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# KHAKI AND RED

Vol. XII

CONSTABULARY JOURNAL AND GENERAL MAGAZINE  
MANILA, MAY, 1932

No. 5

*Please read page 21*



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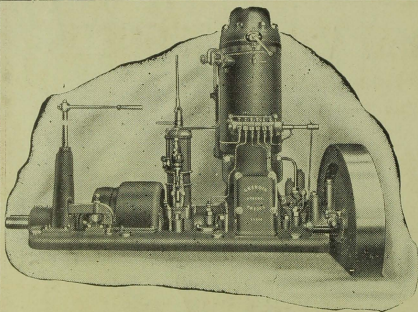
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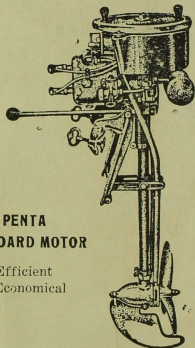
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"B"	10.00	10	120	1,200.00	800.00	2,000.00
"C"	10.00	20	180	1,800.00	2,200.00	4,000.00
"A"	30.00	15	72	2,160.00	840.00	3,000.00
"B"	30.00	30	120	3,600.00	2,400.00	6,000.00
"C"	30.00	60	180	5,400.00	6,600.00	12,000.00
"A"	50.00	25	72	3,600.00	1,400.00	5,000.00
"B"	50.00	50	120	6,000.00	4,000.00	10,000.00
"C"	50.00	100	180	9,000.00	11,000.00	20,000.00
"A"	70.00	35	72	5,040.00	1,960.00	7,000.00
"B"	70.00	70	120	8,400.00	5,600.00	14,000.00
"C"	70.00	140	180	12,600.00	15,400.00	28,000.00
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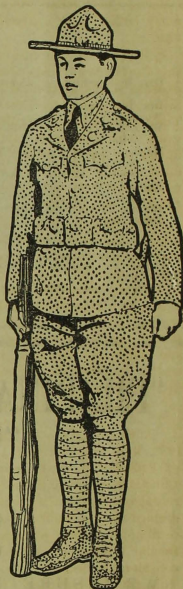
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# Cuts In Expenses Of Constabulary Ordered By Chief

Every phase of Constabulary activity affected by slashes due to forced savings of almost P1,000,000.



Faced by the difficult problem of cutting down the expenditures of the Philippine Constabulary in accordance with the strict economy program of the Government, Colonel Clarence Bowers, acting Chief of Constabulary, this month issued an "Economy Order" which affected everyone in the service.

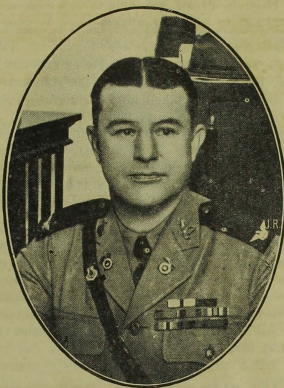
Because of the dire financial straits which the Government finds itself a close pruning of expense sheets of the various government departments, bureaus and offices has had to be effected. The Constabulary, according to the economy program must economize to the tune of P987,787.40 during the current year. In view of this demand upon the Constabulary it has been found necessary to effect cuts in practically all phases of Constabulary expenditures.

The items included in the forced savings cut are pay, subsistence and clothing of enlisted men; quarters allowance of officers, employees, agents, enlisted men and laborers; forced accrued leave of officers, employees and agents; traveling expenses of personnel; freight, express and delivery service; postal, telegraph, telephone and cable service; rental of buildings and grounds; supplies and materials; rewards to informers of opium traffic; maintenance and repair of equipment; and equipment in general.

Following is Colonel Bowers' economy order:

1. ECONOMY.—In the Appropriation Act for 1932, it is provided that a total "forced savings" of P464,868.00 must be made by the Philippine Constabulary during the current year. In the recent meeting of the Council of State, it has been decided that a further reduction of 10% of the total appropriation of each bureau or office of the Insular Government must be made in view of the considerable decrease in government revenues. This further reduction of 10% in our total appropriation for 1932 which amounts to P522,919.40, if added to the P464,868.00 mentioned above, will give a total "forced savings" of P987,787.40 which the Constabulary must make during the current year.

In order to meet the "forced savings" mentioned above, it is imperative that the strictest economy in government expenditures must be observed and radical cut must be made in some of the items of our appropriation. To this end, the following statement showing the different items from which the required "forced savings" could



Colonel CLARENCE E. BOWERS, Acting Chief  
He orders cuts to meet forced savings...

be effected, is hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

<i>Items of Expense</i>	<i>Savings</i>
Pay, subsistence and clothing of enlisted men .....	P460,917.68
Quarters allowance of officers to be cut by 10% .....	7,120.00
Reduction by 10%, 8%, 5% and 2% of pay of officers, employees, agents, enlisted men and laborers	97,216.42
Forced accrued leave of officers, employees and agents .....	20,000.00
Traveling expenses of personnel .....	140,000.00
Freight, express and delivery service	22,000.00
Postal, telegraph, telephone and cable service .....	8,600.00
Rental of buildings and grounds .....	1,000.00
Consumption of supplies & materials	142,000.00
Rewards to informers of opium traffic .....	16,000.00
Maintenance & repair of equipment .....	18,000.00
Purchase of Equipment .....	55,000.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>P987,854.10</b>

Effective May 1, 1932, the pay of officers, employees, agents, enlisted men and laborers will

be reduced in accordance with the following schedule of rates, as provided in the Memorandum Order of His Excellency, the Governor-General, dated April 8, 1932:

More than P5,000 per annum	.....	10	per cent.
From P5,00 to P1,201 per annum	..	8	"
From P1,200 to P481 per annum	...	5	"
P480 and below	.....	2	"

In computing the pay of officers and enlisted men, the corresponding deductions enumerated above must first be taken into consideration and from the balance the corresponding deduction 4% for Pension and Retirement Fund should be made. All deductions from the pay of enlisted men corresponding to 5 per cent and 2 per cent of their respective pay, as the case may be, should be placed on the payroll on a separate column created for that purpose only.

Effective July 1, 1932, the subsistence and clothing allowances of enlisted men will be reduced 20 per cent. That is, instead of P.40 a day for subsistence and P.20 a day for clothing, the should be entitled to P.32 and P.16, respectively. All payrolls and subsistence vouchers should be prepared accordingly.

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## Ode To Posture

*Good posture is an asset  
Which very few possess;  
Sad to relate, the favored ones  
Seem to be growing less.*

*x x x x*  
*We see the folks around us  
All slumped down in a heap  
And the way that some folks walk along  
Is enough to make you weep.*

*x x x x*  
*Some elevate their shoulders,  
Some hollow in their backs  
Some stiffen up their muscles  
And some just plain relax.*

*x x x x*  
*The one who walks with grace and poise  
Is a spectacle so rare,  
That even down on gay Broadway  
The people turn and stare.*

*x x x x*  
*If you would cut a figure  
In business, sport or school,  
Just mind the posture precepts.  
Obey the posture rule.*

*x x x x*  
*Don't thrust your head out turtlewise;  
Don't hunch your shoulders so:  
Don't sag, and drag yourself around;  
No style to that, you know.*

*x x x x*  
*Get upright in your bearing,  
And strength and spring and vim:  
No matter what your worries,  
To slouch won't alter them.*

*x x x x*  
*Just square your shoulders to the world,  
You're not the sort to quit,  
"It isn't the load that break us down,  
It's the way we carry it"*

—Author Unknown.

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# Women's Most Effective Weapons

Smiles and langurous eyes, these are far more dangerous than gunpowder and steel bullets.



Women are entities that have two peculiar chief weapons, using them more for a friendly offense than for their self defense. In this short article, I do not mean to issue a fraternal challenge against the "Weaker-sex" nor do I mean to hurt their sensibilities for I am not at all a MISOGYNIST. I am just relating the scanty findings of my association with them.

SMILE is their first and foremost weapon. To drive men mad, to lure them to extreme and to lurk them with epigrammatic question marks. I have also perceived that some women are well addicted in possessing two varieties of smiles. Primeval of all, are the fascinating, enticing, elastic smiles that transport men to the "seventh heaven of wonder". Under this particular nature, I can cite as an specimen the contagious smiles of our Miss provinces. Secondly, the secluded smiles that make men blue and faint for a link of minutes, especially when you do not appear luscious to them. This semi-ordinary fashion is becoming popular everytime the sun rises. I had

been an easy prey of this second class sneer thus shoveling me into a constrained consequence that I had to employ foot work to avoid display and dispute. Anyway, it was not my fault, nor her fault either, but sure enough, it was the fault of smiles that you would love to hate.

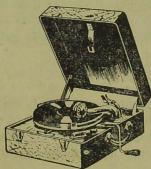
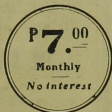
EYES are women's second immutable yet piercing weapon. Their eyes, languid eyes, melting eyes, the great and exultant enigmas of "life comedies and human tragedies". Glances, side oglings, and stares are the inhibit paroxysm of love or hate as they casualty may be. They (not all) are fond of giving you a wink and a leer, intoxicating your galloping heart for a while, leading you to no other recourse than to forget your anxieties and vexations if you have any. Such tight-fitting habits make men (not all) proverbial but not all domestic. There are also eyes, poignant, with such sticky looks benevolent in nature, deeper than all words can tell and fair as painters dream. Other feminines possess glittering eyes that are inherently idealistic. Fact, not beau-

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ty, is their desires. The higher,—truth is their aim and not mere fancy or capriciousness.

To say the least, gentle readers, smiles and glances are not only weapons insuperable from women, but they are also the most irresistible ones. It belongs to your nature and mine.

## What Bird Carries Its Young Like A Cat?

The wood duck, also known as the Carolina or Summer duck, differs from all other species of duck in that it nests in trees and walks about on the branches like ordinary perching birds. Usually the nest is constructed in the hollow of a tree in the vicinity of a body of fresh water. Not infrequently the nest is as much as 50 feet from the ground and half a mile or so from the water and the problem of getting the young ducks to the pond or lake is a difficult one. It seems to be well authenticated that the mother wood duck sometimes seizes the ducklings, one at a time, by the back or the nape of the neck and carries them safely in her bill to the ground or water much as a cat carries its kittens. This, however, is not the only method adopted by the parent duck to convey the young ducks from the nest. Sometimes the young are carried on the back of the mother or grasped with her feet. Occasionally, when the nest tree is near the water, the young birds are pushed out by their parents or they leap or tumble down without any aid from the adults. The wood duck, which is of medium size and has a crested head, is the most beautiful of all American ducks. Scientifically it is known as *Aix sponsa*, and the only other species belonging to the genus is *Aix galericulata*, the gaily colored mandarin duck of China.

—)o(—

Doctor—I'm sorry, but you have an unknown disease that's incurable.

Mrs. Tony—Oh, doctor, couldn't you give me a nice name for it by my next bridge club meeting?

—)o(—

Bruncrush—Know anything worse than athlete's foot?

Piebust—Sure, some athlete's brains.

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## Northern Luzon District Officers Hold Successful Convention In Benguet

Camp Holmes scene of annual confab and district competition which was featured by numerous social events.



By *Lts. P. R. Silerio and A. T. Trespeces, P.C.*

The newly established Camp Holmes of the Constabulary at Trinidad, Benguet, cozily nestled among the murmuring pines of a slumbering hill overlooking the Amburuyan Valley, 8 kilometers away from the noise and hubbub of the Pines City, was the happy scene of the busiest activities ever held incident to the Annual District Competition and at the Convention of all Provincial Commanders of the District of Northern Luzon held on April 14-16 of this year.

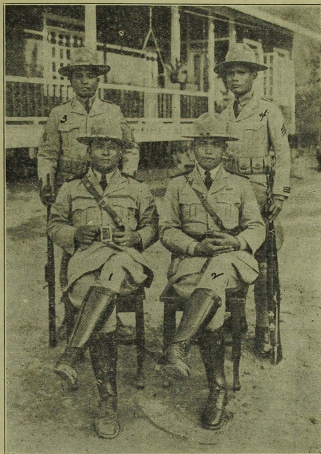
The choice of this camp as the seat of the competition and convention was indeed a happy one as it afforded the visiting officers an invigorating climate, free from the sweltering heat of a scorching sun; unrivalled scenery in beauty made possible by the marvellous hand of a kind and magnanimous nature; and a "once over" to their Alma Mater. Indeed, many of the visiting officers, majority of whom had no opportunity to revisit Baguio since their cadet days, marvelled at the complete change and the new aspect of the city where they found themselves entirely disoriented upon their arrival. Most of them were no longer able to locate the cozy nook which afforded them shelter, peace and romance when having a nice "tete-a-tete" with a girl friend in the days of old.

### MANY ATTEND CONVENTION

Two days before the convention and competition started, officers and their families began arriving and so by the 13th everybody was in. The officers in attendance were: Col. W. E. Dossier, District Commander; Lt.-Col. R. Ochoa, Assistant District Commander; Capt. Antonio N. Villalobos, District Adjutant; Major V. Luna, District Surgeon; Major E. Tañedo, Provincial Commander, Bontoc; Capt. Angel P. Capadocia of Nueva Vizcaya; Capt. Luis Quintero of Ilocos Norte; Capt. C. Lizardo of Apayao; Capt. A. C. Campo of Abra; Capt. Pablo R. Suarez of Ilocos Sur; Capt. M. S. Torralba of Benguet, a revolver competitor; Capt. Manuel Atanacio of La Union; Capt. A. D. Damian of Kalinga, a revolver competitor; 1st Lt. Pedro Bulan of Ifugao; 1st Lt. Julian Olivias of Isabela; Lts. P. R. Silerio and A. T. Trespeces of Camp Holmes; and the two competitors for carbine, Lts. A. Bravo and A. C. Sese. The officers' ladies who also came along were: Mrs. Tañedo, Mrs. Quintero, Mrs. Suarez, Mrs. Villalobos, Mrs. Damian, Mrs. Bravo and Mrs. Sese.

With the exception of Capt. Quintero who stayed in one of the beautiful houses of Col. Dossier

### Winners in the 1932 District Competition for the District of Northern Luzon



1. Captain M. S. Torralba, Provincial Commander, Benguet—winner in the revolver competition.
2. Lieutenant A. C. Sese, C. O. 37th Co., Lubuagan—winner in the carbine competition.
3. Sergeant E. Bayana, 12th Co., Tuguegarao—winner in carbine for enlisted men.
4. Sergeant B. Vergara, 38th Co., Bontoc—runner-up.

in the city, all the visiting officers were quartered in the Army tents purposely set up for their accommodation in view of the lack of space in the Provincial Commander's and Company Commander's quarters. These Army tents were secured through the courtesy and kindness of the Commanding Officer of Camp John Hay and Post Adjutant, Major C. P. Hall and Capt. E. K. Chapman, respectively. All facilities for the comfortable stay of the visiting officers in the Camp were provided. No effort was spared by Capt. Torralba to make the camp lively and their sojourn enjoyable which was made possible with the ready and efficient help of Lts. Silerio and Trespeces. A mess hall was provided where all the officers

merged together, with Lt. Silerio as the mess officer. Three radios were available at the camp, furnishing the visitors wholesome entertainment both day and night whenever they were not occupied elsewhere.

#### CARBINE COMPETITION HELD

On the morning of the 14th, the carbine competition was started with Lt. Col. Ochoa, in charge. Two officers and 26 enlisted men, the best bet of each company, took part. All the companies in the district, with the exception of the 21st Company, Vigan, were represented.

Keen interest and rivalry were observed among the competitors due to much coveted prizes to be given to the winners. In the officers' contest, Lt. A. Sese of Kalinga, disposed of his rival in easy fashion by besting him in the three ranges. However, Lt. Bravo had an alibi that his defeat was due to poor sight on account of age (he is 42 years young, by the way), and also due to the shining reflection that came from his bald head.

Among the enlisted men, the contest was much keener than that of the officers. None could foretell as to who would be the winner until the final smoke cleared up when Sgt. Bayaua of Cagayan was found on top of the rest, leaving his formidable rival, 1st Sgt. E. Garcia of Isabela, last year's winner, a mile behind.

#### TALKS FEATURE CONVENTION

The afternoon of the 14th was devoted to the opening of the convention of all Provincial Commanders in the district, held at the Social Hall of the Academy. Jurge Marcelino Mortemayor of the 4th Judicial District was the guest of honor and had for his subject the "Relation of the Constabulary to the Judiciary". Capt. Capadocia also read his paper about the "Parole System". Both talks were very instructive. After the close of the session for that day, all the officers were invited to a tea party given at the social hall by the ladies of Camp Allen and Camp Holmes, honoring Mrs. C. H. Bowers who was summering in the Pines City. All the officers with their families in Baguio including General and Mrs. C. E. Nathorst were in attendance. Dancing was indulged in by the lovers of Terpsichore, with the Academy Orchestra furnishing the music.

#### CAPT. TORRALBA WINS PISTOL SHOOT

On the following morning, April 15th, the revolver competition to determine the best shot of the district for this year was fought between Capt. Torralba and Capt. Damian. The big crowd present to witness the firing was evenly divided between the two as both of them are known to be crack shots. Of course, Capt. Torralba, a veteran in four district competitions and for the past four



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successive years winner of the district championship in revolver had more followers, and the bet was naturally two to one in his favor. However, Lt. Luis Florentin of Visayan fame and noted for his being stricter than "strictness" itself when district adjutant of the Visayas, not to be outdone, called the bet in the form of a box of Corona cigars for Capt. Damian who used to be his comforter and whom he often comforted after receiving hard knocks from the famous District Commander of Visayas when both were stationed together in Cebu. Lack of experience in district competition proved disastrous for Capt. Damian, and the crowd of onlookers to their sorrow had to smoke his defeat at the expense of Lt. Florentin.

#### CONFEREES CALL ON GEN. NATHORST

Right after the revolver competition, all the visiting officers repaired to Baguio, and under the leadership of Col. Dossier made a call at 9:00 a.m. on General and Mrs. Nathorst at their cottage at Camp Allen. The General was found in rarely good humor, shaking hands with all the callers and cracking jokes with all of them. Particularly he noted Lt. Sese whom he knew years ago to be the embodiment of an ideal soldier with respect to physique, with chest lifted and arched. But this time, Lt. Sese was noted by the General to have stooping shoulders and a crooked spine. The General was informed that Lt. Sese had just been married three days before. The callers were showed around the General's cottage, and later on the General consented to pose for a picture in front of his cottage with the callers who enjoyed the visit and had the privilege of taking their last glimpse at their retiring beloved Chief on the first day of his retirement from the service with which he had spent 31 precious years of his life.

#### SECRETARY VENTURA GUEST OF HONOR

In the afternoon at 2:00 o'clock, the convention was continued with Colonel Dossier presiding. Secretary Ventura of the Interior was the very personification of kindness when he consented to be the guest of honor, and had to make a flying trip to Baguio despite his numerous duties in Manila. Capt. E. Baja discoursed on the amendments of the revised penal code.

At 4:00 of the same afternoon, Lieut. and Mrs. F. R. Silerio, C.O., 31st Co., entertained the visiting officers at a tea party at their quarters at Camp Holmes. Those present were Colonel and Mrs. W. E. Dossier, Mrs. C. H. Bowers, Mrs. R. Duckworth-Ford, Lt.-Col. R. Ochoa, Major and Mrs. B. Valeriano, Major and Mrs. J. N. Evangelista, Major and Mrs. O. M. Johnson, Major and Mrs. E. Tañedo, Major M. Olympia, Capt. and Mrs. E. Baja, Capt. and Mrs. L. Quintero, Capt. and Mrs. M. S. Torralba, Capt. and Mrs. P. R. Suarez, Capt. and Mrs. V. Punsalang, Capt. and

Mrs. A. Villalobos, Capt. and Mrs. Damian, Lt. and Mrs. L. Florentin, Mrs. L. Trego, Mrs. J. Guido, Misses Aguilar, Olympia, Bowers, Montinola, Maj. V. Luna, Capt. A. Capadecia, Capt. C. Lizardo, Capt. A. Campo, Capt. M. Atanacio, Lt. J. Olivas, Lt. F. Villaluz, Lt. S. Navarrete, Lt. P. Bulan, Lt. A. Sese, Lt. A. Bravo, Lt. D. Cuyugan, and Lt. A. Trespeces.

#### ANNUAL HOP HELD

At 8:00 o'clock of Friday evening, the Annual Hop of the Constabulary Cadets was held at the Social Hall with General and Mrs. C. E. Nathorst as guests of honor. All the officers in Baguio, Camp Allen and Camp Holmes and their ladies were present. A big crowd was in attendance made up of the upper crust of the social strata of Manila and surrounding provinces vacationing in the Pines City.

The morning of Saturday, April 16, was devoted to the last session of the convention. Major O. M. Johnson, Acting Superintendent of the Academy, was the guest of honor. Lt. Villaluz gave also an instructive talk on the Constabulary company in combat operation. Before the closing of the convention, a resolution of gratitude and regret was approved and presented to General Nathorst on the occasion of his retirement.

At 11:30 a.m. of the same day, the jovial Provincial Commander of Benguet Capt. M. S. Torralba and his charming wife played host and hostess at a cocktail party to their various friends in Baguio as a compliment to the visiting officers of Northern Luzon at their beautiful quarters at Camp Holmes. Prominent among those in attendance were: Acting Speaker Antonio de las Alas, General and Mrs. C. E. Nathorst, Col. and Mrs. Dossier, Col. R. Ochoa, Mrs. C. H. Bowers, Col. Paulino Santos, Director of Prisons, Major C. P. Hall, Commanding Officer of Camp John Hay and Capt. E. K. Chapman, Post Adjutant, all the visiting officers and their ladies, all officers of Camp Allen and their ladies had a record crowd of distinguished Manilans, Visayans and residents of Baguio, a manifest testimony of the popularity of the Torralbas.

#### CADETS HOLD DRESS PARADE

At 5:00 p.m. of Saturday, a dress parade made possible through the courtesy of the Acting Superintendent of the Academy, was held by the Cadets at their parade ground in connection with the presentation and pinning of the medals to the winners in the District Competition. The winning Officers were given silver badges besides a rifle offered by the Tabacalera of Cagayan to the winners in revolver and carbine, while the enlisted man obtained the much coveted gold medal, symbol of the best shot of the district. Immediately after the parade and review of the Cadets, the visiting officers were

again treated at another tea party given by Mrs. C. H. Bowers at the Academy social hall. A select crowd of Insular government officials and Manila social sharks were present. Dancing was indulged in with the Academy orchestra furnishing the music.

Sunday morning was spent by the visiting officers in sight-seeing around the beautiful spots in Baguio. At noon of that same day, a luncheon party was offered by Capt. and Mrs. E. Baja to the visiting officers at the lawn of their quarters at Camp Allen. All the officers and their ladies in Baguio including General and Mrs. Nathorst were in attendance. Acting Speaker de las Alas was also present.

At 4:00 p.m. of the same day, as the final event and climax of the series of parties tendered the visiting officers, our beloved Colonel and Mrs. W. E. Dossier played host and hostess to all the officers in Baguio and Trinidad at an elaborate tea party at their palatial residence considered the best home in Baguio particularly in respect to the interior artistic finish of the building. All the officers and ladies mentioned in the preceding paragraphs were present headed by their retired Chief General C. E. Nathorst and his amiable lady. Army officers and several American residents also answered the roll call.

#### CONVENTION VOTED MOST SUCCESSFUL

This year's competition and convention was voted unanimously as the best and most successful and entertaining ever held in the district. This was due, they all claimed, to two reasons: First, the place is ideal in respect to its climate and location, and in the second place, facilities for the entertainment and enjoyable stay of the visiting officers were abundant. In spite of the economic depression, the rosary of parties tendered the visitors exceeded their expectations and they returned to their respective stations fully contented and hoping to return soon to breathe again the perfumed invigorating air of our cloud clad city and enjoy again to the limit the entertainments that are always awaiting a visitor year in and year out.

Before the visiting officers departed, a special order was issued at the Headquarters of Lai-son, famous tailor for Constabulary uniform since time immemorial, instructing Captain Campo to report for new uniforms. The whole city was all agog when Lt. Olivas ransacked all the stores looking for a number 30 white collar for his evening dress.

#### UNIQUE CONTESTS HELD

A series of contests were also held among the visiting officers and the following were declared winners:

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As radio announcer: Capt. P. Suarez. He talks even in his sleep.

For the most talkative man: Maj. E. Tañedo. If you don't hit him he won't talk.

For the most philanthropic: Major V. Luna. He distributed money right and left to his brother officers during the convention (at a "Bridge" table).

For having the whitest complexion: Lt. P. Bulan. He is the Governor of Ifugaos who believe he is their kin.

For having the best make up: Capt. L. Quintero. He stayed throughout the meet in the famous Pines City Beauty Parlor owned and managed by Mrs. Dossier, the loving and charming wife of the District Commander, who fully commands both English and Spanish.

Lt. Olivas was the Luckiest officer because he carried away two honors to his credit. He was easily declared winner in the beauty and eating contest. He had no peer in these lines. He was also the one who had to don a uniform in borrowed togs because due to his hurry in seeing the bright lights of Baguio and great anxiety in meeting his old sweetie there—by the way he was the first officer to arrive—he failed to bring his shoulder straps.

Captain Lizardo announced himself the happiest man in the world because after twelve years of married life and daily prayers the white stork brought him at last a new member of the family. After this announcement three Catains were seen always with faces radiant with hope even in their sleep. With all due respect and without any reversed meaning our loving District Commander was unanimously voted the handsomest man in the whole district.

Thus, ended the happiest and most memorable event held so far during the year in the District of Northern Luzon which took place in the newly established Camp Holmes glorified by everybody who has seen it for its heavenly atmosphere and beautiful and enchanting sceneries the likes of which is seldom seen in the world.

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## Philippine Scouts Should Be Retained By U. S. Says Writer

By VICENTE VILLAMIN

In "Washington Post"

The United States Army in the Philippines consists of 11,000 men, of whom 6,500 are Filipinos, known as Philippine Scouts. This Filipino organization is under the jurisdiction of the War Department and not under the Philippine government.

The Philippine Scouts are officered by both Americans and Filipinos, many of the latter being graduates of West Point. There is a Filipino, holding the rank of major, who graduated from the Army War College here in Washington.

The loyalty and efficiency of the Filipino Scouts are spoken of by American officers in the highest terms. The Filipino soldier is brave, resourceful and dependable. He is a military asset to America today. The Filipino people are justly proud of him.

A part of the United States Army, including the Philippine Scouts, is in the Philippines as one of the symbols of American sovereignty in those islands. It is only logical that America should bear the expenses for its support. To shift the financial responsibility to the Philippine government is to make that government pay for the upholding of American sovereignty. This would be a patent incongruity. It would smack of one of the grievances of the Thirteen Colonies against England.

While the Philippines are under the American flag the Filipinos rightly feel that their government has no need for the scouts. There is already a force of 6,500 men, known as the Philippine Constabulary which is keeping law and order throughout the country. This body is highly commended by American officials.

It stands to reason that if the cost of maintaining the scouts is made to devolve upon the Philippine government that organization is as good as dissolved. Both financial and political considerations will support the action. The net result will be the abandonment by the United States Government of its own responsibility. It would not be in the interests of economy to replace the scouts with American regulars.

This matter is different from the case of the Philippines, having a standing army, once it is an independent nation. At that time the Philippine nation will be solely responsible for its existence. Then it will have to have an army larger than the present constabulary force. The sovereign posi-

## Gen. Rivers Says Filipinos Are Ready

Major General William C. Rivers, former Chief of the Constabulary, and who served in the organization for ten years recently wrote a letter which was published in the *New York Times* in which he expressed the belief that the Filipinos are ready for independence.

Extracts of the letter read:

"My conviction that the Filipinos are ready for independence comes from knowledge of the various parts of the archipelago and of the character and capacity of the people who have been for 300 years under tutelage of Western governments".

"The Filipinos, of Asiatic origin and with many good qualities of mind possessed by most races inhabiting the oldest of continents, have shown adaptability, energy, probity and capacity in many important positions over a long period of time".

tion of America in the islands at present creates a condition of peace.

The cost of maintaining the scouts to the United States is about \$5,000,000 a year. This sum is equivalent to one-seventh of the entire revenue of the Philippine government.

It is plain that if America desires to prepare the Philippines for a stable and durable independence the step to take is not to weaken them financially or harass them commercially, but to aid them in setting up a new self-sustaining economic structure, developing their natural resources and generally strengthening the Filipino commonwealth.

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Major-General WILLIAM C. RIVERS, U. S. A. (Retired)  
Former Chief of the Philippine Constabulary  
*He believes Filipinos are ready for Independence...*

(See story on opposite page)

## Life Insurance Speaks In Big Figures

By EDMUND W. SCHEDLER

The Foreign Service offices of the Department of State and Commerce, have furnished figures to the Association of Life Insurance Presidents which indicate that at the close of 1929, the life insurance in force throughout the world, totalled \$147,000,000,000.00. Allowing for a small insurance, it is estimated that the 1930 figures, when complete, will show an excess of over \$150,000,000,000.00 in force at the present time.

Of this huge amount, 85% of the international total is owned by the people of English speaking countries, some 70% being placed in the United States of America.

This is true even the life insurance originated in England, but it has been so changed and adapted by the more vigorous North American countries of United States and Canada, that it can be said modern life insurance is essentially North American. Canada and the United States between them had \$115,000,000,000.00 in force in 1930.

### PER CAPITA OWNERSHIP HAS INCREASED

At the close of 1900, in the United States there was \$111.00 of life insurance in force for each person. Successively, this amount has been increased as follows:

In 1905—\$157.00; 1915—\$228.00; 1920—\$394.00; 1924—\$559.00; and 1929—\$843.00.

In other words there is an equivalent of \$843.00 of life insurance for each human being in the United States.

Canada has shown her new world likewise, jumping from \$81.00 per person in 1900, to \$640.00 per person in 1929.

Abroad, the United Kingdom, showed a per capita increase from \$100.00 in 1900 to \$266.00 in 1929.

The Swedes showed an appreciable increase of from \$31.00 in 1900 to \$205.00 in 1929.

Next to the United States and Canada, New Zealand has the largest per capita ownership of life insurance. They had \$358.00 per person in 1929. Australia had a per capita ownership of \$273.00 of life insurance in 1929.

### PI0.00 OF LIFE INSURANCE PER PERSON IN P. I.

Altho one foreign company has been operating for several decades in the Philippine Islands, it was not until 1910 that a domestic company was organized, the Insular Life Assurance Company, and life insurance as an institution, began to show strength about ten years ago. At the present time, there are seven companies writing business in the

Philippine Islands. Three local companies including the Insular Life, the Filipinas, and the Oriental Life, the organized in 1930; two Canadian companies, the Sun Life and the Manufacturers Life; and two American companies, the West Coast and the Asia Life, comprise the field.

The foreign companies mainly continue to write their insurance business among the foreigners, altho their Filipino policyholders are increasing. The local companies have their clientele almost entirely with the Filipinos, the wage earners, officials, government employes and property owners. No company has yet devised any insurance scheme to reach the working man, the farmers, and the low income class.

At the close of 1930 there was P132,000,000.00 of life insurance in force, a per capita average of P10.00 of life insurance for each resident of the Philippine Islands.

There were 37,000 policies in force, at the end of 1930.

### MORE LARGE FIGURES

The person who finds pleasure in reading large figures will be able to exercise that delight in scanning the 1931 balance sheet of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York. At the close of 1931, the assets of this Goliath of Finance, were \$3,600,000,000.00.

This sum is greater than the assets of any other financial institution in the world, indeed it is greater than the assets of some kingdoms.

The company has a surplus of funds, as a back-log, or reserve, of \$230,000,000.00 in addition to regular liabilities. During 1931 the income of the company was \$900,000,000.00.

This means that President Ecker (salary of \$200,000.00 a year) and his staff must invest wisely and safely more than \$3,000,000.00 each working day.

The company has a total insurance of \$20,000,000,000.00 divided up into 345,000,000 policies, more than any life insurance company in the world.

While the Metropolitan Life balance sheet is the most impressive from the standpoint of figures, there are other American life companies that annually present balance sheets with amounts so large that they are almost beyond comprehension.



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## EDITORIALS

### "ESPRIT DE CORPS"

*In looking over the old files of the Constabulary our attention was attracted by the following little piece written by Colonel Peter E. Traub, on October 31, 1916 while he was the District Commander for Mindanao and Zamboanga. The paper was sent out to all officers of the district under the caption "Confidential Remarks To All Officers of the District". We believe that what Colonel Traub said sixteen years ago relative to "Esprit de Corps" still holds good and will hold good until mankind will have done away entirely with military or semi-military organizations. Colonel Traub said sixteen years ago:*

The fact that so many young officers have joined the Mindanao Constabulary in the past year makes this an opportune time to call attention to certain important matters connected with the career they have elected.

The Officers of the Philippine Constabulary make the corps what it is at any particular time. Its "Esprit de Corps", the *spirit* that animates and controls the Constabulary, depends as much upon those who have preceded us as upon those who now are the wearers of its honorable uniform.

Our predecessors' *spirit* lives in the Philippine Constabulary and can no more be disregarded by us than we can disregard our ancestry. We have received into our care this heritage from many high-minded men imbued solely with one criterion and ideal "the good of the service". It is our duty who at present are the embodiment of that *spirit*, to so conduct ourselves that "Esprit de Corps" shall be enhanced and handed on to our successors with increased vigor and prestige to hearten and to inspire them.

We must bear constantly in mind that any act of ours that tarnishes the record of the Constabulary hurts not only ourselves personally. It injures the reputation of the corps, makes us false to our trust and is a blight on the growth of a healthy feeling that the Constabulary is the *elite* corps, and that to have the privilege of serving it is an honor to each and every one of us.

Let us serve it with credit. Let us live well within our means and spurn all temptation in the shape of graft, women and wine, keeping ever on high before us our one ideal "the good of the service and the honor of the corps". Let this be the test we apply to each and every question that confronts us and there need be no doubt of the outcome,—*safeguarding the trust placed in our keeping by those who have gone before us.*

I do not need to be more specific for I am addressing intelligent and knowing gentlemen whom it is my pleasure to command and concerning whose future conduct I have at heart not only their own welfare but above all the *welfare of our corps.*

PETER E. TRAUB,  
 District Chief

### REORGANIZATION TALK LOOMS AGAIN

The reorganization committee of the house of representatives of the Philippine Legislature is reported to be considering the overhauling of the Constabulary, along with other offices of the Insular Government. On several occasions in the past there was persistent talk of reorganizing the service. Now, however, the movement seems to be towards definite action on the matter.

It is contended by some members of the reorganization committee of the Legislature that the Constabulary has too many officers in proportion to its personnel. By force of economic necessity the strength of the organization has been cut down to the smallest unit commensurate with half way efficient performance of the multifarious duties that have been imposed upon the Constabulary. Now it seems, it is intended to take from the organization more of its officers staff.

While the legislators are considering the vexing and complexing problem of the reorganization of the Constabulary it might be well for them to make a thorough study of the duties of the organization, not only as they appear on the written statutes but as they are executed, with the resultant difficulties attendant to carrying out such duties with a small force. It might be well, too, to consider that recently the pay of the already too poorly remunerated Constabulary officer and soldier, has been cut.

It may be argued that quality is better than quantity and that the Constabulary might oper-



# With Other Editors



## AGGRESSIVE WEAPONS

*In Washington Post*

Ambassador Gibson's proposal that "aggressive weapons of war" be abolished was received with little enthusiasm at the disarmament conference. Great Britain supports it, and Italy and Germany are lukewarm toward it. But France is openly hostile. The question involves numerous difficulties over which the conference might argue for months, in spite of its apparent simplicity.

Mobile artillery, tanks and poison gases are the "aggressive weapons" against which Ambassador Gibson's proposal is aimed. Apparently the American delegation made special mention of these items with a view to directing the attention of the conference to a specific problem. Ambassador Gibson does not pretend that these are the only aggressive weapons used in war. Bombing planes and battleships are certainly not less aggressive than tanks and gas. When the proposal comes actively before the conference other nations doubtless will ask that weapons which they particularly fear be put on the forbidden list.

One of the foremost defects in this plan of disarmament is the impossibility of drawing any line between weapons of aggression and defense. The distinction is largely academic. What one nation may consider a defensive weapon serves as an instrument of aggression for another country. Great Britain, for example, would like to have bombing planes and submarines abolished because they constitute a threat to her safety. The lesser sea powers would like to see the battleship abolished. If the special aversion of all countries were placed on the prohibitive list there would be few weapons of war available. Hence, it is not easier to agree upon this type of disarmament than upon general reduction in the relative strength of the powers.

Ambassador Gibson's arguments were couched so as to make an appeal to France. Premier Tardieu's government, like all other French ad-

ate as efficiently with a smaller number of men. Yet there is such a thing as using the trimming knife too liberally in cutting down personnel. It is far better for the government to invest, in these times of economic depression and social unrest, in an entity that may have more men than is believed necessary and be assured of peace and good order than to make a sparse outlay for an unmanned organization that can not carry out any of its designated functions with promptness and dispatch due to lack of men or of facilities.

ministrations, insists upon security before making any move toward disarmament. By abolishing the weapons of aggressive warfare, says Mr. Gibson, a larger degree of security may be obtained. But the fact remains that a nation with a grievance can make war whether or not it has tanks, poison gas and movable artillery. As a substitute for the French plea for political guarantees the Gibson plans is extremely weak. The fact that it was put forward as a security measure grieves assurance of bitter opposition by the French and foreshadows its failure. Indeed, Premier Tardieu has already rejected it.

The nations are making themselves ridiculous by prolonging the fiasco at Geneva. There will be no agreement upon reduction of armaments, and all the delegates know it. They are deliberately maintaining a mockery conference for the purpose of misleading the peoples. If the delegates had the courage join in a statement of the blunt truth they would say: "None of the nations wishes to disarm. Each makes proposals which it knows the others will reject. Each is trying to make it appear that the other fellow is responsible for refusal to disarm. All are equally guilty. We refuse to participate in the fraud any longer, and this conference is hereby adjourned".

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## School Problems To Be Taken Up By Legislature

As the month of May draws to a close, the opening of the school year early in June draws the attention of educators and their subjects and their subjects' families and the legislature. This year the Philippine legislature has before it several distinct and separate problems which force educational matters into the minds of our country's lawmakers to a greater degree than in any recent year.

There is the ever-existent problem of insufficient revenue and insufficient accommodations. This problem is more acute than ever on account of the depression. Several schemes have been brought forth to alleviate it, some of which may find their way into the statutes.

Representative Gregorio Anonas, chairman of the house committee on public instruction has indicated that several major educational problems will have a conspicuous place in the deliberations of the forthcoming session of the legislature. Matters which require legislative rather than depart-

Various educational questions face educators and legislators.



mental action will be threshed out on the floor of the house and several controversial topics are up for discussion.

First among these is the question of the language medium of instruction in the public schools. Some further proposals for the adoption of a local dialect as the medium of instruction will be advanced and debated. Mr. Anonas in a recent address at the University of the Philippines stated that he favored the adoption of a single dialect to be chosen by an academy of linguists and the conscious enlargement and perfection of this dialect until it would be suitable for language use. Last year a proposal was made to utilize several dialects as the medium of instruction but it did not reach the stage of legislative action.

A second question is the much-debated problem of the adoption of the single-session system. Proponents of this plan are prepared to urge that it will afford education facilities to a larger number of students while its opponents assert that it will put too great a burden upon teachers.

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A proposal of Governor General Roosevelt will be the third point of discussion. This is that vacation schedules be so adjusted as to allow students to assist their parents during harvest time in the various provinces. This would necessitate some type of sliding scale vacation, but is believed by many persons to be feasible.

The text book question will also come up for further discussion, as will, finally, the proposal to withdraw all government aid from the high schools of the Philippines. This proposal means the suppression of the public high school as such and the relegation of its functions to the private schools. It is urged as an economy measure as well as in the belief that the funds thus saved could be used to offer wider educational facilities in the elementary division. Representative Anonas has indicated, however, that this proposal must be dealt with carefully since the high school offers the connecting link between the elementary schools and the institutions of higher learning. Therefore, he believes, the matter of its suppression is not to be rushed into lightly, and its merits and demerits of the plan will be carefully weighed.

Apprehension that numerous changes in text books this year would throw too heavy a financial burden on the community has been quieted by Luther Bewley, director of the bureau of education, who asserts that great discretion will be used in recommending changes.

The legislature in its last session undertook to put off any changes for the time being because of economic pressure, but the measure was not acted upon by the senate, and therefore the previous provisions of the law are operative. Under the regulation the text books in use are subject to revision or change every six years. In practice, however, this provision has received flexible interpretation so that many books now in use have not been altered for the last 11 years.

Prior to the current drop in revenues and the prevailing signs of economic pressure, it was planned to undertake a thorough revision this year, and the text book board was appointed for this purpose. Numerous suggestions were made, and some changes adopted.

The text book board, however, it is now indicated, will not enforce the changes so rigidly as to impose a financial burden either upon the government or upon individuals. When revision or change is positively necessary it will be carried out but the wide degree of discretionary latitude will be allowed so as to make any cost involved as light as possible. In no case, it is declared, will changes be arbitrary or burdensome.

There has been much speculation and discussion as to the course of action to be taken, and it is not unlikely that the forthcoming session of the legislature will again take up the text book ques-

tion and attempt to modify the provisions of the present code so as to take into account the present economic condition of the country. Legislative leaders have indicated that this question will again be discussed although no concrete proposals have as yet been formulated or made public.

It is possible that the discretionary action of the bureau and the board will make it unnecessary, to take any drastic legislative steps at this time and that the present code can be tided over the current conditions until it can become operative under more normal influences.

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## Private Schools Fill Great Need Says N. U. Prexy

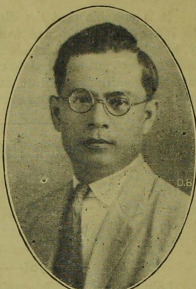
Nobody can deny that private education has a fixed role in the economic advancement of our people. The growth of private schools in response to the demands of parents and the sheer expression of confidence which this group of citizenry bestows upon private institutions of learning are proofs that private education has a mission in the up-bringing of the youth of the land.

Far and wide, the private schools are to be seen now. They dot conspicuous sections of our cities, and are now to be seen, established and enjoying the confidence of the public, in numerous provincial towns.

It is one important function of private institutions to supplement and help the public schools in advancing the cause of the youth of the country. The time has come when our government cannot adequately answer the needs of our people. With so many of our children clamoring for admission into the class-rooms and with so limited a number of them being assured admission for lack of funds, it can be readily seen that the entry of private schools in the educational field is more than justified. Our aims are unmistakably identical to the aims of the public schools. We must be using a different course, traversing a different path, but just the same, it is clear that we are striving for the same end that the public schools are working to attain. Towards that goal, there is no royal road. Unity and diversity of ends and means characterize both of our labors. In religion, as in education, the public can see that one's berth in heaven, or whatever place a man strives for after his death, can be secured through a profession of different faiths. The only difference may lie in the course that one takes.

What is the future of private education in the Philippines?

That future, allow me to say it myself, is established. And when I say it is established, I am backed up by the history of private education in the Philippines, and by hundreds and hundreds



GABINO TABUÑAR  
President, National University

President Gabino Tabuñar believes time has come when government cannot adequately answer needs of people here.



of private schools, not to mention the thousands that are now enrolled in these institutions.

However, I wish to emphasize, in connection with this discussion of the role of private education in the Philippines, something which should be said in justice to all private institutions of learning. There exists in the mind of the public, and in the minds of certain sections of our people, a prejudice against products of private colleges. Where this prejudice started and how is only too obvious to be elaborated on.

I am of the opinion that this is not at all justified. I am not afraid of, nor do I detest, comparisons. In fact, I welcome them whenever they can prove that one is better than the other. It is disheartening, however, to note that in comparing one private institution with the state university, the wrong kind of comparison is being used.

If we must compare, therefore, a private institution with a public school, we must compare the worst in one with the worst in the other, or the best in one institution with the best in the other institution. Then and only then can we see both entities in the light of what they really are, and not in the deceptive light in which many are apt to regard them.

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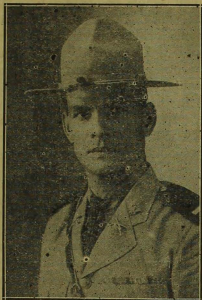
125-129 P. Goiti

Manila



## Wrath Of Allah Seen In Recent Jolo Typhoon

An interesting sidelight on the recent typhoon which laid the Sulu Archipelago in ruins last April 29 is told by the Moros of the region who see in the destructive storm the wrath of Allah. Following is the Moro belief of the cause of the devastating storm as recounted by Lieutenant Alejandro Suarez, Station Commander at Camp Romandir, Sulu:



Lieutenant ALEJANDRO SUAREZ, P. C.

"From time reaching back to before history as written, even before Allah sent missionaries to Jolo to make true believers of the unenlightened, the crime of incest was punishable by death. When the Sultan was the ruler of Jolo, a brother who took to wife his own sister, was brought to the Sultan's tribunal and sentenced by both parties being bound together and then dumped into the sea. So was the law of Allah fulfilled, and no disaster visited the land. Sometimes incest was committed secretly, whereupon Allah became angry and caused an earthquake as a reminder to the Sultan to find and punish the offenders; and when this was done the earthquakes ceased.

"Now times are changed. The enforcement of the law regarding incest is only a tradition. The American government does not sanction the old traditional punishment for this horrible crime. But Allah does not forget. When he sees that the Sultan cannot, or does not, enforce the law, then He takes in hand the guiding of the morality of the Joloans and with justifiable wrath gives punishment for laxity in this unpardonable crime.

"Among followers of Islam the crime of incest is almost unknown. But during recent years some laxity has grown up in the minds of a few. There are three known cases of incest, one in Talipao, one in Patikul and one in Pata, all in the provinces of Sulu. Allah observed the law was not enforced, so He took His own method to clean off the land the criminals. He caused a

Interesting version of cause of devastating storm told to Lieut. Alejandro Suarez, P.C.



terrible typhoon to sweep over the Sulu Islands. All the Moros know why. Allah is great."

The official report of Lieut. Suarez relative to the storm follows:

May 10, 1932

1. In the afternoon of April 29, 1932, the typhoon that visited this district rendered all its inhabitants homeless. With the exception of four houses which were left upright (but with missing roofs), no building escaped from demolition. Among the government buildings that were totally destroyed were the Public Market, Public Dispensary, School Buildings of Bilaan and Pantao, and the Constabulary Barracks and Sickward. The School House in Bud Bayog and the Municipal District Building in Bilaan are still standing but with missing roofs. The trees, about 70%, were levelled to the ground. The newly planted crops were washed away. 110 persons were injured by flying pieces of either galvanized iron roof or wood, and sixteen persons lost their lives, namely:

1. Ansing—about 60 years old of Mahala, Talipao. He was killed by cold.
2. Ibat—about 60 years old of Bandang, Talipao. She was struck by a piece of G. I. on the head and died the following day.
3. Maas Hasinon—about 60 years old of Lingkaban, Talipao. He was crushed by a tree.
4. Amadeo—about 22 years old of Muñgit-Muñgit, Talipao. He is still missing up to this date.
5. Mohamad—about 3 years old of Kamontayan, Talipao. He was killed by cold.
7. Lampa—about 10 years old of Sionogan, Talipao. He was struck by flying pieces of wood.
9. Sahibal—about 14 years old of Pantao, Talipao. He was killed by cold.
10. Mohamad—about 45 years old of Tandupatung, Maimbung. He was killed by cold.
11. Laili—about 70 years old of Pandang, Talipao. He was killed by cold.
12. Abdullah—about 4 years old of Bilaan, Talipao. He was killed by cold.
13. Mohamad—about 14 years old of Tuyang, Talipao. His corpse was found floating near the shore.
14. Hadjirol—about 40 years old of Tuyang, Talipao. His corpse was found floating near the shore.
15. Sahida—about 2 months old of Lianagan, Talipao. She was killed by cold.

(Continued on page 25)



## Naked Bathing Gains Popularity In Europe

Naked bathing! Horrible thought; enough to send the cold shivers up and down the backs of our Puritan ancestors! But naked bathing between persons of the opposite sex is now an accepted commonplace of German life, looked upon by the police without the slightest disfavor. All through the country are little groups. Dresden, Nurnberg, Munich, Leipzig, all have their nude societies. But in Berlin the movement is strongest, with some 20 clubs.

The cult started in Germany way back in 1900 and was much persecuted by the authorities in imperial days. Since the war, however, several court decisions have been handed down in its favor. Finally, two years ago, the highest German court turned in the decision that the Adam and Eve costume was to be allowed in places where no observers could view the proceedings; that is to say, either in a building or out of doors in a fenced-in enclosure. So now, untroubled by law, the movement has approximately 25,000 members, and is continually growing.

### ELABORATE MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS

The requirements for membership are diverse but are getting stricter all the time. The largest organization, the Deichsbund fur Freikorperkultur (National Association for Free Development of the Body), demands that a very elaborate formula be filled out. Among the questions asked are: Whether the husband (or wife) is also joining and, if not, why not. If the applicant is divorced the reason must be given. The condition of health must be also stated. Whether prohibitionist, non-smoker or vegetarian. The candidate must pledge himself to maintain absolute silence about the names of the other members. Some of the clubs are considerably less strict and merely use the club idea in order to keep within police regulations.

The most frequently clubs are around the Motzen lake, in the suburbs of Berlin—an idyllic little body of water amid wooded hills. Here nine associations have their parks. There is one for every political tendency and social caste. The most exclusive is patronized entirely by the nobility and German officers. There is also one of the upper middle class, for the socialists, and even the communists have their own camp. The best equipped—and also the oldest, opened in 1911—is Freisonnland (Free Sun Land), where no political distinctions are made and the best of post-war society mingles with the cream of the literary and artistic world.

In these places devotees of the sun wander

Back-to-nature cult has large following in Germany.



along pine-clad hillocks and lie on the sandy beach. Their whole bodies drink in health-giving rays of the sun. Most are so tanned that this in itself seems a sort of covering. Against the yellow of the sand, the blue of the water and the deep green of the pines, the human bodies stand out in complete beauty. Followers of the cult believe that exposure of the body will cause people to take better care of it. When they cannot cover up their deficiencies, they will change their attitude toward the unhygienic habits that produced them.

### LIVE NAKED THROUGHOUT DAY

At Freisonnland there is a pleasant club-house, several shelters for dressing and undressing and a score of little cabins where the week-end may be spent. These are completely open at the front and have a simple cot and a couple of chairs. When nights are cool, blankets are used, but otherwise the enthusiasts go naked for the whole 24 hours of the day. When the bungalows are filled, the others spread out blankets and sleep under the sky.

On sunny days most of the members gather at the beach of the little lake, to play water ball, dive, swim, or merely bask in the sun. For the very young children there is a shallow pool with rubber balls and barrels. In another part of the grounds a platform serves a luncheon place, and on warm nights there is dancing. German folk songs are continually to be heard.

To another park, in Lichterfeld, one of the suburbs of Berlin, come the office workers which have only a short time to spend after their day's toil. Especial stress is laid here on organized physical culture, as the greatest benefit must crowded into the shortest time. The rhythm of these graceful, tanned bodies, flashing in the sun, is hard to erase from memory.

### WINTER ACTIVITY

The chief activity of the movement in winter is in physical culture schools, gymnasiums and closed swimming pools, in all of which the followers of the cult appear completely undressed. By far the best of the schools is conducted by Adolph Koch in the Friedrichstrasse in the center of Berlin. Koch, the most vital and intellectual leader in the movement, feels that absolute nakedness is necessary from a mental as well as from a physical angle. As many of the courses are given under artificial sunlight, the body has practically the same benefit it receives from nakedness out-of-doors. Koch has strong medical authority for the contention that, especially during exercise, the body

(Continued on page 25)





## Former Soldier Makes Good In Civilian Life

What become of those men who retire from active service and again enter civilian life? Majority of them, by virtue of their training in the Constabulary are able to obtain positions of trust honor and prestige in their respective communities. One such retired soldier is Serafin Fortuno, former enlisted man in the Constabulary.



Sergeant SERAFIN FORTUNO  
as he appeared in 1905

Fortuno, who is a native of Nabua, Camarines Sur, served under Colonel Cary I. Crockett in Company "A", Manila Battalion during the years 1904 and 1905 in Luzon and Samar and was given a medal for bravery in action against pulajanes on the Gandara River on August 21, 1904. It will be remembered that at that time Col. Crockett practically dealt a death blow to the pulajanes in Samar, subduing the fanatics after nearly losing his own life.

Since his retirement from the service Fortuno has held several public offices in his town. In 1912 he was chief of police of Nabua. From 1917 to 1919 he was a municipal councillor in the same place. Then he served as municipal vice-president from 1922 to 1925. He also held the position of deputy sheriff for eight years and has since been a member of the municipal council of his town.

Fortuno was also one of the organizers of the rural credit association of his town and served three terms as a member of the board of directors of that organization. At present he is vice-president of the Nacionalista Party and also vice-

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Sgt. Serafin Fortuno, who helped Colonel Crockett wipe out the pulajanes of Samar in 1904 has held several public posts since his retirement from the service.



president of the Parents and Teachers Association.

The commendable record set up by Sergeant Serafin Fortuno after his retirement from the service, as Colonel Crockett says, "should serve as an inspiration for the men of the Constabulary". Here is one man at least who has carried on the tradition of the service.



SERAFIN FORTUNO as he appears today with his wife

### What Was The Massacre Of The Innocents?

This is the name generally given to the slaughter of the male children of Bethlehem "from two years old and under" after Jesus was born, as related in Matthew 2:16. Herod the Great gave the command for the destruction of all children in Bethlehem in the hope that he might thus kill "the babe" destined to become "King of the Jews".

## QUESTION BOX

Question submitted by *Corpl. Alberto C. Opiano, 95th Company P.C. Answer by Robt. G. Woods, Chief Clerk, P.C.*

**Q.**—Are pensioners of the Philippine S<sup>o</sup> entitled to enlistments in the Philippine Constabulary?

**A.**—*It depends on the age and physical qualifications of the individual.*

Question submitted by *Sgt. Andres B. Simlao, 60th Co., P. C. Answer by Major M. Aguilar, Acting Quartermaster, P. C.*

**Q.**—Private A, was honorably discharged from the service on January 5, 1932 per expiration of term of enlistment and did not reenlist. On May 10, 1932, he requested transportation from the place of his previous enlistment for which he has not yet been furnished. Is Private A entitled to such transportation. If not, for how many days or months does the transportation of Private A hold valid? P. C. Regulation is silent about this.

**A.**—*Discharged soldier entitled to return transportation to place of enlistment, under the provisions of Par. 170, P.C.R. 1930, must apply for it within six months after discharge (Par. 1, Bulletin No. 15, H. P. C., 1923).*

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## What T. R. Thought Of Beer

An Eastern ex-brewer who wishes prohibition wiped out so he can make more millions, made a public statement the other day, "that re-legalized beer would help to develop men of character, courage and vision," which caused a writer to the New York Herald to quote the late Theodore Roosevelt's estimate of beer: "Beer," said Roosevelt, "stupefies without invigorating and its effect upon the brain is to stagnate thought. There is not a thought in a whole hogshead of beer nor an idea in a whole brewery."

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## Naked Bathing Gains Popularity In Europe

(Continued from page 22)

needs to be wholly exposed to light and air. It thus has the possibility of taking in life-giving elements and exhaling used up substances. And Koch considers the mental effect equally vital. He thinks that nakedness means affirmation of the body, clothing negation. The feeling of shame about nudity must be conquered before consciousness of the physical make-up is achieved.

The other side of the naked movement in winter concentrates in the glass-roofed swimming pool in Luna Park. Here twice a week, once in the evening and once in the morning, followers of the movement meet. All who are not registered members in good standing are refused entrances.

### NOT ALL NUDES ARE BEAUTIFUL

In any nudist gathering one comes to realize that all nudes are not beautiful. Many figures are better hidden. A generation which lived primarily on pork, potatoes and beer and took little exercise cannot be expected to meet the final test of bodily perfection. But it is extraordinary what changes many have gone through since they joined the movement. Almost all the young people are slender, lithe and muscular. It is like a rebirth of the old Hellenic idea. Indeed, there is something distinctly Grecian about them; and this breath of Athens would seem to prove that there is something in the main contention of the cult. The younger generation will never allow themselves to get into the potbelled condition of their elders. They know their bodies and are proud of them.

## Wrath Of Allah Seen In Recent Jolo Typhoon

(Continued from page 21)

16. An unknown person, decayed, found floating near the shore of Lumapit, Talipao.

2. From the people it was learned that the storm was the first of its kind that ever visited the district.

(Sgd.) ALEJANDRO SUAREZ  
1st. Lieut., P.C.  
Station Commander

### EVEN THE FLAPPER BLUSHES

To the new member, however, the first moment at one of these clubs is a ticklish one. After the formalities of entrance, he is allowed to cover himself with a bathrobe, for a carefully cultivated sense of shame is not easy to shake off by act will. Even the modern flapper, used to looking things straight in the face, finds the first plunge not without terror. But once among those hundreds of Adams and Eves, the novice in his bathrobe begins to feel ashamed of his covering. Now he is the one who is immodest. Almost before he realizes what he is doing he has slipped off his robe.

To many people the moral argument will be the weightiest one. But I believe a serious study of conditions would convince them that there is no basis for sure here. The very fact that looseness is suspected makes the members lean in the other direction. And I assure you that the continual sight of the naked human body tends to remove all sensual reaction. There is no mystery any longer, nothing for young people to brood over. Sex takes its normal place in the round of life.

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### III. The New Penal Code

(Continued from April issue)

(For the benefit of the officers and men of the Constabulary and Police services we are reprinting the New Penal Code. Following is the third installment.—Ed. note).

**ART. 34. Civil interdiction.**—Civil interdiction shall deprive the offender during the time of his sentence of the rights of parental authority, or guardianship, either as to the person or property and of the right to dispose of such property by any act or any conveyance *inter vivos*.

**ART. 35. Effects of bond to keep the peace.**—It shall be the duty of any person sentenced to give bond to keep the peace, to present two sufficient sureties who shall undertake that such person will not commit the offense sought to be prevented, and that in case such offense be committed they will pay the amount determined by the court in its judgment, or otherwise to deposit such amount in the office of the clerk of the court to guarantee said undertaking.

The court shall determine, according to its discretion, the period of duration of the bond.

Should the person sentenced fail to give the bond as required he shall be detained for a period which shall in no case exceed six months, if he shall have been prosecuted for a grave or less grave felony, and shall not exceed thirty days, if for a light felony.

**ART. 36. Pardon; its effects.**—A pardon shall not work the restoration of the right to hold public office, or the right of suffrage, unless such rights be expressly restored by the terms of the pardon.

A pardon shall in no case exempt the culprit from the payment of the civil indemnity imposed upon him by the sentence.

**ART. 37. Costs—What are included.**—Costs shall include fees and indemnities in the course of the judicial proceedings, whether they be fixed or unalterable amounts previously determined by law or regulations in force, or amounts not subject to schedule.

**ART. 38. Pecuniary liabilities—Order of payment.**—In case the property of the offender should not be sufficient for the payment of all his pecuniary liabilities, the same shall be met in the following order:

1. The reparation of the damage caused.
2. Indemnification of consequential damages.
3. The fine.
4. The costs of the proceedings.

**ART. 39. Subsidiary penalty.**—If the convict has no property with which to meet the pecuniary

liabilities mentioned in paragraphs 1st, 2nd and 3rd of the next preceding article, he shall be subject to a subsidiary personal liability at the rate of one day for each 2 pes and 50 centavos, subject to the following rules:

1. If the principal penalty imposed be *prison correccional* or *arresto* and fine, he shall remain under confinement until his fine and pecuniary liabilities referred in the preceding paragraph are satisfied, but his subsidiary imprisonment shall not exceed one-third of the term of the sentence, and in no case shall it continue for more than one year, and no fraction or part of a day shall be counted against the prisoner.

2. When the principal penalty imposed be only a fine, the subsidiary imprisonment shall not exceed six months, if the culprit shall have been prosecuted for a grave or less grave felony, and shall not exceed fifteen days, if for a light felony.

3. When the principal penalty imposed is higher than *prison correccional* no subsidiary imprisonment shall be imposed upon the culprit.

4. If the principal penalty imposed is not to

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be executed by confinement in a penal institution, but such penalty is of fixed duration, the convict, during the period of times established in the preceding rules, shall continue to suffer the same deprivations as those of which the principal penalty consists.

5. The subsidiary personal liability which the convict may have suffered by reason of his insolvency shall not relieve him from reparation of the damage caused, nor from indemnification for the consequential damages in case his financial circumstance should improve; but he shall be relieved from pecuniary liability as to the fine.

**SECTION THREE.—Penalties in which other accessory penalties are inherent**

**ART. 40. Death—Its accessory penalties.**—The death penalty, when it is not executed by reason of commutation or pardon shall carry with it that of perpetual absolute disqualification and that of civil interdiction during thirty years following the date of sentence, unless such accessory penalties have been expressly remitted in the pardon.

**ART. 41. Reclusión perpetua and reclusión temporal—Their accessory penalties.**—The penalties of reclusión perpetua and reclusión temporal shall carry with them that of civil interdiction for life or during the period of the sentence as the case may be, and that of perpetual absolute disqualification which the offender shall suffer even though pardoned as to the principal penalty, unless the same shall have been expressly remitted in the pardon.

**ART. 42. Prisión mayor—Its accessory penalties.**—The penalty of prisión mayor shall carry with it that of temporary absolute disqualification and that of perpetual special disqualification from the right of suffrage which the offender shall suffer although pardoned as to the principal penalty, unless the same shall have been expressly remitted in the pardon.

**ART. 43. Prisión correccional—Its accessory penalties.**—The penalty of prisión correccional shall carry with it that of suspension from public office, from the right to follow a profession or calling, and that of perpetual special disqualification from the right of suffrage, if the duration of said imprisonment shall exceed eighteen months. The offender shall suffer the disqualification provided in this article although pardoned as to the principal penalty, unless the same shall have been expressly remitted in the pardon.

**ART. 44. Arresto—Its accessory penalties.**—The penalty of arresto shall carry with it that of suspension of the right to hold office and the right of suffrage during the term of the sentence.

**ART. 45. Confiscation and forfeiture of the proceeds or instruments of the crime.**—Every penalty imposed for the commission of a felony shall

carry with it the forfeiture of the proceeds of the crime and the instruments or tools with which it was committed.

Such proceeds and instruments or tools shall be confiscated and forfeited in favor of the Government, unless they be the property of a third person not liable for the offense, but those articles which are not subject of lawful commerce shall be destroyed.

**CHAPTER FOUR  
APPLICATION OF PENALTIES**


**SECTION ONE.—Rules for the application of penalties to the persons criminally liable and for the graduation of the same**

**ART. 46. Penalty to be imposed upon principals in general.**—The penalty prescribed by law for the commission of a felony shall be imposed to the principals in the commission of such felony.

Whenever the law prescribes a penalty for a felony in general terms, it shall be understood as applicable to the consummated felony.

**ART. 47. In what cases the death penalty shall not be imposed.**—The death penalty shall be imposed in all cases in which it must be imposed under existing laws, except in the following cases:

1. When the guilty person be more than seventy years of age.
2. When upon appeal or revision of the case



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by the Supreme Court, all the members thereof are not unanimous in their voting as to the propriety of the imposition of the death penalty. For the imposition of said penalty or for the confirmation of a judgment of the inferior court imposing the death sentence, the Supreme Court shall render its decision per curiam, which shall be signed by all justices of said court, unless some member or members thereof shall have become disqualified from taking part in the consideration of the case, in which event the unanimous vote and signature of only the remaining justices shall be required.

ART. 48. *Penalty for complex crimes.*—When a single act constitutes two or more crimes, or when an offense is a necessary means for committing the other, the penalty for the most serious crime shall be imposed, the same to be applied in its maximum period.

ART. 49. *Penalty to be imposed upon the principals when the crime committed is different from that intended.*—In cases in which the felony committed is different from that which the offender intended to commit, the following rules shall be observed:

1. If the penalty prescribed for the felony committed be higher than that corresponding to the offense which the accused intended to commit, the penalty corresponding to the latter shall be imposed in its maximum period.

2. If the penalty prescribed for the felony committed be lower than that corresponding to the one which the accused intended to commit, the penalty for the former shall be imposed in its maximum period.

3. The rule established by the next preceding paragraph shall not be applicable if the acts committed by the guilty person shall also constitute an attempt or frustration of another crime, if the law prescribes a higher penalty for either of the latter offenses, in which case the penalty provided for the attempt or the frustrated crime shall be imposed in its maximum period.

ART. 50. *Penalty to be imposed upon principals of a frustrated crime.*—The penalty next lower in degree than that prescribed by law for the consummated felony shall be imposed upon the principal in a frustrated felony.

ART. 51. *Penalty to be imposed upon principals of attempted crimes.*—A penalty lower by two degrees than that prescribed by law for the consummated felony shall be imposed upon the principals in an attempt to commit a felony.

ART. 52. *Penalty to be imposed upon accomplices in a consummated crime.*—The penalty next lower in degree than that prescribed by law for the consummated felony shall be imposed upon the accomplices in the commission of a consummated felony.

(To be Continued)

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## "Profound Regrets, Chief!"

Following is a resolution passed by officers of the District of Northern Luzon on the occasion of the retirement of General Charles E. Nathorst as Chief of Constabulary:

Whereas, it has been published in the press that General Charles E. Nathorst, Chief of the Philippine Constabulary has applied for his retirement from the service;

Whereas, said application has been duly approved by His Excellency, the Governor-General, effective April 14, 1932;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the officers, D.N.L., now in convention assembled in the City of Baguio, to express as is hereby expressed their profound regret for losing the valuable leadership of their beloved Chief who for more than thirty years has dedicated the best part of his life for the interest of the service which he so ably commanded during his incumbency;

Be it finally resolved that a copy of their resolution be furnished General Nathorst as an expression of high and sincere esteem and regard for him by the signers of this resolution not only as their Chief, but also as a brother officer who has won his spurs in the service through merit.

Unanimously adopted, April 15, 1932.

Ramon Ochoa, <i>Lieut. Colonel, P. C.</i> <i>Asst. Dist. Commander</i>	W. W. Dossor, <i>Colonel, P. C.</i> <i>District Commander</i>
Eulalio Tañedo <i>Major, P. C.</i>	Benito D. Valeriano <i>Major, P. C.</i>
Angel P. Capadocia <i>Captain, P. C.</i>	<i>Inspector</i> Victoriano Luna <i>Major, P. C.</i>
Claro B. Lizardo <i>Captain, P. C.</i>	Luis E. Quintero <i>Captain, P. C.</i>
Pablo R. Suarez <i>Captain, P. C.</i>	Alastacio C. Ocampo
Manuel V. Atanacio <i>Captain, P. C.</i>	Margarito S. Torralba <i>Captain, P. C.</i>
Andres D. Damian <i>Captain, P. C.</i>	Antonio N. Villalobos <i>Captain, P. C.</i>
Pedro Bulan <i>1st Lieut., P. C.</i>	Antonio Bravo <i>1st Lieut., P. C.</i>
Porf. R. Silerio <i>1st Lieutenant, P. C.</i>	Julian Olivas <i>1st Lieut., P. C.</i>
Alfredo C. Sese <i>2nd Lieutenant, P. C.</i>	Delfin Cuyugan <i>2nd Lieut., P. C.</i>
Alejandro Trespeces <i>3rd Lieut., P. C.</i>	

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# Moro Fights Dramatized

Graphic picture of how notorious outlaws surrender to Captain Angeles is here presented.



By PIONEER

ON a moonlight night before Thanksgiving Day while the dance given by the American Officers of the M. B. Marinduque was in full swing in the South Seas Club, a band of about two hundred moros under the leadership of Jailini and Edjani was assembled in Camuntayan to attack Danag, (16 kilometers from Jolo)

a police station of fourteen shotguns under the command of Chief Yusup.

The telephone boy of the club approached.

"Sir, you are wanted on the telephone."

"Hello! Captain Angeles speaking."

"This is Chief Yusup, Sir. Several moros are playing their agongs at a distance from my station. I am watching their movements. I will report later if there is any serious development. So far everything is all right."

At about 2:30 a.m. Lt. Suarez of Camp Romandier reported that he heard shots from the direction of Danag.

The Captain telephoned Danag but the central operator reported that Danag could not be raised. The wire was cut.

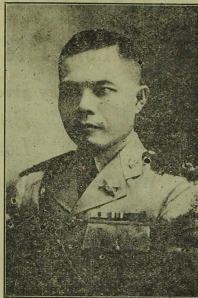
A native school teacher of Danag who came to Jolo practically running from Danag reported to the Captain that the police station of Danag was attacked by several moros. The policemen were firing at the attackers. The Captain without any delay called for the bugler.

## II

"Call to Arms" was sounded.

Officers and enlisted men in their field uniforms assembled. Extra ammunitions were issued and hand grenades were prepared.

Captain Angeles with eight officers and fifty



Captain LEON ANGELES  
Conquers moro outlaws....

men left for Danag at 3:00 a. m. November 25, 1931, on six trucks.

One could observe the anxiety of the soldiers to fight by their conversation as soon as the order "Follow my car" was given by the Captain.

Silence. The soldiers must be thinking of the dear little kids and mamma behind or thinking how to fight the enemies. One whistled a sentimental kundiman. Another, a lively fox trot. Then everybody on the alert. The trucks passed thick abaca plantations. Surely one can read the feeling of the entire detachment. The suspense was temporarily broken when the trucks were halted and the men were in ambush formation.

One kilometer from the scene of the attack, the detachment reformed by twos and fixed bayonets. The moon was then blanketed by thick clouds. It was raining hard. The approach was favored. On the way the telephone wire was found and repaired. The detachment arrived at day break in Danag but found no more enemies.

The policemen were guarding their station like lions at bay. They looked haggard due apparently to the excitement and the lack of sleep. But they were determined to die with their guns rather than give up their station.

One moro raider was killed and two were wounded.

The seditious moros were followed to their stronghold in Camuntayan by the Constabulary. Twenty moros with spears and barongs were hidden in the bushes to ambush the pursuers. But the Captain is an old cat in this kind of game. The moros did not charge this time, failing in their tradition as fierce fighters. The detachment advanced in such a formation that it looked like a fence with bayonets sticking out and hard to penetrate. So instead of rushing the line, the moros took the better part of valor and ran away with their precious lives. No firing was done.

From that time on the Constabulary took charge of the affair and placed detachments in Danag and Camuntayan.

At 6:00 o'clock in the morning of December 16, 1931, Captain Angeles went down from Danag to Jolo to meet Colonel Stevens who was coming with Director Guingona on the S. S. Jolo. In the mean time Lt. A. Suarez went out to patrol the boundary line of his district near Camuntayan.

"How is everything, Captain", the Colonel asked.

"So far everything is all right, Sir."



The rest were swallowed by the thick bushes and disappeared like smoke".

Under the circumstances, nothing could be done. The inevitable happened. The trail of the law is usually sprinkled with blood and laurel.

For several days nothing definite could be obtained as to the whereabouts of the outlaws. Report of secret service men was, that the outlaws roamed in the forests and mountains. Ambushing the patrols was their game. The patrols commanded all their hiding places. It was getting hot for the outlaws.

### III

On February 9, 1932, at about one o'clock at noon Jailani appeared alone and surrendered himself to Captain Angeles.

"Captain, I am here to surrender myself. My life is at your mercy. You can do with it as you please."

The Captain, hard boiled as he is, could not help but show sympathy to this famous outlaw. Jailani looked pale and thin, the telling effect of his escape and lack of sufficient nourishment.

February 13. The night was extraordinarily bright. The Captain with his experienced soldiers, the selected flowers of the Constabulary were soundly sleeping in their temporary quarters at Camuntayan. One young officer was dreaming of his sweetheart in the far away Laguna. Another was talking in his sleep, "Give me some hope, my little Queen. Drop me a letter. This place is lonely".

"Halt! who is there?" This sharp command pierced the stillness of the night. The alert sentinel saw at a distance, the approach of a shadow. The Corporal of the guard rushed to the aid of the sentinel. Those soundly sleeping were awakened by the thunderous voice of the guard. Automatically each one grabbed his firearm and listened. The Captain came out and inquired. The guard reported.

Then in Tausug dialect, the shadow which stopped dead on the spot, answered that he was Edjasani and wanted to approach. The guards with their fingers on the triggers were almost tickled to squeeze and fire.

"Captain, I have chosen this night to surrender to you. I forget my life to you".

Then Edjasani thanked the Captain for being very kind to his small children who were left practically at the mercy of the patrol.

Thus ended the career as outlaws, of Jailani and Edjasani. It was a moonlight night when they turned outlaws and the same silvery moon witnessed their surrender.

There was a telephone call for the Captain.

"This is Lt. Suarez, sir. My patrol was ambushed in Camuntayan mountain early this morn-

## MOTHER INDIA PROTESTS

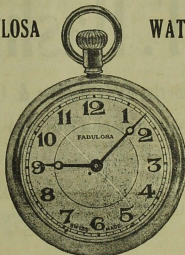
Mrs. Mohandas K. Gandhi, 60-year-old wife of the idol of the Indian nationalists, was sentenced at Surat to serve six weeks in prison for urging the villagers to adopt her husband's principles of boycott and civil disobedience. The short sentence hurt her pride. "Why are you giving me only six weeks in prison", she asked the judge. "Do you want me free again so quickly to receive the lathi blows with my countrymen? I won't remain quiet even after I am released. Please give me the same sentence you give my sister workers". Miss Maniben Patel, daughter of the imprisoned head of the All-India Congress, at the same time was given 14 weeks at hard labor and fined 100 rupees for taking part in unlawful assembly. A "Buy Indian League" was organized at Karachi home manufactures, and at Bombay a bonfire of foreign cloth was burned as a symbol of the opening of the campaign for independence. Business in India is almost at a standstill and the nation is threatened with commercial ruin. G. B. Halstead, American missionary, resigned as director of the Lucknow Christian college under pressure from the government because he sympathized with Gandhi's independence movement.

Two spears pierced the body of Sergeant Guzman. He died. Two outlaws were shot to death.

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A new portable phonograph embodying improvements that make it comparable in performance to a full-sized Orthophonic instrument has been put on sale at Erlanger & Galinger, Inc., general distributors of RCA products in the Philippines.

The new instrument, which weighs only 16 pounds, incorporates the most advanced type of portable phonograph mechanism ever before available. Weighing a full eight pounds less than last year's model and contained in an attractively colored fibroid carrying case, the new portable may be conveniently transported and used wherever reliable entertainment is desired.

Playing the new portable is a one-handed operation, Mr. Mascuñana, manager of the Victor Dept., said. The turntable automatically starts when the tonal arm is lifted, and it stops automatically at the conclusion of the record. When in transit, the sound box is held firmly in place by a special clip to prevent jarring. It is equipped with a strong spring for longer playing, and produces a more brilliant tone than ever before possible in a portable machine. Mr. Mascuñana attributes the unusually good tone quality to an

improved type of Orthophonic sound box, and a horn of fibrous material which prevents metallic resonance. Extra records are carried in a special record holder fitting over the turntable.

## England Going To Sea

Some day there won't be any England, they say. For England is crumbling into the sea at the rate of 6,600 acres every 35 years. So says a royal commission appointed to study the phenomenon. But at the present rate of erosion, the commission figures, it would take more than 172,656 years for the entire country to disappear beneath the waves. And of course England will take with the faves. And of course England will take steps to prevent or check the eating away of her shores.

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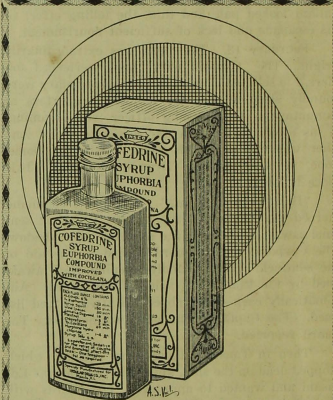
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## XII. OFFENSIVE WARFARE AS TAUGHT AT THE U. S. ARMY SCHOOL

(Continued from April issue)

The following is the twelfth of a series of installments which Khaki and Red is reprinting from the *Infantry Manual* used at the Officers' Training School at Fort Benning, Georgia. In view of the fact that the promotional examinations are based largely upon the *Infantry Manual* these series should prove valuable as well as merely instructive for those who plan to take such tests. The glossary for these serets may be found in the February, 1931 issue of *Khaki and Red*—Editor's Note.

h. In all offensive operations the positions of the artillery should be well forward. The offensive implies an advance on the part of our forces; hence it is not only necessary that the guns should be placed where they can reach well into the enemy's position at the beginning of the attack, but they also must be prepared to move forward with the advance and make their support continuing. The difficulties inherent in this latter maneuver add to the necessity for advance positions. Technical considerations alone would indicate 1500 yards from the enemy's front line as the limit of forward emplacement of the guns. Consideration, however, might reveal that guns so far forward would be unnecessarily exposed. No rule can be given, but we may on the average, expect the light guns to be emplaced somewhere about 1500 to 3000 yards in rear of our infantry's line of departure. In each case, the situation, especially the terrain, must govern the selection of the positions. Since the prime considerations in placing them are ability to reach well into the enemy position, and facility of forward movement, there is little disposition in depth in an offensive situation.

i. In combat an artillery liaison officer, with a detachment, accompanies each infantry battalion. There liaison detachments are in direct wire communication with the artillery battalion sending them out. Their duties are to keep the artillery-battalion commander informed of change in the tactical situation, and of the cooperation desired by the supported infantry. During an attack, frequent requests for fire support on targets holding up the advance can be anticipated; the liaison officer with an infantry battalion has the duty of transmitting such calls to the artillery upon the request of the infantry-battalion commander. The information sent should be clear and definite and should cover the following:

- (1) Exact location of target with reference to terrain features or by coordinates.
- (2) Exact description of target.
- (3) A definite understanding as to the duration of the fire and of the time it is to commence.

j. The infantry commander should neither specify the method of fire nor the kind of ammunition to be employed. In addition to the above-described liaison with assault battalions, the commanders should adjoin the command posts of the infantry elements which are being supported. Where the situation is such that the command posts of supported infantry and supporting artillery cannot be located together, the artillery must send a liaison officer to the supported unit. Thus, in the division, either an artillery command post or artillery liaison officer will be at every command post of units engaged, from the division to the infantry battalion inclusive.

48. AVIATION.—a. GENERAL.—The division aviation operates directly with front-line units by means of liaison airplanes and contact planes. The term "liaison" is applied to their work in assisting the command to maintain touch with our own troops, and "contact" to their activities in keeping the command in touch with the enemy.

b. INFANTRY LIAISON MISSION.—(1) The primary duties of the infantry-liaison airplane are those related to keeping the commander and his staff continually informed as to the location and needs of the infantry advanced lines. So long as these duties do not suffer, it can also carry out other work, and it frequently acts as contact airplane when it is not necessary to have these missions performed separately. It is employed, at the wish of the commander, during actual contact and through the entire time while the infantry is advancing or withdrawing.

(2) The hour of arrival of this airplane as set in orders will seldom be in advance of the infantry attack, for such an untimely appearance might give the enemy information of our intentions. It can be identified by distinctive marks such as colored streamers, or by pyrotechnics. It reports to the division command post by radio, and proceeds to the front lines, where it begins its work by flying over the zone for a short reconnaissance, at approximately fifteen hundred feet, to note any changes along the front and observe generally. After this has been done, the observer fires the identification rocket at several points across the area. Several men are detailed in each infantry platoon to watch for identification signals, such as this, from the liaison airplane.

(3) Having checked in, the observer is charged with the following duties:

- (a) To report to division headquarters by radio every ten minutes, and oftener if necessary.
- (b) To follow the progress of attacking troops and reserves.
- (c) To observe and transmit the signals of infantry command posts and front line units.
- (d) To report, in general, everything of importance that take place in the line of battle.
- (e) To recommend that artillery fire be directed on such

# SMOKE!

## "Coronas V. P. C."

# LA YEBANA

enemy batteries, machine-gun nests, and strong points as hold up the advance of the assault troops.

(f) To report to the division commander when gaps in the line occur.

(g) If the advance be halted, to call for display of panels and check the front-line position for the information of the division commander.

c. **INFANTRY CONTACT MISSION.**—(1) The primary duty of the contact mission is to assist the infantry advance. It is performed by division airplanes, only, and is also designed to give the commander information of the enemy advance elements during the battle.

It is employed when our attack is first launched, when the advance is stubbornly contested, during a vigorous defense or a withdrawal of our forces, and at such other times as the commander desires. Except in these cases the mission of the contact airplane is usually performed by the infantry-liaison airplane.

(2) The manner of performance of the contact mission is the same as that of the liaison, except that the airplane can best perform its duties by flying over the enemy's side of the line, whereas liaison aircraft fly over our own troops. The contact airplane uses two methods of communication; radio and dropped messages. Radio messages are ordinarily sent to the artillery-brigade commander at intervals of ten minutes as the division radio is usually monopolized by the liaison airplane. Every thirty minutes a message is dropped at division headquarters.

(3) The principal duties of the contact airplane are as follows:

a. To report the position of the enemy advance elements and gaps in his line.

b. To report indications of enemy withdrawal and zones of maximum resistances.

c. To report enemy troop concentrations from which local counterattack might be expected, and to call for artillery fire upon them.

d. To aid in every way the advance of our infantry.

(4) The greater part of the work is with the advance elements, with whom it communicates by pyrotechnics and dropped messages. It reports to the commander all possible information covering the disposition and activities of the enemy.

(5) The contact missions aids the infantry advance by:

(a) Maintaining contact with the enemy and informing friendly troops of hostile dispositions along their immediate front; this information is given by firing tracer bullets at the position occupied by the enemy, or by dropping messages at our battalion command posts.

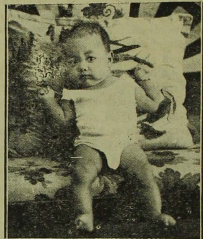
(b) Assisting to reduce enemy strongpoints by machine gun fire, and by dropping small bombs.

(c) Assisting to bring artillery fire on enemy massing for counter attack.

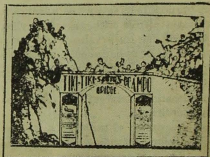
**GAS AND SMOKE.** a. **GAS.**—Conditions in stabilized situations are especially favorable to the use of gas, on account of the greater quantities of ammunition available and the more exact knowledge of the enemy's dispositions. The neutralization by gas of a portion of the hostile front permits the concentration of the attacking force at other points. Persistent gases are employed against areas which are not to be passed over immediately by the attackers troops. On the other hand, nonpersistent agents may be used freely in the preparation and in the support of the attack. Their employment is subject only to the restriction that the placing of gas on successive areas should cease in time to insure that the concentrations shall have become ineffective before the attacking troops arrive.

b. **SMOKE.**—Smoke is employed primarily as a means of blinding hostile observation. The basic condition for its use is that, while screening the attacker's dispositions and movements from hostile view, it must not impede his observation or adversely effect the control of commanders over their troops. The employment of smoke, therefore, must carefully be limited with respect to the area to be covered and duration of the screen. Smoke screens that cannot be localized may have deleterious effects that cannot be foreseen. The general employment of smoke over an extended section of the battlefield is seldom practical or advantageous. Subject to these conditions smoke may be used to protect the flanks of the attack from observation, to blind hostile observation posts and organized tactical localities, and to prevent aerial observation on the part of the enemy. It may also be used in connection with intermittent gas attacks, to keep the enemy in a state of uncertainty as to whether gas is being used. (*To be Continued*)

Tramp (at door)—Is your husband at home?  
Mrs. Well bred—Gracious! A tramp with a college education.



Alicia Santiago daughter of the Santiagos of Juan Luna, Tondo. Weight 4 kilos; Age 4 months; Born on her seventh months; constant dose of Tiki-Tiki. Santos Ocampo from birth; no sickness suffered up to date.



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## Lieutenant A. C. Sese Takes A Bride

The Union Evangelical Church of Bontoc, decked in its holiday attire, early in the morning of Sunday, April 10, 1932, was filled to capacity to celebrate one of the outstanding events of the month. Eager friends and relatives of Miss Luz C. Belen and Lieutenant Alfredo C. Sese of the Constabulary, had come to witness the marriage of the two sweethearts.

Rev. Enrique C. Sobrepeña, pastor and moderator of the Union Evangelical Church of the Philippines, officiated at the simple but impressive and solemn ceremony. Captain and Mrs. Nicasio Balingag acted as sponsors.

Immediately after the ceremony, the nuptial train, led by the bride and birdgroom, repaired to Belen's Hotel where a modest breakfast, consisting partly in dainty cakes and nice eats, awaited the guests.

Among the well-wishers to the newly-weds, and those present at the wedding, were Col. and Mrs. W. E. Dosser, Governor of the Mountain Province and District Commander of the Constabulary of Northern Luzon, Rep. and Mrs. H. P. Clapp, Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Romulo, Asst. Provincial Treasurer and Mrs. E. Dolojan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Vallejo, Mr. and Mrs. V. Ringor, Dep. Gov. and Mrs. A. Galo of Bontoc, Dep. Gov. and Mrs. N. Balingag of Kalinga, Lt.-Col. R. Octoza, Maj. and Mrs. E. Tañedo, Capt. and Mrs. Pio P. Rosas, Capt. and Mrs. A. D. Damian, Lieut. and Mrs. A. P. Carandang, Lieut. E. Villase, Engineer and Mrs. R. Peredo, Mr. and Mrs. M. Borja, Mr. and Mrs. Diaz, Mr. D. Gil, Mr. and Mrs. A. Yandoc, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. de Guzman of San Juan Heig ts, Capt. and Mrs. A. N. Villalobos, Mr. and Mrs. Ganacias, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pablo, Mr. and Mrs. Dacio, Mr. and Mrs. M. Arceo, Mr. M. Adachi, Mr.

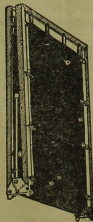
and Mrs. Jose Lorenzana, Mr. and Mrs. Estrafiero, Mr. and Mrs. F. Florez, Mr. and Mrs. C. Flores, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ramos, Mr. and Mrs. P. Katly, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dumayo, Mrs. Francisca Manahan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Crespillo, Mr. A. Crespillo, Pastor and Mrs. E. C. Sobrepeña, Dr. Jose Mendiola of the Malaria Control, Pastor Salanga, Dr. and Mrs. V. M. Zaratan, Mr. and Mrs. Bandonil, Mr. J. Dacayon, Mrs. J. Gasmeña, Mr. Bulalong, Mr. Lakandola, Mrs. Velasquez, Mrs. Abad, the Misses J. Tombo, E. Lumnay, M. Langsa, Carolina and Olympia Velasquez, C. Dario, Calica, Bucago, Nati Villalobos, Fising Quismurio, Nati Pablo, Tovera, S. Gasmeña, M. Basilio, Virginia Peredoe, Angelita Peredo, and scores of others, besides Mrs. Fermina C. Belen and Mr. Inocencio Sese, mother of the bride, and father of Lieut. Sese, respectively.

### Where Was Washington's Funeral Oration Delivered?

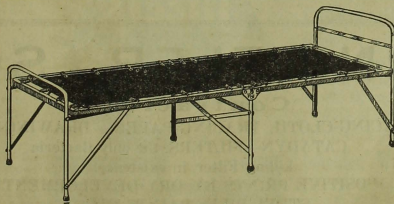
The official oration at Washington's funeral was delivered by Henry Lee, then a member of Congress, December 26, 1799, in the German Lutheran church in Philadelphia.

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## JOLO NOTES

By PIONEER

The Constabulary of Sulu for a time last month forgot about chasing juramentados and spent three days in competing in an athletic meet and pistol competition held on April 8-10.

Results of the athletics games were:

*Indoor Baseball*:—Won by the combined team of 100th-110th-116th. Runner up—combined team of Co. G. & H. 2" G.S.B. Score 11-8.

*Volley Ball*:—1st Combined team of 100th-110th-116th. 2nd—Combined team of Co. G & H. 2" G.S.B. Score, 21-15, 16-21, 22-20.

*Basket Ball*:—Won by—Combined team of Co. G. & H. 2" G.S.B. Runner up—111th Company. Score, 22-20.

*Tennis Ladies Single*:—Won by Mrs. L. Angeles; Runner up; Mrs. Jacaria.

*Tennis Officers Doubles*:—Won by Lts. Delgado and Asistio.

*Bowling, Ladies*:—Morning Glory: Mrs. Angeles, Mrs. Salacup, Mrs. Abia, Mrs. Rasul, Rose: Mrs. Jacaria, Mrs. Arsenio, Mrs. Vicente, Mrs. Escurdero. Won by the Morning Glory Team.

An interesting Volley Ball game was played between the officers and the champion team. With tall killers like Lts. Arellano, Asistio, and Arba, accurate tossers like Capt. Salacup and Lts. Villanueva and Adle and fat but agile stoppers like Lts. Deigado, Arsenio and Cruz, the champion team had no chance. The Provincial Commander showed his sportsmanship by joining the game.

Score: 21-17; 18-21; 22-20. Won by officers.

The daily luncheon during the meet which was offered by the officers of Jolo was ably handled by Lt. Jacaria.

The meet was fittingly closed with a 2-hour lecture on Peace and Order condition of the prov-

ince by the Provincial Commander at noon and a dance at night.

### SUB-DISTRICT COMPETITION HELD AT JOLO

*Rifle*: 1st, Cpl. E. Yicyecan, 111th Co., Seit Lake; 2nd, Sgt. Lopez, 114th Co., Siasi; 3rd, Pvt. A. Hijastre, 111th Co., Seit Lake.

*Revolver*: 1st, Stg. Lopez, 114th Co., Siasi; 2nd, 1" Sgt. Suacito, 116th Co., Jolo.

### DISTRICT COMPETITION HELD AT ZAMBOANGA

*Rifle*: First, Corpl. Yicyecan, 111th Co., Sulu.

*Revolver*: First, Sgt. Lopez, 114th Co., Sulu.

The Constabulary of Jolo, headed by Captain Leon Angeles, provincial commander of Sulu earned the gratitude of the thousands of typhoon victims which had been rendered homeless and destitute by the storm which swept over the region on April 29. Capt. Angeles and his men set about to clear roads and help locate the missing. The storm was the worst that has ever visited the Sulu archipelago.

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## What Is Meant By Robin Hood's Barn?

Robin Hood's barn is the great out-of-doors and alludes to the fact that Robin Hood, the legendary English outlaw and hero of the ballads, stabled his horses under the canopy of the blue sky. "To go around Robin Hood's barn" is an old phrase meaning to attain one's end or the desired result by a roundabout way. When a person arrives at the right conclusion by very indirect methods he is said to wander all about Robin Hood's barn. "Robin Hood in Barnsdale stood" is the only extant line of an old ballad and it is often used in allusion to a person who speaks irrelevantly. In the English courts lawyers who speak beside the point or quote irrelevant cases are told by the judges that they might as well say that "Robin Hood in Barnsdale stood".

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J. Luna 189

## BONTOC NOTES

Senator Elpidio Quirino of the First Senatorial district accompanied by Engineer Garcia of Ilocos Sur motored to Bontoc yesterday from Vigan. They arrived in Bontoc at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon and left immediately for Banaue after visiting the Bontoc Hospital which was shown to him by Representative Hilary P. Clapp.

Senator Quirino and Engineer Garcia spent the night at Banaue and were the guests of Lieut. Pedro Bulan who is Deputy Governor of Ifugao. They returned the next morning to Bontoc where they were entertained at a luncheon by Captain Mrs. Antonio N. Villalobos.

The luncheon was attended besides the guests of honor by Representative H. P. Clapp, Colonel R. Ochoa, Major Eulalio Tanedo, Captain Fidel Soliven, Deputy Governor Anacleto Galo, Justice of the Peace Juan M. Barba and Nilo de Guia. Immediately after the luncheon the party of Senator Quirino motored to Lubuagan.

At Lubuagan he was entertained at a cañao tendered to him by Deputy Governor Nicasio Balingag and Captain Andres D. Damian. On the next day Senator Quirino drove to Baguio passing thru Segada, Senator Quirino used a Stutz car in his trip in the Mountain Province. This dispels the fear of many that heavy cars can not run in the Mountain Province.

Senator Quirino states that his visit in the Mountain Province was for a twofold purpose: a pleasure trip and to obtain first hand information of the conditions of the people, and the none to well advertized beautiful views in the province. The Senator was gratified to find that the Moun-

tain Province is enjoying excellent peace, health and financial conditions. He stated that the rice terraces he saw especially those of Banaue, are the best he has seen so far. Senator Quirino staid a march on the other prominent Filipinos who have been to the province as in one trip he practically saw all the places that are worth visiting. He also wanted to ride to Maroyao Ifugao ad Gobgob, Kalinga but time did not permitted it as he was expected to be in Manila next week.

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## The Cellophane Age

Cellophane, that wrapping which started with cigarettes and now comes about almost everything but new born babies, is a du Pont product made possible by post-war research. Claim has been made that the French discovered it 15 years ago and old timers even argue that the material is not different from the product of the same name they used to paste (and a hard job it was, too!) over their bathroom windows to make it look like colored, leaded glass. However, it remained for a du Pont chemist in trying extract some value from a surplus of gunpowder which canceled war contracts had left in the storehouse to stumble across the present article. And they were the ones who really popularized it—and how! Now it's going into hats that look like straw, fake water scenes for the stage, artificial grass, matrices for false teeth, ribbons for boxes and wrappers for things from fruits to frozen fish. Spruce pulp sheets of cardboard thickness can be taken and transformed into films 8 1/2 000'ts of an inch in thickness. Cellophane, besides being highly moisture proof, lets the sunlight through, including 60 per cent of the infra-red rays and 60 per cent of the ultra-violet rays.

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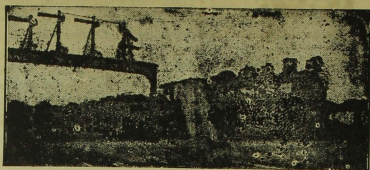
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Daily Boat Connection, except Sunday, is provided for the Legaspi Division comprising the Provinces of Camarines Sur and Albay.

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## District Orders

### DISTRICT OF NORTHERN LUZON

#### SPECIAL ORDERS No. 36

1. Subject to confirmation by the Chief of Constabulary, the following changes in the assignment of officers in the district are ordered:

First Lieutenant FILOMENO B. VILLALUZ, having been assigned to this district by paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 81, current series, H. P. C., is assigned as Commanding Officer of the 27th Company, Ilagan, Isabela. He will proceed to his new station, where, upon arrival, he will relieve First Lieutenant MARIANO E. RIVERA.

First Lieutenant MARIANO E. RIVERA is, upon being relieved, assigned temporarily to the office of the Provincial Commander, Ilagan, Isabela, and pending receipt of the approval of his application for accrued leave of absence. He will report to his Provincial Commander for duty.

Paragraphs 112, 414, 415 and 672, P. C. R., will be complied with. The travel of Lieutenant VILLALUZ is necessary in the public service.

2. Subject to confirmation by the Chief of Constabulary, Private JESUS LOPEZ, 22nd Company, Camp Manning, Vigan, Ilocos Sur, at his own request, be discharged from the service upon receipt of this order by his Commanding Officer. (Paragraph 164 (b1), P. C. R.)

3. The sum of P100.00 allotted the 51st Company Detachment, Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya, per paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 17, current series, these headquarters, is hereby made available for repair of temporary buildings at Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya.

By order of the District Commander:  
(Sgd.) ANTONIO N. VILLALOBOS  
*Captain, P. C.*  
*District Adjutant*

### DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN LUZON

#### SPECIAL ORDERS No. 58

1. Subject to confirmation by the Chief, Private LEONCIO LACUESTA, 8th Company, Lipa, Batangas, will at his own request be discharged from the service upon receipt of this order by his Commanding Officer. (Par. 164 (b-1), P. C. R., s. 1930).

By order of the District Commander:  
F. I. TORRES  
*Captain, P. C.*  
*District Adjutant*

### DISTRICT OF VISAYAS

May 3, 1932

#### SPECIAL ORDERS No. 39

1. The travel of Major MIGUEL NICDAO, Inspector, P. C., from Cebu, Cebu to Dumaguete, Negros Orinetal and return from April 4 to April 6, 1932, in investigating the complaint of Acting Provincial Fiscal E. Supnet against Captain G. R. Gador, is hereby confirmed as having been necessary in the public service.

2. In compliance with the order of His Excellency, the Governor-General, the Provincial Commander, Cebu, will detail the necessary guard to conduct the person of Chino CHIONG TEAN YU from Cebu, Cebu to Manila for delivery to the Superintendent, Ineelligence Division, P. C., for deportation. The travel directed is necessary in the public service.

May 7, 1932

1. Subject to confirmation by the Chief of Constabulary, the following proceedings, findings and sentences by summary courts are approved and the sentence in each case will be duly executed:

MANGAO, MAGNO, Pvt., 63rd Co., Det. Odiongan, Romblon—OFFENSE: Absence from special duty for 55 minutes; drunkenness while on special duty and assaulting a non-commissioned officer. (1st conviction)—SENTENCED TO: To forfeit P4.00 of his pay and to be confined at labor for 10 days.

SUMAGAYSAY, FLORENTINO, Pvt. 43th Co., Sumaguete, Neg. Or.—OFFENSE: Disobeying lawful order of a non-commissioned officer, threatening and insulting another non-commissioned officer (1st conviction)—SENTENCED TO: To forfeit P3.00 of his pay and to be confined at labor for 10 days.

By order of the District Commander:

B. FERNANDO,  
*1st Lieut., P. C.*  
*District Adjutant*

### DISTRICT OF MINDANAO AND SULU

May 3, 1932

#### SPECIAL ORDERS No. 146

1. Third Lieutenant JUAN CRAME, Junior Officer of the 113th Company, Camp Andres, Sulu, is assigned temporary Commanding Officer of the same company, relieving First Lieutenant PEDRO MANIGQUE, who will go on accrued leave of absence. Paragraphs 72, 112, 412-415, 619-630 and 672, P. C. R., will be complied with.

2. Second Lieutenant SANTIAGO J. ARCE-NO is relieved from duty with the 116th Company, Jolo, Sulu, and is assigned as Commanding Of-

ficer of the same company, relieving First Lieutenant SATURNINO ABRERA, who will go on accrued leave of absence. Paragraphs 75, 112, 412-415, 619-630 and 672, P. C. R., will be complied with.

3. Private ONOFRE FERNANDEZ, 98th Company, Lebak, Cotabato, will, upon receipt of this order by his Commanding Officer, be discharged as being unsuited to the service. (Paragraph 164-b, P. C. R.)

By order of the District Commander:

(Sgd.) H. C. PAGE

Captain, P. C.

District Adjutant

### CHANGES OF ASSIGNMENTS OF OFFICERS EFFECTIVE APRIL, 1932

1. Balbuena, G. (2<sup>nd</sup>Lt) from 23rd Co. to J.O. 15th Co., Capiz.

2. Balolong, L. (2<sup>nd</sup>Lt) from Off. P.C. Cotabato to C.O. 79th Co.

3. Borrromeo, P. (2<sup>nd</sup>Lt) from Leave to J.O. 23rd Co. Fort S. Pedro.

4. Buño, G.P. (3<sup>rd</sup>Lt) from 119th Co. to J.O. 108th Co. Cagayan.

5. Crame, J. (3<sup>rd</sup>Lt) from 120th Co. to J.O. 113th Co. Camp Andres.

6. Cramer, R.P. (2<sup>nd</sup>Lt) from Hqtrs. D. M. S. to C.O. 94th Co. Upi.

7. Cruz, A. C. (3<sup>rd</sup>Lt) from Co. "H" 2<sup>nd</sup> GSB, Jolo to t.d. Hqtrs, Manila.

8. Cantero, D.V. (2<sup>nd</sup>Lt) from 113th Co. to J.O. 77th Co. Tankulan.

9. Devera, B. (2<sup>nd</sup>Lt) from 11th Co. to J.O. 49th Co. Cabanatuan.

10. Espiritu, P. (1<sup>st</sup>Lt) from Leave to C.O. Co. "D" Manila Garrison.

11. Fajardo, A.G. (3<sup>rd</sup>Lt) from 105th Co. to J.O. 92nd Co. C. Keithley.

12. Fran, A. (1<sup>st</sup>Lt) from Leave to Assistant P.C., Negros Occidental.

13. Marohombasar, L.R. (3<sup>rd</sup>Lt) from 78th Co. to temp. C.O. 78th Co. Buluan.

14. Mortera, C. (1<sup>st</sup>Lt) from 79th Co. to t.d. Office P.C. Cotabato.

15. Olaño, M.R. (3<sup>rd</sup>Lt) from 49th Co. to J.O. Co. Malolos.

16. Quejada, F. (3<sup>rd</sup>Lt) from 14th Co. to J.O. 47th Co. Bais.

17. Raña, F. (3<sup>rd</sup>Lt) assigned J.O. 120th Co. Zamboanga.

18. Rosales, J.P. (Maj) from Leave to t.d. Office of Chief Surgeon.

19. Saldares, R.C. (2<sup>nd</sup>Lt) from Leave to J.O. 21st Co. Lacag.

20. Sison, B. (Capt) from Leave to Prov. Comdr. Marinduque.

21. Tando, J. (1<sup>st</sup>Lt) from Acting P.C. Tawi-Tawi to C.O. 115th Co.

22. Villaluz, F.B. (1st Lt) from Academy to Dist. Northern Luzon.

23. Villasis, B. (3<sup>rd</sup>Lt) from 92nd Co. to J.O. 105th Co. Malabang.

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## How Should Chinese Names Be Written?

In China surnames are always written first. For instance, in Sun Yat-sen "Sun" is the surname, while "Yat-sen" corresponds to the occidental first, given or Christian name, as it is variously called. According to the prevailing practice of learned authorities and institutions, when a Chinese name is written in English the surname is capitalized, while the two parts of the given name are hyphenated and only the first part capitalized; as, Chiang Kai-shek, Li Hung-chang, and Chang Tso-lin. The Division of Chinese Literature in the Library of Congress says that most Chinese surnames consist of only one syllable, but there are several hundred dissyllabic surnames. When a Chinese has such a surname and a given name, two hyphens are used; as, Ssu-ma Hsiang-ju. In such cases only the first part of each hyphenated compound is capitalized. If a Chinese has only two names both are written without the hyphen; as, Chang Hung. When regular Chinese names like Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek are abbreviated the anglicized form and order are usually rolloved, as, Y. S. Sun, K. S. Chiang, T. L. Sung, H. J. Ssu-ma.



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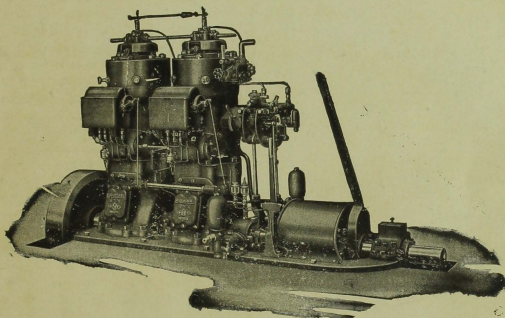
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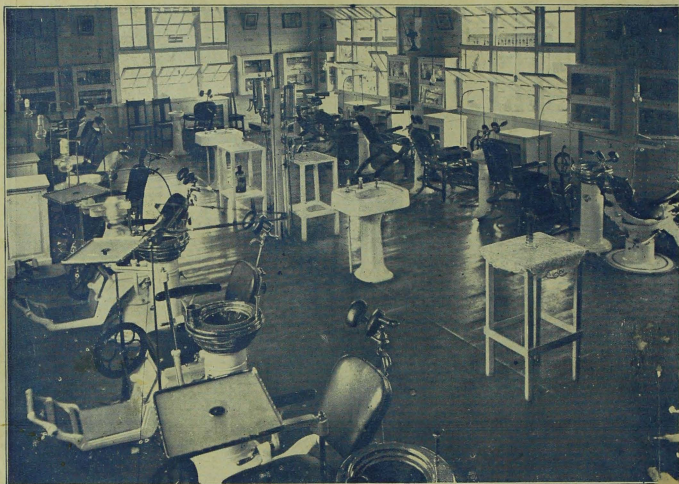
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