of the absence of authority for the Division to administer other than the Missing Persons Act, as an argument against VA representations for redetermination on cases determined under the liberal policy or where settlement under MPA was made for periods not acceptable to the VA as periods of active service.

On 11 August 1948 a conference was held in Washington by representatives of the Dept of the Army, Hq HILSON (to include the Adjutant General, the Director and Assistant Director of RFD) and the VA. It was agreed at the time that service history data would be furnished to the VA to include all periods of active service from date of enlistment to date of release as POW or parole; from date guerrilla service was recognized as service in the Armed Forces of the United States to date guerrilla service was terminated; from date of return to military control to date of discharge or 30 June 1946, whichever was the earlier date. It was also understood that medical data, if available in Hq HILSON and the Philippine Army, would be furnished, and that where the VA had information in conflict with information supplied by Project "J" the case would be referred to Project "J" for reconsideration (Incl 11, Tab X).

In spite of the agreement of 11 August 1948, Project "J" did not feel either bound or authorized to make actual redeterminations of status for VA purposes and under VA laws, and another series of conferences was held in Manila between representatives of the Division and the Manila Regional Office of VA. The principal arguments advanced by VA were that the redeterminations requested would be considered redeterminations for purely VA purposes and that moreover Project "J" was bound by the 11 August 1948 conference to effect such redeterminations. Project "J" continued to hold:

- (1) That it had no authority to make determinations or redeterminations on the basis of laws other than MPA;
- (2) That any redetermination by it even for purely VA purposes would make its original determination under MPA untenable and lead to complications similar to those discussed with the Dept of the Army in connection with applications for retirement purposes.

Finally on 14 March 1949, a final agreement was reached to the satisfaction of the two organizations. Under this agreement supplemental information is currently being furnished to the Veterans

Administration on the following points (see sample form, Incl 12, Tab L): date of entrance into active service, inclusive dates of POW status, whether or not the individual is carried on a recognized guerrilla roster, a description of the nature of his guerrilla service if he is not a recognized guerrilla, date of return to military control, and date of release from the service a discharge, whichever is earlier. A detailed explanation is furnished as to how a determination of service was made in the event that the individual is not carried on a revised or reconstructed guerrilla roster or cannot be credited with service under the command of a commissioned officer of the AUS or the Commonwealth Army.

The above information gives the VA a basis for a determination of entitlement under its rules and regulations; however, it is not a redetermination of status as far as Project "J" is concerned but merely a breakdown of information from its files.

b. Staff Memo #7 and Retrospective Discharge. Within a few months after the effective date of Staff Memo #37 it became apparent that it had brought about a situation wherein individuals with no previous record of service in the PS or the AUS who were subsequently recognized as guerrillas could be and were being paid as commissioned officers in the Philippine Army, while former enlisted personnel of the PS or AUS who earned guerrilla commissions in the same way were denied this pay. On 24 March 1948 a letter was therefore dispatched over the signature of the Commanding General, PHILAYCOM, to the Secretary of the Army, requesting reference of the matter to the Comptroller General of the United States for decision. This letter indicated the Project "J" stand on the matter by citing the analogous case of Navy reservists who served as commissioned officers in the guerrilla forces in the Philippines and who were determined by the Comptroller General to have been called to active duty in the Army of the United States on the basis of such service. To date no decision has been received.

In the meantime, although the Staff Judge Advocate, PHILAYCOM, had ruled that retrospective discharges should be corrected it was not clear how such correction should be effected. While Project "J" Branch could and actually did redetermine a number of cases involving retrospective discharge, it had no authority to correct discharges. Notices were therefore forwarded in May and June 1948 to the Dept of the Army, requesting authority either to void all the erroneous discharges and reissue new certificates or administratively amend existing discharges. On 6 June 1948 a reply was received from the Dept of the Army to the effect that the legality of retrospective discharge to accept guerrilla commissions was currently the subject of staff study and that a final reply would be forwarded upon completion. To this date no final reply has been received and all appeals of personnel affected by Staff Memo #37 are therefore currently being denied on the basis of the policy enunciated in the controversial Staff Memo.

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Two cases are of record wherein redeterminations of status (in effect revoking retroactive discharges previously made) were completed and forwarded to the Dept of the Army for action deemed necessary in view of the circumstances. In each case a corrected discharge certificate was forwarded by the Dept of the Army, but in the absence of specific instructions, these two cases are not considered as precedents for action on all cases of this type.

c. Reversals of Decision by the Dept of the Army. In its task of administering the Missing Persons Act, Project "J" Branch strives for logical and consistent policy and uniformity of action. Any policy of sufficient scope to affect one group of individuals is deemed applicable to all Project "J" individuals. It is in the interest of maintaining uniformity of policy and action that Staff Memo #37 has gradually become of general application and that the longevity of service policy has been discontinued.

One of the problems of Project "J" therefore arises from a few cases of reversals of decision from the Dept of the Army, when it does not appear as if a complete change of command policy is intended or desirable. To cite a few instances, there are the cases of Carl H. Foss in connection with 25% salary differential, of Larue Cammack in connection with difference of pay, and of Lt. Col Pio Q. Caluya in connection with arrears in pay for the full period of the Japanese Occupation.

The facts of the Foss case are as follows:

Project "J" operates under a policy which holds the 25% salary differential applicable under MPA to citizens of the United States only if recruited there for duty in countries coming under the differential system. In accordance with this policy the estate of Mr. Foss, deceased civilian, was determined not entitled to 25% salary differential because he was a resident of the Philippines at the time of employment by the War Dept. The Finance Office on 6 August 1948 requested reconsideration of this determination, citing Supp 3 to Admin Memo # W-7, Office of the Secretary of War dated 23 May 45, which provides a 25% salary differential for all "United States continental citizens" occupying graded positions. A review of the Project "J" policy having resulted in a confirmation by G-1, PHILCOM, of its correctness, FOUSA's request for reconsideration was returned without action. Since subsequent action by FOUSA on this case indicated concurrence by the Office of the Adjutant General with FOUSA's interpretation of Admin Memo # W-7, and since many cases previously determined in the same manner by Hq PHILCOM did not occasion a reversal of decision in the United States, the Dept of the Army has been requested for a statement to the effect that the local interpretation is erroneous. No reply has as yet been received.

Instructions received from the Dept of the Army on the Larue Cammack case are likewise contrary to a long-established

policy of this Branch which is to the effect that no case determined under the liberal interpretation of the Missing Persons Act may be redetermined for grade or rate of pay or any other condition without a complete redetermination of status under the new policy. This is because in the light of the Restraint Policy nearly all cases determined under the liberal policy were greatly overpaid. In Larus Cammack's case an appeal was made on the basis of an increase in pay which had not been taken into account in the initial liberal determination. Project "J" Branch endeavored to have a redetermination waived in view of the fact that the claim was initially paid under the old policy; however instructions received by return indorsement from the Dept of the Army called for a redetermination only as to rate of pay, with no accompanying redetermination of status under the Restraint Policy.

The Caluya case is representative of claims filed by high ranking Filipino officers of the AUS for payment in full under the Missing Persons Act by virtue of serious deprivation occasioned by their former official status. Denied locally, these claims have been taken up to the Secretary of the Army's Personnel Board and favorably considered.

The Caluya case differs from other cases of its nature in that it was the original "Restraint Policy" case. The Dept of the Army's redetermination of this case therefore has had the effect of reversing a decision which had previously furnished a precedent for action on all claims for arrears in pay filed with the Branch. A letter requesting the Dept of the Army for a clarification of policy, prepared for signature of the Commanding General on 16 June 1948, has to date brought no reply.

d. Backlog. Another problem of Project "J" is its backlog. Despite all efforts of the Branch to solve this problem, there are currently on hand approximately 2000 pieces of unanswered correspondence, 10,000 cases for determination, and 2900 VA cases. Of this backlog, some 300 pieces of correspondence, 200 cases for determination and 190 VA cases may properly be considered as current work, representing as they do RC & VA's and DF & S's normal weekly output. The remaining 1700 pieces of correspondence, 9890 cases for determination and 2990 VA cases therefore represent approximately eight weeks', 49 weeks' and 16 weeks' workload in arrears respectively for these sections. Incls 13, 14 & 15 (Tabs H, N & O) are graphs showing backlog on each type of work in relation to incoming and completed work.

Measures are being taken to solve this problem by shifting personnel to comparatively under-staffed sub-sections as the current distribution of the workload demands; transfer of duties from over-loaded sub-sections; more intensive use of form letters.

Unresolved Casualty Cases constitute a major portion of the 10,000 cases cited in the Project "J" backlog. Unresolved

casualty cases are cases falling under the following categories, on which determinations of status have been or are being requested by the Dept of the Army:

- a. Death cases which have been previously paid on the basis of Findings of Death in the absence of information as to the actual circumstances and dates of death, and on which reports of death are desired if appropriate.
- b. Cases of civilians listed as casualties on Bataan, for whom no determinations of status have been made.
- c. Cases of civilian employees of the War Dept listed on payrolls taken out of the Philippines prior to or shortly after the outbreak of the war, and on which no claims have to date been filed.
- d. Inquiries or claims forwarded direct to the Dept of the Army on the basis of service allegedly rendered by individuals of whom the Dept of the Army has no record.

All four types require not only exhaustive checks of all available records but also the dispatch of large volumes of correspondence to the individuals concerned, usually, the next of kin, the Philippine Civil Service, fellow employees, postal service authorities, in an effort to secure information not only to identify the subject individuals but also to establish employment status, date and circumstances of death. Wherever possible field investigations are held to expedite action.

All possible sources of information are exhausted before a negative report is forwarded. The difficulty of establishing contact with persons in a position to furnish the necessary information and the reluctance of the next of kin to give data which they believe may adversely affect their claims are also factors which contribute to the difficulty of resolving these cases.

Requests pertinent to Unresolved cases first began to be received in volume in April 1948 and they are still coming in. The initial inflow of these cases caused the Branch to stop its practice of transmitting incomplete cases to the Judge Advocate General, Armed Forces of the Philippines, on which only Findings of Death had been issued. Incomplete cases are cases in which one or more items of evidence establishing the legal heirs is lacking. Since the determination of the legal heirs is a function of the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Armed Forces of the Philippines, incomplete cases are deemed properly matters for completion by that official. Exceptions are now made on incomplete cases on which presumptive dates of death have been set in the absence of information as to the actual date and circumstances of death.

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e. 14th Infantry Regt (PA). The confirmation of status of 14th Inf Regt personnel is no longer a problem of the Branch, but it was a serious one in late 1947 and early 1948. Confirmations in the AUS having been made so far in excess of the estimated strength of the Regiment as to necessitate requesting the Dept of the Army for an additional block of ASN's, on 13 March 1948, Major Arturo A. Dingoong was by special arrangement with his organization placed on TDY with the Branch, with detail as officer in charge of the 14th Infantry Recognition and Processing Team of the DF & S Section. Members of his group were several civilian employees of DF & S Section.

The duty of the Team was to determine the merits of each claim to AUS status by virtue of alleged service with the 14th Infantry Regiment. As a leading member of the 14th Infantry Regiment throughout the Japanese Occupation, Major Dingoong was well qualified to judge the validity of claims belonging to this category. It should be mentioned here that although the total strength of the Regiment had been estimated at 1000 EM and 100 officers, an estimated 1000 EM had already been confirmed, that 500 additional ASN's were available, and that an estimated 3000 claims were awaiting action.

On 7 July 1948 after a program of rigid screening, the 14th Infantry situation was well in hand. Major Dingoong was released by the Division and his team returned to the DF & S. A review of the figures has since shown the estimates given in the preceding paragraph to be slightly off insofar as they concern the number of recognized enlisted personnel. To date the number of properly confirmed officers and EM stands at 76 and 1140 respectively.

Claims are still coming in but not in such volumes as to call for specialized handling.

12 Incls

1. Organizational Chart I
2. Organizational Chart II
3. Organizational Chart III
4. Organizational Chart IV
5. Copy, Missing Persons Act
6. Copy, WD Plan for Casualty Administration Upon Reoccupation of the Philippines
7. Copy Staff Memo 14 dtd 27 Dec 47
8. Copy Staff Memo 37 dtd 14 Oct 47
9. Copy Cir 186 Depts of the Army and the Air Force, dtd 21 Jun 48
10. Copy AD #746 dtd 23 May 47
11. VA Agreements of 11 Aug 48 w/allied memo and correspondence
12. Form ltr, Hq PHILCOM, subject: Supplemental Army Information.
13. Backlog chart for Determination cases
14. Backlog chart for correspondence
15. Backlog chart for VA work

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FOR MAKING & DETERMINATIONS

CIVILIAN DETERMINATION & ADJUDICATION GROUP

A. Mission

The mission of this group is as indicated in par 3-b, Section III.

B. Organization & Operation

This group is composed of the Living Civilian Determination & Adjudication Unit and the Civilian SR (Deceased Civilian Unit).

Cases for action of this group are received from the Message Center & Control Sub-Section thru the Administrative Sub-Section of Determination, Finance & Statistics Section. Upon receipt of a case the claims examiner takes the following steps: (1) evaluates and analyzes the information and evidence available to assure that the case has sufficient supporting evidence; (2) checks the available official payroll to ascertain the position held, installation or place of employment, rate of pay, whether graded or ungraded, overtime entitlement, period of leave with or without pay and date when subject was last paid; (3) checks all archives references consisting of salvaged civilian War Department records for the purpose of extracting information vital in the determination of the claim; (4) makes cross references with the Veterans Branch for any possible record relative to subject with a view to precluding the duplicity of claims involving the same period of casualty status, and with the Adjustment Division for any possible payment made as a result of subject's employment with the U.S. government; and (5) initiates field investigations whenever appropriate.

To afford a basis for the determination of the case the claimant is furnished a standard affidavit form (Exhibit "A" for living personnel and Exhibit "B" for deceased personnel) to be accomplished and duly notarized. Where it is obvious that the case is non J, the affidavit is not required in order to save the claimant from unnecessary trouble and expense. The letter received by this office is made as an inclosure upon which determination is based. However, this holds only in some negative cases.

Where evidence available is insufficient to establish subject's status as a War Department civilian employee the claimant is required to submit a verification of subject's employment by affidavit of two of his former co-employees, preferably unit officers. (Exhibit "C").

In evaluating the evidence available together with information submitted the following are fully considered: (1) the full name of subject, date and place of birth; (2) War Department position held; (3) the name of the installation or place of employment; (4) rate of pay; (5) date employment began; (6) date employment ceased and reason; (7) date last paid in full; (8) continuity of employment; (9) guerrilla activities; (10) employment by Japanese agency.

The full name of subject, date and place of birth, position, title and place of employment are information essential in identifying employee. This is necessary, especially in cases where official payrolls are available for two or more individuals bearing the same names.

In practically all cases, War Department employment is verified ~~by~~ by official payroll records on file or documents in possession of claimant.

Rate of pay should be confirmed by official payroll records or documents. In rare instances, rate of pay may be established by affidavits of persons having personal knowledge of subject's salary, usually a personnel clerk, timekeeper or payroll clerk. However, in such cases a thorough investigation is made to determine the identity of the individual executing the affidavit and as to the reliability of his testimony. Although many promotions and salary increases were made in the latter part of Dec 41, proof must be established.

The date of last payment contained in the claimant's affidavit is generally accepted unless there is official record to the contrary. In most cases, the claimant indicated a later date than that shown in payroll records.

Continuity of employment is ascertained by payroll records, where possible. In ~~xxx~~ the absence of such, effort is made to analyze the employment situation where employed and to determine if employee was part of a permanent or continuing personnel.

All affidavits and evidence are carefully studied for statements regarding guerrilla activity. Employee may be carried as a civilian employee up to date guerrilla status is recognized.

The missing status of a War Department employee is terminated on the day he enters employment with a Japanese agency. All cases involving employment by the Japanese or Japanese Puppet Government or their agencies are forwarded to the Investigations Branch for clearance.

In evaluating the case, the claims examiner determines (1) whether subject comes within the provision of Section I, Missing Persons Act; (2) whether subject is entitled to a missing status and the period covering same to conform with Section IV 1, d and e; or (3) whether subject was absent "from post duty without authority."

A negative or positive determination is then prepared as the case may be. The negative determination for living and deceased personnel maybe prepared as follows:

1. Personnel who were part-time or intermittent or local labor casually hired on an hourly or per diem basis (Exhibit "D"). Ordinarily, an employee who worked for less than 30 days before termination of employment is classified within this category. To illustrate, X was employed as a laborer at the rate of \$.75 per day on 1 Nov 41 by the MC. Employment in the MC terminated on 10 Dec 1941 due to enemy action. Payroll available for the month of November shows X worked for only 10 days during the entire month. Payroll available for the period 1 to 10 Dec 41 shows subject worked for 2 days. It is then determined that X does not come within the purview of the Missing Persons Act and therefore is not entitled to the benefits thereof.

2. Personnel who did not remain on duty status until enemy action precluded the continuance of such duties (Exhibit "E") - To illustrate: Y was an employee of the U.S. Engineering Department at large, Manila. Information on file shows that said installation did not close on 31 Dec 41 but evacuated to Batnan and continued operation until 9 April 42. Y, in his claim states that he ceased work on 31 Dec 41 and reasons out that he ceased employment in view of the occupation of Manila by the Japanese forces. No other evidence was offered by him. Y therefore falls within this category; he has no status under the Missing Persons Act and is not entitled to the benefits thereof. Discharge of employee due to abandonment of the project on account of tactical situation should not be construed as employment terminated by enemy action.

3. Personnel who claims to have rendered services with the War Department and has submitted evidence in the form of affidavit from co-employees attesting to his employment would be considered as insufficient to identify him as a former civil service employee of the War Department, in the absence of official record to confirm such claim. This type of employee likewise does not have status under the Missing Persons Act and is not entitled to the benefits thereof.

4. Personnel who claims services with the War Department, having no record of any kind to prove his employment.- The case of such employees is determined negatively.

In the above negative cases, determinations are prepared together with the facts upon which they are based and are reported to the Adjutant General, Washington 25, D.C. An information copy is furnished to the Finance Officer, US Army, Army Finance Center, CGF, Building 205, St. Louis 20, Missouri. At the same time the claimant is advised of the action taken. After transmittal of the determination a copy of the letter to the claimant together with pertinent 201 file is forwarded to the Adjustment Division for settlement of any back wages due subject.

The Missing Persons Act has been held not applicable to civilian employees of the War Department contractors and to civilian employees of the defunct Commonwealth of the Philippines. (Authority: Par 3 of Appendix 2 of the War Department Plan for Casualty Administration Upon Reoccupation of Philippines). Personnel classified as Non Project "J" personnel are: (1) employees of private companies or vessels which were commandeered, requisitioned, cooperating or confiscated unit; (2) and unit employees paid by funds other than that from War Department. (Exhibits "F" & "G")

If official pay data are available for any of these types of employees, their claims are determined as that of civil service employees of the War Department. A report of the determination is forwarded to the Adjutant General in the same manner as in negative cases. Claimant is advised of the action taken and a copy of the letter to the claimant together with the 201 file is forwarded to Adjustment Division, as in negative cases, if appropriate.

The positive determinations are of two categories, the positive with no pay due and the positive with pay due.

1. The Positive no Pay due - Subject individual comes within the purview of the Missing Persons Act, however, he is not entitled to the benefits thereof since he was paid in full to include the last day of his work and did not subsequently enter into a missing status as a result of his former official status (Exhibit (H)). A report of the determination is also forwarded to the Adjutant General, Washington 25, D.C. and the claimant is advised accordingly.

2. Positive with Pay Due - Subject was a former War Department civilian employee and therefore comes within the purview of the Missing Persons Act and is entitled to the benefits thereof. Such entitlement pay cover the period of unpaid salary, period of internment, if due to his former official status, and periods of undue hardships, if a result of his former official status (Exhibit "I"). (Authority: Sec IV par e of the War Department Plan for Casualty Administration Upon Reoccupation of Philippines). A report is forwarded to the Adjutant General, Washington 25, D.C.; an info copy furnished FOUSA; and the claimant is advised of the action taken.

In deceased cases, positive determinations follow the same operating procedure as in living cases; however the report of determination is prepared in a Civilian SR (Exhibit "J"). The casualty status is divided into:

1. Besieged status which covers the period incident to the outbreak of war, 8 Dec 41, to the fall of Bataan on 9 Apr 42 or prior thereto or that of Corregidor on 6 May 42, as the case may be.
2. The internment status covers the period from the date subject fell into enemy hands until the ~~stipulated~~ date of release or escape.
3. The Missing or Missing in Action status covers the period subsequent to cessation of employment, release or escape during which undue hardships or sickness was suffered by individual as a result of his former official status.

For the purposes of payments to beneficiaries, in case of death occurring in the Philippines, a casualty status within section 2 of the Missing Persons Act, as amended, (Sec 2 Act 1 Jul 44, 58 Stat. 679) shall not exist beyond: (1) date of receipt of the notification of death by the next of kin from local officials or (2) the date of receipt of such notification by the General Headquarters, Army Forces Pacific, which ever is earlier, or (3) the date of actual death where the next of kin was present with such personnel at the time of his death.

All determinations previously prepared where a presumptive finding of death of a year and a day from date subject was last heard of are being returned by the Adjutant General for investigation and a report of death so as to establish the definite date, place, cause and circumstances of death. In this cases, field investigations are initiated.

Before a field investigation is conducted, inquiries by mail through government agencies and through former co-employees are resorted to. The identity, whereabouts or certain individuals or next of kin, determination of status, character of absence and report of death are carefully investigated. In positive deceased cases, a report of death is necessary aside from the determination of status.

REDETERMINATION

A redetermination or a correction of the casualty status of any civilian personnel which was previously determined is made whenever warranted by additional information, from a negative determination to a positive determination, or for additional benefits under the Missing Persons Act by reason of internment or illness.

Whenever a request for additional benefits, by reason of internment, illness or serious deprivation is received, such request must be accompanied by sufficient and conclusive evidence to permit a favorable reconsideration of the case. If such additional evidence contradicts previous statements made in initial affidavits, no favorable action is taken. A recommendation denying same is prepared and the subject or claimant is advised accordingly. Where the claimant made no reference of any illness suffered upon release from Concentration Camp but later in his appeal presents evidence in the form of medical certificate, the case may be favorably considered and the subject granted an allowance from two (2) to six (6) months for recovery (Exhibit "K").

If a negative determination was previously made in view of insufficient evidence and the claimant presents official documents or further proof, the case is reviewed and records rechecked for possible pay data. If official pay data is found, a redetermination is in order. Where no official pay data can be located, the validity and veracity of the documents submitted are evaluated.

A case previously determined negatively due to the fact that subject did not remain on duty status until enemy action precluded the continuance of such duties, may be favorably reconsidered upon presentation of evidence of authority justifying same (Exhibit "L").

Before a request for redetermination of rate of pay by reason of an alleged increase in pay, record of which is not available, can be considered the authority or evidence of such an increase must first be submitted. However, if such an increase was made applicable to all personnel of said installation, verification of such authority is made with the agency concerned relative to such increase. Only upon receipt of official information can a favorable action made.

Redetermination as a whole, is treated in the same manner as initial determination. In order to ascertain whether or not an individual is to be carried officially as missing or missing in action for any period of time after termination of service, consideration of the effects of enemy action upon the individual as to restraint imposed, separation from residence or family, lack of employment or means of livelihood and other direct effects of the hazards of war is considered. A mere termination or suspension of employment status by enemy occupation which did not deprive an individual of a reasonable freedom of action and opportunity of livelihood, or did not cause him or his family serious deprivation by reason of his official status is not construed as an absence with entitlement to benefits under the Missing Persons Act.

DECEASED CLAIMS TRANSMITTAL GROUP

A. MISSION

The mission of this group is as indicated in par 3-4, Section III.

B. ORGANIZATION & OPERATION

This group is composed of a number of claims adjudicators.

Cases are received from the Message Center & Control Sub-Section thru the Administrative Sub-Section and are acted upon as indicated below.

1. Members of the PS, AUS and civilian personnel of the War Department who died prior to returning to military or WD control - Upon receipt of a case within this category the name of the subject individual is checked against the War Department Casualty Listing as of 7 Dec 41 and against the Death Records of the O'Donnell Concentration Camp, Capas, for possible evidence of death. If the subject is verified to have been a member of the PS or the AUS, the case is forwarded to the Military SR & D (Deceased) Unit for a determination of death and status under the Missing Persons Act. Subsequently the claimant is furnished WDFD Form # 14 (Exhibit "A") and a Supplement thereto (Exhibit "B") and a letter of instructions establish the claimant's relationship to the subject; i.e., certificates of births, marriages, deaths, etc. For civilian cases, Standard Form 1055 (Exhibit "D") and a supplement thereto (Exhibit "E") and instruction sheets are forwarded to the claimant.

When no evidence of death of the soldier is available in this office, but service with the PS or AUS has been verified, the claimant is requested to submit, in addition to the forms and supporting papers stated in the foregoing paragraph conclusive evidence as to the date, place and cause of death of the subject, prisoner of war or internee status and civilian activities, if a POW and later released. Upon receipt of this evidence the case is forwarded to the Military SR & D (Deceased) Unit.

* * * * *

Cases returned to this group by the Determination & Adjudication Groups (Military and Civilian) upon completion of SR & D for military cases, and Civilian SR for civilian cases, are transmitted as follows:

a. Complete claims to the Judge Advocate General, HNDP, for determination of legal heirs and claim assertion through FOUSA thru Project "J" Branch, AGRD (Exhibit "F"). Claimants are advised of such transmittal.

b. Incomplete claims to the Judge Advocate General, HNDP, (Exhibit "G") the claimants being advised thereof so as to cause the forwarding of additional supporting evidence to that office (Exhibits "H", "I" & "J"). Form No. 341 a (Exhibit "K") is used for the transmittal of supporting papers submitted by the claimant to this office subsequent to transmittal of the incomplete claim to Judge Advocate General, HNDP.

c. In the event that the deceased is a citizen of the United States, the complete claim is transmitted direct to FOUSA for settlement. However, claims for deceased American civilian employees are settled thru the Judge Advocate General, HNDP.

Claims upon transmittal are assigned DPS, DAUS or DCiv numbers, as the case may be, and such action accordingly indicated on individual locator cards.

2. Members of the Philippine Scouts, Army of the United States and Civilian Personnel of the War Department who died subsequent to reporting to military or WD control but prior to the settlement of their arrears in pay under the Missing Persons Act - Heirs of the deceased soldier or employee are requested to file a formal claim as in par #1.

Upon receipt of claim the case is forwarded to the Military Determination & Adjudication Group, if a military case, or to the Civilian Determination & Adjudication Group, if a civilian case.

Claims are transmitted to the Judge Advocate General, HNDP, or to FOUSA as in par #1.

3. Deceased members of the FS and AUS (retired) - Heirs of deceased soldiers are requested to file formal claims as in par #1. Upon receipt of claim the case is transmitted to the proper office having jurisdiction of the claim.

FINANCE SUB-SECTION

2. Civilian Group

b. Computation Unit - Cases received from the File Unit are computed by the Computation Unit, based on the following categorical employment standards:

(1) Classified Employees - Classified employees fall into three categories:

(a) United States continental citizens hired under the Classification Act of 1923. Employees falling under this category are entitled, aside from base pay, to 25 per cent salary differential (Ref. CPR 10, Adm Mem W-7, WD, 31 Jan 43, supp 1, 2, & 3); to overtime pay effective 1 Dec 42 (Ref. CPR 80.3-9); to within grade promotion (Ref. CPR 45.2); to pertinent sections of the Federal Pay Act of 1945; to annual leave credits of 26 days per year up to a maximum of 104 days; to sick leave credits of 15 days per year up to a maximum of 90 days (Ref. CPR 75.2-13-b and 75.3-6). The following deductions are applicable: retirement deduction, if deduction was made prior to period of beginning of absence (Ref. CPR 85.2-3); Allotment applicable (Ref. CPR 120.8-4-6); quarters and subsistence allowances, if deductions was made prior to period beginning of absence but in no case should deduction be made during period of absence (Ref. CPR 126.3 and 120.9-2); all previous partial payments deductible; any loan or advance made for the benefit of prisoner of war or internees made by the Swiss Government; and any amount received while serving with guerrilla forces.

(b) United States Citizen - not continental U.S. Citizen. All United States citizens, other than continental, hired under the Classification Act of 1923, are entitled, aside from basic salary, to same accounts, privileges and deductions applicable to Classified U.S. Continental Citizen WD Employee, excepting the 25 per cent salary differential.

(c) Alien and local WD Civilian Employees hired under the Classification Act of 1923. Employees under this category are entitled, aside from base pay, to same privileges, accounts and deductions applicable to U. S. Continental Citizens hired under the Classification Act of 1923, except that the 25 per cent salary differential is not applicable and leave privileges are limited as follows: Annual leave, 26 days per year up to a maximum of 60 days; sick leave, 15 days per year up to a maximum of 90 days.

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(2) Ungraded U.S. Continental citizens hired under U.S. Standards. - Employees under this category are paid on the basis for which hired, that is, 48 hours a week. Effective 3 May 1942, Hawaiian pay rates are applicable. However, in the event the Hawaiian pay rate applicable is lower than the original rate of pay, the latter prevails (Ref. CFR 10, Ann. Mem. W-7, WD, 31 Jan 43, supp. 1, 2, & 3). Those who received overtime pay prior to period of beginning of absence are paid overtime pay on such basis for the entire period they are carried on a casualty status. Those not receiving overtime pay prior to period of beginning of absence are paid 48 hours a week at straight time rate prior to 1 Dec 42, according to local practices. For periods beginning on and after 1 Dec 42, they are paid in accordance with P. L. 490. (Ref. CFR 80). They are not entitled to 25 per cent salary differential and within grade promotion. Leave privileges are the same as those granted to Classified U.S. continental citizens as are all deductions applicable.

(3) United States Citizens, Aliens, and local WD civilian employees hired under local prevailing practices - These employees are not entitled to privileges other than base pay and unpaid overtime actually performed. For the U.S. Citizens, they are entitled to leave privileges as those granted to Classified U.S. Citizen employees whereas the natives and aliens are entitled to leave privileges as those granted to classified alien and native employees. Cases computed by this Unit are forwarded to the Accounting and Auditing Unit for review.

ANNEX "A"

Since the inception of the fiscal year 1948 no fund is allotted for the liquidation of unliquidated obligations such that payment of civilian processed payrolls cannot be effected by the local finance.

AFC Radio 22191 provides expedient measures for settlement of such unliquidated obligations which in effect temporarily changes certain routine procedures outlined in the main S.O.P. (Applicable to both Military & Civilian Groups.)

In compliance with the above cited radio payroll is forwarded to FOUSA for payment once it is certified by the certifying officer. (The use of aforementioned ledgers, monthly and quarterly reports is dispensed with).

Upon receipt of a copy of such forwarded payroll after it is paid by FOUSA, information necessary to be indicated in the worksheets and pay data cards is typed therein. Payroll is then filed for references and other purposes and the pay data cards are forwarded to the Statistics Sub-Section for whatever action they may deem necessary to take. Cases are then returned to Records Sub-Section thru the Message Center & Control Sub-Section.

RECORDS SUB-SECTION

B. ORGANIZATION & OPERATION

1. 201 Files & Archives Group

b. Archives Unit - This unit is responsible for the operation and maintenance of all historical records and documents which comprise the Project "J" Archives. These records and documents consist of : diaries, reports, unit rosters, payrolls, special and general orders, vouchers, letter orders, records of death of WD Civilians, Philippine Scouts and AUS personnel.

(2) Furnish payroll information on Military and WD Civilian cases. Requisition for such information is made on Intra-Branch Check Note (Exhibit "B"). Civilian deceased and living cases are checked against the following:

(a) Files of extracted pay data records of civilians coming within the provisions of the Missing Persons Act.

(b) Books containing the names extracted from payroll records filed in the office of Special Settlement Accounts.

(c) Payroll Rosters & Index Books. Extraction of Civilian pay data records is accomplished in OSGM Form #220 (Exhibit "C") giving the following information:

- I. Name, bureau, force or service and installation assigned for duty
- II. Occupation, rate of pay, date hired or appointed.
- III. Date covered by payment and accounting period.
- IV. Number of days or hours employed
- V. Gross earning
- VI. Deductions:
 - a. Civilian Retirement
 - b. Quarters and others
- VII. Net amount paid
- VIII. Voucher number and Disbursing Officer
- IX. Remarks (Discharged with or without prejudice)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES WESTERN PACIFIC
RECOVERED PERSONNEL DIVISIONAPO 707
27 December 1945

STAFF MEMORANDUM

No.....14

Interpretation of Missing Persons Act

1. The following is quoted for the information and guidance of all concerned:

(Check Sheet - FROM: DC & C/S TO: Rec Pers Div)

1. As a result of the conference held in my office, attended by the AG, the A C/S, G-3, representatives of the PA Section, G-3, the Recovered Personnel Division, AG, and Plans Division, the following policy is furnished for your information and guidance:

2. Under the policy of this Headquarters, determination of casualty status and entitlement to pay under the Missing Persons Act will be as follows:

a. A person missing in action (whereabouts unknown) or captured and imprisoned or interned by the enemy until his recovery by the United States Forces, will be determined to be in a casualty status with entitlement to pay for such period.

b. A person who evaded capture, or fled to the hills, or actively joined guerrillas, or actively participated in the anti-Japanese movement, or remained in hiding to avoid capture, until his return to military control, will be determined to be in a casualty status with entitlement to pay for such period.

c. A person who evaded capture, but returned to his home and continued a normal mode of living, will be determined not to be in a casualty status and not entitled to pay from the date he returned home until he actively joined guerrillas or actively participated in the anti-Japanese movement, or returned to military control.

d. A person who was captured and imprisoned or interned by the enemy, but was thereafter released will be determined not in a casualty status and not entitled to pay from the date of his release until the date he actively joined a guerrilla force, or actively participated in the anti-Japanese movement, or returned to military control.

Staff Memo # 14, (continued)

e. A person whose active service in or for the military forces of the United States was terminated as a result of the enemy occupation and who was permitted to return to his home and pursue a normal mode of living, will be determined not in a casualty status and ~~is~~ not entitled to pay after the date of termination of such active service.

f. A person falling with C, D, or E, above, who can prove that material restraint was imposed on him or that he suffered "serious deprivation," to an extent greater than the restrictions, inconveniences, and lowered standards of living generally suffered by other residents incident to the Japanese occupation, as a direct result of his former official status under the U.S., will be determined in a casualty status with entitlement to pay for the period such conditions existed. The burden of proof rests with the claimant.

(Initialed): WAW Jr."

2. Attention is also directed to Par. IV, 1, (3) of the War Department Plan for the Administration of the Missing Persons Act.

/s/t/ MORRIS H. MARCUS
Colonel, AGD
Director, Rec Pers Div

COPY

RECORDS SUB-SECTION

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Authority: NND 883078

B. ORGANIZATION & OPERATION

1. 201 Files & Archives Group

b. Archives Unit - This unit is responsible for the operation and maintenance of all historical records and documents which comprise the Project "J" Archives. These records and documents consist of: diaries, reports, unit rosters, payrolls, special and general orders, vouchers, letter orders, records of death of WD Civilians, Philippine Scouts and AUS personnel.

(2) Furnish payroll information on Military and WD Civilian cases. Requisition for such information is made on Intra-Branch Check Note (Exhibit "B"). Civilian deceased and living cases are checked against the following:

- (a) Files of extracted pay data records of civilians coming within the provisions of the Missing Persons Act.
- (b) Books containing the names extracted from payroll records filed in the office of Special Settlement Accounts.
- (c) Payroll Rosters & Index Books. Extraction of civilian pay data records is accomplished in OSSA Form #220 (Exhibit "C") giving the following information:
 - I. Name, bureau, force or service and installation assigned for duty
 - II. Occupation, rate of pay, date hired or appointed.
 - III. Date covered by payment and accounting period.
 - IV. Number of days or hours employed
 - V. Gross earning
 - VI. Deductions:
 - a. Civilian Retirement
 - b. Quarters and others
 - VII. Net amount paid
 - VIII. Voucher number and Disbursing Officer
 - IX. Remarks (Discharged with or without prejudice)

HEADQUARTERS
PHILIPPINE COMMAND
UNITED STATES ARMY

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND883078

GSX

APO 707
25 February 1949

SUBJECT: Proposed Disposition of Project "J" Records

THRU : Commander-in-Chief, Far East Command
APO 500

TO : The Adjutant General
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D. C.
Attention: AGCM-M

1. In reply to your message WARK 83604, dated 2 February 1949 (Incl #1), and in reference to our message S41016 GSXDA, dated 19 February 1949 (Incl #2), the following information is submitted;

a. The present operating personnel of Project "J" is as follows:

- (1) Military - 3 officers, company grade
- (2) DA Civilian employees - 1, CAF 9
- (3) Civilians locally hired - 139

b. (1) Estimated backlog by category:

- (a) Military, living - 940
- (b) Military, deceased - 109
- (2) (a) Philippine Scouts, living - 635
- (b) " " , deceased - 1592
- (3) (a) War Department civilians, living - 6910
- (b) " " " , deceased - 519

(4) Source from which potential claims are received;

- (a) Claimants (subject or legal heirs) - 75%
- (b) Department of the Army offices - 10%
- (c) USVA, Manila - 10%
- (d) Miscellaneous sources - 5%

fr AG, PHILCOM to TAG, thru: CINCPAC, subj, "Proposed Disposition of Project "J" Records" (Continued)

c. Approximate number of cases received monthly;

- (1) Military - 33
- (2) Civilian - 35

(Note: These are new cases--original requests from Department of the Army and other sources for determination of service status of individual--and do not include requests for redetermination for further benefits. This latter category constitutes the major element of Project "J" workload.)

d. Percentage of current cases requiring additional information by;

- (1) Affidavits - 50%
- (2) Field Investigations - 15%
- (3) Contact with Philippine Government and other Department of the Army installations - 35%

e. If all records were returned to the St. Louis Adjutant General Records Depot it is estimated that 1 officer, company grade, 1 DA civilian and 2 civilians locally hired would have to be retained in this headquarters to conduct necessary liaison for this project.

f. If the recommendations as stated below are approved and Project "J" records are integrated with individual's records (201 file) already on hand at St. Louis, it is estimated that one (1) additional officer and approximately ten (10) DA civilian employees will be required by that office.

g. No funds from this headquarters can be diverted if Project "J" is removed to St. Louis Records Depot. Philippines Command fiscal year 1960 budget, included in Far East Command budget, reflects AGRD activity of 496 local civilians and 1 DA civilian at a cost of \$654,809. Conference held at Washington attended by representatives from Philippines Command, Department of the Army and Veterans Administration in August 1948, agreed upon additional requirements for

From AG, PHILCOM to TAG, thru: CINOFE, subj, "Proposed Disposition of Project "J" Records, (Continued)

expanded program in fiscal year 1950 which necessitates augmentation of funds for personnel services in the amount of \$540,000, aggregating a total of \$1,194,609. Current planning here now indicates \$1,240,000 necessary to fund program under FSA Project 413 during fiscal year 1950, partially occasioned by cost of living allowance pertaining to DA civilians plus the hiring of 25 additional DA civilians for intensified investigation program and effective supervision in the absence of qualified officer personnel. (Estimated requirements for Project "J" for fiscal year 1950 at present strength is \$150,000.) In view of contemplated reclaims for additional fiscal year 1950 funds under Project 413 diversion of any funds is impossible.

2. Although the information given in the preceding paragraphs answers the questions which were asked in paragraph 2 of your reference message, it is believed that the following information should be taken into consideration:

a. The determination as to status of arrears in pay on positive cases, both civilian and military, is considered to be 90% complete and the cases are considered closed. However, upon receipt of requests from claimants who have attempted to furnish additional evidence for consideration these cases are subject to review and reconsideration. At the present time it is estimated that about 50% of the operation of Project "J" is devoted to the review of cases upon request and to notifying the claimant, Department of the Army agencies and Veterans Administration of action taken. Almost without exception, such review and reconsideration results in a substantiation of the original determination. The effect of taking action on these new requests from claimants, therefore, is that the workload of the Branch is perpetuated so that time and effort in proportionate degree cannot be devoted to cases still unresolved (backlog). It is believed that were these closed cases (cases already determined) returned to the United States and the claimant informed of this action in a firm letter which would state the fact that "the case is considered closed, with no further action being contemplated," and that "further correspondence will serve no useful purpose," the number of requests for data on status of claim and reconsideration would be reduced tremendously. The physical removal alone of these closed cases should, it is felt, cut down requests for reconsideration as much as 80 percent. Such action should convince the claimant of the finality, in effect, of the closeout of his claim.

It is reiterated that although final action has been taken on an individual's case and the case closed, the claimant has the legal prerogative, especially when dissatisfied with the determination made, of requesting reconsideration (perhaps again and again). For this reason it is believed that so long as Project "J" records

from AG, PHILCOM to TAG, thru: CINCPAC, subj, "Proposed Disposition of Project "J" Records (Continued)

remain in the Philippine Islands the answering of queries and requests will constitute a continuing workload. It will be consequently necessary to maintain operating personnel at a level comparable to present strength.

b. The remaining cases on hand are those in the category of being unresolved and are most difficult of solution. Only meager information is proving available on the subject's services and activities. It is believed that many of these cases will remain unresolved. Action is still being taken, however, to resolve these problems by every means. When inquiries by mail prove fruitless, field investigations are conducted. Yet even this latter method, despite aggressive, detailed and comprehensive approaches often fails to produce any new material facts.

c. Security of the records of Project "J" is inherently jeopardized so long as they are located in the Philippine Islands for the following reasons:

- (1) No provision has been, or can be, made for housing the records within a typhoon-proof and fire-proof structure. No satisfactory building is available from any source. Present negotiations with the Philippine Government for AGED housing does not include provisions for Project "J" records and personnel, nor for any records except those of Philippine Army personnel and civilian guerrillas. If all records of Project "J" are not cleared from the Philippine Islands to the United States by 1 January 1950, no housing of any sort will then be available and, in consequence, a separate installation will have to be provided through negotiation or construction.
- (2) Despite careful screening and selection of personnel prior to employment, instances of employees tampering with or removing records and committing other fraudulent acts are continually being uncovered. Subject employees are constantly under pressure from local claimants who use diverse means to coerce action in their behalf. When bribes are refused threats on one's life often follow. In June, 1948, these facts were brought to the attention of Major General I. T. Wyche, The Inspector General, WDSS, during the course of his inspection.

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MEMORANDUM FOR MISS HAGER, CHIEF CLERK
WW II CORR SEC

30 November 1949

SUBJECT: PROJECT "J" RECORDS

* * * * *

2. The total of Project "J" records now received and filed in DFRB is as follows:

| <u>Type</u> | <u>Surname</u> | <u>No. of Boxes</u> | <u>Linear Ft.</u> | <u>No. of Records</u> |
|--------------|---|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| * | * | * | * | * |
| Civilian 201 | Aaron to Heller and Maala to Zurita | <u>123</u> | <u>421</u> | <u>48,446</u> |
| * | * | * | * | * |

/s/ Robert E. Wyrach

New Shipment of records received 10 Jan 50 - 50 Boxes 196 to 245 Incl

Approximately Military 4969
 Civilian 10079
15048

D/F To Mr. Maley dtd 14 October 1949

* * * * *

In response to your request for information regarding the status of personnel in the Philippine Islands during the occupation the following is furnished:

1. Project "J" personnel includes the following:

* * * * *

b. All WD Civilian employees who were on duty in the territory mentioned above prior to May 1942, exclusive of part-time or intermittent employees or local labor casually hired on an hourly or per diem basis

* * * * *

2. Project "J" records to be shipped to DFRB by January 1950 include:

- (a) 187,000 Civilian and Military 201 files
(Of this number it is estimated that 125,000 pertain to Civilian claims and 60,000 pertain to Military claims)
- (b) 16,000 Repatriated 201 Files (Pertaining to personnel who were returned to the US)

* * * * *

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We have been unable to locate any information showing the number of WD civilians who became POW's. However as of 30 June 1949 PHILCOM had resolved 75,761 civilian claims, the majority of claims being denied. We checked 100 of the Civilian 201 files already received in DPRB and found only one who had been a POW. In this connection I believe it is safe to say that practically every American WD employee was interned by the Japanese, whereas very few of the Philippine WD employees became POW. We do not have any information as to the number of WD civilian employees who were in the Philippines at time of the surrender.

/s/ Robert E. Wyrsoh

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. KENNEY
CHIEF CLERK, DPRB

8 September 1949

SUBJECT: Report on Temporary Duty at Adjutant General's Records
Depository, Manila, P.I. in Connection with Project "J"

6. *****

Holdings of the Records Section consist of 187,000 Project "J" 201 files, totaling 1325 linear feet; 16,000 repatriated 201 files, totaling 168 linear feet; and 190 linear feet of archival records. It is estimated that 1/3 of the Project "J" 201 files pertain to War Department civilians. The archival records, which are filed under the Dewey Decimal File System contain diaries prepared by former prisoners of war; reports; unit rosters, payrolls; special and general orders; letter orders; records of death of War Department Civilians, Philippine Scouts and AUS personnel, and other similar documents. Each reference to a certain individual listed in any of these archival records has been cross indexed to the individual's 201 file. Inasmuch as it is necessary in a large majority of cases to refer to these archival records such a cross index is of very great value.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4) It is recommended that all Project "J" records be maintained in a separate file, except as noted below, until the final shipment is received in DPRB, and that military and civilian 201 files be filed separately. When current cases on military personnel are received and action completed it is believed that the Project "J" file should be interfiled with the individuals' master 201 file in Personnel Records Section, and a charge card placed in the Project "J" file showing that the files have been consolidated. This would materially reduce the amount of space required for Project "J" files, but would still make it possible to locate any Project "J" file when necessary for the preparation of reports or the extraction of statistical data. It is advisable in our opinion to keep the remainder of the files separate until the final shipment of records has been received and the bulk of the activity on the records completed. A period of six months will probably be necessary before total consolidation would be advisable. When the volume of work on civilian cases is reduced to a minimum the civilian 201 files should be transferred to Civilian Personnel Records Branch.

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Authority: NND 883037

HEADQUARTERS
 ADJUTANT GENERAL RECORDS DEPOSITORY
 PHILIPPINES COMMAND
 UNITED STATES ARMY

NARRATIVE HISTORY OF PROJECT "J" BRANCH

1 March 1948 to 1 April 1949

IV. Changes undergone by Project "J" Branch and Problems Encountered.

2. Policy Changes.

b. Contractors' Employees. On the basis of an agreement reached on 23 August 1948 by representatives of the Division, Claims Service and the Federal Security Agency (Bureau of Employees' Compensation), employees of commandeered, requisitioned, cooperating and confiscated organizations were until 24 Feb 49 determined to be "contractors' employees", with no entitlement to benefits under the Missing Persons Act. Such claims were normally referred to one or the other or both of the agencies mentioned above for possible payment. On 22 October 1948, the Assistant Deputy Commissioner of the Federal Security Agency requested amendment of this policy to permit omission of the term "contractors' employee" from the usual negative determination on this type of claim. The reason given for this request was that developments subsequent to August 1946 had rendered Project "J" policy on this matter incompatible with Claims Service and Federal Security Agency policy and that the general term "contractors' employee" as used by Project "J" on its negative determinations was misleading for purposes of payment by those two agencies. Inasmuch as deletion of the term "contractors' employees" would in no way affect the customary negative determination by Project "J", the Director concurred in the Branch Chief's proposal to modify the policy on 24 February 1949. Correspondence pertinent to the first case to be affected by this change was forwarded to the Dept of the Army on 14 March 1949 with a corrected copy of the initial determination.

d. Longevity. Previous to October 1948 it was a Division practice to make an exception to the general provisions of the Restraint Policy in favor of certain civilian employees of the War Department. On cases where the individual was a civilian employee of long standing (20 years or so) and could prove that he did not accept employment of any nature during the Japanese Occupation, it was customary to determine him entitled to the full benefits of the Missing Persons Act. A study of the matter by the Branch Chief sometime in October 1948 showed that this unwritten policy had been applied to civilian employees with longevity of service to the exclusion of military personnel with similar longevity of service, and was therefore inconsistent and discriminatory. From that time on therefore the practice was discontinued, and longevity of service is now not deemed sufficient ground for making exceptions to the Restraint Policy.

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3. Changes in Procedure.

a. Processing of claims. Claims Service completed its processing project on 30 March 1948 and announced that it would not accept claims filed after that date. Project "J" Branch promptly discontinued its practice of referring to that office all civilian claims determined negative for status under the Missing Persons Act but in which there appeared to be unpaid wages due the individual. An effort was made to have exceptions made on cases filed with the Division long before 30 March 1948 and on which for one reason or another, through no fault of the claimants", negative determinations or routine transmittal to Claims Service had been deferred so long as to bring the case within the Claims Service closing date. At first all these cases were returned by Claims Service but in a month or two arrangements were made to the satisfaction of both agencies. At present all negative claims to civilian employment status, regardless of when filed, are referred to the Adjustment Division, Claims Service Branch, for action deemed appropriate.

4. Problems of Project "J".

c. Reversals of Decision by the Dept of the Army.

One of the problems of Project "J" therefore arises from a few cases of reversals of decision from the Dept of the Army, when it does not appear as if a complete change of command policy is intended or desirable. To cite a few instances, there are the cases of Carl H. Foss in connection with 25% salary differential, of Larue Calmaek in connection with difference of pay, and of Lt. Gol Pio Q. Caluya in connection with arrears in pay for the full period of the Japanese Occupation.

The facts of the Foss case are as follows;

Project "J" operates under a policy which holds the 25% salary differential applicable under MPA to citizens of the United States only if recruited there for duty in countries coming under the differential system. In accordance with this policy the estate of Mr. Foss, deceased civilian, was determined not entitled to 25% salary differential because he was a resident of the Philippines at the time of employment by the War Dept. The Finance Office on 6 August 1948 requested reconsideration of this determination, citing Supp 3 to Admin Memo # W-7, Office of the Secretary of War dated 23 May 45, which provides a 25% salary differential for all "United States continental citizens" occupying graded positions. A review of the Project "J" policy having resulted in a confirmation by G-1, PHILCOM, of its correctness, FOUSA's request for reconsideration was returned without action. Since subsequent action by FOUSA on this case indicated concurrence by the Office of the Adjutant General with FOUSA's interpretation of Admin Memo # W-7; and since many cases previously determined in the same manner by Hq PHILCOM did not occasion a reversal of decision in the United States, the Dept of the Army has been requested for a statement to the effect that the local interpretation is erroneous. No reply has as yet been received.

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d. Backlog.

* * * * *

Unresolved Casualty Cases constitute a major portion of the 10,000 cases cited in the Project "J" backlog. Unresolved casualty cases are cases falling under the following categories, on which determinations of status have been or are being requested by the Dept of the Army:

a. Death cases which have been previously paid on the basis of Findings of Death in the absence of information as to the actual circumstances and dates of death, and on which reports of death are desired if appropriate.

b. Cases of civilians listed as casualties on Batuan, for whom no determinations of status have been made.

c. Cases of civilian employes of the War Dept listed on payrolls taken out of the Philippines prior to or shortly after the outbreak of the war, and on which no claims have to date been filed.

d. Inquiries or claims forwarded direct to the Dept of the Army on the basis of service allegedly rendered by individuals of whom the Dept of the Army has no record.

All four types require not only exhaustive checks of all available records but also the dispatch of large volumes of correspondence to the individuals concerned, usually the next of kin, the Philippine Civil Service, fellow employes, postal service authorities, in an effort to secure information not only to identify the subject individuals but also to establish employment status, date and circumstances of death. Wherever possible field investigations are held to expedite action.

All possible sources of information are exhausted before a negative report is forwarded. The difficulty of establishing contact with persons in a position to furnish the necessary information and the reluctance of the next of kin to give data which they believe may adversely affect their claims are also factors which contribute to the difficulty of resolving these cases.

Requests pertinent to Unresolved cases first began to be received in volume in April 1948 and they are still coming in. The initial inflow of these cases caused the Branch to stop its practice of transmitting incomplete cases to the Judge Advocate General, Armed Forces of the Philippines, on which only Findings of Death had been issued. Incomplete cases are cases in which one or more items of evidence establishing the legal heirs is lacking. Since the determination of the legal heirs is a function of the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Armed Forces of the Philippines, incomplete cases are deemed properly matters for completion by that official. Exceptions are now made on incomplete cases on which presumptive dates of death have been set in the absence of information as to the actual date and circumstances of death.

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Authority: NND 9635678

CIVILIAN DETERMINATION & ADJUDICATION GROUP

A. MISSION

The mission of this group is as indicated in par 3-b, Section III.

B. ORGANIZATION & OPERATION

This group is composed of the Living Civilian Determination & Adjudication Unit and the Civilian SR (Deceased Civilian Unit).

Cases for action of this group are received from the Message Center & Control Sub-Section thru the Administrative Sub-Section of Determination, Finance & Statistics Section. Upon receipt of a case the claims examiner takes the following steps: (1) evaluates and analyzes the information and evidence available to assure that the case has sufficient supporting evidence; (2) checks the available official payroll to ascertain the position held, installation or place of employment, rate of pay, whether graded or ungraded, overtime entitlement, period of leave with or without pay and date when subject was last paid; (3) checks all archives references consisting of salvaged civilian War Department records for the purpose of extracting information vital in the determination of the claim; (4) makes cross references with the Veterans Branch for any possible record relative to subject with a view to precluding the duplicity of claims involving the same period of casualty status, and with the Adjustment Division for any possible payment made as a result of subject's employment with the U. S. government; and (5) initiates field investigations whenever appropriate.

To afford a basis for the determination of the case the claimant is furnished a standard affidavit form (Exhibit "A" for living personnel and Exhibit "B" for deceased personnel) to be accomplished and duly notarized. Where it is obvious that the case is non J, the affidavit is not required in order to save the claimant from unnecessary trouble and expense. The letter received by this office is made as an inclosure upon which determination is based. However, this holds only in some negative cases.

Where evidence available is insufficient to establish subject's status as a War Department civilian employee the claimant is required to submit a verification of subject's employment by affidavit of two of his former co-employees, preferably unit officers. (Exhibit "C").

In evaluating the evidence available together with information submitted the following are fully considered: (1) the full name of subject, date and place of birth; (2) War Department position held; (3) the name of the installation or place of employment; (4) rate of pay; (5) date employment began; (6) date employment ceased and reason; (7) date last paid in full; (8) continuity of employment; (9) guerrilla activities; (10) employment by Japanese agency.

The full name of subject, date and place of birth, position, title and place of employment are information essential in identifying employee. This is necessary, especially in cases where official payrolls are available for two or more individuals bearing the same names.

In practically all cases, War Department employment is verified by official payroll records on file or documents in possession of claimant.

Rate of pay should be confirmed by official payroll records or documents. In rare instances, rate of pay may be established by affidavits of persons having personal knowledge of subject's salary, usually a personnel clerk, timekeeper or payroll clerk. However, in such cases a thorough investigation is made to determine the identity of the individual executing the affidavit and as to the reliability of his testimony. Although many promotions and salary increases were made in the latter part of Dec 41, proof must be established.

The date of last payment contained in the claimant's affidavit is generally accepted unless there is official record to the contrary. In most cases, the claimant indicates a later date than that shown in payroll records.

Continuity of employment is ascertained by payroll records, where possible. In the absence of such, effort is made to analyze the employment situation where employed and to determine if employee was part of a permanent or continuing personnel.

All affidavits and evidence are carefully studied for statements regarding guerrilla activity. Employee may be carried as a civilian employee up to date guerrilla status is recognized.

The missing status of a War Department employee is terminated on the day he enters employment with a Japanese agency. All cases involving employment by the Japanese or Japanese Puppet Government or their agencies are forwarded to the Investigation Branch for clearance.

In evaluating the case, the claims examiner determines (1) whether subject comes within the provision of Section I, Missing Persons Act; (2) whether subject is entitled to a missing status and the period covering same to conform with Section IV 1, d and e; or (3) whether subject was absent "from post duty without authority."

A negative or positive determination is then prepared as the case may be. The negative determination for living and deceased personnel maybe prepared as follows:

1. Personnel who were part-time or intermittent or local labor casually hired on an hourly or per diem basis (Exhibit "D"). Ordinarily, an employee who worked for less than 30 days before termination of employment is classified within this category. To illustrate, X was employed as a laborer at the rate of \$0.75 per day on 1 Nov 41 by the QMC. Employment in the QMC terminated on 10 Dec 41 due to enemy action. Payroll available for the month of November shows X worked for only 10 days during the entire month. Payroll available for the period 1 to 10 Dec 41 shows subject worked for 2 days. It is then determined that X does not come within the purview of the Missing Persons Act and therefore is not entitled to the benefits thereof.

2. Personnel who did not remain on duty status until enemy action precluded the continuance of such duties (Exhibit "E") - To illustrate: Y was an employee of the U. S. Engineering Department at Large, Manila. Information on file shows that said installation did not close on 31 Dec 41 but evacuated to Batan and continued operation until 9 April 42. Y, in his claim states that he ceased work on 31 Dec 41 and reasons out that he ceased employment in view of the occupation of Manila by the Japanese forces. No other evidence was offered by him. Y therefore falls within this category; he has no status under the Missing Persons Act and is not entitled to the benefits thereof. Discharge of employee due to abandonment of the project on account of tactical situation should not be construed as employment terminated by enemy action.

3. Personnel who claims to have rendered services with the War Department and has submitted evidence in the form of affidavit from co-employees attesting to his employment would be considered as insufficient to identify him as a former civil or vice employee of the War Department, in the absence of official record to confirm such claim. This type of employee likewise does not have status under the Missing Persons Act and is not entitled to the benefits thereof.

4. Personnel who claims services with the War Department, having no record of any kind to prove his employment.- The case of such employees is determined negatively.

In the above negative cases, determinations are prepared together with the facts upon which they are based and are reported to the Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C. An information copy is furnished to the Finance Officer, US Army, Army Finance Center, GCF, Building 205, St. Louis 20, Missouri. At the same time the claimant is advised of the action taken. After transmittal of the determination a copy of the letter to the claimant together with the pertinent 201 file is forwarded to the Adjustment Division for settlement of any back wages due subject.

The Missing Persons Act has been held not applicable to civilian employees of the War Department contractors and to civilian employees of the Defunct Commonwealth of the Philippines. (Authority: Par 3 of Appendix 2 of the War Department Plan for Casualty Administration Upon Reoccupation of Philippines). Personnel classified as Non Project "J" personnel are: (1) employees of private companies or vessels which were commandeered, requisitioned, cooperating or confiscated unit; (2) and unit employees paid by funds other than that from War Department. (Exhibits "F" & "G")

If official pay data are available for any of these types of employees, their claims are determined as that of civil service employees of the War Department. A report of the determination is forwarded to the Adjutant General in the same manner as in negative cases. Claimant is advised of the action taken and a copy of the letter to the claimant together with the 201 file is forwarded to Adjustment Division, as in negative cases, if appropriate.

The positive determinations are of two categories, the positive with no pay due and the positive with pay due.

1. The Positive no Pay Due - Subject individual comes within the purview of the Missing Persons Act, however, he is not entitled to the benefits thereof since he was paid in full to include the last day of his work and did not subsequently enter into a missing status as a result of his former official status (Exhibit "H"). A report of the determination is also forwarded to the Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C. and the claimant is advised accordingly.

2. Positive with Pay Due - Subject was a former War Department civilian employee and therefore comes within the purview of the Missing Persons Act and is entitled to the benefits thereof. Such entitlement may cover the period of unpaid salary, period of interment, if due to his former official status, and periods of undue hardships, if a result of his former official status (Exhibit "I"). (Authority: Sec IV par e of the War Department Plan for Casualty Administration Upon Reoccupation of Philippines). A report is forwarded to the Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C.; an info copy furnished FOUSA; and the claimant is advised of the action taken.

In deceased cases, positive determinations follow the same operating procedure as in living cases; however the report of determination is prepared in a Civilian SR (Exhibit "J"). The casualty status is divided into:

1. Beleaguered status which covers the period incident to the outbreak of war, 8 Dec 41, to the fall of Batasan on 9 Apr 42 or prior thereto or that of Corregidor on 6 May 42, as the case may be.
2. The internment status covers the period from the date subject fell into enemy hands until the date of release or escape.
3. The Missing or Missing in Action status covers the period subsequent to cessation of employment, release or escape during which undue hardships or sickness was suffered by individual as a result of his former official status.

For the purposes of payments to beneficiaries, in case of death occurring in the Philippines, a casualty status within section 2 of the Missing Persons Act, as amended, (Sec 2 Act 1 Jul 44, 58 Stat. 679) shall not exist beyond: (1) date of receipt of the notification of death by the next of kin from local officials or (2) the date of receipt of such notification by the General Headquarters, Army Forces Pacific, which ever is earlier, or (3) the date of actual death where the next of kin was present with such personnel at the time of his death.

All determinations previously prepared where a presumptive finding of death of a year and a day from date subject was last heard of are being returned by the Adjutant General for investigation and a report of death so as to establish the definite date, place, cause and circumstances of death. In this cases, field investigations are initiated.

Before a field investigation is conducted, inquiries by mail through government agencies and through former co-employees are resorted to. The identity, whereabouts of certain individuals or next of kin, determination of status, character of absence and report of death are carefully investigated. In positive deceased cases, a report of death is necessary aside from the determination of status.

REDETERMINATION

A redetermination or a correction of the casualty status of any civilian personnel which was previously determined is made whenever warranted by additional information, from a negative determination to a positive determination, or for additional benefits under the Missing Persons Act by reason of internment or illness.

Whenever a request for additional benefits, by reason of internment, illness or serious deprivation is received, such request must be accompanied by sufficient and conclusive evidence to permit a favorable reconsideration of the case. If such additional evidence contradicts previous statements made in initial affidavits, no favorable action is taken. A recommendation denying same is prepared and the subject or claimant is advised accordingly. Where the claimant made no reference of any illness suffered upon release from Concentration Camp but later in his appeal presents evidence in the form of medical certificate, the case may be favorably considered and the subject granted an allowance from two (2) to six (6) months for recovery (Exhibit "K").

If a negative determination was previously made in view of insufficient evidence and the claimant presents official documents or further proof, the case is reviewed and records rechecked for possible pay data. If official pay data is found, a redetermination is in order. Where no official pay data can be located, the validity and veracity of the documents submitted are evaluated.

A case previously determined negatively due to the fact that subject did not remain on duty status until enemy action precluded the continuance of such duties, may be favorably reconsidered upon presentation of evidence of authority justifying same (Exhibit "L").

Before a request for redetermination of rate of pay by reason of an alleged increase in pay, record of which is not available, can be considered the authority or evidence of such an increase must first be submitted. However, if such an increase was made applicable to all personnel of said installation, verification of such authority is made with the agency concerned relative to such increase. Only upon receipt of official information can a favorable action made.

Redetermination as a whole, is treated in the same manner as initial determination. In order to ascertain whether or not an individual is to be carried officially as missing or missing in action for any period of time after termination of service, consideration of the effects of enemy action upon the individual as to restraint imposed, separation from residence or family, lack of employment or means of livelihood and other direct effects of the hazards of war is considered. A mere termination or suspension of employment status by enemy occupation which did not deprive an individual of a reasonable freedom of action and opportunity of livelihood, or did not cause him or his family serious deprivation by reason of his official status is not construed as an absence with entitlement to benefits under the Missing Persons Act.

MISSION

The mission of this group is as indicated in par 3-d, Section III.

ORGANIZATION & OPERATION

This group is composed of a number of claims adjudicators.

Cases are received from the Message Center & Control Sub-Section thru the Administrative Sub-Section and are acted upon as indicated below.

1. Members of the PS, AUS and civilian personnel of the War Department who died prior to returning to military or WD control - Upon receipt of a case within this category the name of the subject individual is checked against the War Department Casualty Listing as of 7 Dec 41 and against the Death Records of the O'Donnell Concentration Camp, Capas, for possible evidence of death. If the subject is verified to have been a member of the PS or the AUS, the case is forwarded to the Military SR & D (Deceased) Unit for a determination of death and status under the Missing Persons Act. Subsequently the claimant is furnished WDFD Form #14 (Exhibit "A") and a Supplement thereto (Exhibit "B") and a letter of instructions establish the claimant's relationship to the subject; i. e., certificates of births, marriages, deaths, etc. For civilian cases, Standard Form 1055 (Exhibit "D") and a supplement thereto (Exhibit "E") and instruction sheets are forwarded to the claimant.

When no evidence of death of the soldier is available in this office, but service with the PS or AUS has been verified, the claimant is requested to submit, in addition to the forms and supporting papers stated in the foregoing paragraph, conclusive evidence as to the date, place and cause of death of the subject, prisoner of war or internee status and civilian activities, if a POW and later released. Upon receipt of this evidence the case is forwarded to the Military SR & D (Deceased) Unit.

* * * * *

Cases returned to this group by the Determination & Adjudication Groups (Military and Civilian) upon completion of SR & D for military cases, and Civilian SR for civilian cases, are transmitted as follows:

a. Complete claims to the Judge Advocate General, HNDP, for determination of legal heirs and claim assertion to FOUSA thru Project "J" Branch, AGRD (Exhibit "F"). Claimants are advised of such transmittal.

b. Incomplete claims to the Judge Advocate General, HNDP, (Exhibit "G") the claimants being advised thereof so as to cause the forwarding of additional supporting evidence to that office (Exhibits "H", "I", & "J"). Form No. 341a (exhibit "K") is used for the transmittal of supporting papers submitted by the claimant to this office subsequent to transmittal of the incomplete claim to Judge Advocate General, HNDP.

c. In the event that the deceased is a citizen of the United States, the complete claim is transmitted direct to FOUSA for settlement. However, claims for deceased American civilian employees are settled thru the Judge Advocate General, HNDP.

Claims upon transmittal are assigned DPS, DAUS or DCiv numbers, as the case may be, and such action accordingly indicated on individual locator cards.

2. Members of the Philippine Scouts, Army of the United States and Civilian Personnel of the War Department who died subsequent to reporting to military or WD control but prior to the settlement of their arrears in pay under the Missing Persons Act - Heirs of the deceased soldier or employee are requested to file a formal claim as in par #1.

Upon receipt of claim the case is forwarded to the Military Determination & Adjudication Group, if a military case, or to the Civilian Determination & Adjudication Group, if a civilian case.

Claims are transmitted to the Judge Advocate General, HNDP, or to FOUSA as in par #1.

3. Deceased members of the PS and AUS (retired) - Heirs of deceased soldiers are requested to file formal claims as in par #1. Upon receipt of claim the case is transmitted to the proper office having jurisdiction of the claim.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND993078

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES WESTERN PACIFIC
RECOVERED PERSONNEL DIVISION

AFPO 707
27 December 1945

STAFF MEMORANDUM

NO.....14

Interpretation of Missing Persons Act

1. The following is quoted for the information and guidance of all concerned:

(Check Sheet - FROM: DC & C/S TO: Rec Pers Div)

1. As a result of the conference held in my office, attended by the AG, the A C/S, G-3, representatives of the PA Section, G-3, the Recovered Personnel Division, AG, and Plans Division, the following policy is furnished for your information and guidance;

2. Under the policy of this Headquarters, determination of casualty status and entitlement to pay under the Missing Persons Act will be as follows;

a. A person missing in action (whereabouts unknown) or captured and imprisoned or interned by the enemy until his recovery by United States Forces, will be determined to be in a casualty status with entitlement to pay for such period.

b. A person who evaded capture, or fled to the hills, or actively joined guerrillas, or actively participated in the anti-Japanese movement, or remained in hiding to avoid capture, until his return to military control, will be determined to be in a casualty status with entitlement to pay for such period.

c. A person who evaded capture, but returned to his home and continued a normal mode of living, will be determined not to be in a casualty status and not entitled to pay from the date he returned home until he actively joined guerrillas or actively participated in the anti-Japanese movement, or returned to military control.

d. A person who was captured and imprisoned or interned by the enemy, but was thereafter released will be determined not in a casualty status and not entitled to pay from the date of his release until the date he actively joined a guerrilla force, or actively participated in the anti-Japanese movement, or returned to military control.

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Staff Memo #14, (continued)

e. A person whose active service in or for the military forces of the United States was terminated as a result of the enemy occupation and who was permitted to return to his home and pursue a normal mode of living, will be determined not in a casualty status and not entitled to pay after the date of termination of such active service.

f. A person falling with C, D, or E, above, who can prove that material restraint was imposed on him or that he suffered "serious deprivation," to an extent greater than the restrictions, inconveniences, and lowered standards of living generally suffered by other residents incident to the Japanese occupation, as a direct result of his former official status under the U. S., will be determined in a casualty status with entitlement to pay for the period such conditions existed. The burden of proof rests with the claimant.

(Initialed): WAW Jr."

2. Attention is also directed to Par. IV, 1, (3) of the War Department Plan for the Administration of the Missing Persons Act.

/s/t/ MORRIS H. MARCUS
Colonel, AGD
Director, Rec Pers Div

COPY

FINANCE SUB-SECTION

2. Civilian Group

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Authority: NND883078

b. Computation Unit - Cases received from the File Unit are computed by the Computation Unit, based on the following categorical employment standards:

(1) Classified Employees - Classified employees fall into three categories:

(a) United States continental citizens hired under the Classification Act of 1923. Employees falling under this category are entitled, aside from base pay, to 25 per cent salary differential (Ref. CPR 10, Adm Mem W-7, WD, 31 Jan 43, supp 1, 2, & 3); to overtime pay effective 1 Dec 42 (Ref. CPR 80. 3-9); to within grade promotion (Ref. CPR 45.2); to pertinent sections of the Federal Pay Act of 1945; to annual leave credits of 26 days per year up to a maximum of 104 days; to sick leave credits of 15 days per year up to a maximum of 90 days (Ref. CPR 75.2-15-b and 75.3-6). The following deductions are applicable; retirement deduction, if deduction was made prior to period of beginning of absence (Ref. CPR 85.2-3); allotment applicable (Ref. CPR 120.8-4-6); quarters and subsistence allowances, if deductions was made prior to period of beginning of absence but in no case should deduction be made during period of absence (Ref. CPR 126.3 and 120.9-2); all previous partial payments deductible; any loan or advance made for the benefit of prisoner of war or internees made by the Swiss Government; and any amount received while serving with guerrilla forces.

(b) United States Citizen - not continental U. S. Citizen. All United States citizens, other than continental, hired under the Classification Act of 1923, are entitled, aside from basic salary, to same accounts, privileges and deductions applicable to Classified U. S. Continental Citizen WD employee, excepting the 25 per cent salary differential.

(c) Alien and local WD Civilian Employees hired under the Classification Act of 1923. Employees under this category are entitled, aside from base pay, to same privileges, accounts and deductions applicable to U. S. Continental Citizens hired under the Classification Act of 1923, except that the 25 per cent salary differential is not applicable and leave privileges are limited as follows: Annual leave, 26 days per year up to a maximum of 60 days; sick leave, 15 days per year up to a maximum of 90 days.

(2) Ungraded U. S. continental citizens hired under U. S. Standards. - Employees under this category are paid on the basis for which hired, that is, 48 hours a week. Effective 3 May 1942, Hawaiian pay rates are applicable. However, in the event the Hawaiian pay rate applicable is lower than the original rate of pay, the latter prevails (Ref. CPR 10, Adm. Mem. W-7, WD, 31 Jan 43, supp. 1, 2, & 3). Those who received overtime pay prior to period of beginning of absence are paid overtime pay on such basis for the entire period they are carried on a casualty status. Those not receiving overtime pay prior to period of beginning of absence are paid 48 hours a week at straight time rate prior to 1 Dec 42, according to local practices. For periods beginning on and after 1 Dec 42, they are paid in accordance with P. L. 490. (Ref. CPR 80). They are not entitled to 25 per cent salary differential and within grade promotion. Leave privileges are the same as those granted to Classified U. S. continental citizens as are all deductions applicable.

(3) United States Citizens, Aliens, and local WD civilian employees hired under local prevailing practices - These employees are not entitled to privileges other than base pay and unpaid overtime actually performed. For the U. S. Citizens, they are entitled to leave privileges as those granted to Classified U. S. Citizen employees whereas the natives and aliens are entitled to leave privileges as those granted to classified alien and native employees. Cases computed by this Unit are forwarded to the Accounting and Auditing Unit for review.

ANNEK "A"

Since the inception of the fiscal year 1948 no fund is allotted for the liquidation of unliquidated obligations such that payment of civilian processed payrolls cannot be effected by the local finance.

AFC Radio 22191 provides expedient measures for settlement of such unliquidated obligations which in effect temporarily changes certain routine procedures outlined in the main S. O. P. (Applicable to both Military & Civilian Groups.)

In compliance with the above cited radio payroll is forwarded to FOUSA for payment once it is certified by the certifying officer. (The use of aforementioned ledgers, monthly and quarterly reports is dispensed with).

Upon receipt of a copy of such forwarded payroll after it is paid by FOUSA, information necessary to be indicated in the worksheets and pay data cards is typed therein. Payroll is then filed for reference and other purposes and the pay data cards are forwarded to the Statistics Sub-Section for whatever action they may deem necessary to take. Cases are then returned to Records Sub-Section thru the Message Center & Control Sub-Section.

about
16 July 44

Comments on War Department Dependency Board's Proposed Memorandum for Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, (with inclosures and exhibits) - Subject: Administration of Missing Persons Act.

References below are to paragraphs in Memo for G-1

Par. 3b. - Does not specifically cover determination of grades of casualties.

Apparently Casualty Branch should have specific authority to determine grades in cases where records are not available (principally Philippine cases). In very few other cases would actual determinations of grade be necessary since WD, theater, and organization records apparently should be accepted, unless it is intended that the WD attempt to validate posthumous promotions in cases where official report of death is received after issuance of special order announcing promotion but actual date of death is prior to date of such order. Where missing status is terminated by finding of death under sec. 5, promotion during missing status is effective since, based on presumed date of death, no posthumous promotion is involved.

Where missing status is terminated by official report of death showing "missing" date as actual date of death promotion might violate long-standing rule against posthumous promotions as announced in decisions of the courts and the Comptroller General and opinions of The JAG. (See Comp. Gen. decision in the Elrod case B-27929 27 Oct. 42). However, this long-standing rule may not apply in cases of missing persons in view of new provisions of Missing Persons Act. The provision believed most likely to support determinations of the validity of posthumous promotions for pay purposes is contained in the sentence of section 9 of the Act which immediately precedes the first proviso (a fiscal provision) reading as follows:

"Determinations are authorized to be made * * of entitlement of any person, under provisions of this Act to pay and allowances, including credits and charges in his account, and all such determinations shall be conclusive." It may be that the determination of credits in an account includes the determination of the rate (pay grade) to be used in computing credits. (The effect of Public Law 680, 28 July 1942 should be considered in this connection) This provision might also be broad enough to permit determination of flying status, in equitable cases, even though no flying orders exist.

Par. 3d - OSSA to perform all functions, and make determinations involved therein * * in settling accounts of missing persons. Are determinations of Casualty Branch as to grade, flying status, ~~language~~ line

of duty, etc., to be controlling an conclusive? If so OCSA would merely make computation based on rates fixed by law for grades etc. determined by Casualty Branch.

[References below are to paragraphs in Incl. 1]

Par. 2b (2) After words military status in second line add---

"including grade, ~~longevity~~ line of duty, and qualification for additional pay"

Add at end---

"including dates of receipt in the WD^{ok} evidence of death."

Par. 2b (4) Omit that part of the first sentence which follows the comma and substitute therefor - "and to make findings of death."

Par. 2b (6) Should be clarified to show its non-applicability in cases in which official report of death is issued on the subject of a prior finding of death pursuant to the third sentence of section 9 of Missing Persons Act.

Par. 2c (1) See remarks on Par. 3d of 1st memo above.

Par. 2c (5) Who is to determine whether a person was absent from his post of duty without authority? Does Casualty Branch have authority to change status from missing to AWOL under proposed delegation or should delegation be broadened and made more specific.

[References are to proposed Delegation of Authority to Chief, Casualty Branch]

Par. 1a - References are made in drafts referred to above and in inclosure 2 to determinations by Casualty Branch of "military status" and "personnel status" and "personnel factors" and "periods and nature of absence".

Should not the delegation include some similar phrases, and possibly even make specific reference to determinations of--

grade
~~longevity~~
qualification for additional pay
line of duty
misconduct
absence from post of duty without authority.

Should not the delegation, also, after the term "essential dates" include the following:

including dates of receipt in the War Department of evidence of death.

Par. 1b - Change 1st and 2nd lines to read:

Under provisions of section 5 of the Act, to review and make subsequent reviews of cases of persons missing or missing in action etc.

Par. 2 - Change last word "conferred" to "delegated"

Par. 3 - Change last word from "rescinded" to "terminated". This, in order, that reliance on retroactive delegation be not necessary.

/Delegation to Fiscal Director - Exhibit B

Par. 2a - 4th line "including all debits and credits"

Should language of this delegation be amended to exclude determinations (grade, etc) made under delegated authority by Chief, Casualty Branch?



DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 883278

17 November 1943.

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief, Casualty Branch, A. G. O.

SUBJECT: Request for legal opinion.

1. Photostatic copies of payrolls covering civilian employees of the War Department in the Philippine Islands were recently made available to the Status Review and Determination Section, for use in connection with Public Law 490, as amended, in reviewing and making determinations of the status of those employees carried on War Department records as missing since 7 May 1942, the date of the final surrender of the Philippines.

2. An examination of these payrolls discloses the names of a considerable number of Filipinos who were employed as day laborers apparently for only a few days varying from one to ten days or more. The majority of these names appear on only one payroll while others appear on payrolls for different months but show only a few days employment each working period. It is evident that retirement deductions were not made from the gross amount paid. Consideration of all the facts pertaining to their employment leads to the conclusion that they were transient employees who worked intermittently on temporary jobs rather than being continuously and regularly employed.

3. Request an official legal opinion from the Judge Advocate General Department as to whether the employees referred to above are entitled to the benefits provided by Public Law 490, (77th Congress) as amended.

DANIEL P. POTNEY
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Officer in Charge,
Status Review and Determination Section.

ANNEX 3





DECLASSIFIED
Authority NMD 882078

AG 704 - Missing
(7 May 1942) PG-S

CASUALTY BRANCH

STATUS REVIEW AND DETERMINATION SECTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

STATUS
OF

CIVILIAN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES
OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

CLASSIFICATION REMOVED
By authority of T. A. G.
Date: 31 Aug 48
Initials: AB



~~SECRET~~



27 March 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD.

SUBJECT: Status of Civilian Employees of War Department
in the Philippine Islands.

1. This memorandum relates to approximately 20,000 civilians whose names appear on War Department pay roll records for services performed in the Philippine Islands, but do not appear on casualty reports received in the War Department. Copies of these records were received by the Casualty Pay Records Branch, Office of the Fiscal Director, in August 1943 and later in the Casualty Branch, AGO.
2. Since the enactment of Public Law 490, approved 7 Mar 1942, diligent and continuous efforts have been made in the War Department to establish and maintain current records on all persons within the terms of that Act.
3. Unusual difficulties have been encountered, however, in obtaining essential casualty information concerning military and civilian personnel in the Philippine Islands.
4. Following the outbreak of hostilities with Japan on 7 Dec 1941, communication facilities between Islands and the mainland were limited and eventually became nonexistent, except for occasional meagre reports obtained by the War Department Intelligence Service. These reports, consisting chiefly of infrequent radio messages, accounts of individuals who eluded the enemy, or having been captured, escaped and reached friendly territory, have been consistently made available to the Casualty Branch. Information in the form of civilian and military records, copies thereof, and excerpts and accounts copied therefrom, have been smuggled out and the information supplied to the Casualty Branch. No effort has been spared to extract the utmost usable information from these sources for processing casualty cases. Reports from the Japanese Government, transmitted through the International Red Cross, have been accepted and acted upon as official, although it is becoming increasingly evident that these reports are not altogether reliable.
5. Casualty records have been established and kept current, on the basis of the best information available, for all personnel, covered by Public Law 490, for whom sufficient facts have appeared to identify the

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individual as being, within the terms of the law, in active service in the Philippines, and officially reported as a casualty or unaccounted for after the fall of Corregidor, 6 May 1942.

6. With the aid of liberal and comprehensive War Department policies, designed to safeguard against denial of the benefits of the law to any one who, presently or eventually, might be entitled thereto, casualty processing procedures are in effect which provide adequate protection to the military personnel, including the Philippine Scouts and members of the Army of the Philippine Commonwealth.

7. No satisfactory method has been found, however, for accomplishing like results for the majority of civilians. The prime reason is lack of information to meet the requirements of the law.

8. Of the approximately 20,000 names shown by pay rolls, War Department 201 files or other identifying records of sufficient value to meet the minimum requirements of Section 1, Public Law 490, as amended, have been found for slightly more than 2,000. These individuals have been established on the records of Casualty Branch, AGO, as missing in action in the Philippine Islands since 7 May 1942 in the same manner as military personnel on duty in the Philippines who were not otherwise accounted for at or after the fall of Corregidor, 6 May 1942.

9. The residue of some 18,000 are unknown and unidentified in War Department records except for the meagre facts indicated in the pay roll records.

10. The minimum requirements, to bring a civilian within the terms of Public Law 490, as amended, are that he was a "civilian officer and (or) employee" of the War Department, "assigned for duty outside the continental limits of the United States", and "in active Federal service" and "officially reported as missing, missing in action, interned in a neutral country or captured by an enemy".

11. Official information about civilian employees in the Philippine Islands, either as a body or as individuals, is meagre and fragmentary. It would appear, from what has been hereinbefore stated, that the War Department was officially aware of the presence in the Philippines of about 2,000 such employees up to the time communications failed. Later and on 2 April 1942, there were 6,100 "employed civilians" with American and Filipino forces on Bataan and four island forts in Manila Bay, including Corregidor, according to Military Intelligence Service, War Department, General Staff, as shown in its "Extract from Survey of Philippine Islands,

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Missing
by 42) PG-3

Volume I, dated 15 Feb 1943. Whether these included employees other than those of the War Department is not stated. Bataan fell on 9 April 1942 and other points of resistance capitulated in May 1942.

12. No records or reports have been received from which to identify any of those "6100 civilian employees" with our armed forces in April 1942 nor from which to determine their ultimate fate collectively or individually.

13. The pay roll records show civilians employed with such agencies as Military Intelligence, United States High Commissioner, Veterinary Corps, Office of Inspector General, United States Mortuary and Graves Registration, Department Q. M., Engineer Department at Large, Ordnance, Air Corps, Sternberg General Hospital and others.

14. Services for which employed include a wide range of duties from day laborers at \$0.50 a day to special constructing service at \$25.00 daily, and periods of such employment range from a single day to ten days in many instances, according to the pay rolls. Large numbers appear on only one pay roll while others appear on pay rolls for several months but show only a few days employment during each month. Some pay rolls show a group employed for a specific job and discharged a couple of days later, presumably because the work was completed. A large number appear to have been Filipinos and some Chinese, judging by their names. (See Annex 1, attached, for more detailed account of facts.)

15. In the situation presented, careful consideration must be given to the choice of a course of action which will best protect the rights and serve the needs of all concerned. That choice appears to be one of the following:

a. Make an official War Department determination placing all whose names appear on the pay rolls, not already processed, in the status of missing in action in the Philippines since 7 May 1942.

b. Withhold action until such time as sufficient facts are available to justify action in individual cases or in whatever manner may develop to be warranted.

16. The first step in the process of embracing alternative a. is that of finding that all such individuals meet the requirements of Section 1, Public Law 490, as amended. Only those who can be classified as "persons", as there defined, are entitled to the benefits of the Act.

W.B. Jones

*Indonesian
Philippines
China
Malaya*

~~SECRET~~



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Authority: *MAN/OSHO*

~~SECRET~~



DECLASSIFIED
Authority: NND883078

17. Section 1, paragraph (a) (3) defines the word "person" as including military personnel generally and also "civilian officers and employees of departments, during such time as they may be assigned for duty outside the continental limits of the United States".

"Active service", as applied to civilians, is defined as "active Federal service performed by the civilian officers and employees, defined in paragraph (a) (3) above."

The term department, as defined, includes the War Department.

18. The purpose and intent of the law as to what civilian employees of the War Department come within the terms of the Act is extensively discussed in Annex 2, attached, and the conclusion there reached lends no support to the adoption of alternative A, paragraph 15, above. (See Annex 2, "Scope of Section 1, Public Law 490, as amended".)

19. Another consideration is whether it can be said that all individuals shown on the pay rolls became "missing, missing in action, interned in a neutral country, or captured by the enemy" while "in active Federal service" as officers or employees of the War Department.

20. An affirmative conclusion on this latter point would require facts or suppositions to the effect:

That none of these individuals (otherwise qualified) were separated from the service, except by reason of enemy action.

The known facts do not justify such a conclusion.

21. Other difficulties, both legal and practical, that make it impracticable to adopt alternative A, paragraph 15, may be briefly stated as follows:

a. There is no way to determine who, of those residents of the Philippine Islands, are now residing with their families, employed by the Japanese, supporters of the Japanese cause, or otherwise remuneratively employed, directly or indirectly, either in support of or opposition to the cause of the United States and her Allies.

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(7 May 42) PG-3

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Authority NND 883078

b. There is no way to determine individually, who are dependents of civilian "persons", or where they are, nor their need or lack of need for allotments.

c. In any event, there is no way to remit allotments to dependents in the Philippine Islands.

d. There is no basis in the pay roll information for determination of a monthly rate of pay to be credited to the account of most individuals there shown, in order that allotments could be initiated and paid.

e. There is danger in promiscuously establishing individuals on casualty records as missing in action inasmuch as, in the absence of an official casualty report from the field, such action requires a determination of the head of the War Department (through delegation to the Chief, Casualty Branch) and such a determination may have unforeseen legal consequences in view of the provisions of Section 9 of Public Law 490, as amended. Section 9 says that "the determination by the head of the department concerned, or by such person as he may designate, of the status of a person in the military or naval forces or civilian officers or employees as defined shall be conclusive".

f. Possibility that the precedent thus established might hamper free and full consideration of similar cases which may arise in other theaters of war.

22. The situation here presented is not comparable to that of the Philippine Army (which was processed en masse) because of inherent differences between military and civilian service.

23. In the case of military personnel, records are usually available from which to determine who are in the military service, where they are assigned and where they are on duty. The active service, once established, is presumed to continue until the contrary appears.

Entry into or separation from the service is not accomplished by the mere will or whim of the individual and there is no such thing as



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DECLASSIFIED
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part time service, or day to day, week to week or any other type of casual military employment. When, in the face of the enemy, military personnel disappear and cannot be presently accounted for, it may be safely assumed, as an operating policy, that they are missing by reason of enemy action. Such was the basis for considering these military personnel in the Philippines, not otherwise accounted for after the fall of Corregidor, as missing in action 7 May 1942. Furthermore, identification of military personnel as such, by friendly and enemy agencies alike, is not difficult. Both are bound by regulations on the one hand and by rules of warfare on the other, to report casualties. It is apparent that these facts were taken for granted in framing the language of Public Law 490, as amended, and the provisions have proved adequate in this respect as to military personnel.

24. There is little basis for comparison of civilian and military personnel on the essential points here involved. No formality attends the ordinary case of accepting or relinquishing civilian employment. Failure of the civilian to appear for work at a given time or place or to continue on a job or to report his intention to quit a job, move to another location, or take any other action, are matters in which he exercises his own free will, and the more casual the employment the more casual may be the indulgence of these prerogatives of personal liberty. No such system of reporting derelictions of duty, illness, injury, missing, missing in action or even captured or interned as is provided for members of the armed forces, prevails in the case of civilians, whether employed by the War Department regularly or casually.

25. In response to a request from The Chief, Casualty Branch, AGO, The Judge Advocate General submitted an opinion which holds that a large portion of the civilians under consideration are not entitled to the benefits of Public Law 490, as amended, on the basis of the information furnished. (See Annex 3, attached, consisting of basic communication and 2 indorsements.)

II. - CONCLUSIONS

1. It is apparent from the foregoing that the establishment of all individuals shown on the pay rolls, in a status of missing in action, would accomplish little in the way of relief or benefits, and on the other hand might do considerable harm, should such action prove to be without authority of law or contrary to facts not yet developed.

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- The courts have held that "officers" is an "broader" term than "officers" and "enlisted men" is an "broader" term than "officers".
- The alternative (b, par. 15) of processing these cases individually or in whatever manner may develop to be warranted, as additional facts become available, appears to be the appropriate action.

III. - RECOMMENDATIONS

- That individual casualty reports be initiated in keeping with the views hereinbefore expressed, whenever warranted by information received or other circumstances.
- That Status Review and Determination Section establish and maintain such records, for those (not heretofore processed) whose names appear on the pay roll records, as will permit orderly reception and segregation of information in individual cases and the initiation of individual casualty reports when warranted.
- The principle circumstance which prompted the enactment of Public Law 456, as amended, was the knowledge that both military and civilian personnel in government service had been captured or otherwise separated from post of duty by hostile action of the Japanese military forces, and as a consequence, legislation was deemed necessary.

LEWIS A. HASTY
Captain, A. G. D.,
Status Review and
Determination Section.

- Deprivation and suffering of assigned allotments from the status of payees previously effective.
- Lapses of payment of premiums by allotments previously effective.

4. This purpose of the law, later strengthened by amendments enacted by Public Law 546, approved 24 Dec 48, is for the following:

DANIEL P. POTHEE
Colonel, A. G. D.,
Officer in Charge,
Status Review and
Determination Section.

"Sec. 3. Any person who is in a neutral country, or captured by an enemy shell, while absent, be receive or to have credited to his account the same pay and allowances to which such person was entitled at the time of the enactment of the statute at any time he becomes entitled to thereafter."

APPROVED:

"Sec. 5. Any person entitled to receive pay and allowances in lieu of pay for the time he is absent from duty."

GEORGE F. HENBERT
Colonel, A. G. D.,
Chief, Casualty Branch.

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SCOPE OF SECTION 1, PUBLIC LAW 490, AS AMENDED

1. The courts have held that every civilian "officer" is an "employee", but that not every civilian "employee" is an "officer". Since Section 1, Public Law 490, as amended, covers both, its application calls for no fine distinctions between officers and employees.

2. The courts have also held that:

"The terms 'officers' and 'employees' refer to those in regular and continuous service, and one engaged to render service in a particular transaction is neither officer nor employee, within ordinary acceptation of such terms". In re Peck 19 Haw. 181. See also City of Pontiac v Aucharne, 270 N.W. 754, 756; 378 Mich. 474.

Decisions may be found supporting this view and also the view that any one on the pay roll is an employee, all depending upon the circumstances.

3. The principle circumstance which prompted the enactment of Public Law 490, as amended, was the knowledge that both military and civilian personnel in government service had been captured or otherwise separated from post of duty by hostile action of the Japanese military forces, and as a consequence, legislation was deemed necessary to prevent:

a. Deprivation and suffering of dependents for lack of continued allotments from the customary income.

b. Lapse of insurance by reason of discontinuance of payment of premiums by allotments previously effective.

4. This purpose of the law, later strengthened by amendments effected by Public Law 848, approved 24 Dec 42, is fully disclosed in the following excerpts:

"Sec. 2. Any person who is in active service and is officially reported as missing, missing in action, interned in a neutral country, or captured by an enemy shall, while so absent, be entitled to receive or to have credited to his account the same pay and allowances to which such person was entitled at the time of the beginning of the absence or may become entitled to thereafter:"

"Sec. 3. Any person entitled under Section 2 of this Act to receive pay and allowances, and who has made an allotment of pay for the support of dependents or for the payment

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ANNEX 2

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of insurance premiums, shall be entitled to have such allotments for dependents or insurance premiums as he previously may have executed continued for a period of twelve months from date of commencement of absence, notwithstanding that the period for which the allotments had been executed may have expired during such twelve months' period, and the proper disbursing officer shall so continue the allotments during such absence: Provided, That in the absence of a previously executed allotment or where the allotments made are not sufficient for reasonable support of dependents or payment of insurance premiums, the head of the department concerned may direct that allotments not exceeding the amount of pay and allowances the absent person would be entitled to allot under regulations of the department concerned, shall be paid by the appropriate disbursing officer to an insurer or to such dependents as have been designated in official records or to such persons as may be determined to be dependent by the head of the department, or person designated by him:".

5. When the bill was under consideration in Congress, the Chairman of the Committees of the House and Senate in charge of the bill, submitted their reports in almost identical language. The following is quoted from the report of Senator Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs:

"The bill, if enacted as amended by the committee, would make suitable provision for the support of dependents of personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, including the retired and reserve components of those services, the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Public Health Service, and civilian employees of the various Government departments, who have been reported as missing, missing in action, interned in a neutral country, or captured by an enemy, and who are not presumed to be dead or to have deserted.

In general, the purposes of this bill are to provide authorization for the continued payment or credit in the accounts of the pay and allowances of missing persons for 1 year following the date of commencement of absence from their posts of duty or until such persons have been officially declared dead; the continued payment for the same period of the allotments for the support of dependents and for the payment of insurance premiums, and for regular monthly payments to the dependents of missing persons, in the same manner in which

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allotments are paid, in those instances, in which the missing persons had neglected to provide for their dependents through the medium of allotments, such payments to be deducted from the pay of the missing persons in the same manner in which allotments are paid. (Page 4 printed Report No. 1060, 2nd Session, 77th Congress, 13 Feb 42)

6. This purpose to protect dependents of service personnel by the allotment method first appeared in the Act of 2 Mar 1899, (Chap. 352, Sec. 16, 30, U.S. Stat. 977) delegating authority to the Secretary of War to permit enlisted men to make allotments for the support of dependents and for other purposes. The law was amended by Act of 6 Oct 1917 to include army officers "and also permanent civilian employees on duty in Alaska or outside the continental limits of the United States". (40 Stat. 385). This is the authority upon which AR 35-5520 is based, and pursuant to which these regulations have, from their inception to the present time, excluded temporary civilian employees and included only those defined (in par 2d, Sec. I, AR 35-5520) as:

"Civilian employees whose services are engaged with the intention of retaining them permanently in the service".

7. From the foregoing, it appears that only those civilian employees of the War Department who were "permanent employees" could make allotments; and only then, when "on duty in Alaska, or outside the continental limits of the United States". Furthermore, the allotment could not be made for a period of less than 6 months duration, and in any event it expired "the last day of the month in which allotment arrives within the continental limits of the United States" (Par 8b, d, AR 35-5520, 4 Mar 1941 w/c).

8. The next step prior to enactment of Public Law 490, as amended, was taken by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, when, under date of 1 Mar 1937, he submitted a prepared bill, later enacted on 14 May 37 (50 Stat. 166), to The President for transmission to the Congress. This letter and another by Secretary Hull, addressed to Honorable Key Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was before the Congress as a part of the report of the Senate committee and the letter to The President was included in the report of the House Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments. (Senate Report No. 423, and House Report No. 390, 1st Session, 75th Congress on HR No. 390.)

They read as follows:

"Department of State,
Washington, March 1, 1937.

The President

I have the honor to submit with a view to its transmission to the

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Congress, if you approve, the following report and recommendation with regard to the enactment of a law authorizing the assignment and allotment of pay of civilian officers and employees of the United States stationed outside the continental limits of the United States.

X ✓
The draft of the proposed legislation follows closely the substantive law applicable to the officers and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and is designed to permit of the assignment and allotment of pay of officers and employees serving abroad for the support of their wives, children, or other dependent relatives residing in the United States, or for payment of insurance premiums, for deposit to saving accounts, or for such other purposes as may be found practicable.

X ✓
It is thought that this privilege which is accorded the officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps should be extended to include all officers and employees of the United States who are assigned outside the continental limits of the United States and who, by reason of disturbed political and economic conditions, at times find it impracticable to have their families remain with them at their duty posts, and who encounter numerous difficulties by reason of exchange restrictions in transmitting funds for the support of such families or dependent relative in the United States, or for the payment of insurance premiums or other obligations which must be met in this country.

To relieve this situation, and to insure these officers and employees benefits and privileges now enjoyed by the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, it is hoped that you may find it feasible to transmit the proposed legislation to the Congress with your approval, enactment of which into law will not, it is believed, require any additional funds for administration but may actually result in savings in the appropriation available for exchange relief on losses due to appreciation of foreign currencies in relation to the American dollar as provided by the acts of March 26, 1934 (48 Stat. 465), and March 19, 1936 (49 Stat. 1173).

✓
The several departments, other than the War and Navy Departments, maintaining officers and employees in foreign countries, together with the Acting Comptroller General, have been consulted in regard to the proposed legislation and have expressed themselves in accord with the foregoing recommendation.

Respectfully submitted.

GORDILL HULL

Enclosure: Draft of proposed legislation.

The following communication from the Secretary of State is also made a part of this report:

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Department of State,
Washington, March 23, 1937.

Hon. Key Pittman,
Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee,
United States Senate.

My Dear Senator Pittman: There has been referred to your committee H. R. 5332, which is designed to permit civilian officers and employees to make allotments of their salary for the support of their families or relatives, for their own savings, or other similar purposes, during periods of assignment outside the continental limits of the United States.

This privilege, which is now enjoyed by the personnel of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and also by personnel of the Department of Commerce, for whom legislation has been enacted (title 5, U.S.C.A. sec. 595; 36 Stat. 524), is particularly desirable at this time because of the numerous impediments and restrictions imposed abroad relating to foreign exchange transactions and transmission of funds, and the difficulty incident to making provision for payment of obligations in this country.

I shall appreciate it if you may find yourself in a position favorably to report on this measure looking to its enactment during the present session.

Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL."

9. It is noted that the Act of 14 May 1937 authorizes "the heads of executive departments and establishments of the United States" to permit allotments to be made by "civilian officers and employees" only "during such time as they may be assigned for duty outside the continental limits of the United States". (See par 2, AR 35-5520.)

10. It is deemed significant that the language of Sec. 1, Public Law 490, (unchanged by the Amendatory Act of 24 Dec 42) is the same, in substance, as the prior enactments for allotments insofar as the description of civilians is concerned. Obviously, this was deemed necessary in order that Sec 3, providing for the continuance of previously executed allotments and the initiation of new or increased allotments by department heads, might be operative.

11. Inasmuch as the Secretary of War had limited allotment privileges of civilians to "permanent employees" and the heads of executive departments had confined allotments to those only "assigned for duty outside the conti-

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mental limits of the United States", it does not appear permissible to interpret Public Law 490, as amended, as permitting either the initiation of new allotments or the continuation of existing ones (if any) for a civilian in the Philippines who was merely a day laborer, a transient employee who worked intermittently on temporary jobs, or any other type of temporary employee.

12. If the allotment provisions of Public Law 490, as amended, are not applicable as to temporary employees, then it would seem that the provisions of Sec. 2 for continuing pay and allowances would have no point or purpose in the case of such individuals and actually no application to them.

13. It is significant that the Secretary of War evidently interpreted Public Law 490, as amended, as making no change in the prior enactments which authorized him to permit allotments to "permanent civilian officers and employees" only. AR 35-5520 based on such earlier enactments has not been superseded nor changed and still limits allotment privileges to "permanent" civilian personnel.

14. It follows that one not eligible to make allotments is not entitled to continued pay and allowances or other benefits of Public Law 490, as amended, inasmuch as only those within the definition of "person" (Sec. 1) are covered by this law; and within the War Department, both by law and regulations, that means "permanent" personnel when applied to civilians.

LEWIS A. HASTY
Captain, A.G.D.,
Status Review and
Determination Section.



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REPORT OF GROUP SUPERVISOR

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In February 1943, the visi reports and action sheets had been received in Status Review and Determination Section for 2613 civilians employed in the Philippine Islands at the time of the surrender of Corregidor (the number given to me verbally).

I am told these visi cards were made up from lists of names of employees of the War Department in the Philippine Islands at the time of the surrender, submitted by the offices of the Chief of Finance, Quartermaster General, Chemical Warfare Service, Chief of Signal Corps, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance, Chief of Army Air Forces, Adjutant General and Medical Corps, after having been identified and verified by Verification Section. This, however, I cannot understand, since a number of the visi cards do not show the department by which employed, and later, when upon request each department furnished us a list of employees, some contained names we did not have of record and some names which appeared on our visi cards were not on the lists submitted by the employing department.

Major Lippman requested each of the above named departments to transfer to us all 201 files of all employees in the Philippines, and submitted a list of the names for which we had received action sheets in Status Review and Determination Section. Some departments sent papers which showed plainly that the person was employed in the Philippines late in 1941, yet the name was nowhere listed among those we had of record. A few of these were initiated. Some forty odd are still awaiting initiation.

Counting those for which we had visi cards, and the 201 files sent for those not reported, we had 2459 names. Some of these have been eliminated as having gone into the Army prior to 7 May 1942. Some were reported dead or interned prior to 7 May 1943. A few were found to have resigned or were found not to have been in the Philippines at the time of the surrender of Corregidor.

Two thousand eighteen of the remainder have been processed and dispatched, about 190 are processed but not dispatched because nothing later than 1928, some even earlier, has been found pertaining to them. All but two of these are from the office of the Quartermaster General.

On 17 September 1943, we received photostatic copies of civilian pay rolls from the Philippine Islands, containing day laborers as well as regular employees. From these pay rolls 3 x 5 cards have been typed for all the names appearing on them for each time paid, showing the job pay, department, date paid, number of days if day laborer, and any pertinent comments which appeared on the pay roll.

These cards were completed 30 December 1943 and have been filed

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alphabetically. Estimating the number of cards by measure there are approximately 65,000 cards, averaging between 3 and 4 cards per person (average arrived at by taking 100 cards from three places in the list), making the number of names of employees, regular and intermittent, around 20,000.

From these pay rolls all but about 190 of the 800 cases originally held because of lack of recent data have been dispatched, of the remaining cases, 7 of the names appear on the pay rolls, but, because of designation, salary, or department are doubtful. None of the remaining 180 odd names appear on the pay rolls.

Of the lists of names received from the departments, Quartermaster is the most hopeless. A list of 162 per diem laundry employees, having no 201 files, was submitted, 34 of these have visit reports but practically all the remainder of these names appear on the pay rolls as laundry workers.

There are 120 names on another list submitted merely as "QN Employees (Philippines) 201 files not available" of which 46 names do not appear on visit cards, but nearly all have signed the pay rolls.

When the office of the Quartermaster General transferred their 201 files to us, they said that was all they had any files on; however, on three occasions I called by phone for papers in a particular case and received them, therefore, 17 February I made a list of all QN cases being held and submitted it to Mrs. O'Reilly, QMG, requesting that the 201 files be sent Lt. Bair. On 26 February, 110 201 files were received from the office of the Quartermaster General. Fifteen of these files show the person to have died or been discharged prior to 7 May 1942. Forty-seven show date of birth (often the only means of identification), but no other helpful data. Forty-eight are of no help, showing only "missing as of 7 May 1942" and perhaps the date of appointment.

The pay rolls show 25 of the names for which we have visit reports as having been discharged with prejudice or otherwise separated from the service late in 1941 or early 1942. These cases are being held.

Forty odd of the names for which we received 201 files, but have no visit cards, appear on the pay rolls; five of these files have signatures which can be compared with the pay rolls. The names of two of the 201 files received do not appear on the pay rolls. There are two cases with visit reports, showing no branch of service by which employed and the names appear nowhere else.

It is difficult to determine the regular employee. An endeavor is now being made to get the cards into some kind of workable order for such determination, by separating, taking out as regular employees all those paid by the month or year, or who were paid regularly at the same rate of

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