PROPOSED FINDING AID FOR HUKBALAHAP GUERRILLA UNIT FILES OF THE DIGITIZED WORLD WAR II PHILIPPINE ARCHIVES COLLECTION OF THE PHILIPPINE VETERANS AFFAIRS OFFICE (PVAO)

Mary Grace C. Sobreviñas
PVAO Digitization Team Phase II;
Quezon City Public Library

Abstract

This paper focuses on the development of a proposed finding aid for the digitized Philippine Archives Collection of the Philippine Veterans Affairs Office (PVAO). The original records are in the state of deterioration and are currently housed at the US National Archives and Records Administration in College Park, Maryland. The retrieved records of Guerrilla Unit Recognition Files (1941 – 1948) consist of 271 Legal Archives Boxes. For the short duration of the project, the author concentrated on one specific group of guerilla which is the Hukbalahap, an acronym for Hukbong Bayan Laban sa Hapon (People's Anti—Japanese Army). This record group is important and can be used to supplement the gaps in the WWII history, and the war activities and bravery of Filipino soldiers and civilians during this period. The collection is composed of textual records in various formats such as rosters, military reports and correspondence. The finding aid is based on the principles of archival arrangement and description, and the General International Standard Archival Description ISAD(G), Second Edition, 2000.

Keywords: archives, finding aid, Philippine Archives Collection, Philippine Veterans Affairs Office, Hukbalahap

The Philippine Veterans Affairs Office (PVAO) and the Digitization Project: An Overview

The Philippine Veterans Affairs Office (PVAO) is a Philippine government agency under the supervision of Department of National Defense. It has a mandate to deliver veterans' benefits, executes programs and ventures to improve their common welfare, and institutes measures to memorialize their patriotism and courage. Furthermore, PVAO manages the operations and upkeep of the Veterans Memorial Medical Center and other accredited hospitals across the country to benefit the medical needs of veterans. It also manages the organization and advancement of military shrines namely, Capas National Shrine, Kiangan National Shrine, Libingan ng mga Bayani, Mt. Samat National Shrine, Ricarte National Shrine, Balantang Memorial Cemetery and lastly, the USAFIP-NL Military Shrine.

The mandate of PVAO is clearly stated in the 1987 Constitution Section 7, Article XVI.

> *"The State shall provide immediate and adequate care, benefits, and other forms of assistance to war veterans and veterans of military campaigns, their surviving spouses and orphans. Funds shall be provided therefore and due consideration shall be given them in the disposition of agricultural lands of the public domain and, in appropriate cases, in the utilization of natural resources."*

Ms. Marie Silva-Vallejo, a historian and daughter of World War II (WWII) veteran went to the United States National Archives and Records Administration (US NARA) in College Park, Maryland to do a personal research regarding her father, Major Saturnino Silva, who led the Battle of Ising in Northern Davao during the war. While doing her research she found out that US NARA has a voluminous Philippine WWII documents that are not available in the Philippines.

The WWII Philippine Collection encompassed memoirs of freedom fighters, officers, soldiers, and civilians whose narratives Ms. Silva-Vallejo wants to share and bring to the Philippines. She further learned that the aforesaid institution had no definite blueprint to digitize the deteriorating documents. She then communicated the matter to Philippine Veterans Affairs Office (PVAO). After several meetings and consultations, a project to digitize Philippine World War II records entitled "Preserving World War II Records of the Philippines: Digitization of the Philippine Collection" was born.

The main objective of the digitization project is to preserve the Philippine World War II records, propagate them for research purposes and as teaching materials. Furthermore, it aims to inculcate the consciousness of nationalism owing to the stories of brave Filipinos who struggled and lived during those dark times and honor personalities who played an important role in the retaking of our native country. Ms. Silva-Vallejo and the PVAO spearheaded the digitization project and it was supported and funded by the Filipino War Veterans Foundation, Inc.

(FILVETS) and the family of Brigadier-General Francisco Licuanan, Jr.

The first phase of the digitization project was conducted in mid-2015 and a five-woman team was sent to US NARA in Maryland including Ms. Marie Vallejo as the team leader. The digitized documents were fruitfully finished and launched in 2016 via the PVAO website. The second phase of the project involved 10 ladies (including the author) being sent to Maryland with Ms. Silva-Vallejo, who served as project consultant. It took place in May 2017 and lasted for 6 months. The editing and uploading of the scanned WWII documents however is still ongoing as of this writing.

Background Information on the Hukbalahap Guerrilla Units

During WWII and in the course of the Battle of Bataan in January 1942, General MacArthur directed Lt. Col. Claude Thorp, former Provost Marshall of Fort Stotsenberg, to take a group of volunteers and penetrate through enemy lines to establish a spy station in the Zambales Mountains. Gen MacArthur also gave an order to bring together Filipino organizations to disrupt Japanese operations. Lt. Col. Thorp then formed the Luzon Guerrilla Force (LGF), the primary major guerrilla organization and considered to be the original "USAFFE guerrilla" organization in the Philippines. Lt. Col. Thorp separated Luzon Island into four key regions and selected a commander over each, who was responsible with recruiting members and forming an effective anti-Japanese guerrilla movement in his area of responsibility. Even after the Japanese defeated the Philippine-American defenses in the country, Lt. Col. Thorp and all of his appointed commanders were executed by the Japanese, resistance against the invaders continued throughout the islands. One of the guerrilla groups that continued to grow was the "Hukbalahap" (Hukbo ng Bayan Laban sa Hapon), a short form of the phrase meaning People's Army Against the Japanese (Gojo, 1984).

According to a Report of the United States Army Forces, Pacific Military Intelligence Section, General Staff entitled Guerrilla Resistance Movement in the

Philippines-General Headquarters, the "Hukbalahap" is one of the largest and intense guerrilla organizations in central Luzon that was founded at Mount Arayat in Pampanga in March 1942 by a group of intellectuals, disgruntled politicians, socialists and communists. The individual members of the guerrilla group are often referred to as "Huks".

The newly formed guerrilla group elected four of their leaders to establish the Hukbalahap Military Committee. The Military Committee was at the zenith of Huk organization and was delegated to lead the guerrilla campaign and to command the revolution that would take control of the power after the war. Luis Taruc, a CPP leader and peasant-organizer was chosen to lead the committee and became the pioneer Hukbalahap commanding officer and was called "El Supremo" (Greenberg, 1987).

Even after the Japanese and American had left, they continued the fight, dreadfully, in contradiction of their own government, for failing and refusing to eradicate economic, social, and political inequities. They were later on considered by the government to be bandits. Conversely, in 1954, the Hukbalahap would end with the Presidential election of Ramon Magsaysay Sr. and tremendous pressure to tear down communist groups (Hernandez, 2017).

Role of Finding Aids in Archival Research
Papers, manuscripts and records have been gathered, arranged and maintained by numerous institutions for their long-term significance perhaps for as long as there have been records. As for other information establishments the magnitude of materials in archives and special collection entails systematic handling of the materials (Boyd, 2017). Thus, to be clear about the scope of archival standards, the Society of American Archivists (SAA) defined the word archives.

Finding specific records and manuscript materials in Special Collection and Archives can seem overwhelming or puzzling at first. The presence of finding aids and knowing how to use them is an ability that is helpful when a researcher is embarking on archival research. A finding aid describes and details the content and arrangement of a collection. According to US NARA, finding aids are tools that help a researcher find information in a specific record group, collection, or series of archival materials. Examples of finding aids include published and unpublished inventories, container and folder lists, card catalogs, calendars, indexes, registers and institutional guides.

As per Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference, Inc. (MARAC), regardless the variation and evolving forms of finding aids, it is considered effective if it imparts precise characteristics together with the information they carry and the manners in which the information is displayed and retrieved.

Valuable finding aids are intended for quick reference and rapid comprehension, irrespective of the intricacy of the materials they describe. To be considered as effective finding aid they should help researchers in tracing needed historical materials and encourage wide-ranging and ingenious use of records through various scholarly disciplines and for several objectives. Moreover, they are uncomplicated to use without an archivist's help and present adequate information to recommend the extent of the materials without unrelated feature and are written in clear understandable language.

Finding aids must have sufficient information to ensure that a researcher can understand what they are seeing and locate where the materials are maintained. The least possible, all finding aids should adhere to the mandatory requirements of numerous archival standards. In the case of this study, General International Standard Archival Description (ISAD(G)) would serve as a guide.

The Need for the Creation of a Finding Aid System
The Digitization Project was not able to create a detailed finding aid system that will help the researchers in navigating the digitized records. The only finding aid available is the list of folders with corresponding titles that also indicates the Box Number, NAID and File Number. There is no archival description for various level of aggregation

Sobreviñas, M. G. C. (2019). Proposed finding aid for Hukbalahap guerilla unit files of the digitized World War II collection of The Philippine Veterans Affairs Office (PVAO). *Philippine Journal of Librarianship and Information Studies, 39* (1), 3-27.

5

including the file unit level and item level. Without the archival description to the item level which is an individual or specific record and the lowest grouping in the hierarchy it will be hard for users to browse the collection and locate the specific item or information that they need.

There has been no systematically organized tool for retrieving information confined in the file unit and item unit level making the actual research on the topic difficult. The lack of comprehensive finding aid presents a big retrieval hindrance, thus the researcher prefers to make a detailed descriptive inventory with the help of ISAD(G). The researcher believes that the proposed finding aid would conform to the immediate need for comprehensive information on the physical and substantive attributes of the documents.

This study endeavors to give a wide-ranging view of the files of the Hukbalahap Guerrilla Units based on the descriptive analysis or status study since the lack of an effective finding aid produces complexity to any user or researcher of the records. Hence, this also demands the devising of a detailed finding aid for the Hukbalahap Guerrilla Unit Recognition Files. The value and worthiness of historical documents do not represent much unless a key to its access is made suitable to both the archivists and researchers. To address the present state of this significant collection, this project had been formulated.

The objectives of this project are:

1.) to generate the search tool necessary in the management of the Hukbalahap Guerrilla Unit Files and in assisting research and reference work to these archival materials;
2.) to obtain a solution towards the improvement of the present situation;
3.) to provide access points to the Hukbalahap Guerrilla Unit Files; and
4.) identify the individuals of Hukbalahap Guerrilla who played significant roles during WWII.

Additionally, the project aims to inform the potential researchers of the general perspective of the Hukbalahap Guerilla Unit Files, and serve as a guide to the archivist and other PVAO personnel in servicing the researchers.

Significance, Scope, and Limitations of the Project
Every 9th of April, the Philippines celebrate Valor Day or more commonly known as "Araw ng Kagitingan". On that day we commemorate soldiers who sacrificed their lives at the Fall of Bataan in 1942 but some of the guerrillas who continued the fight after the aforesaid event have already been forgotten. We cannot see their names in War monuments nor hear their names cited during war ceremonies. In fact, we may never encounter their names or if we do, most probably in deteriorating and crumbling government files, awaiting for the appreciation and acknowledgement that may never happen.

Some of these unrecognized war veterans are members of Hukbalahap who had been fighting for justice and agrarian reform even before WWII. They were farmers, peasants and socialists whose fundamental objective was to free the Filipino people not just from Japanese intruders but moreover from inequalities and poverty. Even after the Japanese and American had left, they continued the fight, dreadfully, in contradiction to their own government—for failing and refusing to eradicate economic, social, and political inequities. For that reason, they lost the pension that their more conventional fellow fighters received later.

In due course, the US government recognized only one Hukbalahap unit, the Banal Regiment under Bernardo Poblete a.k.a. Jose Banal. However, it was acknowledged only for its war efforts after May 1945 and when it was associated with the United States Army Forces in the Far East (USAFFE). The tens of thousands others who fought and died before May 1945 received nothing. Furthermore, it was only in 1977 when former President Ferdinand Marcos issued the Presidential Decree No. 1207 entitled "Recognizing the Former Members of the Hukbalahap under Luis M. Taruc who fought the Japanese in WWII as Elements of the Underground

Forces in the Philippines during WWII, and for other purposes". It entitled Huks under Luis Taruc to P5,000.00 monthly pension and the provision of educational and hospitalization benefits to them. Nevertheless, the decree required that only those still alive by 1977 and only those who did not use aliases were eligible. There were Huk veterans who snubbed the said grant saying "fighting for one's country has no price" (Orejas, 2014, para. 23). Hence, this paper is created to honor all our war heroes and veterans in particular the Hukbalahap Guerrillas no matter what principles they embraced. They defended our country from foreign invaders with as much patriotism as the uniformed soldiers did. In fact, they took on the fight long after the uniformed soldiers had surrendered.

The author concentrated only on the Hukbalahap Units because they were part of the guerrillas that were overlooked in our history. The focus of this study is the digitized eight (8) file units consisting of approximately 2,000 textual documents with history and information that has never been known. Amongst the files are memorandums, directives, unit histories, rosters, documents regarding activities within Hukbalahap guerrilla units, battles and narratives of the struggle to free the Philippines from Japanese invaders.

The final output of this study will serve as reference for historians, researchers and other users who would like to undertake a report or investigation about the Hukbalahap. Furthermore, this will be a preliminary contribution to the project complete archival description of the whole Guerrilla Unit Recognition Files.

Literature Review

In our time, there are numerous literatures regarding the advancements of institutions when it comes to preserving their archival and manuscript collections. Primarily they are responsible with the appraisal, arrangement, description and making the information accessible to the researchers. One of the voluminous literatures that is concerned with WWII documents is the Master's degree paper written by Gabawa in 1983 with a title "A Descriptive inventory of the World War II records and related documents of the Guerrilla Movement in Panay Island, 1942-1945". The study made an effort to provide an index to the extensive number of documents at the Central Philippine University Library about the Guerrilla Movement in Panay Island. However, the researcher settled to make the descriptive inventory because by archival principles the inventory would keep with the immediate need for the comprehensive information on the physical and substantive attributes of the documents. Eventually, the creation of inventory of the whole collection will lead to a detailed finding aid that will greatly help historians, researchers, librarians, and archivists to lessen if not completely remove the obstructions to their somewhat endless research labor and extend the effectiveness of use of the historical documents.

Another local study by Chua (2006) proposed to develop a finding Aid to the Jesuit Records of Culion (dated 1904 — 1941) housed in the Archives of the Philippine Province, Loyola House of Studies, Ateneo de Manila University. The Island of Culion in Northern Palawan served as among the world's largest "leper" colonies since its establishment by the American-sponsored Insular government in 1906. In the quest to document and preserve the very few written sources of leprosy in the country, a movement to inventory the remaining documentary evidence of leprosy in Culion began. The researcher utilized the ISAD(G), an accepted standard by the International Council on Archives in constructing the finding aid that involves archival arrangement and description.

Chris Hurley (1998), a Research Associate in the Records Continuum Research Group, in the Faculty of Information Technology, Monash University asserted in his study that archival description is not just an aid to locating and retrieval. Alternatively, it is essential to documenting knowledge dealing with records and the circumstances in which they are made and kept. Furthermore, he emphasizes that the main purpose of finding aids is not repository control or making access easier but as an imperative part in the making and keeping of records.

Similarly, MacNeil (2009) concentrated on the theory and methods of arrangement and description and the

Sobreviñas, M. G. C. (2019). Proposed finding aid for Hukbalahap guerilla unit files
of the digitized World War II collection of The Philippine Veterans Affairs Office (PVAO).
Philippine Journal of Librarianship and Information Studies, 39 (1), 3-27.

7

trustworthiness of records in analog and digital formats. She investigated the relationship between and among archival description, authenticity, and accountability. Through identifying and separating the components of the ISAD(G) that are closely connected to authenticity and accountability, MacNeil tried to draw attention to what the standard emphasizes, what it ignores, and some of its consequences. Moreover, she expresses that following the archival description principles enables the preservation of the unique identity of the record groups, as well as the integrity of the connection between the record creators and their records.

Santamaria (2013) explained the struggle many repositories face in trying to open up their holdings in the face of overabundance of access tools and strategies, with limited human resource and budget. He provided a way of building onto current systems and preparing a repository for favorable result in making collections available as wide-ranging as possible. Aside from basic definitions of finding aids and Encoded Archival Description (EAD), he presented descriptions of archival collection management systems, with attention paid to how different types of repositories and individual professional experience might impact the system chosen. Furthermore, he emphasized that repositories should try hard to come up with structured data and to map data elements based on Describing Archives: A Content Standard (DACS), ISAD(G), and other similar standards.

THE DIGITIZED GUERRILLA FILES : A FOCUS ON HUKBALAHAP UNITS

Organization and Disposition
The Philippine Archives Collection is a group of records at the US National Archives and Records Administration (US NARA) that makes up a vital source of historical and military information on the Pacific War. The said collection is composed of 1,665 boxes and divided into different topics:

1.) Invasion and Surrender;
2.) Civilian Employees;
3.) POWs/Civilian Internees;

4.) Japanese Occupation;
5.) Guerrillas;
6.) United States Armed Forces in the Far East;
7.) Liberation/Post-War Era;
8.) Recovered Personnel Division; and
9.) Claims.

According to US NARA the earliest records within the Philippine Archives Collection were built by numerous organizations functioning in the Philippines during WWII. As soon as the conflict ended, the War Department collected supplementary materials in the Philippines, Japan, and Korea. Tragically, their provenance and any unique arrangement were disoriented when the records were brought together and combined with the records of the Recovered Personnel Division (RPD). The collection were transferred to Kansas City and St. Louis, Missouri and then relocated to the National Archives in Washington, DC. Finally, the physical collection is now housed at the National Archives and Records Administration in College Park, Maryland. At this time, the files are in a worsening condition with some records are brittle, unreadable and some folders have dead insects and dirt.

The Guerrilla Unit Recognition Files that include the Hukbalahap Units records were digitized then brought back to the Philippines in digital format and are now available online through PVAO website. The collection is named under Brigadier-General Francisco Licuanan, Jr. Collection. In addition, the duplicate copies of the digitized collection are presently kept in the Embassy of the Philippines in Washington, D.C.

Scope and Content of the Hukbalahap Unit Files
The Philippine Archives Collection gives proof to the undertakings of the Southwest Pacific Area (SWPA) and its component parts. The main focus is not at the command level but considerably at the level of the individuals who served in military or civilian capacities or in guerrilla units in the Philippines in the course of the SWPA command. The aforesaid records were gathered to support the establishment of the validity of claims. A crucial aspect in verifying eligibility was an individual's service

record. Eligibility was without problems ascertained for veterans of the Philippine Army, Philippine Scouts, or units that were acknowledged by General Douglas MacArthur. Settlements of claims of compensation were regulated to individuals who had carried U.S. objectives in the Philippines. On the other hand, members of outlaw guerrilla units which comprised of bandits and guerrilla units that pursued to reject equally the American and Japanese presence from the Philippine Islands such as Hukbalahap were not eligible for benefits or compensation.

The Records of the Guerrilla Unit Recognition Files dated 1941-1948 is composed of 271 boxes and about 270,000 scanned records. The collection was digitized using the principle of original order where archival arrangement adheres to the natural creation of documents. This has been a predominant system for archivists in the arrangement and description of archival records for over a century (Zhang, 2012). Another vital principle in archives that was applied in the digitization of the documents is provenance. In accordance with the Glossary of Archival and Records Terminology of the Society of American Archivists (2005), provenance refers to the individual, family or organization that produced or obtained the items in a collection. The aforesaid principle is also known as respect des fonds which prescribes that records of different origins be kept separate to preserve their context.

The digitized Hukbalahap files were uploaded in PVAO website by folder however a specific record cannot be viewed on the item level. Thus, individual documents can only be viewed if the user or researcher downloads or extracts the whole folder which is time-consuming.

The proposed finding aid attempts to identify the Hukbalahap documents in a file by file basis and tries to describe the content of the files and exhaust access points within the documents.

Methods
The study is primarily a descriptive one using document analysis and status study in obtaining thorough and necessary information. Analysis of the documents is done in terms of description, investigating and identifying the scope and content of each item. The author analyzed the digitized record of the Hukbalahap Unit Files and also applied the file-level analysis with the help of ISAD(G). The ISAD(G) provides general guidelines for the preparation of archival descriptions its purpose is to identify and explain the context and content of the archival material to facilitate retrieval and accessibility. In addition, it also contains general rules for archival description that may be applied irrespective of the form or medium of the archival material. The use of ISAD(G) in the item level required an analysis on two critical areas which are the Context Area and Content & Structure Area. Nonetheless, the rules are organized into seven areas of descriptive information: 1) Identity Statement Area; 2) Context Area; 3) Content and Structure Area; 4) Condition of Access and Use Area; 5) Allied Materials Area; 6) Note Area and; 7) Description Control Area (ISAD(G) General International Standard Archival Description, 2000).

Aside from the document and file-level analysis, interviews with some of the former members of the Digitization project were conducted. The interviews were able to yield information and opinions valuable to the researcher.

The Design and Plan
Philippine Archives Collection is equivalent to fonds which is the highest level of archival arrangement. In US National Archives and Records Administration fonds is more commonly known as the Record Group or RG. The Philippine Archives Collection that PVAO was able to bring in our country in digital format is part of Record Group 407: Records of the Adjutant General's Office. It was compiled or maintained between 1905-1981. Furthermore, the Guerrilla Unit Recognition Files is a series that can be found in the aforesaid record group. PVAO was able to retrieve several guerrilla files including the eight Hukbalahap files which is considered as the file unit in archival arrangement and these are the main focus of this study. For a better understanding of the Archival Arrangement Hierarchy of the Philippine Archives Collection an illustration of the Record

Sobreviñas, M. G. C. (2019). Proposed finding aid for Hukbalahap guerilla unit files
of the digitized World War II collection of The Philippine Veterans Affairs Office (PVAO).
Philippine Journal of Librarianship and Information Studies, 39 (1), 3-27.
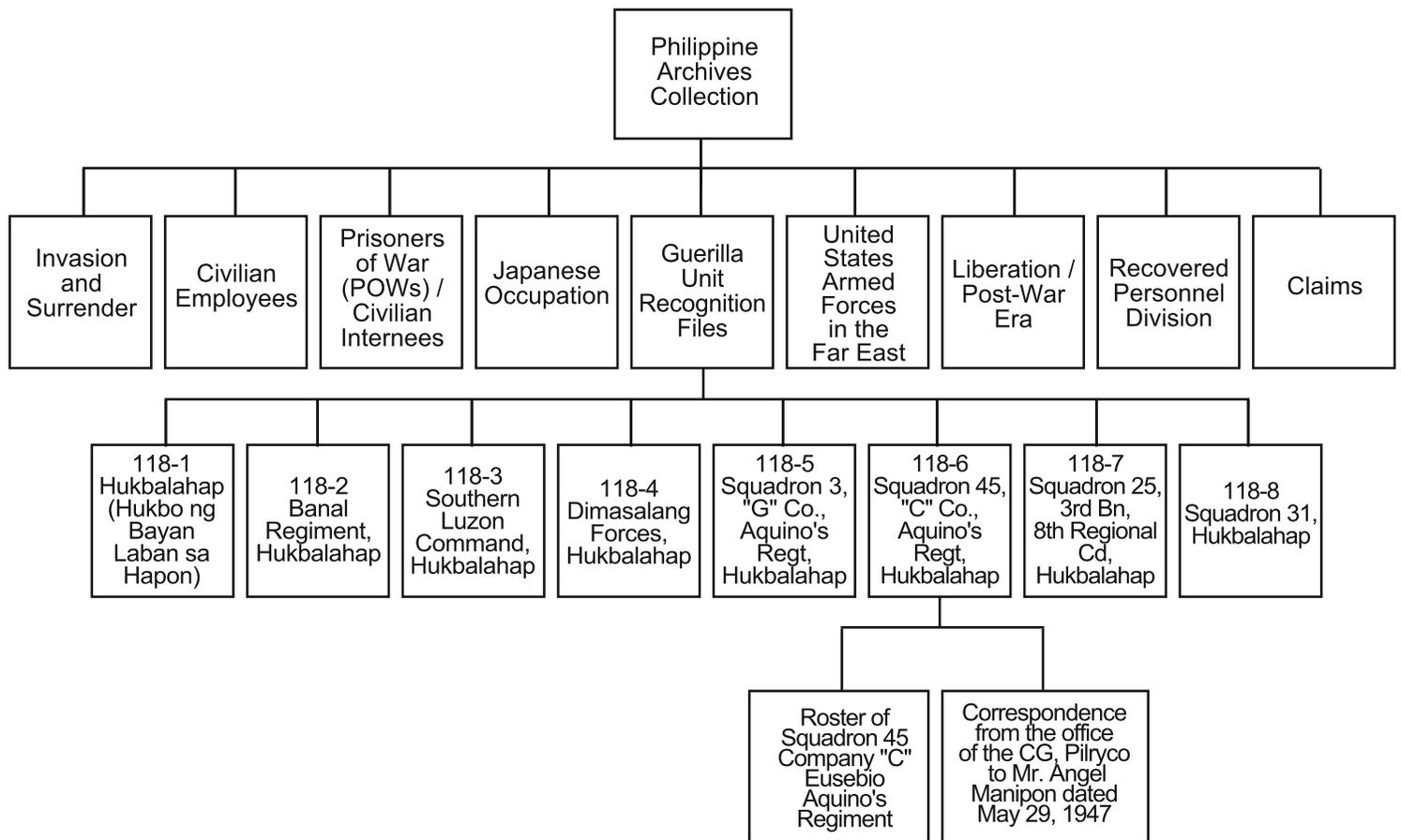
9

Figure 1. Hierarchy of Philippine Archives Collection.

Hierarchy is included in this study.

The first step of this project started with the author acquiring the list of guerrilla files that were digitized and uploaded in the PVAO website. Using the list, the author discovered that PVAO was able to retrieve and digitize 1,399 Guerrilla Unit Recognition Files that are composed of thousands of items. This was then followed by the identification of the Hukbalahap files. Subsequently, the author downloaded from the PVAO website all of the Hukbalahap documents which composed of eight files with several folders on it. Exporting the files took some time because the items were uploaded in

PDF format and by folders. Moreover, some file folders consist more than 200 items. The first file (118-1) has the most number of items that consists of 783 items. Conversely, the fifth file (118-5) has the least number of items consisting of only 23 items. Titles, File Number, NAID of the files that the US National Archives provided were still retained for the reason that if a researcher or historian will do a further research on the Guerrilla Files or if they want to visit the US National Archives in Maryland to see the original and authentic records they can easily locate it since finding a specific document inside a big repository is not an easy task and very time consuming. The NAID stands for the National

10

Sobreviñas, M. G. C. (2019). Proposed finding aid for Hukbalahap guerilla unit files
of the digitized World War II collection of The Philippine Veterans Affairs Office (PVAO).
Philippine Journal of Librarianship and Information Studies, 39 (1), 3-27.

Archives Identifier and it is the unique identifier of all file units in the Catalog.

Table 1 shows the summary of the Hukbalahap collection and the table reveals that there are 1,887 items.

On the next phase, each folder was accessed for basic information and evaluated using a form based on some metadata based of ISAD(G). The data extracted from the individual folders include the NAID supplied by the US National Archives, the extent/number of pages, date of creation, language, creator and brief content. The arrangement of the items in each folder was retained because the author could not rearrange the documents since the items are already uploaded by file folder. Moreover, researchers and historians in the US National

Archives including the members of the Philippine WWII Digitization Team are not allowed to rearrange the documents in order to preserve as much as possible the integrity of the original order of the archival collection and the order established by the group of creators or individuals who gathered and preserved the documents.

The next phase phase involved the identification of the documentary type of each item. The author easily identified the documentary type of the items even before the PVAO Digitization Project because she used to work for the Armed Forces of the Philippines for several years. She also consulted Ms. Maribel Ventura of AFP Historical Center for verification purposes. The metadata that were extracted during the two phases were found appropriate and necessary as basic

Table 1
List of Hukbalahap Files

Hukbalahap File	Dates	Box	NAID	File Number	Mega-bytes	No. of Items
Hukbalahap (Hukbo Ng Bayan Laban Sa Hapon) [2 folders]	1941 - 1948	369	1431236	118-1	243.9	783
Banal Regiment, Hukbalahap	1941 - 1948	369	1431237	118-2	148.7	501
Southern Luzon Command, Hukbalahap [2 folders]	1941 - 1948	370	1431238	118-3	75.3	279
Dimasalang Forces, Hukbalahap	1941 - 1948	370	1431239	118-4	45.7	223
Squadron 3, "G" Co, Aquino's Regt, Hukbalahap	1941 - 1948	370	1431240	118-5	5.3	23
Squadron 45, "C" Co, Aquino's Regt, Hukbalahap	1941 - 1948	370	1431241	118-6	7	26
Squadron 25, 3rd Bn, 8th Regional Cd, Hukbalahap	1941 - 1948	370	1431242	118-7	5.7	27
Squadron 31, Hukbalahap	1941 - 1948	370	1431243	118-8	5.3	25
TOTAL					**536.9 MB**	**1,887**

Sobreviñas, M. G. C. (2019). Proposed finding aid for Hukbalahap guerilla unit files of the digitized World War II collection of The Philippine Veterans Affairs Office (PVAO). *Philippine Journal of Librarianship and Information Studies, 39* (1), 3-27.

11

Table 2

Distribution of Documentary Type of Hukbalahap Records

Documentary Form	Number of Items	Percentage
Correspondence	282	14.94%
History/ Report	300	15.90%
Form	37	1.96%
Roster	1,016	53.84%
Official Military Personnel Files	10	0.53%
Memorandum	27	1.43%
Legal and Government Documents	22	1.17%
Maps	33	1.75%
Photo/Image	5	0.26%
Miscellaneous	146	7.74%
Minutes of the Meeting	9	0.48%
TOTAL	**1,887**	**100.00%**

information that can be valuable in creating the finding aid. Table 2 shows the summary of the different documentary forms of the items found in the eight file units.

Table 2 reveals that more than half of the items or 53.84 percent of the items are in the form of Roster. There are 300 items categorized as history/report which encompasses official reports from Military Intelligence Division, battle reports, narratives of military operations, history of guerrilla units and the like. Correspondence has 282 items; it includes military letters (subject-to letter), personal letters, radio messages and endorsements (reply of forwarding statement supplementary to a military letter). On the other hand, the least type of documentary form is photo that has five (5) items. In addition, Miscellaneous consists of items such as folders, front and back cover and blank tabbings. Miscellaneous items are usually found at the start and end of each of the files.

The analysis of each document followed next. Three members of the Philippine Digitization Team were

interviewed during this process including Jurekah Abrigo, Jade Dimalibot and Charmi Grace Salcedo. They were all asked what they believe are the most important information that a researcher can get from the WWII digitized records of PVAO. The three of them agreed that the names in the military rosters are very important especially for those individuals and families who want to obtain recognition for their relatives and veteran ancestors. In addition, Ms. Abrigo said, as a historian, the narratives/reports are very valuable and she also stated every document has its own value and importance. Furthermore, according to them, the most common and efficient way to search for a specific person or for individual record from tons of military records is by using the name and serial number. Currently, PVAO website does not have an extensive search tool hence; a researcher can only type the title of the file folder in the search bar and has to go through to thousands of unprocessed documents. Thus, the author decided to include access points in the proposed Finding Aid in this case personal names.

The folder title most probably describes the nature of the documents contained within the folder

12

Sobreviñas, M. G. C. (2019). Proposed finding aid for Hukbalahap guerilla unit files of the digitized World War II collection of The Philippine Veterans Affairs Office (PVAO). *Philippine Journal of Librarianship and Information Studies, 39* (1), 3-27.

nevertheless there are too many items in each folder of the Hukbalahap files. Subsequently, the author realized that a list of the content of the file folders should be incorporated in the Finding Aid. The folder content will give the researcher or historian a good idea of what the collection contains and it will be very useful for them to realize which folders might hold items related to their research. In this phase the author provided the titles for the items.

Finding Aid to the Hukbalahap Records

The proposed finding aid for the Hukbalahap includes the detailed description from the fonds, down to the file level, based on the elements of description in ISAD(G). Some information for the fonds and series level came from the US NARA website. The records are not yet described at the file-unit level in the National Archives catalog thus the description for file units and the titles of the content of each file came from the tedious document analysis of the author.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The organization of documents by file unit assumes an order that would suggest the location of the documents. This would therefore facilitate easier search, access and retrieval as compared to having these documents uploaded in the website in a dispersed way. Aside from the physical order of the collection, there is also a difficulty in searching and retrieval when a researcher has no idea on the different categories of a specific file where information can be found.

During the course of developing the proposed finding aid, the author encountered some difficulties in reading the content and extracting important data in various documents such as the dates, heading of reports and some names in the roster because of blurred prints and some items have torn parts and puncher holes. Nonetheless, the author identified the documentary types of 1,887 items. The author also created an inventory of the Hukbalahap files. Unfortunately, due to limited time and resources, the author did not finish analyzing the eight file units. However she was able to extract the contents of the six (6) file

units that includes File 118-1 Hukbalahap (Hukbo Ng Bayan Laban Sa Hapon), 118-4 Dimasalang Forces, Hukbalahap, 118-5 Squadron 3, "G" Co, Aquino's Regt, Hukbalahap, 118-6 Squadron 45, "C" Co, Aquino's Regt, Hukbalahap, 118-7 Squadron 25, 3rd Bn, 8th Regional Cd, Hukbalahap and 118-8 Squadron 31, Hukbalahap. The contents of the evaluated files were included in the Content Area of the proposed Finding Aid. The author also included access points in the proposed Finding Aid, These access points are the personal names of military personnel and officers from the rosters.

The importance of the war documents cannot and should not be disregarded, thus this unique collection must receive due attention from archivists and other information specialists. In line with this, the author recommends that there should be a further study or project that will evaluate the immense bulk of other guerrilla unit recognition files aside from the Hukbalahap documents. The author also recommends that a detailed personal name index, subject index and geographic name index should be incorporated in the finding aid. Furthermore, the name index must contain the military rank, unit, serial number and the item number where the name can be found.

The author proposes that PVAO create another plan that will serve as the continuation of the Digitization Project with the purpose of creating a detailed description of the files on the item-level. In addition, funds to index the rosters and other military personnel files should be available and more importantly, staffing should be prioritized. Furthermore, aside from the guerrilla files there are also other war documents that are soon to be uploaded in the PVAO website such as POW and Civilian Internees. Therefore, proper training must be given to the current personnel who are handling the files and in order to have continuous and sustainable activities. PVAO should also consider hiring archivists with permanent positions since the recommended plan would take a long time to accomplish. Likewise, organizing and arranging the digitized WWII documents is an

Sobreviñas, M. G. C. (2019). Proposed finding aid for Hukbalahap guerilla unit files of the digitized World War II collection of The Philippine Veterans Affairs Office (PVAO). *Philippine Journal of Librarianship and Information Studies, 39* (1), 3-27.

13

unremitting task. The author also recommends conducting online evaluation survey to solicit the views of researchers on accessing Philippine WWII documents through PVAO's website with the help of finding aid.

The immense significance of the collection can only be grasped if it is made easily accessible and widely available to researchers it is hoped that this study can be a start-up for another projects that will focus on the administration of unique records that particularly tackles an important period in the Philippine history.

References

Boyd, M. (2016). Standards for archives. *Bulletin of the Association for Information Science and Technology, 43*(2), 24–28. doi:10.1002/bul2.2017.1720430210

Chua, R. M. (2006). *A proposed finding aid for the Culion Records held in the Jesuit Archives* (Unpublished undergraduate thesis). University of the Philippines Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines.

Gabawa, V. D. (1983). *A descriptive inventory of the World War II records and related documents of the Guerilla Movement in Panay Island, 1942-1945, at the Central Philippine University Library.* (Unpublished master's thesis). University of the Philippines Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines.

General Staff. (n.d.). Guerrilla resistance movement in the Philippines, volume I, Intelligence Series. Retrieved from http://cgsc.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/p4013coll8/id/2573

Gojo, R. (1984). *The Hukbalahap movement.* (Unpublished thesis). Command and Staff College. Philippines.

Greenberg, L. M. (1987). The Hukbalahap insurrection: A case study of a successful anti-insurgency operation in the Philippines, 1946-1955. Washington, DC: U.S. Army Center of Military History. Retrieved from https://history.army.mil/books/coldwar/huk/ch2.htm

Hernandez, P. (2017). The underground Philippines resistance. Retrieved from http://www.pacificatrocities.org/blog/the-underground-philippines-resistance

Hurley, C. (1998). The making and the keeping of records: (1) What are finding Aids for? *Archives and Manuscripts, 26*(1), 58–77. Retrieved from http://descriptionguy.com/images/WEBSITE/the-making-and-the-keeping-of-records- part1.pdf

ISAD(G): General International Standard Archival Description. (2000). (2nd ed.). Stockholm, Sweden: International Council on Archives. Retrieved from http://www.ica.org/en/isadg-general-international-standard-archival-description-second-edition

MacNeil, H. (2009). Trusting description: Authenticity, accountability, and archival description standards. *Journal of Archival Organization, 7*(3), 89–107. doi:10.1080/15332740903117693

Orejas, T. (2014, July 30). Neglected, Huk vets seek recognition. Retrieved from https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/624758/neglected-huk-vets-seek-recognition?utm_expid=.XqNwTug2W6nwDVUSgFJXed.1

Pearce-Moses, R., Greene, M., Baty, L., Spindler, R., & Vogt-OConnor, D. (2005). *A glossary of archival and records terminology.* Chicago: Society of American Archivists.

Santamaria, D. (2013). Designing descriptive and access systems. In C. J. Prom & T.J. Frusciano (Eds.), *Archival arrangement and description* (pp.156–190). Chicago: Society of American Archivists.

Society of American Archivists. (2015). Describing archives: A content standard (2nd ed.). Retrieved from http://www2.archivists.org/standards/DACS

Zhang, J. (2012). Original order in digital archives. *Archivaria, 74*(Fall 2012), 167–193. Retrieved from https://archivaria.ca/index.php/archivaria/article/view/13410

14

Sobreviñas, M. G. C. (2019). Proposed finding aid for Hukbalahap guerilla unit files of the digitized World War II collection of The Philippine Veterans Affairs Office (PVAO). *Philippine Journal of Librarianship and Information Studies, 39* (1), 3-27.

SAMPLE OF THE PROPOSED FINDING AID
(RECORD GROUP/FONDS LEVEL)

3.1   IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

3.1.1 Reference code(s): NAID 703

3.1.2 Title: RG 407 Philippine Archives Collection

3.1.3 Dates of creation of the material in the unit of description: 1905 - 1981

3.1.4 Level of description: Record Group (Fonds)

3.1.5 Extent of the unit of description (quantity, bulk, or size): 1,665 Boxes, 95 Series

3.2   CONTEXT AREA

3.2.1 Name of creator: Department of Defense. Far East Command. Adjutant General Section. Personnel Division. Recovered Personnel Detachment. 1/1/1947-9/1948 ? (Most Recent) War Department. U.S. Army Forces Far East. 7/26/1941-5/10/1942 (Predecessor) Southwest Pacific Area. 4/18/1942-9/2/1945 (Predecessor)

3.2.2 Administrative / Biographical history: Numerous organizations operating in the Philippines established the preliminary records that eventually became the Philippine Archives Collection. Subsequent to the war, the War Department gathered further materials in the Philippines, Japan, and Korea. Subsequently, the records were brought to Kansas City and St. Louis, Missouri, before the National Archives transferred them to Washington, DC. At present, the Collection is maintained at the National Archives and Records Administration in College Park, Maryland. Regrettably, the provenance and any original order of the records were lost when they were brought together and combined with the records of the Recovered Personnel Division (RPD).

3.2.3 Dates of accumulation of the unit of description: 1941-1945 The Recovered Personnel Division (RPD), Army Forces Pacific (AFPAC), began to locate, recover, and take care of U.S. and other Allied military and civilian personnel who had been captured by the Japanese. Over the next several months, RPD acquired or was assigned a variety of functions that required gathering personal information on civilians employed by the Army during the war, Army personnel, guerrillas, and prisoners of war (POWs).

3.2.4 Custodial history: The records were in the custody of the Southwest Pacific Area and its predecessor U.S. Army Forces Far East (USAFFE) before they were used and maintained by the Recovered Personnel Detachment (RPD).

3.2.5 Immediate source of acquisition: The record group consists of compilations of records submitted by guerrilla units to the Recovered Personnel Detachment (RPD)

3.3   CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

3.3.1 Scope and content: The Collection is composed of narratives and diaries, unit histories, medical and death reports, records on activities within guerrilla units and unlawful activities by guerrillas and accounts of the struggle to set free the Philippines from Japanese invasion.

The following records correspondingly impart descriptions of conditions within the camps that seized POWs and civilian internees in the Philippines, Japan, and on other Asian countries; stories of Japanese

Sobreviñas, M. G. C. (2019). Proposed finding aid for Hukbalahap guerilla unit files of the digitized World War II collection of The Philippine Veterans Affairs Office (PVAO). *Philippine Journal of Librarianship and Information Studies, 39* (1), 3-27.

15

occupation and atrocities; reports of Japanese unit operations; and diaries and accounts recalling the Bataan death march and POW camp life.

Lastly, the collection concentrated on the individual men and women who served in military or civilian functions or in guerrilla units in the Philippines during the period of SWPA control.

3.3.2 Appraisal, destruction and scheduling information:

3.3.3 Accruals:

3.3.4 System of arrangement:
The RG 407 Philippine Archive Collection has ninety-five (95) series that are divided into 9 major topic: 1) Invasion and Surrender; 2) Civilian Employees; 3) Prisoners of War (POWs) / Civilian Internees; 4)Japanese Occupation; 5)Guerrillas; 6)United States Armed Forces in the Far East 7)Liberation / Post-War Era; 8)Recovered Personnel Division and; 9)Claims

3.4   CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA
3.4.1 Legal status:

3.4.2 Access conditions: Unrestricted

3.4.3 Copyright / Conditions governing reproduction: May be copied or printed for research and educational purposes only. Use of images and textual records in a publication cannot be made without written permission of Philippine Veterans Affairs Office

3.4.4 Language of material: English

3.4.5 Physical characteristics: Textual records. As an alternative for War Department forms, some records are on brown paper

bags, on the back of letters, sales receipts, court documents, school forms, ledger book papers, evaporated milk, can labels, and the like. Some records, retrieved in 1945, show the effect of being buried to prevent capture during the war.

3.4.6 Finding aids: The Complete List of Series in the Philippine Archives Collection and An Alphabetical List of Guerrilla Units and Their File Codes in the Guerrilla Recognition Unit Files, is available on the NARA web site.

3.5   APPLIED MATERIALS AREA
3.5.1 Location of originals: Originals and authentic documents are in US National Archives and Records Administration 8601 Adelphi Road College Park, MD 20740-6001

3.5.2 Existence of copies: Digitized copy is available via PVAO website and the duplicate copy of the digitized records is located at the Philippine Embassy in Washington, DC.

3.5.3 Related units of description:

3.5.4 Associated material:

3.5.5 Publication note:

3.6   NOTE AREA
3.6.1 Note:

3.7   DESCRIPTION CONTROL AREA
3.7.1 Archivists Note:

3.7.2 Rules and Convention of Description: ISAD(G) Second Edition, 2000.

3.7.3 Described by: Mary Grace C. Sobreviñas

3.7.4 Date of description: April 2019

**SAMPLE OF THE PROPOSED
FINDING AID
(SERIES LEVEL)**

3.1   IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA
3.1.1 Reference code(s): NAID 1257644

3.1.2 Title: Guerrilla Unit Recognition Files, 1941 - 1948

3.1.3 Dates of creation of the material in the unit of description: 1941 - 1948

3.1.4 Level of description: Series

3.1.5 Extent of the unit of description (quantity, bulk, or size): 117 linear feet, 8 linear inches; 271 Legal Archives Box, Standard

3.2   CONTEXT AREA
3.2.1 Name of creator: Department of Defense. Far East Command. Adjutant General Section. Personnel Division. Recovered Personnel Detachment. 1/1/1947-9/1948 ? (Most Recent) War Department. U.S. Army Forces Far East. 7/26/1941-5/10/1942 (Predecessor)

Southwest Pacific Area. 4/18/1942-9/2/1945 (Predecessor)

3.2.2 Administrative / Biographical history: The records of the Guerrilla Unit Recognition Files, 1942-1948 is part of the Philippine Archives Collection. This is an anthology of records submitted by guerrilla units to Recovered Personnel Division (RPD) to obtain official recognition of war service and in that way apply for compensation and benefits. Each file also includes RPD evaluations of the claimed participation in the resistance.

3.2.3 Dates of accumulation of the unit of description: 1945
In June 1945 the Recovered Personnel Division (RPD), Army Forces Pacific (AFPAC), started to find, gather, and pay attention to U.S. and other Allied military and civilian personnel who had been captured by the Japanese. In the course of several months, RPD was given a variety of work that required bringing together personal information on civilians employed by the Army throughout the war, Army recruits, guerrillas, and prisoners of war (POWs).

3.2.4 Custodial history: The records were in the custody of the Southwest Pacific Area and its predecessor U.S. Army Forces Far East (USAFFE) before they were used and maintained by the RPD.

3.2.5 Immediate source of acquisition: The series consists of compilations of records submitted by guerrilla units to the Recovered Personnel Detachment (RPD) to secure official recognition of war service and in that way veterans may request for claim compensation and benefits.

3.3   CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA
3.3.1 Scope and content:
The records in this series include data of different resistance organizations in the Philippines during the Japanese invasion. The immensity of which retained USAFFE or U.S. Forces in the Philippines (USFIP) designations as semi-regular units (e.g., H Company, 85th Infantry, Cebu Area Command [file 2-8]). Also integrated in the collection are independent or irregular guerrilla units, including former President Ferdinand E. Marcos' unit, Ang Mga Maharlica (file No.

Sobreviñas, M. G. C. (2019). Proposed finding aid for Hukbalahap guerilla unit files of the digitized World War II collection of The Philippine Veterans Affairs Office (PVAO). *Philippine Journal of Librarianship and Information Studies, 39* (1), 3-27.

17

60), and the Hukbalahap or Huks (file 118-1)

3.3.2 Appraisal, destruction and scheduling information:

3.3.3 Accruals:

3.3.4 System of arrangement: Arranged numerically according to file number (1-311) assigned to each unit.

3.4   CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

3.4.1 Legal status:

3.4.2 Access conditions: Unrestricted. The materials are open for research

3.4.3 Copyright / Conditions governing reproduction: may be copied or printed for research and educational purposes only. Use of images and textual records in a publication cannot be made without written permission of Philippine Veterans Affairs Office

3.4.4 Language of material: English

3.4.5 Physical characteristics: in PDF Format

3.4.6 Finding aids: Index
An alphabetical listing of guerrilla units and accompanying file numbers is

available on US NARA and PVAO web sites.

3.5   APPLIED MATERIALS AREA

3.5.1 Location of originals: The original records are currently in US National Archives and Records Administration in College Park, Maryland.

3.5.2 Existence of copies: Digitized copy is available via PVAO website and the duplicate copy of the digitized records is Located at the Philippine Embassy in Washington, DC.

3.5.3 Related units of description:

3.5.4 Associated material:

3.5.5 Publication note:

3.6   NOTE AREA

3.6.1 Note: This series is part of the "Philippine Archives Collection."

3.7   DESCRIPTION CONTROL AREA

3.7.1 Archivists Note:

3.7.2 Rules and Convention of Description: ISAD(G) Second Edition, 2000.

3.7.3 Described by: Mary Grace C. Sobreviñas

3.7.4 Date of description: April 2019

SAMPLE OF THE PROPOSED FINDING AID (FILE LEVEL)

3.1   IDENTITY STATEMENT AREA

3.1.1 Reference code(s): NAID 1431239

3.1.2 Title: 118-4 Dimasalang Forces, Hukbalahap

3.1.3 Dates of creation of the material in the unit of description: 1941 - 1948

3.1.4 Level of description: File Unit Level

3.1.5 Extent of the unit of description (quantity, bulk, or size): 223 items (59 correspondence,10 forms, 8 rosters, 109 history/reports, 10 memorandums, 10 personnel file; 17 miscellaneous); 45.7MB

3.2   CONTEXT AREA

3.2.1 Name of creator: Department of Defense. Far East Command. Adjutant General Section. Personnel Division. Recovered Personnel Detachment. 1/1/1947-9/1948 ? (Most Recent) War Department. U.S. Army Forces Far East. 7/26/1941-5/10/1942 (Predecessor) Southwest Pacific Area. 4/18/1942-9/2/1945 (Predecessor)

3.2.2 Administrative / Biographical history: Dimasalang Forces was a Hukbalahap Unit that was recognized by the Commanding General, AFWESPAC as an authorized element of Philippine Army with a strength of 280 members. It was inducted into the service of the armed forces of the United States with effective date of April 1, 1945 and terminal date of September 26, 1945

3.2.3 Dates of accumulation of the unit of description: 1945
The Recovered Personnel Division (RPD), Army Forces Pacific (AFPAC), began to locate, recover, and take care of U.S. and other Allied military and civilian personnel who had been captured by the Japanese. Over the next several months, RPD acquired or was assigned a variety of functions that required gathering personal information on civilians employed by the Army during the war, Army personnel, guerrillas, and prisoners of war (POWs).

3.2.4 Custodial history: The records were in the custody of the Southwest Pacific Area and its predecessor U.S. Army Forces Far East (USAFFE) before they were used and maintained by the RPD.

3.2.5 Immediate source of acquisition: The series consists of compilations of records submitted by guerrilla units to the Recovered Personnel Detachment (RPD) to secure official recognition of wartime service and thereby claim compensation and benefits.

3.3   CONTENT AND STRUCTURE AREA

3.3.1 Scope and content:
This file mainly consists of Correspondence between 1st Bn, 2nd Regt Dimasalang Force and Philippines-Ryukyus Command. It also contains the Reconstructed Roster and Military Activities of the Bn, 2nd Regt Dimasalang Force.

Item Nr.	Content
1-4	Miscellaneous
5	Correspondence from Office of the Commanding General, United States Army Forces Western Pacific with Subject: Recognition of "Dimasalang Guerrillas" to Chief of Staff, Hq Philippine Army, APO 75 dated May 20, 1946
6	Correspondence from US AFWESPAC to Chief of Staff, Philippine Army, APO 501 with subject: Recognition of

Sobreviñas, M. G. C. (2019). Proposed finding aid for Hukbalahap guerilla unit files of the digitized World War II collection of The Philippine Veterans Affairs Office (PVAO). *Philippine Journal of Librarianship and Information Studies, 39* (1), 3-27.

19

Guerrilla Units dated Dec 3, 1945

7   Miscellaneous

8-12 Reconstructed Roster of Dimasalang
         Force 2nd Regiment Hqs 1st Bn by
         Guerrilla Affairs Division Hq,
         PHILRYCOM

13-15 Reconstructed Roster of Dimasalang
         Force, 2nd Regiment, 1st Bn "B"
         Company by Guerrilla Affairs Div Hq,
         PHILRYCOM

16   Miscellaneous

17   Report on the Approval of reconstructed
         roster

18   Miscellaneous

19   G-3 Form No. 2 (Action Form) created by
         Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff,
         G3 Philippines-Ryukyus Command with
         Subject: Further consideration with
         regard to revision of recognition dates
         request for dated March 19, 1948

20-21 Correspondence from Philippines-
         Ryukyus Command to Mr. Elpidio
         Tumibay dated March 20, 1948

22-32 Correspondence from 1st Bn, 2nd Regt
         Dimasalang Force to the Commanding
         General, PHILRYCOM, APO 707 with
         subject: Set Back of Recognization Date.
         dated February 23, 1948

33   Action Form from G-3, Guerrilla Affairs
         Division dated March 20, 1948

34   Miscellaneous

35   G-3 Form No. 2 (Action Form) created by
         the Office of the Assistant Chief of
         Staff, G-3 Philippine Ryukyus Command
         with Subj: Request info concerning
         recognition of 1st Bn 2nd dated March
         10, 1948

36-39 Memorandum from 1135th Counter
         Intelligence Corps Detachment United
         States Army Forces, Western Pacific with
         Subject: Recognition of "Dimasalang
         Guerrillas" dated April 5, 1946

40   Correspondence from Philippines-
         Ryukyus Command to Mr. Elpidio dated
         March 13, 1948

41-42 Correspondence from Elpidio S. Peña to
         The Commanding General of the U.S.

Army in the Philippines dated February
18, 1948

43   G-3 Guerrilla Affairs Division Action
         Form dated February 25, 1948

44   Miscellaneous

45   G-3 Form No.2 created by Office of the
         Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3 Philippine-
         Ryukyus Command with Subject:
         Revision Dates, Request for dated June
         18, 1947

46-47 Letter from the Office of the
         Commanding General to Philippine-
         Ryukyus Command to Mr. Elpidio
         Tumibay dated June 19, 1947

48-50 Report on the Hukbalahaps

51   Miscellaneous

52-53 G-3 Form No.2 created by Office of the
         Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3 US
         AFWESPAC with subject: Recognition,
         request for : "Dimasalang Guerrillas"
         dated May 16, 1946

54   Correspondence from Office of the
         Commanding General, US AFWESPAC
         to Chief of Staff, Hq Philippine Army,
         APO 75 with Subject: Recognition of
         "Dimasalang Guerillas" dated May 20,
         1946

55   Miscellaneous

56-65 Indorsement Letter

66   Correspondence from 5th Replacement
         Company 2nd Platoon 3rd Replacement
         Battalion to HQ, AFPAC, Guerilla
         Section dated October 11, 1945

67   Correspondence from Capt Tumibay to
         Col Poblete dated Oct 19, 1945

68   Form (UTG Form 1) from US. Army
         Training Group

69-72 Correspondence from National Peasant
         Union to Commanding, General,
         AFWESPAC, APO 707 dated January 21,
         1946

73   Miscellaneous

74   Correspondence from US AFWESPAC to
         Chief of Staff, Philippine Army, APO
         501 with subject: Recognition of Military
         Units dated December 3, 1945

75   Miscellaneous

76-82 Correspondence from HQ, US
AFWESPAC with subject: Recognition

83 Officers' Information Sheet of 1st Bn.
2nd Regt, Phil. Army dated August 11,
1945

84-92 Info Sheet of 1st Bn. 2nd Regt, Phil.
Army dated July 22, 1945

93 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
June 8, 1945

94 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
August 3, 1945

95 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
August 2, 1945

96 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
August 1, 1945

97 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
July 31, 1945

98 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
July 30, 1945

99 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
July 29, 1945

100 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
July 28, 1945

101 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
July 27, 1945

102 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
July 26, 1945

103 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
July 25, 1945

104 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
July 24, 1945

105 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
July 23, 1945

106 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
July 22, 1945

107 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
July 21, 1945

108 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
July 20, 1945

109 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
July 19, 1945

110 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
July 18, 1945

111 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
July 17, 1945

112 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
July 16, 1945

113 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
July 15, 1945

114 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
July 14, 1945

115 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
July 13, 1945

116 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
July 12, 1945

117 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
July 11, 1945

118 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
July 10, 1945

119 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
July 9, 1945

120 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
July 8, 1945

121 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
July 7, 1945

Sobreviñas, M. G. C. (2019). Proposed finding aid for Hukbalahap guerilla unit files
of the digitized World War II collection of The Philippine Veterans Affairs Office (PVAO).
Philippine Journal of Librarianship and Information Studies, 39 (1), 3-27.

21

122   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated July 6, 1945

123   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated July 5, 1945

124   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated July 4, 1945

125   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated July 3, 1945

126   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated July 2, 1945

127   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated July 1, 1945

128   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated June 30, 1945

129   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated June 29, 1945

130   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated June 28, 1945

131   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated June 27, 1945

132   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated June 26, 1945

133   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated June 25, 1945

134   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated June 24, 1945

135   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated June 23, 1945

136   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated June 22, 1945

137   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated June 21, 1945

138   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated June 20, 1945

139   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated June 19, 1945

140-141 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated June 17, 1945

142   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated June 18, 1945

143   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated June 16, 1945

144   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated June 15, 1945

145   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated June 14, 1945

146   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated June 13, 1945

147   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated June 12, 1945

148   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated June 11, 1945

149   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated June 10, 1945

150   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated June 9, 1945

151-152 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated June 8, 1945

153   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated June 7, 1945

154   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated June 6, 1945

155-156 Report on Military Activities from 1st

Bn., 2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force
dated June 5, 1945

157 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
June 4, 1945

158 Report on Military Activitiesfrom 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
June 3, 1945

159 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
June 2, 1945

160 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
June 1, 1945

161 Miscellaneous

162 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
May 30, 1945

163 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
May 26, 1945

164 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
May 22, 1945

165 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
May 20, 1945

166 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
May 17, 1945

167 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
May 14, 1945

168 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
May 12, 1945

169 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
May 10, 1945

170 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
May 9, 1945

171 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
May 7, 1945

172 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated

May 6, 1945

173 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
May 5, 1945

174 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
May 4, 1945

175 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
May 2, 1945

176 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
May 1, 1945

177 Report on Military Activitiesfrom 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
April 30, 1945

178 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
April 29, 1945

179 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
April 27, 1945

180 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
April 25, 1945

181 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
April 24, 1945

182 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
April 23, 1945

183 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
April 22, 1945

184 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
April 21, 1945

185 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
April 20, 1945

186 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
April 19, 1945

187 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
April 18, 1945

188 Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,

Sobreviñas, M. G. C. (2019). Proposed finding aid for Hukbalahap guerilla unit files
of the digitized World War II collection of The Philippine Veterans Affairs Office (PVAO).
Philippine Journal of Librarianship and Information Studies, 39 (1), 3-27.

23

2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
April 17, 1945

189   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
April 16, 1945

190   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
April 14, 1945

191   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
April 13, 1945

192   Report on Military Activities from 1st Bn.,
2nd Regt.,PA Dimasalang Force dated
April 14, 1945

193   Correspondence from 3rd Bn., 103d
Infantry Headquarters with Subject:
Weapons Dated July 18, 1945

194   Memorandum from 3rd Bn., 103d
Infantry Headquarters to All U.S. and
Philippine Army Personnel dated July 14,
1945

195   Correspondence from 2nd Bn 161st
Infantry Headquarters, APO 25 with
subject: Suppressive Measure Against
Malaria to Commanding Officers 1st PI
& 2nd PI dated June 21, 1945 with

196   Correspondence from 3rd Bn., 103d
Infantry, APO 43 to Commanding
General, 43rd Inf. Div with Subject:
Recognition of Guerilla Unit dated June
30, 1945

197   Correspondence from 2nd Bn, 161ST
Inf., APO 25, Haaland Force
Headquarters to 2nd Bn., 1st O'Donnell;
1st Bn. 2nd Regt. Dimasalang Force and;
1st Anderson Bn. dated June 17, 1945

198   Correspondence from from 2nd Bn,
161ST Inf., APO 25 to CO of 2nd Bn.,
1st O'Donnell; CO of 1st Bn. 2nd Regt.
Dimasalang Force and; CO of1st
Anderson Bn. dated June 13, 1945

199   Correspondence from 2nd Bn. 161st Inf.
25 Div. Haaland Force Headquarters with
Subject: POW Information to All Units
attached to 2nd Bn. 161 Inf. dated June 5,
1945

200   Correspondence from Sixth Army

Headquarters, APO 422 with Subject:
Awards to Filipino Personnel dated June 1,
1945

201-202 Memorandum from 172nd Infantry
Headquarters, APO 43 to Commanding
Officer, 1st Bn., 2nd Regt, Dimasalang
Force Dated August 2, 1945

203-204 Correspondence from Capt Berstein to
all Battalions and COs All Separate
Companies dated June 7, 1945

205-206 Form for Award of Decoration

207-209 Memorandum from 161st Infantry
Headquarters, APO 25 with Subject:
Award of Decoration to All Unit
Commanders, 161st Infantry dated March
10, 1945

210   Correspondence from 1st Battalion, 136th
Infantry, APO 33 with Subject: Duties of
Military Police dated May 22, 1945

211   Daily Bulletin Number 107 from 33d Inf
Div Hq, APO 33 dated May 21, 1945

212   Daily Bulletin Number 106 from 33d Inf
Div Hq, APO 33 dated May 20, 1945

213   Daily Bulletin Number 102 from 33d Inf
Div Hq, APO 33 dated May 16, 1945

214   Daily Bulletin Number 99 from 33d Inf
Div Hq, APO 33 dated May 11, 1945

215   Daily Bulletin Number 112 from 33d Inf
Div Hq, APO 33 dated May 27, 1945

216   Daily Bulletin Number 109 from 33d Inf
Div Hq, APO 33 dated May 23, 1945

217   Daily Bulletin Number 110 from 33d Inf
Div Hq, APO 33 dated May 24, 1945

218-219 Daily Bulletin Number 105 from 33d
Inf Div Hq, APO 33 dated May 19, 1945

220   Correspondence from Ehrlich Force I
Corps Headquarters dated May 22, 1945
with Subject: Pagdalo sa Puting Tabing ng
U.S.A. to "Lahat ng Lupong ng mga
Sundalo" dated May 22, 1945

221-223 Miscellaneous

3.3.2 Appraisal, destruction and scheduling
information:

3.3.3 Accruals:

3.3.4 System of arrangement: Military reports are arranged in reverse chronological order (newest to oldest)

3.4   CONDITIONS OF ACCESS AND USE AREA

3.4.1 Legal status:

3.4.2 Access conditions: Unrestricted

3.4.3 Copyright / Conditions governing reproduction: may be copied or printed for research and educational purposes only. Use of images and textual records in a publication cannot be made without written permission of Philippine Veterans Affairs Office

3.4.4 Language of material: English

3.4.5 Physical characteristics: in PDF format

3.4.6 Finding aids: Inventory available.

3.5   APPLIED MATERIALS AREA

3.5.1 Location of originals: Originals and authentic documents are in US National Archives and Records Administration 8601 Adelphi Road College Park, MD 20740-6001

3.5.2 Existence of copies: Digitized copy is available via PVAO website and the duplicate copy of the digitized records is Located at the Philippine Embassy in Washington, DC.

3.5.3 Related units of description:

3.5.4 Associated material:

3.5.5 Publication note:

3.6 NOTE AREA

3.6.1 Note: This file is part of the "Philippine Archives Collection."

3.7   DESCRIPTION CONTROL AREA

3.7.1 Archivists Note:

3.7.2 Rules and Convention of Description: ISAD(G) Second Edition, 2000.

3.7.3 Described by: Mary Grace C. Sobreviñas

3.7.4 Date of description: April 2019

Sobreviñas, M. G. C. (2019). Proposed finding aid for Hukbalahap guerilla unit files of the digitized World War II collection of The Philippine Veterans Affairs Office (PVAO). *Philippine Journal of Librarianship and Information Studies, 39* (1), 3-27.

25

ACCESS POINT

NAMES
Abesamis, Feliciano
Agustin, Adriano
Agustin, Francisco
Agustin, Jorge
Alaylay, Feliciano
Albamo, Benjamin
Alejo, Raymundo
Alfredo, Arcadio
Aliga, Elpidio
Alipio, Mariano
Aloara, Narciso
Aquino, Federico
Bacani, Juanito
Bactol, Amado
Balance, Sinforoso
Baltazar, Sotero
Barcola, Bartolome
Barioga, Domingo
Bartolome, Reynaldo
Basa, Ricardo
Batungbakal, Alfredo
Bayani, Mariano
Bayudan, Feliciano
Bayudan, Ricardo
Bernardo, Francisco
Bolanadi, Feliciano
Bonilla, Simplicio
Borja, Arturo
Buenaventura,
        Regino
Bundok, Romualdo
Buraga, Paredes
Caballero, Pablo
Cabling, Guillermo
Cabreto, Alfredo
Calma, Antonio
Camuyag, Vicente
Carlos, Mamerto
Carpio, Camilo
Carpio, Cornelio
Castillo, Benigno
Castillo, Leonardo
Catap, Diosdado
Cauzo, Florentino

Cayanan, Venancio
Centeno, Ernesto
Clemente,
        Victoriano
Corpuz, Vicente
Crespo, Pedro
Cruz, Luciano
Cruz, Onofre
Cruz, Pedro
Culata, Jose
Danio, Crisostomo
David, Alberto
Dawisan, Cresencio
Dayao, Apolinario
De Guzman,
        Mariano
De Guzman, Pedro
De Jesus, Policarpio
De Leon, Juan
De Leon, Juan
Del Mundo, Miguel
Dela Cruz, Anacleto
Dela Cruz, Eliseo
Dela Rosa, Bernardo
Delos Santos,
        Federico
Delos Santos, Jose
Derla, Marcelo
Diaz, Marcelino
Dimla, Feliciano
Dionicio, Tomas
Dionisio, Antonio
Dizon, Ponciano
Domingo, Rufino
Elano, Mateo
Elvambuena,
        Maximo
Esmeria, Gregorio
Espiritu, Alfonso
Estrella, Victor
Florentino,
        Benedicto
Florentino,
        Benedicto
Flores, Anastacio
Flores, Angel
Flores, Eleuterio

Flores, Llucio
Flores, Porfirio
Flores, Tomas
Franco, Catalino
Fronda, Felipe
Gacotana, Zacarias
Galang, Eleuterio
Galicia, Ciriaco V.
Galindis, Conrado
Gamboa, Avelino
Gamboa, Damaso
Garcia, Arcadio
Garcia, Felixberto
Garcia, Ignacio
Garcia, Ramon
Garcia, Santos
Garcia, Vicente
Gasilang, Corlino
Gatbunton, Briccio
Gatbunton, Pedro
Geronimo, Ernesto
Gomez, Eugenio
Gonzales, Anastacio
Gonzales, Exequiel
Gonzales, Juanito
Gonzales, Miguel
Gonzales, Pelagio
Gregorio, Antonio
Guevarra, Cepriano
Guevarra, Guillermo
Guevarra, Mariano
Gutierez, Bonifacio
Gutierrez, Meliton
Guzman, Feliciano
Guzman, Luciano
Guzman, Manuel
Herminigildo, Nunes
Hernandez, Jose
Hernandez, Quintin
Hidalgo, Eugenio
Inductive, Felix
Isia, Leopoldo
Jacson, Genaro
Javier, Roberto
Javier, Victoriano
Jimenez, Andres
Kalahi, Dominador

Lagman, Jose
Lagumbay, Miguel
Laines, Fausto
Lapuz, Elino
Laquian, Celso
Laureta, Francisco
Layug, Pedro
Lazatin, Clemente
Llanera, Claro
Llantero, Octavio
Lopez, Francisco
Loreta, Francisco
Lulu, Pablo
Lumibao, Aplinar
Macalino, Teodoro
Macapagal, Isayas
Macapagal, Melchor
Macatula, Julio
Madron, Julian
Maglake, Antonio
Magno, Reynaldo
Malabon, Mamerto
Mallare, Placido
Manabat,
        Buenvenido
Manago, Saturnino
Manahan, Gregorio
Manalastas,
        Domingo
Mangilit, Segundo
Manio, Jose
Manlapuz, Leonardo
Manolo, Simeon
Manubay, Tomas
Manuel, Antonio
Manuel, Aurelio
Manuel, Miguel
Marcos, Lucas
Mari, Jesus
Mariano, Ernesto
Mariano, Leopoldo
Marin, Serafin
Marquez, Juan
Martin, Narciso
Marzo, Federico
Masinsin, Mariano
Medina, Andres

Medina, Feliciano
Mendoza, Basilio
Mendoza, Conrado
Mendoza, Francisco
Mendoza,
        Tranquilino
Mercado, Pedro
Mesina, Romulo
Molina, Dominador
Monje, Alberto
Monsayac, Jose
Monte, Benjamin
Morales, Jose
Morales, Lazaro
Morales, Restituto
Naba, Ely
Nalundazan,
        Benjamin
Naty, Valeriano
Nemenzo, Jesus
Nicomedio, Amador
Nocum, Ismael
Ocampo, Melchor
Oliveros, Jaime
Oronce, Jose
Oscar, Soriano
Padilla, Felimon
Padua, Raymundo
Pambit, Telesporo
Pamintuan, Rufino
Pangan, Goido
Pangan,
        Hermogenes
Pangilinan, Moises
Paraiso, Alfredo
Parumog, Maximo
Pascua, Pedro
Pascual, Carlito
Pascual, Eladio
Pascual, Florencio
Paz, Pedro
Pena, Elpidio
Pena, Emiliano
Pena, Marcelo
Perpetua, Jose
Pineda, Federico
Pineda, Felix

Pinpin, Ruben
Prestijo, Ariston
Punzalan, Cornelio
Queruz, Silvestre
Quiambao, Eduardo
Quiambao, Jaime
Ramires, Lucas
Ramirez, Emilio
Ramirez, Rufino
Ramos, Meliton
Ranada, Macario
Rena, Meliton
Reyes, Alberto
Reyes, Angel
Reyes, Demetrio
Reyes, Fortunato
Reyes, Jose
Rivera, Salvador
Rodriguez, Remigio
Ronquillo, Francisco
Roque, Salvador
Rosario, Florencio
Sabotte, Alejandro
Sadie, Genaro
Sadie, Lucas
Sadie, Paulino
Salas, Mauro
Salcedo, Ruferto
San Antonio, Manuel
San Juan, Jose
San Juan, Mauro
Sanchez, Anastacio
Sanchez,
        Hermogenes
Sanchez, Hipolito
Sandoval, Andres
Sandoval, Eliseo
Sangco, Loreto
Santiago, Adriano
Santiago, Alfredo
Santiago, Domingo
Santiago, Felino
Santiago, Florentino
Santos, Anastacio
Santos, Andres
Santos, Bernabe
Santos, Dominador

Santos, Eduardo
Santos, Manuel
Sarmiento,
        Ambrocio
Sayo, Tomas
Seberria, Agustin
Sereminia, Luis
Serenas, Jorge
Solitario, Tomas
Sulit, Ignacio
Taguiam, Jose
Talavera, Segundo
Tamayo, Jose
Tapang, Buenvenido
Tinio, Rosendo
Tolentino, Alfredo
Tolentino, Marcelo
Torres, Miguel
Tumale, Francisco
Tumibay, Elpidio
Tumibay, Gaudencio
Turla, Jose
Valdez, Basilio
Valdez, Florentino
Valenciano,
        Reynaldo
Valentin, Bartolome
Valenzuela, Marcial
Ventura, Domingo
Vidon, Ricardo
Viernez, Rufino
Villareal, Pedro
Villas, Patrocinio
Vinuya, Victor
Viray, Ricardo

Sobreviñas, M. G. C. (2019). Proposed finding aid for Hukbalahap guerilla unit files
of the digitized World War II collection of The Philippine Veterans Affairs Office (PVAO).
Philippine Journal of Librarianship and Information Studies, 39 (1), 3-27.

27