

PREPARATION, USE AND SIGNIFICANCE
OF INDIVIDUAL AND ORGANIZATION GUERRILLA
ROSTERS

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I. BACKGROUND

1. Prior to the actual return of the U.S. Army Liberation Forces in the Philippines, certain bona-fide guerrilla organizations were in direct contact with GHQ-SWPA via radio and through sub-marine courier. The main mission assigned these organizations was the procurement of intelligence data and transmission of same to GHQ, SWPA. However, although uncalled for, guerrilla commanders prepared unit rosters and submitted these to GHQ, SWPA via submarine. It may be stated in passing, that in most instances, these rosters were accurate as to strengths and names of personnel. Among these units that submitted rosters were the HUNTERS ROTC, Marking's MFAT, Bulacan Military Area, under Col. Santos USAFIP WL, USAFFE LGAP, and Anderson's. In the process of recognition during and after the liberation, these rosters were never made available to the recognizing agency. A great deal of ill-feeling on the part of bona-fide guerrillas could have been eliminated had these rosters been made available in the process of recognition.

2. Upon the landing of the U.S. Army Liberation Forces in the Philippines, some army organizations utilized the services of guerrilla units. Under Executive Order No. 21, issued by the President of the Philippines, dated 28 October 1944 (Tab A), these guerrilla units could have no status as units of the Philippine Army unless formally recognized by the Commander in Chief. In the process of guerrilla recognition by attachment, the guerrilla commander submitted rosters of his organization, based on U.S. Army Tables of Organization, to the using U.S. Army unit who in turn transmitted the same to higher headquarters. Higher headquarters, that is, AFPAC, issued letters of recognition. However, large numbers of attached guerrillas and non-attached guerrillas were not recognized in this manner.

II. GUERRILLA AFFAIR DIVISION

1. In the process of the Luzon operations, Sixth Army recovered and utilized the services of some 150 guerrilla units, representing approximately 75,000 officers and men. Under Executive Order No. 21, (Incl 1) issued by the President of the Philippines on 28 October 1944, these guerrilla units could have no status as units of the Philippine Army unless formally recognized by the Commander in Chief. To expedite such recognition the following instructions were issued by Commanding General, Advanced Detachment, USAFFE, to Commanding General, Sixth Army, on 16 February, 1945 (Msg Cen NR UAD X 62592):

"It is desired as rapidly as practicable to induct into the Philippine Army those Guerrilla elements who have been or are being employed or whom you believe it is desirable to employ in support of our combat operations on Luzon. They may be inducted into service as groups or individually as you deem expedient ..."

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2. By 1 March, 1945, guerrilla units not under Army control presented a serious problem as indicated in following communications received by Headquarters, USAFFE:

a. In a letter dated 4 March, 1945, to PMG, USAFFE, Lt. Colonel J.C. Velasquez, AUS, of PMG Office, Advance Detachment, USAFFE, recommended immediate action "to re-establish law and order in Central Luzon." Large numbers of armed, inactive, unrecognized guerrillas, his letter stated, were impeding military operations, terrorizing local communities, looting local food stocks and pilfering fire-arms and ammunition. This letter was indorsed by PMG to Commanding General, USAFFE, with recommendations aimed to correct the situation.

b. In a letter dated 26 March, 1945, addressed to the Commander-in-Chief, the Secretary of National Defense stated that on the eve of his departure for the United States, President Osmena expressed deep concern over reports of "Dissatisfaction, misunderstanding and unrest among certain guerrillas" and asked Mr. Cabili to study the guerrilla problem and suggest a solution. The Secretary of National Defense went on to say that he had found that the great majority of guerrillas on Luzon were neither recognized nor serving actively under Army control and that large numbers of such guerrillas were eager to assist in the operations against the Japanese and were reluctant to disband; that they were getting no help from the Army and were able to subsist only on what they could beg. Because of these conditions, the Secretary believed that discontent prevailed "to an alarming degree" and that the situation merited the attention of the Commander-in-Chief.

3. Mission. In view of the guerrilla situation described in paragraph 2, above, the Guerrilla Affairs Section was set up as a separate staff section on or about 10 May 45 with Major George Miller as Chief of Section. It was charged with a four-fold mission, as follows:

a. Review and recommend final action on guerrilla units recommended for recognition by United States Army units to which they were attached.

b. Locate and investigate all unrecognized guerrilla units and recommend for recognition, all units deemed worthy of such recognition.

c. Arrange for the processing into the Philippine Army of all guerrilla units so recognized.

d. Disarm and disband all guerrilla units not found to be worthy of recognition.

4. Operations: Guerrilla Affairs operations involved two (2) types of unrecognized guerrilla units; those attached to United States Army units and those not under military control.

a. Units under Army Control. The records of one hundred fifty (150) such units, involving approximately 75,000 officers and men, were

reviewed and approved for recognition. Prior to recognition the following was required:

(1) United States Army using units submitted the following: roster of membership, date of attachment, duties assigned, manner of performance, and recommendation for recognition.

(2) The Guerrilla unit brought its T/O, as nearly as possible, into conformity with T/O of a similar comparable United States Army unit. Exceptions were permitted when overage concerned enlisted men or company grade officers and unit had performed its duties in a creditable manner.

(3) Evidence that unit had been attached to using United States Army unit prior to 1 July 1945, although exceptions were allowed when it was established that services rendered subsequent to 1 July, 1945, were of sufficient value to warrant recognition.

b. Units not attached to United States Army Units. One hundred three (103) such organizations, with a claimed strength of 320,500 officers and men, were investigated as of 20 October, 1945, with the following results:

<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Strength</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
20	25,000	Have been recognized.
10	11,900	Had been recommended for recognition. (awaiting final action by higher authority)
29	87,000	Were being investigated by Section. (20 October, 1945)
30	126,000	Had been refused recognition. (unable to meet recognition requirements)
14	52,600	Had been recommended unfavorably. What was the higher authority?
<u>103</u>	<u>302,500</u>	

Paragraph 4 (b), shows a tabulation of Units with strength that were acted upon up to 20 October 1945.

Below are tabulations from 30 June 1946.

As of 30 June 1946.

<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Strength</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
187	388,384	Not Favorably Considered
216	241,958	Recognized
165	131,460	Current Invest.
385	261,100	Pending Invest.
<u>Total- 953</u>	<u>1,022,902</u>	

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Individual Recog.	407	NFC
	81	Recognized
	999	Pending
Total	1,487	

Casualties	4	Recognized
	804	Pending
Total	808	

		Strength
Units	953	1,022,902
Indiv		1,487
Casualties		808
Grand Total		1,025,197

Requirements for recognition of a guerrilla unit, not attached to a United States Army Unit were as follows: (Generally known as General MacArthur's Five Points)

(1) The unit must actually have been maintained in the field in opposition to the enemy, during the enemy occupation and its activities during its existence must have contributed materially to the eventual defeat of the enemy.

(2) The unit must have had a definite organization and maintained adequate records of its members, (names, ranks, dates of enlistment or joining, dates of promotions, etc.). Rank of members must not be excessive for the actual size of the command maintained in the field; in general, they must be proportionate to United States Army or to pre-war Philippine Army Tables of Organization. No officers will be recognized in the rank of general officer.

(3) Action of the unit must have been such as to indicate adequate control by its leaders. Dispersal of personnel to other units, preying on the civil population, attacks on other guerrilla units, indicate lack of such control. The sphere of operations and unit strength claimed by the unit must be commensurate with the nature of terrain, limitations of communications facilities, and degree of anti-resistance activity of the Japanese in the area during the period concerned.

(4) The unit must be able to show continuity of activity of its organization since the date of formation without materially changing its geographic location. Units which dissolved due to pressure by the Japanese military cannot be considered to have been true military units.

(5) Members of a unit must have devoted their entire efforts, while in the unit, to military activity in the field, to the exclusion of normal civilian pursuits and family obligations. Persons who lived at home, supporting their families by means of farming or other civilian pursuits, and who assisted guerrilla units on a part-time basis are not considered as guerrillas entitled to recognition and pay.

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The plan followed in recognizing guerrilla units not under United States Army Control, consisted of four (4) steps, as follows:

(1) Research Period. During this period, time was devoted to gathering all possible information on guerrilla units, leaders, past activities, political or military affiliations, formation, and location. This information was obtained from sources other than the guerrilla units concerned.

(2) Contact period. During this period contact was made between teams of the section and guerrilla unit commanders. An initial questionnaire was filled out by guerrilla unit commanders as a basis for the investigation by contact teams.

(3) Screening period. During this period, units which the section decided were worthy of recognition, were instructed to screen, (Reduce their strength to conform to U.S. Army or Pre-War Philippine Army T/O) and reorganize their respective units. Guerrilla units were then formed into a semblance of standard T/O & E units, particularly as to grades and numbers of officers. It was intended that the guerrilla commanders made these alterations, but it was found that guidance was needed by contact teams. When reorganized and his roster completed, a letter requesting recognition was written by guerrilla commander to Commanding General USAFFE and subsequently to HQ AFPAC, AFWESPAC and PHILRYCOM.

(4) Processing period. After written orders of recognition had been published by Commanding General, USAFFE, guerrilla unit was moved to a designated garrison area for processing and equipping. Processing was accomplished by personnel from the nearest Replacement Battalion (PA). Those civilian volunteers desiring to return to civil life when processed, were directed to comply with procedure of relief from active duty or discharge of active service with Philippine Army.

c. The guerrilla situation on Luzon presented a far different picture from that of any other island for two reasons: pressure of Japanese occupation was extremely heavy (estimated 200,000 Japs on Luzon in 1944), and communications with the headquarters of General MacArthur were extremely poor. As a result, at the time of liberation there were an estimated four hundred guerrilla units on Luzon, varying in size from 50 to 20,000 members each. As of 20 October, 1945, there were approximately 170 guerrilla units recognized - 42% of the total number in existence. From time to time during the period of Japanese occupation, many resistance units were dissolved due to loss of leaders through sickness, capture or death. Members of such units often joined other guerrilla groups presenting a rather confused picture when United States forces arrived on the scene. Such confusion in guerrilla units' genealogy made the problem of recognition particularly difficult because of circumstances beyond the control of either United States Forces or the guerrillas themselves. All guerrilla organizations which made representations to Headquarters, AFPAC, AFWESPAC, and PHILRYCOM were accorded a hearing and have been investigated.

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d. The demobilization of unrecognized guerrilla unit was accomplished by authority of the President of the Philippines, who on 26 September, 1945, published Executive Order No. 68 (Incl 2) which directed all unrecognized guerrilla units to disband, turn in their arms and records, and return to their homes and engage in normal civilian pursuits.

CASUALTY RECOGNITION:

5. GENERAL: The following policy was established as a guide for deciding the majority of claims submitted for casualty recognition. Cases not covered herein were judged on their own merit. Individuals included on casualty rosters are in addition to troop recognitions.

6. DEFINITIONS: For the purpose of this discussion the following definitions will apply:

a. Casualty Status.

- (1) An individual guerrilla, serving either as a member of a recognized or non-recognized guerrilla organization, is considered to be in a casualty status if he has been (1) killed in action, or (2) has incurred a wound, injury, or disease in line of duty as a direct result of his military activity against the Japanese, or (3) has died as a direct result of such wound, injury, or disease.
- (2) A civilian killed or injured by direct or indirect enemy or friendly action, who is not eligible under Par 6 a (1) above, is not eligible for recognition as a guerrilla casualty.

b. Recognition Limits. - - In deciding all cases, it was understood that individuals would not be recognized nor receive any pay and allowances beyond 30 June 1946.

c. Line of Duty Status. - - In general, disease, injury, or death was considered as received in line of duty if incurred or aggravated as a direct or indirect result of direct or indirect military activities against the Japanese. These conditions must have existed between the limiting dates of 7 May 1942 and 30 June 1946.

d. Time Lost. - - All time lost under AR 35-1440 and AW 107 will be deducted from the accrued pay of the recognized individual.

7. REQUIREMENTS: To gain recognition as a guerrilla casualty the following general requirements must have been met:

a. Individual should be a member of a recognized guerrilla unit, except that casualty recognition may be tendered when there is firmly established a satisfactory record of actual resistance against the Japanese as a bona fide member of an existing, though unrecognized, unit.

b. Individual must have entered into a casualty status between the initial date of his induction and the date he ceased to be a member of unit, whether separated by resignation, demobilization, death, or by turnover on 30 June 1946, whichever is earlier.

c. Individual must have incurred the disease, injury, wound or death in line of duty between the dates mentioned in Par 6 c above. Whenever line of duty status is established satisfactorily, it may be presumed, unless evidence to the contrary appears, that the disabling disease or illness was incurred or aggravated by military service.

d. Individual claiming a disabling disease or illness after his separation from military service will be presumed to have incurred such disease or illness after separation. He will not be considered for casualty recognition unless it is proved that the disease or illness was incurred or aggravated in line of duty during the period of military service.

e. Individual who was recognized, processed, and paid up to the terminal date of his unit, but who had entered a casualty status in a military hospital prior to the terminal date and was still hospitalized after the terminal date, will be carried on full-pay status until he is discharged from the hospital, or until 30 June 1946, whichever is earlier.

f. In cases where continuous casualty reports and rosters have been maintained in the units, individuals included on casualty rosters submitted simultaneously with an approved roster may be recognized upon presentation of satisfactory confirmatory evidence.

g. An individual submitting a casualty claim as a member of a recognized unit, but who was not included in the official recognized roster or on an accompanying casualty roster, must prove his claim satisfactorily. Proof must include:

- (1) Membership in the unit,
- (2) Line of duty status,
- (3) Nature of illness or injury,

h. Claimants from recognized or non-recognized unit who were admitted as guerrillas to a United States or Philippine Army hospital, and the records thereof carry them admitted as in line of duty, may be recognized. Investigation must preclude evidence of fraud or deceit to gain admittance to the hospital or that they were civilian non-combatants.

8. LIVING-CASUALTY RECOGNITION IN RECOGNIZED UNITS:

a. General. - - An individual included in a recognized roster, but who had not yet been processed because of his casualty status, was processed without further investigation. In the event such an individual was still in any army hospital, he was carried in a full-pay status until such time as he was discharged from the hospital, or until 30 June 1946, whichever is earlier.

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b. With Terminal Dates. - - When a member of a recognized terminal-date unit entered into a casualty status during the period of recognition of the unit, his period of recognition was made to extend from the initial date for his unit, or his induction date, whichever is appropriate, to the date of his discharge from the hospital, or to 30 June 1946, whichever was the earlier.

c. Without Terminal Dates.

- (1) When an individual who belonged to a recognized unit entered into a casualty status before the initial date of recognition of the unit, his individual period of recognition may start on the date he entered casualty status and extend to his date of discharge from the service or the hospital, or 30 June 1946, whichever is the earlier. His period of recognition referred to in this paragraph did not apply to any other recognized member of the unit to which subject individual belongs.
- (2) Where an individual claimed to have been a member of a recognized unit and entered into a casualty status during the period of recognition of the unit, and whose request for individual recognition as a guerrilla casualty and insertion in the unit roster has been favorably considered, the period of recognition extended from the date of the unit's recognition, or his induction date, whichever is appropriate, to the date he was discharged from the hospital, or 30 June 1946, whichever is the earlier.

9. LIVING-CASUALTY RECOGNITION IN NON-RECOGNIZED UNITS:

a. A living casualty not a member of a recognized unit had to prove that he became a casualty as a direct result of his guerrilla operations against the enemy.

b. When an individual claiming membership in an unrecognized unit was favorably considered and he was confined in an army hospital, his period of recognition extended from the date he entered a casualty status to the date he was discharged from the hospital, or 30 June 1946, whichever is earlier.

c. When an individual claiming membership in an unrecognized unit was favorably considered and he was not in an army hospital nor requiring further hospitalization, his period of recognition was appropriately determined after consideration of all facts.

10. DECEASED-CASUALTY RECOGNITION OF RECOGNIZED UNITS:

a. In the case of a deceased person on a casualty roster submitted at the same time as the recognized unit roster, his period of recognition extended from either the date of recognition of the unit or from his induction date, as appropriate, to the date of death, or 30 June 1946, whichever is earlier.

b. When the deceased, as a member of a recognized unit, entered a casualty status before the initial date of recognition of the unit, his recognition will be for the date he became a casualty only.

c. When the deceased, as a member of a recognized unit, died during the period of recognition of his unit, his period of recognition extended from the initial date of recognition of the unit, or from his induction date, whichever is appropriate to date of death.

11. DECEASED CASUALTY RECOGNITION IN RECOGNIZED UNITS WITH TERMINAL DATES:

a. When the deceased, a member of a terminal-date recognized unit, died during the period of recognition of the unit, his initial date of recognition was the initial date of recognition of his unit or his date of induction whichever is appropriate.

b. When the deceased died before the period of recognition of his terminal-date unit, his initial recognition was for the date of casualty only.

12. GUERRILLA ROSTERS:

a. The various types of guerrilla rosters compiled from the liberation period to the deactivation of GAD are as follows:

- (1) Original Troop Rosters ✓
- (2) Supplemental Troop Rosters ✓
- (3) Casualty Rosters ✓
- (4) Terminal date Guerrilla Rosters ✓
- (5) Revised Troop Rosters —
- (6) Reconstructed Troop Rosters —
- (7) Reconstructed Revised Rosters —
- (8) Individual letter of non-casualty Recognition —
- (9) Individual letter of casualty Recognition. —

b. Original Troop Rosters

(1) Rosters prepared by guerrilla commanders of those individuals attached to the American liberating forces.

(2) Rosters prepared by guerrilla commander and presented to Hq, AFVESPAC, Hq, USAFFE, Hq, AFPAC and Hq, PHILRYCOM for recognition. Many of these rosters were subsequently approved by the before mentioned headquarters. These rosters were then categorized as original rosters of units that previously had never been recognized.

c. Supplementary Rosters

These rosters consisted of individuals of a unit that had previously been recognized but of which not all deserving members were included on the original recognized roster. Many large units have numerous supplementary rosters. All such supplemental recognitions must have a letter of recognition to give credence to the authenticity of the roster.

d. Terminal Date Guerrilla Rosters

These rosters usually consisted of members of a unit that were recognized for services during the liberation only. This type of unit in most instances did not exist during the occupation period. Examples: Fil-American Cavite Guerrilla Forces (Castaneda Unit), 300th Infantry Guerrilla Bn., Soriano's 1st Independent Guerrillas. Some units of the larger over-all commands are TDG units. Examples: Squadron 227 LGAF, elements of David's III Army Corps, elements of Marking's Fil-Americans, etc. Service of terminal date units normally ends before, but not later than 26 September 1945, the date Executive Order 68 was issued by President Osmena. (See attached Exec Order No. 68).

e. Revised Troop Roster

(1) On or about mid - 1946, the Guerrilla Affairs Division initiated a program to revise the dates of recognition of all units that were deemed worthy of recognition during the occupation period. This program entailed a thorough review and investigation of all recognized large over-all commands as well as recognized independent units. In most instances guerrilla commands had been recognized for their services during the liberation period only; therefore, revision of dates was referred to as the setting back (From 1944 or 1945 to 1942) of the present recognition dates of a specific organization. The general policy adhered to was, that large over-all commands when initially organized consisted of a small group of individuals and as certain periods of time elapsed the unit expanded until the liberation period, at which time the organization was at its maximum strength. Therefore, many individuals listed on the original rosters of recognition of a unit were not included on the revised roster. Give example. This is established by the fact that not all individuals recognized were deemed worthy to be included on the revised roster. An individual listed on the revised roster but not on the original roster is not considered recognized. Many instances have arisen where individuals were included on the revised roster, but do not appear on the original roster. In this event, Guerrilla Affairs Division deleted the individuals from the revised roster whenever same was discovered.

(2) Two types of revision rosters were prepared. One type consisted of one roster which indicated a man's period of service. Another type was a set of rosters for every six months from date of revision to date of initial recognition.

No revision rosters were prepared for units in the Visayas and Mindanao. Revision of an individual's period of service was based on his 201 file in RPD and archive records of his unit.

III. RECONSTRUCTION OF ROSTERS

1. Upon the completion of the revision of dates program on or about 31 Dec 47, Guerrilla Affairs Division under took the task of reconstructing and compiling complete and accurate authenticated rosters of all recognized troop and revision rosters existing at the time, for

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distribution to various agencies concerned with Philippine Army personnel such as the Headquarters National Defense Forces, Recovered Personnel Division and the Veterans Administration. These reconstituted rosters are the sole recognized rosters and thus constitute the only permanent record of recognized guerrillas. This pertains to troop roster generally as very few casualty rosters were reconstructed.

2. The reconstruction of rosters was deemed a vital necessity inasmuch as many original rosters were in deplorable condition, that is, they were either incomplete, illegible, incorrect in strength, altered without authority, not on file, existence of two rosters of totally different personnel for one recognized unit each totalling the authorized strength, or duplication of names on rosters.

3. Recognized or allegedly recognized rosters were checked against letters of recognition for strength. Names deleted from the rosters without authority were restored while names added without authority were deleted. Names deleted and substituted were restored and substituted names deleted. If a name was illegible, it was either deleted entirely or the name guessed at. The latter is the main cause of existing discrepancies of names on rosters. Units with no recognized rosters were reconstructed from pay vouchers on file at Headquarters National Defense Forces, 201 files and archives at the Recovered Personnel Division and/or Headquarters National Defense Forces and unit files at the Guerrilla Affairs Division.

4. Initial rosters were either compiled alphabetically by unit without regard to rank or were prepared alphabetically and numbered serially throughout the command with rank, unit designation and date or period of recognition opposite each individual's name.

IV. UTILIZATION OF ROSTERS

1. Since the rosters prepared by Guerrilla Affairs Division constitute the sole recognized rosters, only individuals whose names appear on these rosters are entitled either to current pay or arrears in pay.

2. An individual, with no USAFFE status, whose name appears on a guerrilla roster is considered to have been a member of the Philippine Army serving the Armed Forces of the United States which entitles him to pay and veterans benefits.

3. In cases of individuals with USAFFE status and whose names appear on a recognized guerrilla roster, same may be placed in a missing status for period of service with the guerrilla unit. In the event he is carried on the roster in a higher grade than his USAFFE grade, he is adjudicated in this higher grade. In the event the grade as shown on the guerrilla roster is lower, the individual is adjudicated in his USAFFE grade.

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V. ANOMALIES

1. It is to be borne in mind that the preparation of rosters in the process of recognition of a unit was the sole responsibility of the unit commander. Guerrilla Affairs Division simply approved same. As a result of this, certain anomalies existed in the inclusion of names in these rosters. Certain guerrilla commanders used this privilege in the furtherance of their political ambition while others to enrich themselves. This, of course, does not hold true of all guerrilla commanders.

2. As a result of the above, certain bona-fide guerrillas have never been recognized, their names having been substituted by people who could afford to have their names included therein.

3. Another form of anomaly that existed was the inclusion of a group of individuals on an initial troop roster. Upon revision of the unit, these same people were supposed to have been carried on the revision roster. However, the unit commander included a new set of individuals on these rosters to increase the recognized strength of the unit. The latter are in the status of unrecognized guerrillas.

13. DEFINITION OF TERMS:

The following terms used by the Guerrilla Affairs Division are defined below:

a. American Liberation. Period 20 October 1944, the landing on the Island of Leyte, to 2 September 1945, the cessation of hostilities.

b. Attachment of Attached Units. Guerrilla units which were attached to U.S. Army units active in the liberation and which performed services for or with these units.

c. Attachment Papers. Certifications of services, commendations and recommendations given by U.S. Army units to guerrilla units.

d. Bolo, Spearman, Fighting Blade Units. Voluntary organizations who aided guerrillas on a part-time basis as laborers and ammunition carriers but who were not active military guerrilla units.

e. Casualty. An individual guerrilla, serving as a member of a recognized or non-recognized guerrilla organization, is considered to be a casualty if he has been (a) killed in action, or (b) incurred a wound, injury, or disease in line of duty or (c) died as a direct result of such wound, injury, or disease.

f. Combat Unit. A guerrilla unit formed for the purpose of combat

g. Complaint Letter. A letter complaining of the activities of an individual guerrilla or unit.

h. Contact or Investigating Team. Usually one American or Philippine Army investigating officer and one enlisted man organized to investigate activities of a unit or individual for recognition.

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- i. FC. Abbreviation for "favorably considered" which indicates acceptance for recognition.
- j. Guerrilla. Any person who participated in the resistance movement against the Japanese.
- k. Home or Volunteer Guards. A voluntary organization formed only for part-time civilian defense.
- l. Independent Unit. A unit that existed and operated independently of the large overall commands.
- m. Individual. Any person applying personally for recognition.
- n. Intelligence Unit. A guerrilla unit formed only for the purpose of intelligence and counter-intelligence operations.
- o. Initial Investigation. The first investigation of a unit or individual.
- p. Initial Date. The commencement date on which a unit or individual is recognized.
- q. Investigating Officer. A commissioned officer designated to investigate guerrilla claims, either alone or in a team.
- r. Island Command. A guerrilla organization covering all or part of any island or group of islands under the overall command of one officer.
- s. Island Commander. The commanding officer of an Island Command.
- t. Japanese Occupation. The period from 7 May 1942 to 19 October 1944.
- u. NFC. Abbreviation for "not favorably considered" which indicates refused recognition.
- v. Overall Command. A guerrilla organization covering the major portion of one province or a group of provinces under the command of one officer.
- w. Overall Commander. The commanding officer of an Overall Command.
- x. Paltiks. Home made firearms.
- y. Points (Five). A set of general requirements used as the basis for determination of guerrilla recognition.
- z. Propaganda Unit. A guerrilla unit formed only for the purpose of issuing and distributing propaganda and counter-propaganda.

- aa. Recognized Leader. The leader of a recognized guerrilla unit.
- ab. Recognition. Term indicating that a unit, a part of a unit, or an individual has been given the status of membership in the Philippine Army and in the service of the Armed Forces of the United States.
- ac. Revision of Dates. The official alteration of the initial or terminal dates of recognition.
- ad. Sabotage and Demolition Unit. A guerrilla unit formed only for the purpose of sabotage and demolition operations.
- ae. Screening. Directed reduction of a large number of guerrillas to a lesser number conforming to United States Army or Philippine Army Tables of Organization.
- af. Supplementary Roster. An additional roster of a guerrilla unit listing personnel omitted from an original.
- ag. Terminal Date. Limiting or final date, set to determine the period of recognition.
- ah. Terminal-Date Recognition. The recognition of a unit or an individual for a period between an initial and a terminating date. Pay and allowances are granted only between the limiting dates of recognition.
- ai. Unit. A designated guerrilla organization consisting of more than one person. Such a unit may or may not follow a US or PA Table of Organization.
- aj. Unlimited or Non-Terminal-Date Recognition. Recognition of a unit, an individual, or a casualty with an initial date of recognition and final date determined by the actual date of discharge from the Philippine Army, or by 30 June 1946, where applicable.
- ak. USAFFE (United States Army Forces in the Far East). Refers to personnel who were members of the United States Army Forces prior to the surrender.
- al. USAFIP NL (United States Army Forces in the Philippines). A guerrilla command in the Philippines, organized by order of General MacArthur, as a part of the Army of the United States. This organization came into being after the surrender. The main command was ultimately located in Northern Luzon, under Colonel Russel W. Volckmann.
- am. Using Unit. An American Army unit to which a guerrilla unit or individual was officially or unofficially attached.

an. Using Unit Recognition. Recognition of a guerrilla unit or individual granted by proper authority on recommendation of a using unit in the field. During the liberation, the authority to recommend recognition in the field was delegated to all American divisions and combat teams.

ao. 1945 or 1946 Guerrillas. Units or individuals who did not participate in the resistance movement during the occupation and the liberation but who advanced claims in an effort (1) to conceal collaboration activities (2) to share in the money and benefits accorded recognized guerrillas. Genuine guerrillas refer to 1945 and 1946 guerrillas as "fake" or "phoney" guerrillas.

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