~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE NO. 291

NAME 1st Regt, Vol Guards of Manila

SIGNATURE	DATE

STATUS	NAME	SERIAL NUMBER	GRADE	ARM/SERVICE	RACE	DATE OF CHANGE MO.	DAY	YR.	MRU/SCU

SUB UNIT NO. | ORGANIZATION NAME | SHIPMENT NO. | STATION NAME OR A.P.O. NO.

MORNING REPORT LOCATOR CARD

GAINS

A PRESENT–assigned & joined.
B ABSENT–assigned not yet joined.
C PRESENT–arrival & assignment, from other theaters, or in cont. US from outside cont. US.
D PRESENT–to military control from dropped as AWOL.
E PRESENT–arrival & assignment from the cont. US.

LOSSES

J, K TRANSFER–within cont. US or within theaters.
L TRANSFER–cont. US to outside cont. US/inter theater.
M SEPARATION–battle casualty, missing/captured/death.
N SEPARATION–other than by death or battle casualty.
O SEPARATION–all deaths except killed in action.
P SEPARATION dropped from rolls as AWOL.
Q TRANSFER to the cont. US from outside cont. US.

DETACHED SERVICE

L PRESENT, NOT ASSIGNED–arrival at DS.
N DEPARTED–relief from attachment.

OTHERS

S ABSENT–from duty to AWOL.
T PRESENT–return to duty from AWOL.
– PRESENT–arrival at new station, transfer of an intact unit within the cont. US/theaters.
2 ABSENT–sick.
3 PRESENT–from; not yet joined/absent sick.
4 ABSENT–departure on TD/DS from cont. US to theaters, or between theaters.
5 PRESENT–returned from TD/DS.
6, 7 ABSENT–departure on DS within cont. US or within theaters.
8 ABSENT–departure on TD/DS to the cont. US from outside the cont. US.

NOTE–"Theaters" includes bases & departments.

	REMARKS
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

NAME	SERIAL NUMBER	GRADE	STATUS	DATE OF CHG. DAY	MO.	ARM OR SERVICE	MRU OR SCU	SUB UNIT NO.	ORGANIZATION NAME	STATION NAME OR SHIPMENT NO. OR A.P.O. NO.	RACE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

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1st Regt. Volunteer Guards of Manila
NAME OF UNIT

Eugenio Nicolas
UNIT COMMANDING OFFICER

1. Complaints
2. Investigating Officer's Notes
3. NFC/DL Letter dtd - 3 Dec 1947
4. Ltr to Eugenio Nicolas informing him of the NFC/DL ltr send to hir on 3 Dec '47 - 6 Feb '48
5. 1st Ind fr Eugenio Nicolas dtd 8 Feb 48
6. Ltr to CG, PHILRYCOM by E Nicolas request favorable action dtd 8 April 48
7. Ltr to CG, PHILRYCOM by E Nicolas regarding the prevailing misinterpretation in Military Circles of the Terminology - 10 Apr '48

REMARKS:

G-3, GUERRILLA AFFAIRS DIVISION

1. For approval
2. Remarks
3. Recommendation
4. Information
5. Necessary action
6. Note
7. Return
8. Signature
9. Initials
10. Letter
11. Carrier note
12. Draft
13. Memorandum
14. Indorsement
15. Additional copies

TO	DATE	REMARKS
Maj. Goodhee	4/30/48	5 ——— m/a
Ind	APR 2 1948	now
N		Quite a letter – all he wants is a word in a previous letter changed.
Lt Kemper	21/4	Referred to you for info and/or guidance in preparing your reply to the previous communication from S.S. Let's get that "a" in where it belongs! ——— gco

8

1222 G. Tuazon Street
Sampaloc, Manila
10 April 1948

The Commanding General
Care of Captain R. E. Cantrell AGD
Assistant Adjutant General
Philippine-Ryukyus Command
PHILRYCOM A P O 707

S I R:

Inter

There seems to be a prevailing misinterpretation in military circles of the terminology: Junior Officer, or Junior Officer to the Commanding General.

In my last letter dated 8 April 1948 to the Commanding General, care of Captain R. E. Cantrell, Assistant Adjutant General, I used the phrase Junior Officer to, and faithful follower of, the Commanding General,—fifth line of the second paragraph of the first page of the letter referred to.

Generally speaking, First Lieutenants, Second Lieutenants and even Third Lieutenants (if there are available) are usually referred to as Junior Officers within the military campus of a Company under the flying colors. These grade Officers aresometimes called also platoon leaders, if they so lead the platoons.

Below the grades of these Lieutenants are the Orderly Groups or Staffs (the Sergeants); and under the Orderly Ranks are the Squad Leaders (the Corporals).

In a Brigade in which the pivotal Command of the Unit rests upon the Brigadier General or any Commanding General above the rank of the Brigadier General, all graded or ranked officers strung down to the basic grade Army Officer like the Third Lieutenant, or the Second Lieutenant, are broadly speaking, JUNIOR OFFICERS to the Commanding General of the Brigade.

In the consideration of the Senior Officer in Command of any military unit, all grade or rank Officers under his command are Junior Officers to the Senior Officer in command of the military group: be it a platoon; be it a Company; be it a battalion; be it a regiment; be it a brigade; be it a division; be it an army; or be it the allied forces.

Then when I said in the letter under consideration: "JUNIOR OFFICER TO, AND FAITHFUL FOLLOWER OF, THE COMMANDING GENERAL" I mean to consider myself one of the faithful subordinate ranked officers strung down under the Commanding General of the Philippine-Ryukyus Command, PHILRYCOM, then care of Captain R. E. Cantrell, Assistant Adjutant General.

1st

Hence, Junior and Senior Officers as military terminologies, or terms in military circles are not absolute, but relative in their meanings.

2d

In the light of this exposition, sufficed to state that all our guerrilla papers have been duly submitted to the consideration of the Commanding General to whom I do consider myself one of the regimented subordinated officers of the Philippine-Ryukyus Command.

Request.

In this connection, so far as the letter referred to is concerned, for purposes of accuracy on all our guerrilla papers submitted to the General Command, and for the avoidance of possible misinterpretation on account of minor error committed on topographical typewriting, it is requested that the word "susceptible" be corrected by inserting the letter "p" within the word,— second line, paragraph, the 10th, page 2 of the letter, as hereunder indicated:

"Miss Aguinaldo with all the rest of the guerrilla members of the Regimental Unit is suceptible -----."

Very sincerely yours,

EUGENIO CORPUZ NICOLAS
Under consideration for recognition

3, GUERRILLA AFFAIRS DIVISION

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TO	DATE	REMARKS
Lt Col J	21/2/48	Mr Eugenio Nicolas is CO of an alleged guerrilla unit called the 1st Regt, Volunteer Guards of Manila. The unit was NFC DL 3 Dec 47 as request for recognition was made on 16 Oct 47. All papers were returned — Nicolas wrote again on 29 Dec & was reinformed of DL by letter of 16 Jan. All ~~[illegible]~~ papers were returned. The two attached letters will not be answered. If you have a file on the fellows unit, include Dec; if not put them in your special file. GEK

File 291

G-3, GUERRILLA AFFAIRS DIVISION

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TO	DATE	REMARKS
Indr	APR 15 1948	5 ——— 22/c
UNITS		yours or no if no 7 ——— 8
A Hamper	16/4/48	What is this ?? ——— EB
Maj S.	17/4/48	This appears to be a letter written in connection with the Patriots Type letters despatched frequently by the OCE. We have no record of the 2 ladies. I know of Eugenio Nadal who had a too late input but was, I believe recently granted index recognition as a Sgt or so. K.
IV	17	yours ? 8 ← Never happen
Mauser	20/4	Put this file ——— 920

1222 G. Tuazon Street
Sampaloc, Manila
8 April, 1948

The Commanding General
~~Philippine~~ Ryukyus Command
Care of Captain Cantrell AGD
Assistant Adjutant General, PHILRYCOM

S I R:

This acknowledges receipt of the letter of the Commanding General, Philippine Ryukyus Command, care of Captain Cantrell, Assistant Adjutant General, PHILRYCOM, dated 15 March 1948, rejecting the reconsideration of the guerrilla recognition of Miss Josefina Madamba and Miss Aguinaldo.

To the final action of the Commanding General on the rejection of the recognition of Miss Josefina Madamba and Miss Aguinaldo as gurrillas, I offer no contravention nor any argument, although as one in command of the Regimental Unit and one responsible for the recommendation of these very limited members of the Regimental Unit of the Guerrillas with all the heart, the blood and the mind of an obedient comrade and Junior Officer to, and faithful follower of the Commanding General, Philippine Ryukyus Command, PHILRYCOM, I desire to justify, as I have already anticipated in my previous correspondence, my recommendation of the group at the various military grades with which they have been respectively recommended to the Commanding General for recognition.

At the outset, it appears in the SPECIAL REGIMENTAL UNIT that I have recommended the following hereunder with their respective military grades:

Miss Bernabela Corpuz Nicolas with the rank of Captain
Miss Catalina Corpuz Nicolas with the rank of First Lieutenant
Eulogio Pascua Nicolas with the rank of Corporal

We are four in the Regimental Unit. As Commanding Officer, shall I be charged of nepotism?

At the time of emergency when life, property, the pursuits of happiness and democracy in this country and all the world over were at the grip of the ruthless enemy, all able-bodied men and women here and there should come out in the open to defend in any manner their Motherland and any democratic-loving country in the world. Anybody who shrinks, who shuns and who does not respond to the call of the Nation and of the Universe in peril is a traitor and an enemy national. Democracy loving people have no love for that man and that woman.

I wished there would have been fifty members of the Nicolas Family (able-bodied men and women at my disposal to offer their services to the army at that period of emergency)-- at such a time when there was nothing ahead but the risks of life at the warfronts and at the guerrilla areas. For sure without hesitation the fifty able-bodied men and women would have immediately responded to the call of the colors at once.

The expediency of military service commensurate with the responsibility and obligation under the inevitable war and guerrilla circumstances was the norm on the basic recommendation of these guerrilla members . Irrespective therefore , of their military training, if there could not be anything accountable, these guerrilla members have been recommended to the Commanding General for recognition with their military respective grades in our guerrilla papers submitted.

Miss Bernabela Corpuz Nicolas, 38 years of age, a Normal School graduate, once a school teacher has been recommended Captain in the guerrilla unit.

At a place which appeared to be a SMALL TOKYO and at a time when confidence was all the key to the success of all guerrilla fighting units within all the guerrilla and war sectors, I had to be with an Officer with the rank of Captain in the person of Miss Bernabela Nicolas who trailed and spotted with me throughout the guerrilla areas and warfronts of Ilocos Norte at the d

darkest night, at the hottest day, under the heaviest rain, throughout the thickest forests, the roughest roads and the steepest mountains-- one to suffer with me from hunger, from physical fatigue and mental exhaustion to insure the winning of every encounter against the enemy and the repulsion of the armed forces of Japan at bay as soon as the most opportuned time came.

Miss Catalina Corpuz Nicolas in our guerrilla papers has been recommended First Lieutenant. She is a young lady at the age of 35. She finished the Normal School Course, and a College finish with A. A., A. B. and B. S. E. degrees. She has had vast training in Girl Scouting and she is a Girl Scout Mistress. She is employed as highschool and college instructor whose pay is as much as that of the First Lieutenat of our army. She belongs to the group of intellectuals who are always available to join the reserved forces of our Army, I understand.

Knowing the schemes and means of training a well systematised guerrilla reserved system, I have not hesitated to recommend Miss Catalina Corpuz Nicolas with the other members of the Unit to their respective ranks in our guerrilla papers submitted to the Commanding General.

Eulogio Pascua Nicolas, a very young soldier at the age of twenty-one, sixth grade, Trade School has been recommended with the rank of Corporal. He is a very obedient boy and still desires to be back to school for proficiency. He is trustworthy and industrious.

Miss Cristina Albano is another who has been recommended First Lieutenant. She is a young lady about forty. She possesses a Filipino woman body structure above that of the average and intellect enviable indeed. She is at the best of life. She finished college with A. A., A. B. and B. S. E. degrees.

She is occupying a responsible position in one of the colleges with remuneration as much as that of our First Lieutenant in our Army. She is an Accountant- Treasurer of her college.

Under a well systematized guerrilla reserved training system of our Army after she with the others has been honorably discharged from the guerrillas she shall contribute to the strength of our guerrilla reserved forces that are apt for reactivation upon a regular or emergency call to the colors.

Civil Engineer Valentin Menor Clemente has been also recommended First Lieutenat. As college graduate with the degree of C. E., he has gone through the R. O. T. C. He is a young Civil Engineer at the age of 38. He is at present an Assistant Engineer in one of the provinces in the Philippines. He is getting at the present time as much as that of the First Lieutenat of our Army.

Mr. Mariano Salbani is a very young man at the age of twenty six or seven, a medical student and a member of the R. O. T. C. By next year he will be through with his R. O. T. C. course, and he will be a hundred per cent Reserved Officer of the Army. He has been recommended First Sergeant of our guerrilla unit.

Miss Aguinaldo is a young lady of about forty. She is a college finish with the degrees of A. A., A. B. and B. S. E. and is now occupying a responsible position in one of our private high schools. She is a high school pricipal with pay as much as that of our First Lieutenant in our Army.

Miss Aguinaldo with all the rest of the guerrilla members of the Regimental Unit xxx is indeed suceptible to learning--all a group that learn fast and easily.

The case of Miss Josefina Madamba as submitted is well on hand of the Commanding General.

As obedient man at the grade under the Commanding General of the Philippine Ryukyus Command, PHILRYCOM, I have no intention to say anything on the army ways and means that are left alone to the STAFF OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL, neither do

I desire to dwell on any manner of the appointing scheme and promotion of of our regular army men, for that shall certainly place our army and army men in a position of embarrassment that shall affect certainly our army discipline and morale.

Of course, army men are well informed of the single army appointment and promotion schedule which I shall always refrain to say anything about for that is left to the Commanding General and his Staff Members. Neither in this connection shall I attempt to involve the army in any political issue for to do so is certainly to make the army a political football which shall never do any good to the Armed Forces and to the Army men at all.

Sufficed to state that as of my previous correspondence to the Commanding General, I have to justify the appointments of those whom I have recommended with their respective military grades to the Commanding General, in order to clear all suspicion on all my actuations as one in charge and in command of the GUERRILLA REGIMENTAL UNIT.

Lastly, I have no further intention to push through the reconsideration of these guerrillas above for due recognition. All the facts of their cases--individual cases are well in hand of the Commanding General. Neither shall I dwell any further on their individual recognition to the end that they be given the benefit of the clause of the Army law— the educational benefit, knowing that all of them are still ambitious to go back to school under the educational benefit clause of the army law.

The whole matter on their cases is on the final say of the Commanding General through the care of Captain Cantrell, Assistant Adjutant General, PHILRYCOM.

On the whole of my case, however, I reiterate my request that prompt favorable action be made to the end that I be given all that is due me after being fully recognized as of our previous papers already submitted to the Commanding General, care of Captain Cantrell, Assistant Adjutant General, PHILRYCOM.

Upon being recognized and paid all or partially that is due me, I desire to state sincerely that I still expect to go back to school, if I shall be favorably given by the Commanding General through his agencies or representatives the advantage of the educational army benefit law.

I will enroll either in the University of Santo Tomas, or in the University of Manila. Upon being hinted of the chance given me by the educational benefit law of the army men, I will define sooner or later the University in which I shall enroll, and therby determine the course that I shall take.

Very sincerely yours,

EUGENIO CORPUZ NICOLAS
Applicant for Recognition as of his papers
submitted to the Commanding
General

5

G-3, GUERRILLA AFFAIRS DIVISION # 291

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TO	DATE	REMARKS
Capt Bagle	FEB 19 1943	[illegible]
Indw	19	5 OTB
LINITS		See ~~G-3 RPT~~ PL4 ltr 3 Dec "FAIR MAIDEN HOPE NOT IN VAIN"
Records	21	File - K

1st Indorsement
1222 G. Tuazon, Sampaloc, Manila
8 February 1948

Respectfully returned to the Office of the Commanding General, Care of the Adj Gen Div., PHILRYCOM, A P O 707.

1. That the attached papers are respectfully returned for the file of the Office of the Commanding General for the partial references on the WORLD WAR II ACTIVITIES of the undersigned as member of the VETERANS of WORLD WAR II.

2. That according to the attached World War II Partial Activities of the undersigned, it would be preferably pointed as a matter of request, or suggestion to the Office of the Commanding General, if the undersigned's induction to the former USAFFE, as the case might be, were acceptable: (a) that beginning 1 October 1941, the undersigned was Sergeant (b) that beginning 1 November 1941, he was commissioned First Lieutenant (c) that beginning 15 November 1941, he was commissioned Captain (d) that beginning 1 December 1941, he was commissioned Major, and finally, (e) that beginning 20 December 1941, he was appointed Colonel, in command of the First Regiment of the Volunteers of Manila--a rank then that the undersigned had always to bear out anywhere he established Emergency Regimental Guerrilla Headquarters, or anywhere he took command of any guerrilla situation.

3. That in such a capacity, therefore, he always had the rank of a Colonel at such Guerrilla Emergency Regimental Headquarters as one time at 124 Zobel Street, Ermita, Manila (South of the Pasig River)--at a time then immediately upon the withdrawal of the members of the USAFFE from the Manila areas and suburbs under cover to unknown destination on the 31 December 1941 and on the 1 January 1942, and upon the occupation of the Japanese Imperial Forces of Manila at 4:00 o'clock P. M., Manila time on 2 January 1942.

4. That upon the capitulation and the complete commandeering by the Japanese Imperial Forces of such military objectives as the Manila Electric Co. and the Philippine School of Arts and Trades, Manila (South of the Pasig River) which were then very adjacent to these Emergency Regimental Guerrilla Headquarters, these headquarters were immediately abandoned, but were established elsewhere at 449 Legarda, Sampaloc, Manila.

5. That upon taking turn of the guerrilla areas beginning 15 September 1943, at Central Luzon, and at the Northern Sectors, another Emergency Guerrilla Regimental Headquarters (subheadquarters) was established at Paco, Manila (South of the Pasig River).

6. That finally at Samac, San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte with the same rank, the undersigned established the Emergency Regimental Guerrilla Headquarters manned with very limited personnel - an Emergency Regimental Headquarters that existed only until Colonel Arnold had established the different Headquarters upon the landing of the Liberating Armed American Forces of the Pacific at Bangui-Diriqui and at Gabu, Laoag, Ilocos Norte.

7. That as of the attached basic communication of the Office of the Commanding General, PHILRYCOM, the case of the Volunteers of Manila to the undersigned, as Colonel of the First Regiment and as General Executive Officer of the Volunteers of Manila is entirely a closed question, inasmuch as before the expiration of the time of their chance for induction for their recognized status as members of the Veterans of World War II, all the Senior and the Junior Officers of the Volunteers of Manila had been given sufficient notice and time to prepare their processing papers and their rosters.

8. That as Colonel of the First Regiment and as General Executive Officer of the Volunteers of Manila, the undersigned met all these Officers at the Mabini Elementary School three or two months

then before the expiration of the time for the induction as of the announcement of the Press Relation Officer of the Office of the Commanding General, AFWESPAC, but the Officers of the Volunteers of Manila failed to submit their processing papers and their rosters.

The case of the Volunteers of Manila for induction , recognition and honorable discharge from the service of World War II was well advertised through the available daily papers of Manila, through the effort of the undersigned, as Colonel of the First Regiment and as General Executive Officer of the Volunteers of Manila, but indeed, the Officers of the Volunteers of Manila never accomplished and never submitted what were required of them for their induction, recognition and honorable discharge.

Of course, I desire to state honestly and sincerely that all my papers requesting induction, recognition and thereby honorable discharge in my capacity as such were all forwarded to the Office of the Commanding General AFWESPAC, as early as the early part of the first quarter of the year 1946.

As Colonel in that capacity and at the Guerrilla areas, I leave the whole matter to the prompt favorable consideration of the merit of the case to the Office of the Commanding General, PHILRYCOM.

Very sincerely yours,

EUGENIO NICOLAS
Colonel, First Regiment of the Volunteers of Manila
and
Colonel, at the Emergency Guerrilla Regimental Headquarters at Manila and finally at Samac,
San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte, Philippines

Inclosures:
The basic communication of the Office of the Commanding General
The Activity Papers
The Plan of Organization
The Table of Operation

HEADQUARTERS
PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

GSCPU 091 PI / 2391

APO 707

3 - DEC 1947

Mr. Eugenio Nicolas
1222 G. Tuazon Street
Sampaloc, Manila
Philippines

Dear Mr. Nicolas:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 28 October 1947, requesting recognition of the 1st Regiment, Volunteer Guards of Manila.

It is desired to inform you that a special press release from the Public Relations Office, AFWESPAC, dated 1 February 1946, stated that no applications for recognition of guerrilla units would be accepted by this headquarters after 15 March 1946. Inasmuch as information regarding this closing date was widely disseminated throughout the Philippines by press, radio, and municipal agencies, it is considered that all concerned had ample opportunity to prepare unit applications for recognition by 15 March 1946. Your request for recognition of the 1st Regiment, Volunteer Guards of Manila, was received by this headquarters on 19 November 1947. It does not comply with the above closing date and therefore cannot be accepted for consideration.

For your additional information, a special press release from the Public Relations Office, PHILRYCOM, dated 8 January 1947, announced the closing date of 15 March 1947 for the submission of individual claims for non-casualty recognition. A further press release from this same office, dated 15 June 1947, announced the closing date of 31 July 1947 for the submission of all types of claims for casualty recognition.

Returned herewith are the papers forwarded in your letter of 28 October 1947.

Sincerely,

1 Incl:
Papers of unit forwarded
in ltr dtd 28 Oct '47

THOMAS J. BROWN
CWO, USA
ASST ADJ GEN

SUBJECT MATTER:

A COMPLETE WRITEUP TO BE PROCESSED AND THEREBY TO BE INDUCTED IN THE FORMER USAFFE, OR IN THE FEDERALIZED VOLUNTEES, OR IN THE GUERRILLA VETERAN ORGANIZATION AND THEREBY REORGANIZED AND HONORABLY DISCHARGED AS COLONEL OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF THE VOLUNTEERS OF MANILA, OR AS SPECIFIED IN THE FIRST PARTIAL PROCESSING PAPERS ALREADY SUBMITTED TO THE AFWESPAC, PHILIPPINE BASE COMMAND (NOW PHILRICOM) WITH COPIES FURNISHED THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL DEFENSE AND THE MPC, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED TO THE AFWESPAC, PHILRYCOM, MANILA ON October 29, 1947.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Prior to October 1, 1941, or so, there was a call for volunteers of Manila for training in different kinds of military technical emergency service as in military:

a. police guard duty
b. police traffic and service
c. police fire and emergency aid service
d. emergency demolition service
e. combat and guerrilla organization
f. and airraid warden duty and service

The emergency call was sounded in accordance with the Commonwealth President's Executive Order thru the City Mayor of Manila, whose note subsequently was issued to the Chief of Police of Manila to organize the volunteer guards of Manila.

General Antonio Torres, the prewar Chief of Police of Manila, upon establishing the different technical training camps, or the emergency technical training military schools for different technical officers of the volunteer guards of Manila, enrolled various volunteer guard officers in batches beginning early October of 1941. He enrolled these prospective officers by having them execute oath of service of two-year term with automatic renewal of another two-year service, or else for a three-year term only.

Besides this military oath of service executed before the desk attorney officer at the Police Station, San Marcelino, Paco, Manila, an appointment paper for training with the definite assignment therein specified was issued to each of the officer-trainees of the volunteers of Manila. The following facts were contained in the appointment papers duly signed by all proper authorities:

a. the name of the trainee officer
b. the date of appointment
c. the definite assignment as of any of the kind of the technical subjects specified above from letter (a) to letter (f)
d. the location of the definite campus where the trainee officer should have his special training, and
e. the definite date of the commencement of his training

The military oath of service contained the following items of information:

a. personal information on the officer trainee
b. public service information on the officer trainee

Eugenio Hicks

c. the definite rank of the trainee officer during the training period at the campus
d. the tentative military Company to which the trainee officer belonged during the period of training

I belonged to the first batch of officers of volunteers of Manila who had gone under such military technical training for more or less than two months before the outbreak of the war--WORLD WAR II.

I was recruited at the earliest date of the first call of the emergency service, and I was immediately assigned for training on MILITARY POLICEGUARD DUTY AND TRAFFIC SERVICE with the rank of SERGEANT in the Training Camp, Luneta, Manila.

After having gone two months' training, more or less, with the first batch of technically trained officers for military and war special duties and service, I was assigned to lead the first Platoon, 1st Co., 1st Batt., 1st Regiment, with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, or 2d in Command, stationed south of the Pasig River, the then military unit purposely and newly organized after our training period.

I was assigned then to take charge of 36 enlisted volunteers of Manila with one Sergeant (Second Sergeant) all of their personal and office records were burned in my wardrobe during the shelling, bombing and incendiary of Manila at the hectic days of the liberation of the City. Together with all my personal belongings at 449 Legarda ,Sampaloc, Manila all were reduced to ashes, therefore.

And too, besides these enlisted volunteers of my regular platoon were attached later some airraid wardens aiding the volunteers in their duties.

Major Simborio and Sergeant X. Jacloca were then respectively 2nd Lieutenant and 2nd Sergeant of the 1st Platoon, 1st Co. 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, south of the Pasig River, Manila.

Captain Alindogan was appointed Comapny Commander of the 1st Co. who after being promoted to the rank of Major in the Regiment of the volunteer Guards of Manila was eventually inducted in the Engineering Corps, USAFFE (as of definite information previously released) and Colonel Salazar was assigned to take command of the 1st Regiment of the Volunteer Guards of Manila.

But at the critical moment when the bombing of Manila and other parts of the Philippines, and when the news of the landing of the Japanese Imperial Invading Forces at Lingayen Gulf, Pangasinan, were becoming more tense at one time and ebbing at another, the said Colonel Salazar of the 1st Regiment of Volunteers of Manila could not be located in any of the outposts, neither in any of the Police Stations. The post and duties of the 1st Regimental Commander of the volunteer guards of Manila were abandoned when the leadership was most needed at the most critical hours.

For lack of proper command of the 1st Regiment, the volunteers of Manila with some airraid wardens attached and charged with the volunteers to aid the members of the USAFFE and the Police Force of Manila to keep order and peace, to free the City from the swarms of fifth columns and elements of espionage, sabotaging the City and the Nation on the credit of the enemy nationals, there seemed to be a state of mutiny and a tendency of demoralization of the 1st Regiment of Volunteers of Manila, South of the Pasig River.

After taking within a week or two over the Command of the 1st Co. with the rank of a Captain and Major, I immediately assumed the Command of the 1st Regiment of Volunteers of Manila with the

Eugenio Tiples

rank then of Colonel of the Regiment of Volunteers, South of the Pasig River, Manila.

That was then already the time when the Japanese Imperial Invading Forces were at bay at Lingayen Gulf, Pangasinan. Major Simborio took command of the 1st Battalion; Major Ignacio, of the 2nd Battalion, Major Picazo, of the 3rdBattalion, and Major Rios of the 4th Battalion, 1st Regiment, South of the Pasig River.

Upon a critical time when the 1st Regiment's morale discipline and order were at stake on account of the lack of proper command as a direct effect of the undue desertion of some of its top officers, I, upon assuming its leadership, always hesitated to appoint and thereby to assign leader Picazo (with the rank then of 2d in Command--1st Lt.) as Major of the 3d Battalion on account of his seemingly revolting and unpleasant attitude toward the New Regimental Command as proved upon by my visiting him personally for the interest of the morale and discipline of the Regiment at his residence at Teresa Street, Ermita, Manila, but on account, however, of the lack of properly trained regular or technical man, and on account of the strict adherence to the military rule of seniority on matters of promotion in the military organization, I appointed him Major (Major Picazo) to take charge tentatively of the direct Command of the 3d Battalion.

He was after all a very pleasant coworker with his full recognition of the sense of military duty, conscious of responsibility and honor,- these elements of human virtues then reposed in him as leader of men.

Major Picazo, I was certain, could still take into account the real situation when personally I was with him at his residence took up the real discussion of military leadership-- a meeting pervaded with realities that led to the full patriotic understanding that finally resulted into the efficient command of the 1st Regiment of the Volunteers of Manila, South of the Pasig River-- a military unit fully charged with such military duties and functions at such critical moment when the government of the Philippines, on one hand, and that of the United States on the other, could not dispense with such functions and duties charged of the volunteer guards of Manila.

Of the five Majors under my direct Command-- one being charged with the inspectorial duties at the whole area of the Regimental Sector, South of the Pasig River, each Battalion Commander was in command of a Battalion consisting of four Companies of Volunteers of Manila whose aggregate man power excluding the airraid wardens attached, totalled to three hundred seventeen strong, charged with full military night duties at the outset and later with full day and night military service until January 2, 1942, when automatically we disbanded the whole 1st Regiment and all other Regiments of the Volunteers of Manila, South of the Pasig River upon the occupation of the City of Manila by the Japanese Imperial Invading Forces.

1. About November 15, 1941, Major Simborio was appointed Battalion Inspector with the same rank, and as of the attached Plan of Organization, was assigned ex-officio Lt. Colonel and Deputy Executive Officer of the 1st Regiment of Volunteers of Manila. Captain Monserrat was subsequently appointed Major of the 1st Battalion and his 2nd in Command took command of the 1st Co.

2. The total man power of the 1st Regiment then at that time when I took the command of it was one thousand two hundred seventy, excluding the airraid wardens attached to the differnet Battalions stationed at the Regimental Base South of Pasig River.

Eugenio Nicolas

The total number of the airraid wardens attached to the 1st Regiment was from four hundred to five hundred men who assisted the Volunteers of Manila during night and day, particularly at the time of air attack.

These airraid wardens were assigned specific semi-military or fully military duties:

1. They assisted in semi-military or fully military duties.
2. They aided in emergency service.
3. They discharged their duties on the execution of the rules and regulations of traffic during such events as bombing, attack, incendiary, Army mobilization and evacuation.
4. They serve as runners, messengers and reporters to the nearest outposts upon the approach of spotting airplanes and suspicious elements.

AT THE RECRUITING SEATION

Before October 1, 1941, I presented myself to the recruiting office of the Manila Police Station, San Marcelino, Manila.

Immediately, I was given a recruiting blank on which I wrote all the necessary personal and public service information relative to myself as Manila volunteer applicant.

At that time, I immediately took my oath of military duty as Manila volunteer for two years with automatic renewal of another two years, and later, I had my physical examination with the Doctor at the same Office.

I duly signed all the necessary recruiting and induction papers.

Few days later, I received my appointment and assignment papers as member of the volunteers of Manila to be trained as one of the Officers at the Luneta Training Camp.

AT THE TRAINING CAMP

Upon my receipt of the order for training on Octoberl, 1941, I immediately reported at the night training school. At the training campus, I was Sergeant for special instructions on specific subject matter on MILITARY POLICE GUARD DUTY AND TRAFFIC SERVICE and for general orientation and basic knowledge on the fundamentals of (1) police fire service and emergency aid duty (2) emergency demolition duty (3) airraid duty, service and signs (4) combat, attack service and guerilla organization (5) targetting at long range, or at close proximity (6) pass words and signs.

With thirty classmate trainee Officers at the training Camp, I had the best opportunity to be lectured by the best available commissioned and noncommissioned officers of the Police Department of Manila drawn from the various branches of Army Service of the former Philippine Constabulary-and the former Philippine Scouts-officers, who after their retirement, or honorable discharge from army organizations had joined the Manila Police Department.

At the outset, we reported at the training camp once or twice a week, but at the instant of the pressing circumstances of the then outbreak of World War II, we had to school ourselves at the training school almost every night for definite instruction and tutorship on those definite war ways and means of the different subject matters specified.

INSERVICE DURING THE TRAINING

After a week's training at the campus, therewas every sign of

Eugenio Nicolas

the United States' entrance of the World War II, and every flareup in the atmosphere was every indication of fifth column and espionage, so that all the necessary steps and media to prevent all the unnecessary sudden casualties amidst all military objectives and civilian interests from within and from without and from all dimensions, the whole city of Manila was placed under a whole series of scheduled blackouts.

Every evening after our schooling then at the campus from six o'clock to nine o'clock, I with the rank of Sergeant was assigned to lead at one time one squad, at another time two squads, or a platoon whose members were stationed at the beat (San Marcelino, Ayala Boulevard, Marques de Comillas, Padre Faura and Taft Avenue) and whose duties were assigned to guard those strategic points and places, the nerves and lines, the power plant and buildings of the Manila Electric Co., the Ayala Bridge, the Philippine Trade School and other firms with such storage of war materials as machinery, scrap iron, oil tanks, gasoline deposit and prime commodity supplies.

At all moment and instant, we had to look out at all flares flashes from all directions, of undimmed, or unputout light. We had to hold all people responsible for the following of all the rules and regulations of the blackouts, otherwise, we had, as we did prosecute all violators of such rigid military rules and regulations before the Court of the City of Manila. And often times, we declared them fifth columns, or positive members of the elements of espionage of the enemy nationals within and without.

We had to execute the military rules and regulations on the curfew hours, otherwise, we had to subject all violators to the vigorous war processes of the local, or of the nearest garrison who brought such war enemy suspects to the spot of war trial absolutely in accordance with the Articles of War, or at the spot where to shoot to kill, depending, of course, upon the degree of the gravity of the war crime committed.

OUR MILITARY STRATEGIC POINTS AND BASES BECAME WAR UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS

At the height of suspense when everyone in this country was placed at a dilemma of fear and curiousity on the outbreak of World War II in which the Philippines then might be, or might not be involved or located within the active warfare zone, every trained Volunteer of Manila and every airraid warden attached at every moment, at every spot of duty and service were assigned also acting as teachers, instructors, lecturers and professors of all civilians and citizens on how:

1. to take cover upon hearing the warning of the siren.
2. to make the best choice on where to take cover in an edifice, at home or at a house, at the open air, at the street, at the airraid shelter, at the boat, or at any other place.
3. to take precaution on astrayed bullet from any of the war dimensions; from the air, from the land and from the sea.
4. to take precaution on the extensive and intensive shelling and bombing from long range or from close proximity-- whether it was from the operation of the tre50mmortar, the 16-inch cannon, the thompson, the rifle, the revolver, the machinegun or the mobilized tanks.
5. to take the best precaution and remedy in case of such deafening sounds of cannons and guns.
6. to use properly the inhaler in case of diffused gas poison.
7. to use properly the gas mask
8. to give hints on where, when, what and how to evacuate

Eugenio Nicolas

from such places as should be cleared of civilians in accordance with all war plans and active warfare grounds designated accordingly or incidentally for the theaters of battles.

9. to give war-time precautions every cochero and every driver to use properly their lighthoods to dim properly their lights, so that they were far from being spotted from the third dimension- and so on with everyone at any house or with any individual at any place.

AFTER THE TRAINING AT THE CAMPUS

After training of about two months, I was in charge of the 1st Platoon of the 1st Co., 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, South of the Pasig River. Thirty-six volunteers were under me to guard every night and later every day and every night: Taft Avenue, Padre Faura, Marques de Comillas, Ayala Boulevard, and a part of Western Paco, South of the Pasig River.

At the induction of Captain-Major Alindogan of the 1st Co.- 1st Batt., 1st Regiment of the Volunteers of Manila in the Engineer Corps, USAFFE, I took command immediately of the 1st Battalion constituting of the 1st Co., the 2nd Co., the 3rd Co., and the 4th Co., South of the Pasig River, and thereby, therefore I was a Major.

I occupied with the 1st Battalion the Base areas of Intramuros, Northern par of Luneta, Western part of Paco, Herran, Marques de Comillas, Ayala, Taft Avenue and the U.P. Campus and and its vicinity. With me in the 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, there thre hundred seventeen strong man power well posted and stationed to execute orders within the 1st Battalion Base.

At that time, there seemed to be a tendency of the top officers of the 1st Regiment to abandon their key posts. There had not been appearing or known Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Regiment. Many of the key officers were occupying or acting in several capacities. Major-Colonel Salazar definitely abandoned his post and duties in the 1st Regiment.

At the definite desertion of Colonel Salazar of his post, I took command of the 1st Regiment and assigned the four Majors of the 1st Regiment to take immediate Command of the four Battalions- with another one Major serving in three different capacities: as Lieutenant-Colonel, as Deputy Executive Officer of the Volunteer Guards of Manila, and as Battalion Inspector of the 1st Regiment of the Volunteers of Manila, South of the Pasig River. Such relative and coordinated functions were indicative of the PLAN OF ORGANIZATION particularly of the 1st REGIMENTOF THE VOLUNTEERS OF MANILA and generally of the entire VOLUNTEERS OF MANILA, North and South of the Pasig River, for which (THE ENTIRE ORGANIZATION OF THE VOLUNTEER GUARDS AND THE AIRRAID WARDENS OF MANILA) I did act as GENERAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER (as shown in the plan of organization attached).

The PLAN OF ORGANIZATION of the 1st Regiment of Volunteers of Manila operated under such plan as the attached PLAN OF OPERATION generally prepared for the purpose if general information, insofar as it concerned itself with the latitude and breadth of the functions and the operations ~~and~~ of the 1st Regiment. As Colonel of the 1st Regiment and General Executive Officer of the Volunteers of Manila, I did prepare these plans for purposes of information insofar as the organization operated under our direct command.

Every Battalion Commander, however, as a matter of requirement when they should be processed for induction, recognition, for honorable discharge, and for payment of what should be due them should be required to submit thru their Colonel and thru

Eugenio Nicolas

the General Executive Officer of the Volunteers of Manila a more detailed Plan of operation OF THEIR BATTALION.

Under these plans, every commissioned and noncommissioned officers of the 1st Regiment were held directly responsible for the execution, administration and supervision of all the duties assigned them day and night in the different shifts.

STRENUOUS MILITARY SERVICE AND DUTY

Pivotal War Events That Usually Required Tedious Duty:

1. during the bombing of Baguio
2. During the bombing of Intramuros
3. during the bombing of Clark Field, Cavite, Camp Nichols, Camp Murphy and McKinley-- at different times
4. during the 1st bombing of Manila -- Intramuros, Pier 7 and Port Area
5. during the second incendiary bombing of Intramuros.

All these abnormal events that took place in the unprecedented history of the Philippines called forth the unusual and extraordinary services and effort of the volunteers and airraid wardens of Manila--form of patriotic service that in my honest conviction there could be no tape nor meterstick that could determine the degree or amount of patriotism of the men in the active military or semi-military service and duty under my direct command and under any other command in fulfilment of our heart-felt duty and direct obligation to our Country and Nation, on one hand, and on the other, to our Mother Country, the United States of America.

A PERIOD OF CHAOS AND UNCERTAINTIES OF EVENTS AND AFFAIRS IN THE COUNTRY

What made the people of Manila areas run berserk here and there like mad dogs playing the hide and seek with the wild cats was the undercover withdrawal of the USAFFE and all other members of the Army from the Manila areas and suburbs to concentrate to unknown destinations in compliance with war ways and means. All the lines and nerves of the routes of military mobilization were inevitably busy during the whole day and night of January, 1, 1942.

All Army trucks and vehicles in disguise filled with man power, amunitions, war supplies and material were mobilized fast from the city limit for a concentrated defensive resistance from the invading enemy forces' offensive attack.

The whole Manila areas were set on fire here and there, particularly, army headquarters, army quartermaster, firms and establishments where war material, supplies and prime commodities were stored or located.

The Pandacan oil tanks burned all days and nights for weeks, Intramuros suffered terribly from the effects of incendiary and demolition bombs; the sea and ocean of debunked goods and commodities at Port Area continued for weeks to be gutted by the worst fire; the Port Area Quartermaster and Headquarter suffered from total uselessness; fire almost totally razed to the ground all the buildings along both sides of the Pasig River within the City limit of Manila,- certainly all forms of calamities within and without appeared everywhere and every moment.

Disorder, indeed, was terrible--a state of affairs beyond description, beyond the control of the sum total of the Forces of the Volunteer Guards of Manila and the City Police.

Looting was the order of the day during the whole day and

Eugenio Kiefer

night. Life and property were at stake every hour and every moment. Every man, every woman, every boy and every girl ran wild here and there- a situation of reality that was beyond the power of the available peace officers of the City of Manila to handle.

Every volunteer and every airraid warden were at their posts to help preserve peace and order, --all witnessed the farce, or the tragedy of human hunger and thirst for heroic, or for debased coward deeds.

Bandits and peaceful citizens at times were reported shot and dead at the spot.

Despite these tightening situations, I never failed, nor faltered to take command more firmly of the 1st Regiment of Volunteers and Airraid Wardens of Manila to render the heroic deeds and services at the midst of chaos, disorder and misfortune--so perilous and risky among the crazy masses.

Every member of the 1st Regiment and other Regiments of Volunteers and Airraid Wardens of Manila did his part to render his duty and service for which every one had taken his oath of service in the name and honor of his Country and the Nation of one hand, and on the other, in the name and honor of the Mother Country and Her People, the United States of America.

Everyone had the heart of a soldier, as everybody then was a soldier to withstand all forms of peril--be they those which were at the action, or otherwise , but no member of the 1st Regiment and any other Regiments of the Volunteers and Airraid Wardens of Manila would mind in the name of duty and service at such inevitable hour and event of unparalleled history.

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THE OCCUPYING ARMY OF THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL
INVADING FORCES

On the afternoon of January 2, 1942, the Japanese Imperial Invading Forces arrived at Manila at about 5:00 o'clock sharp, and thereby the occupation of the invading forces automatically disbanded the entire Volunteer Guards and Airraid Wardens of Manila. All, however, were at bay, as a matter of common understanding, for any renewed resistance movement, should the Allied Forces of the Pacific begin the offensive as of general signs and signals might have been hoisted by the Supreme Commander

ADHERING TO THE WAR WAYS AND MEANS
AT THE PERIOD OF CAPITULATION

Upon the occupation of Manila by the Japanese Invading Imperial Forces, I abandoned all the General Headquarters and outposts of the 1st Regiment, thus leaving all the operative schemes.

I evacuated to the North Sector of the Pasig River and ordered all members of the Volunteers of Manila automatically disbanded upon the immediate transfer of my temporary headquarters at 449 Legarda, Sampaloc, Manila (upstairs of the whole building entirely razed to the ground by fire during liberation).

At the temporary headquarters, I was able to install simple media to keep always in touch with the defensive USAFFE at Bataan and Corregidor, and to hear the latest news of the progress of the wars from Australia, from Washington, D.C. and from San Francisco Station, California.

And certainly during these days of uncertainty, of harrowing experiences thru the simplest installations, I was able :

1. to get in touch from the periodical announcements of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces from the Pacific.
2. to contact with all the speeches of the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt--on his open war deliberations and announcements regarding the immediate aid that was due the Philippine Areas during the occupation of the Philippines by the Japanese Invading Imperal Forces.
3. to hear all the appeal and speeches of the late President Quezon in the United States and in the South American Countries.
4. to scan thru the short wave sounds all the open deliberations of the Congress of the United States on the progress of the wars on both sides of the globe.
5. to follow the conferences of the allied forces during the occupation of the Philippines by the Japanese Forces.
6. to hear regularly the news stories and news items of the Voice of Freedom from Bataan and Corregidor.
7. to keep regularly in touch with the development of the war events in the Southern Pacific, in Europe and Australia.
8. to keep on all trends on the transferred Commonwealth Government of the Philippines to Washington, D.C., United States of America.

This was good only, however, for a short duration of time, as up to 1943, when all mediums of getting the latest developments on the war activities from all war zones and war areas were entirely cut off by the occupying Japanese Forces. All radios were reconditioned and all catching wavesound wires were cut off. Every house and every room were searched for their installations. The war in this country was in reality a one sided issue after all these mediums of getting information from the outside world had been cut off.

We had no other alternative than to subject our mediums of communication to seizure, or to total destruction by the Japanese garrison.

Eugenio Nicolas

EVERY INDICATION WAS ALREADY A SIGN OF THE FORTHCOMING OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT OF THE ALLIED FORCES OF THE PACIFIC

Every movement at every time, there was already every indication of the activation of all forces in ambush in this country ready to join the offensive movement of the allied forces of the Pacific.

This was indicative of the periodical announcements from the Supreme Command of the Allied Forces of the Pacific at Australia that were coming to us in the form of news from the Headquarters of the Bataan Survivors in the different Mountain places where they could get the short waves. Other news was coming from the headquarters of some National Volunteers who were already members of already organized guerilla units ready for the offensive movement.

Every item of the news was very encouraging--(1) news on the millions of man power of training and other millions already trained soldiers who were ready for the then forthcoming offensive in the Pacific and China war zones (2) definite information on the complete preparation of the air offensive in the Southern Pacific, China Sector, Northern Pacific and in the Philippines (3) announcement from time to time on the completely swinging mass production of all war material and supplies in the United States of America--all being made ready for shipment thru the air, the land and the water.

And with confidence the fast coming offensive of the Allied Forces was always readable from the nervous war activities of the Japanese Imperial Forces occupying the Philippines.

I LEFT MANILA THE FIRST TIME ON
SEPTEMBER 15,
1943

The military pressure everywhere was irresistible--in all occupied areas. Every moment was a death sign-- of course, which no soldier should fear without offering resistance to the enemy at the time of active warfare at the battle field.

I left Manila to survey the place where I should establish Regimental Emergency Headquarters in the Northern Sector of Luzon. Having chosen Samac, San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte, Northern Luzon on my arrival, I immediately appointed Bernabela Nicolas, as Chief Officer of the prospective Regimental Headquarters with the rank of Captain. With Captain B. Nicolas, one thechnical soldier who was ever ready at that time was appointed to assist her to put up an emergency office for the Emergency Regimental Headquarters at Samac, San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte, Northern Luzon, Philippines.

Corporal Eulogio Nicolas was assigned definite work thru the definite instruction of his Captain, who directly was given the following orders by me:

1. to prepare the temporary emergency office at the Regimental Emergency Headquarters, Samac, San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte by procuring the following office equipment: (1) two tables of any kind and of any dimensions (2) four chairs of any kind available (3) some office supplies as ink, pen and paper.
2. to construct one small temporary ~~lodging~~ cottage made of bamboo.
3. to repair the old cottage for temporary lodging
4. to prepare one airraid shelter
5. to check all available prime commodity supplies that might be taken to advantage in case of emergency at the RegimentalEmergency Headquarters by the limitted members of the personnel.

On October 16, 1943, definitely, I left for Manila, leaving all the executions of the above order to Captain B. Nicolas. I slept at Vigan, Ilocos Sur, at San Fernando, La Union and at Tarlac, Tarlac-- a time when every nerve of every guerilla unit already organized, or on the way to organization was on the spurt of every moment for offensive and resistance movement.

Manila, the first OPEN CITY IN THE FAR EAST in all events of history was totally isolated from the rest of the world, and I even believed at that time that the whole Philippines was also placed under isolation by the Japanese Invading Imperial Forces, excepting some remote spots where the short waves could be caught once in a while from the Supreme Command of the Allied Forces of the Pacific, from Washington, D.C., and from San Francisco, California.

I left, therefore, the Open City of Manila at the second time on February 2, 1944.

AT SAMAC, SAN NICOLAS, ILOCOS NORTE, NORTHERN
LUZON, PHILIPPINES

I had my exit from the Open City. I travelled via the guerilla areas at Central Luzon and partly at Northern Luzon.

Eugenio Nicolas

I slept at Sta. Rosa, Nueva Ecija, one time, at Rosales at another time, Pangasinan; at Santa, Ilocos Sur, sometimes and at Laoag and San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte, finally.

I arrived at the Regimental Headquarters at 5:00 o'clock sharp in the afternoon of February 5, 1944, and thereat joined the previously appointed and assigned personnel of the Emergency Regimental Headquarters.

Conspicuously, all previous orders to Captain B. Nicolas were executed to the minutest details, excepting:

1. that the airraid shelter has not been ready
2. that the new emergency temporary cottage was not as yet finished.

At the Emergency Headquarters, however, everything was ready with its very limited personnel and equipment to join or to coordinate in any way any fighting unit upon the activation of the resistance movement under the Supreme Command of the Allied Forces of the Pacific.

My activities together with those of the limited number of the personnel of the Regimental Emergency Headquarters shall be included in my complete writeup; the plans of operation and organization shall soon be submitted when I do present our true case to be processed, to be recognized, to be honorably discharged and to be paid whatever due us under any status most practicable--- whether we shall be processed and thereby recognized as USAFFE members under the action of the RPD, or as FEDERALIZED VOLUNTEERS OF MANILA, orGUERRILLAS with special designation at our Regimental Emergency Headquarters.

FAIR MAIDEN HOPE NOT IN VAIN

The dawn of freedom was fast coming. The curtain of liberty was rising for the rays of that freedom to shower over the fair soil and people of this group of wonderful isles--- so badly war-striken and beaten.

America would soon come back, and General McArthur and Company would soon return to liberate these fair isles with its woderful people.

Thus we fed our fair hope incessantly by keeping our hearts and minds nearest those that chambered and cherished in their bossoms our unfaltering and undying longings and desires despite the vast blank page of ocean and limitless skies infested with the destructive demons of the seas and oceans, and with the giant rovers of the atmosphere of the enemy.

At last, there was victory everywhere, and General MacArthur returned.

Eugenio Nicolas

EUGENIO NICOLAS

Colonel, 1st Regiment, Volunteer Guards of Manila, South of the Pasig River and at the Emergency Headquarters at Samac, San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte, Northern Luzon, Philippines.

Eugenio Nicolas

DECLARATORY STATEMENT

I, Eugenio Nicolas y Corpuz, of age, residing at 320 Calabash Road or at 1222 G. Tuazon Street, Sampaloc, Manila, do hereby declare, depose and say to the best of my knowledge ability and belief:

That all the statements in my foregoing writeup in my desire to be processed, to be recognized, to be honorable discharged and to be paid in any capacity and status as may be deemed fit and proper by the processing officers as stated therein this writeup,--are all my personal declarations written by me and are all true.

To wit: I do sign hereunder.

Eugenio Nicolas

EUGENIO NICOLAS
Colonel under process
as therein stated in the
above Writeup.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of October, 1947, by Eugenio Nicolas who showed me his Residence Certificate No. A-78239 issued at the City of Manila on January 24, 1947.

Romeo F. Quiazon
Notary Public
Until Dec. 31, 1947

Doc. No. 681
Page No. 76
Book No. III
Series of 1947

Identification Picture

Note:

An identification picture shall be attached to every writeup. If the oath is administered by a Notary Public ~~20-centavo~~ documentary stamp shall be affixed.

Opposite every signature of the soldier or person under process, the right thumbmark shall be posted.

END

The General Plan of Operation of The 1st Regiment, Volunteer Guards of Manila

— In Operation 1941 —

By E. Nicolas, Col. 1st Regiment & General Executive Officer, VGM

LEGEND + HINTS

1. ✳ Battalion Sectors: A, B, C & D
2. ┼┼┼┼ Rail Road
3. ═══ Streets as written Dividing Sectors
4. The Plan of Operation required of each Battalion Commander shall indicate: (a) the Boat for each Co. (b) mention of the shifts (c) indication of major strategic points only by a ● (ball).

10/24/47

October 26, 1947

The Processing Officers
AFWESPAC, PHILRYCOM
Manila

S i r:

We, the undersigned do hereby certify that this plan was put in operation at the time we were in command of the 1st Regiment of the Volunteer Guards of Manila.

Eugenio Nicolas
EUGENIO NICOLAS
Colonel, 1st Regiment and General Executive Officer of the Volunteer Guards of Manila

JUAN SIMBORIO
Battalion Inspector, Deputy Executive Officer and Actg. Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Regiment, Volunteer Guards of Manila

COMPLETE PLAN of ORGANIZATION

of
the 1st Regiment, Volunteer Guards of Manila
South of the Pasig River, Manila
October 15, 1941 – January 9, 1942
By E. Nicolas Col. 1st Regiment
Volunteers of Manila,
South of the Pasig
River

October 26, 1947

The Processing Officers
APERPAD, PHILCOM
Manila

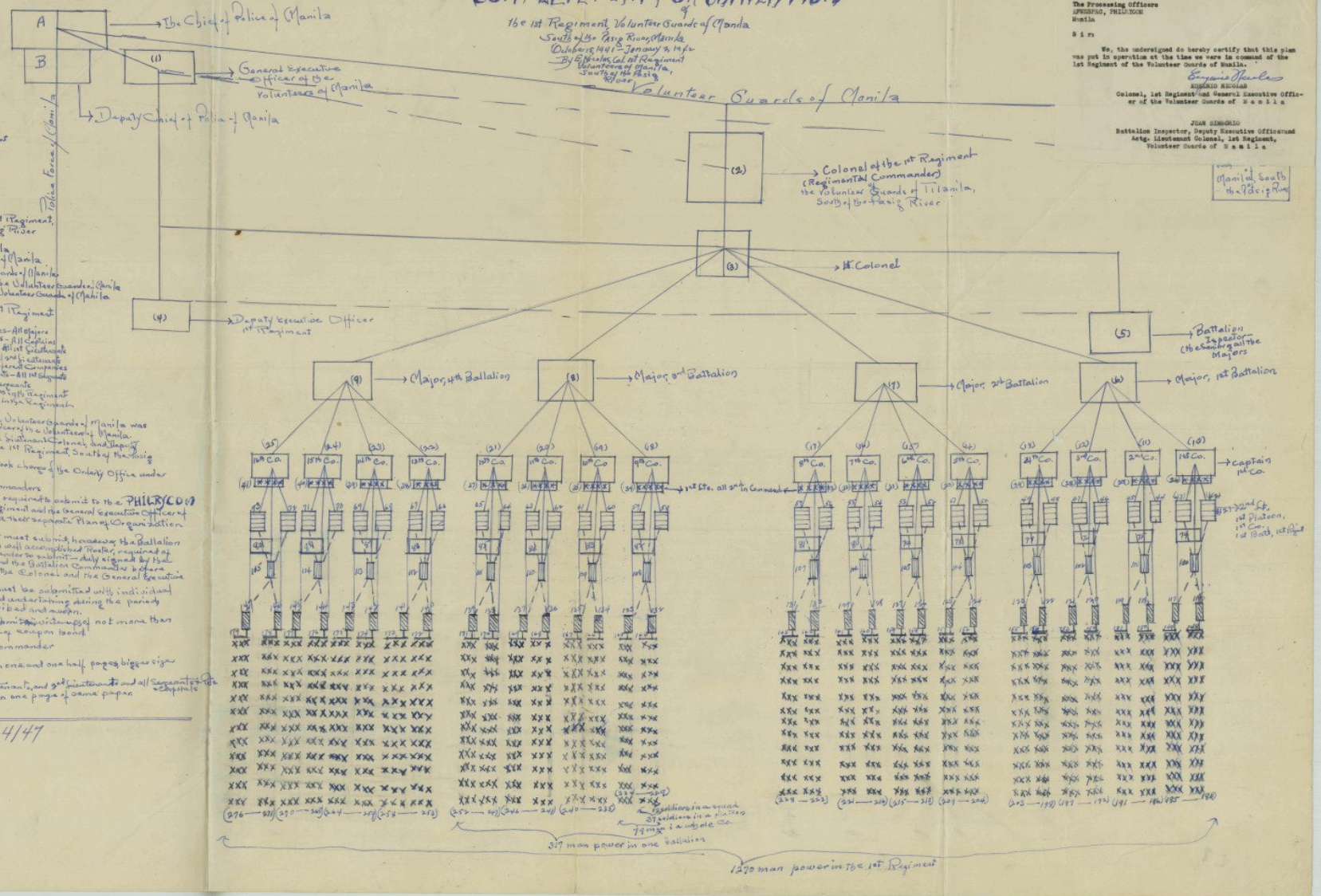
S i r:

We, the undersigned do hereby certify that this plan was put in operation at the time we were in command of the 1st Regiment of the Volunteer Guards of Manila.

Eugenio Nicolas
EUGENIO NICOLAS
Colonel, 1st Regiment and General Executive Officer of the Volunteer Guards of M a n i l a

JUAN SIMBORIO
Battalion Inspector, Deputy Executive Officer and Actg. Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Regiment,
Volunteer Guards of M a n i l a

Manila South
the Pasig River



I Legend and Hints
1056 privates in the 1st Regiment
96 Corporals
32 2nd Sergeants
16 1st Sergeants
32 2nd Lieutenants
16 1st Lieutenants
16 Captains
8 Majors
1 Colonel
1270 Total Man Power, 1st Regiment, South of the Pasig River

II Department of Police of Manila
A The Chief of Police of Manila
B The Deputy Chief of Police of Manila

III Division of the Volunteer Guards of Manila
(1) General Executive Officer of the Volunteer Guards of Manila
(2) Colonel of the 1st Regiment, Volunteer Guards of Manila
(3) 1st Colonel
(4) Deputy Executive Officer, 1st Regiment
(5) Battalion Inspector
(from 1 to 3) Battalion Commanders – All Majors
(from 4 to 9) Co-Commanders – All Captains
(from 10 to 15) 2nd in Command – All 1st Lieutenants
(from 16 to 29) Platoon Leaders – All 2nd Lieutenants
(from 30 to 115) Company Staff for different Companies
(from 116 to 147) Company Sergeants – All 1st Sergeants
(from 148 to 178) Guides – All 2nd Sergeants
(from 179 to 318) Number of Platoons in the Regiment
(from 319 to 376) Number of squads in the Regiment

The Colonel of the 1st Regiment, Volunteer Guards of Manila was the General Executive Officer of the Volunteers of Manila.
The Battalion Inspector was the Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Executive Officer of the 1st Regiment, South of the Pasig River. (Actg. 1st Lt. Col. ...)
Every Company Sergeant took charge of the Orderly Office under the Company Officer.

IV Requirements of Battalion Commanders
Battalion Commanders are required to submit to the PHILRYCOM through the Colonel of the Regiment and the General Executive Officer of the Volunteers of Manila their separate Plan of Organization of their Battalions.
The Battalion Commander must submit, however, the Battalion Plan of Operation with a well arranged Roster, required of Company Commanders to submit – duly signed by the Company Commander and the Battalion Commander before they are submitted to the Colonel and the General Executive Officer.
These Plan and Roster must be submitted with individual Write-up – activities and entertaining during the period duly signed and subscribed and sworn.
Battalion Commanders submit write-up of not more than two pages, bigger size of coupon bond.

V Requirements of Company Commander
Company Roster
Write-up of not more than one and one half pages, bigger size of coupon bond

VI Requirements of 1st Lieutenants, and 2nd Lieutenants and all Sergeants to submit
Write-up of not more than one page of same paper

10/24/47

COMPLETE PLAN of ORGANIZATION

of

The 1st Regiment, Volunteer Guards of Manila
South of the Pasig River, Manila
October 15, 1941 – January 9, 1942
By Eugenio Ricolas, Col. 1st Regiment
Volunteers of Manila,
South of the Pasig
River

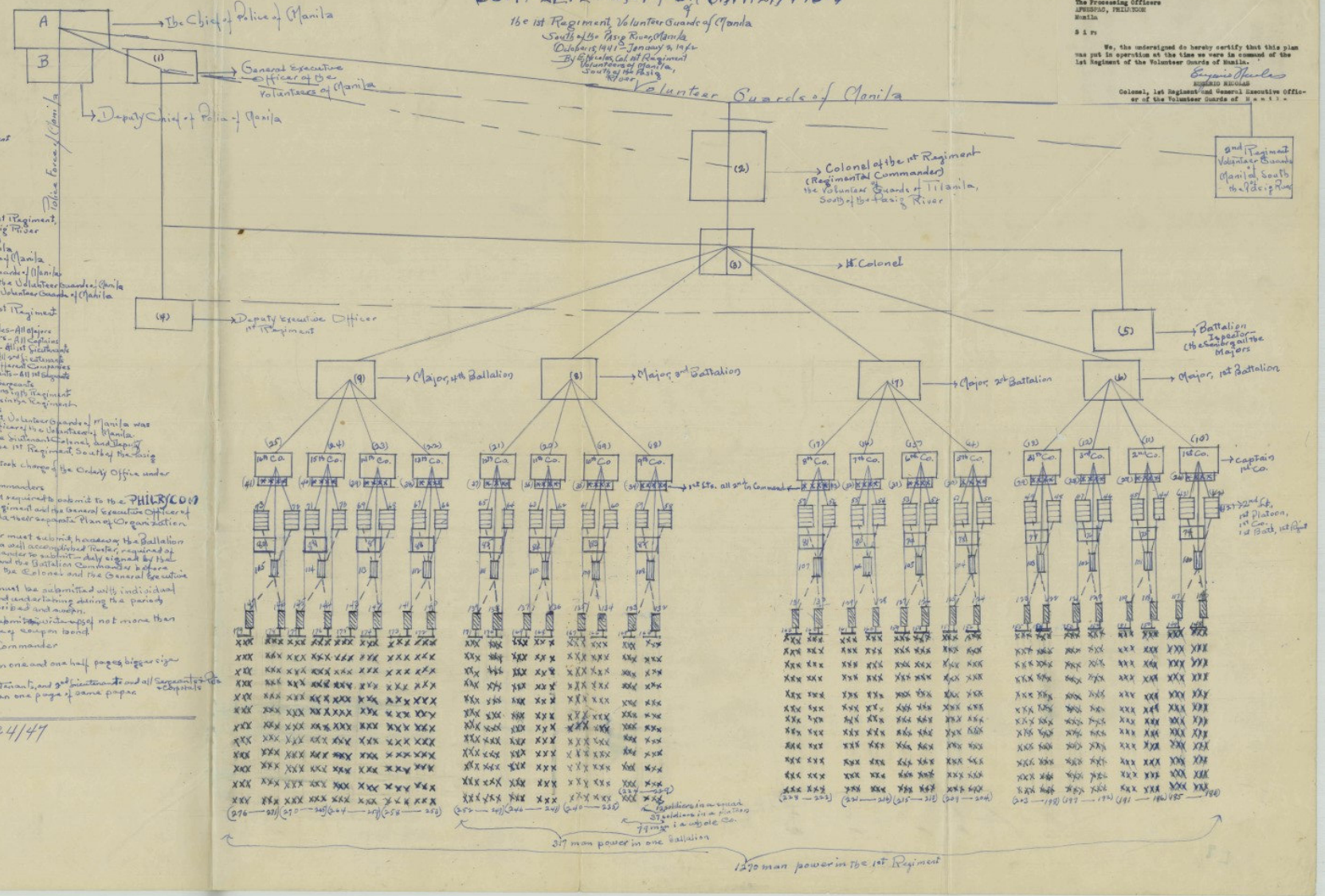
October 26, 1947

The Processing Officers
AFHQ/SPAD, PHILCOM
Manila

S i r:

We, the undersigned do hereby certify that this plan was put in operation at the time we were in command of the 1st Regiment of the Volunteer Guards of Manila.

Eugenio Ricolas
EUGENIO RICOLAS
Colonel, 1st Regiment and General Executive Officer of the Volunteer Guards of M a n i l a.



I Legend and Hints
1056 privates in the 1st Regiment
96 Corporals
32 2nd Sergeants
16 1st Sergeants
32 2nd Lieutenants
16 1st Lieutenants
16 Captains
5 Majors
1 Colonel
1270 Total Man Power, 1st Regiment, South of the Pasig River

II Department of Police of Manila
A The Chief of Police of Manila
B The Deputy Chief of Police of Manila

III Division of the Volunteer Guards of Manila
(1) General Executive Officer of the Volunteer Guards of Manila
(2) Colonel of the 1st Regiment, Volunteer Guards of Manila
(3) 1st Colonel
(4) Deputy Executive Officer, 1st Regiment
(5) Battalion Inspector
(from 6 to 9) Battalion Commandes – All Majors
(from 10 to 18) Co-Commanders – All Captains
(from 19 to 27) 2nd in Command – All 1st Lieutenants
(from 28 to 36) Platoon Leaders – All 2nd Lieutenants
(from 37 to 45) Orderly Staff for different Companies
(from 46 to 118) Company Sergeants – All 1st Sergeants
(from 119 to 147) Guides – All 2nd Sergeants
(from 148 to 193) Number of Platoons in the Regiment
(from 194 to 276) Number of Squads in the Regiment

IV Nominal Ranks and Positions
The Colonel of the 1st Regiment, Volunteer Guards of Manila was the General Executive Officer of the Volunteers of Manila.
The Battalion Inspector was the Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Officer (Actual Col. did).
Executive Officer of the 1st Regiment South of the Pasig
Every Company Sergeant took charge of the Orderly Office under the Orderly Officer.

V Requirement of Battalion Commanders
Battalion Commanders are not required to submit to the PHILBRCOM but to the Colonel of the Regiment and the General Executive Officer of the Volunteers of Manila their separate Plan of Organization of their Battalions.
The Battalion Commander must submit, however, the Battalion Plan of Operation with a well accomplished Roster, required of every Company Commander to submit – duly signed by the Company Commander and the Battalion Commander before they are submitted to the Colonel and the General Executive Officer.
These Plan and Roster must be submitted with individual Write-up – activities and undertaking during the period duly signed and subscribed and sworn.
Battalion Commanders submit write-up of not more than two pages, bigger size, coupon bond.

VI Requirement of Company Commander
Company Roster
Write-up of not more than one and one half pages bigger size of coupon bond.

VII Requirements of 1st Lieutenants, and 2nd Lieutenants and all Sergeants to Corporals
Write-up of not more than one page of same paper

10/24/47

4

#291

G-3 Form No. 2	HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-3 OFFICE REPLY AND RADIO	SEQUENCE NO. / RADIO CITE
G-3 File No. GSCPU 091 PI	DATE 3 Feb 48	
SUBJECT: Recognition request for, FROM : Eugenio Nicolas		Type of Communication ltr

FOR ACTION BY (File Symbol Only)	SUSPENSE DATE	CONCURRENCES		
GSCPU		File Symbol	Initial	Date
OFFICER TAKING ACTION (and initials): 1st Lt George E Kemper				
Policy: Non-Policy: Recommending Approval				
(File Symbol)	(Action)	APPROVED		
TO:	FOR:			

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Lt Col Wallace M Hanes:

1. Basic, letter from Eugenio Nicolas to CG PHILRYCOM, dtd 29 Dec 47, forwarding a copy of his alleged guerrilla activities in connection with a previous request for recognition of the 1st Regiment, Volunteer Guards in Manila.

2. Mr. Nicolas requested recognition of his unit on 28 Oct 47. His request was not accepted as it did not meet the deadline for the submission of unit requests for recognition. All papers submitted by Mr. Nicolas were returned on 3 December 1947 with our deadline reply.

3. Reply to Mr. Nicolas informs him of the contents of our letter of 3 December 1947 and returns his personal history.

George E Kemper
1st Lt George E Kemper

Concur: Capt E R Curtis
Chief, Unit Branch

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HEADQUARTERS
PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

GSGPU 091 PI/163

APO 707

6 - FEB 1948

Mr. Eugenio Nicolas
11-A P. Gomez Street
Laoag, Ilocos Norte
Philippines

Dear Mr. Nicolas:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 29 December 1947, forwarding a history of your alleged guerrilla activities in connection with a request for recognition of the 1st Regiment, Volunteer Guards of Manila.

You were informed in a letter of this headquarters dated 3 December 1947, addressed to you at 1222 G Tuazon Street, Sampaloc, Manila, that your request for recognition of the 1st Regiment, Volunteer Guards of Manila, made in your letter of 28 October 1947, could not be accepted as it did not comply with the widely publicized closing date of 15 March 1946 for the acceptance by this headquarters of unit applications for recognition. You were further informed of the closing dates of 15 March and 31 July 1947 for the acceptance by this headquarters of individual non-casualty and all types of casualty claims, respectively.

Inasmuch as your request for recognition of the 1st Regiment, Volunteer Guards of Manila, could not be accepted, all papers forwarded with your letter of 28 October 1947 were returned to you with our letter of 3 December 1947.

Returned herewith are the papers forwarded with your letter of 29 December 1947.

Sincerely,

MAILED
6 FEB 1948
A.G. POST OFFICE
APO 707

R. E. CANTRELL
Capt. AGD
Asst Adj Gen

1 Incl
History of personal activities
of E. Nicolas

GSGPU Comeback copy

3 Feb 48 GEK/rfc Tel U 433

Lt Col Wallace M Hanes:

Basic, letter from Eugenio Nicolas to CG PHILRYCOM, dtd 29 Dec 47, forwarding a copy of his alleged guerrilla activities in connection with a previous request for recognition of the 1st Regiment, Volunteer Guards in Manila.

1st Lt George E Kemper

Concur: Capt E R Curtis
Chief, Unit Branch

11-A P. Gomez Street
Laoag, Ilocos Norte
29 December 1947

Office of the Commanding General
Care of Adjutant General Thomas J. Brown
Guerrilla Unit, PHILRYCOM
A P O 707

S I R:

I am sending a copy of my guerrilla activities at the guerrilla a areas in the Central and northern Parts of Luzon in compliance with one of the requirements of your processing team.

The Plan of Organization of the very limited personnel of our Emergency Regimental Headquarters is herewith inclosed.

The Plan of Operation together with other papers shall be indorsed at least before 22 January 1948 as of the letter of the Office of the Commanding General dated 22 November 1947.

Very sincerely yours,

EUGENIO NICOLAS
Colonel, Emergency Regimental Headquarters, Samac,
San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte and
Colonel, First Regiment, Volunteers of M a n i l a

Note:
Guerrilla Activities papers from page 1 to page 15.
One copy of the siple Plan of Organization.

NFC/DL

G-3
Form No. 2

HEADQUARTERS
PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-3
OFFICE RETAINED RECORD

SEQUENCE NO
RADIO CITE

G-3 File No. GSCP U

Date: 25 Nov '47

SUBJECT: Recognition, Request for
FROM : Eugenio Nicolas

Type of Communication: Letter

GROSS REFERENCES

FOR ACTION BY: (File symbol only) GSCPU

SUSPENSE DATE

CONCURRENCES

File Symbol	Initial	Date

OFFICER TAKING ACTION (and initials):
1st Lt George E. Kemper

Policy: Non-Policy: Recommending Approval

APPROVED

(File symbol) (Action)

TO: _____ FOR: _____

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Lt Col Wallace M. Hanes:

Basic, letter from Eugenio Nicolas to this headquarters, dated 28 Oct '47, requesting recognition of the 1st Regiment, Volunteer Guards of Manila.

1st Lt George E. Kemper

Concur: Capt E R Curtis
Chief, Unit Branch

NFC/DL

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HEADQUARTERS
PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

GSCPU 091 PI / 2391 APO 707

8 - DEC 1947

Mr. Eugenio Nicolas
1222 G. Tuazon Street
Sampaloc, Manila
Philippines

Dear Mr. Nicolas:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 28 October 1947, requesting recognition of the 1st Regiment, Volunteer Guards of Manila.

It is desired to inform you that a special press release from the Public Relations Office, AFWESPAC, dated 1 February 1946, stated that no applications for recognition of guerrilla units would be accepted by this headquarters after 15 March 1946. Inasmuch as information regarding this closing date was widely disseminated throughout the Philippines by press, radio, and municipal agencies, it is considered that all concerned had ample opportunity to prepare unit applications for recognition by 15 March 1946. Your request for recognition of the 1st Regiment, Volunteer Guards of Manila, was received by this headquarters on 19 November 1947. It does not comply with the above closing date and therefore cannot be accepted for consideration.

For your additional information, a special press release from the Public Relations Office, PHILRYCOM, dated 8 January 1947, announced the closing date of 15 March 1947 for the submission of individual claims for non-casualty recognition. A further press release from this same office, dated 15 June 1947, announced the closing date of 31 July 1947 for the submission of all types of claims for casualty recognition.

Returned herewith are the papers forwarded in your letter of 28 October 1947.

Sincerely,

1 Incl:
Papers of unit forwarded
in ltr dtd 28 Oct '47

THOMAS J. BROWN
CWO, USA
ASST ADJ GEN

GSCPU Comeback copy

28 Nov '47

GEM/jvm

Tel: U 330

Lt Col Wallace M. Hanes:

Basic, letter from Eugenio Nicolas to this headquarters, dated 28 October 1947, requesting recognition of the 1st Regiment, Volunteer Guards of Manila.

1st Lt George E. Kemper

Concur: Capt E R Curtis
Chief, Unit Branch

8556

HEADQUARTERS PHILRYCOM
Check Sheet

NRH/JFM/evv

Do not remove from attached sheets

FILE NO. GSXRF 312.1 SUBJECT: Transmittal of Letter

FROM: AG Rec Pers Div TO: Director, Guerrilla Affairs Division DATE: 18 NOV 1947

Forwarded as a matter pertaining to your office. No record of subject individual in this Division.

Incl
Ltr fr E Nicolss, 28 Oct 47
w/2 incls

N. R. HUESTON
Capt Inf
Asst Director

NRH/JFM/evv

GSXRF 312.1 Transmittal of Letter

AG Rec Pers Div

Director, Guerrilla Affairs Division

18 NOV 1947

Forwarded as a matter pertaining to your office. No record of subject individual in this Division.

Incl
Ltr fr E Nicolas, 28 Oct 47
w/2 incls

N. R. HUESTON
Capt Inf
Asst Director

Reg # 75065

1222 G. Tuazon Street
Sampaloc, Manila
October 28, 1947

THE AFWESPAC, PHILRYCOM
M a n i l a

S i r:

I have the honor to submit the attached Plan of Organization, the Plan of Operation, my complete writeups and activities as then Colonel of the 1st Regiment and General Executive Officer of the Volunteer Guards of Manila organized with all the status of Military Organization prior to the outbreak of World War II in which we have rendered our services.

It is hereby respectfully recommended to all processing Officers of the AFWESPAC, PHILRYCOM that in the consideration of our true case for due recognition, for honorable discharge, retirement and for payment of what may be due us, the following table shall serve as key to any course of action:

1. That all palns of detailed operation, writeups and activities and other processing papers required of all Battalion Commanders shall be submitted to the Colonel and the General Executive Officer of the Volunteer Guards of Manila not later than December 31, 1947.

2. That all Rosters, writeups and activities and other processing papers required of all Company Commanders duly signed by them and by their respective Battalion Commanders and by the Lieutenant Colonel shall be submitted to the Colonel and the General Executive Officer of the Volunteer Guards of Manila not later than January 1, 1948.

3. That all the writeups and activities and other processing papers of all the commissioned and the noncommission officers shall be submitted duly signed by their respective 2nd in Command (1st Lt.) and their Co. Commander thru the Lt. Colonel to the Colonel and the General Executive Officer of the Volunteer Guards of Manila, not later than Feb. 28, 1948

4. That all soldiers' writeups and other processing papers and activities shall be submitted duly signed to the Colonel and General Executive Officer of the Volunteer Guards of Manila not later than March 31, 1948.

5. That any plan of organization, any plan of operation, any processing paper and writeup and activities submitted to the AFWESPAC, PHILRYCOM later than April 30, 1948 shall be entirely ignored and shall not be given due consideration for recognition, nor for payment what may be due to anyone under process, or as the case may be.

6. That the submitting of all plans of organization, plans of operation, writeups and activities and other processing papers of any member of the volunteers of Manila to the AFWESPAC, PHILRYCOM shall be direct from the General Executive Officer of the Volunteer Guards of entire Manila, who shall in every case recommend individually the necessary appropriate action, or as the case may be (by Battalion or by Companies).

Eugenio Nicolas

Further definitives and requirements are specified under Legends and Hints in the PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND PLAN OF OPERATION HERETO respectfully attached and submitted for consideration and favorable action as may be deemed practicable, or fit and proper by the processing Officers of the AFWESPAC, PHTHRYCOM, Manila, Philippines.

Very respectfully,

EUGENIO NICOLAS
Colonel of the 1st Regiment and General Executive Officer
of the Volunteer Guards of Manila
&
Colonel of the Emergency Regimental Headquarters, Samac,
San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte, Northern
Luzon, USAFIP, PI

END

NAME

PAGE NUMBERS TO BE COPIED

TOTAL PAGES