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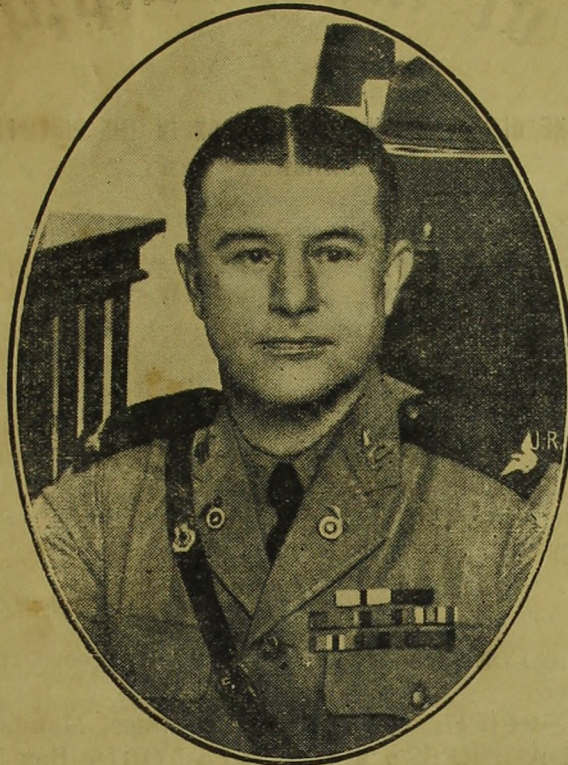
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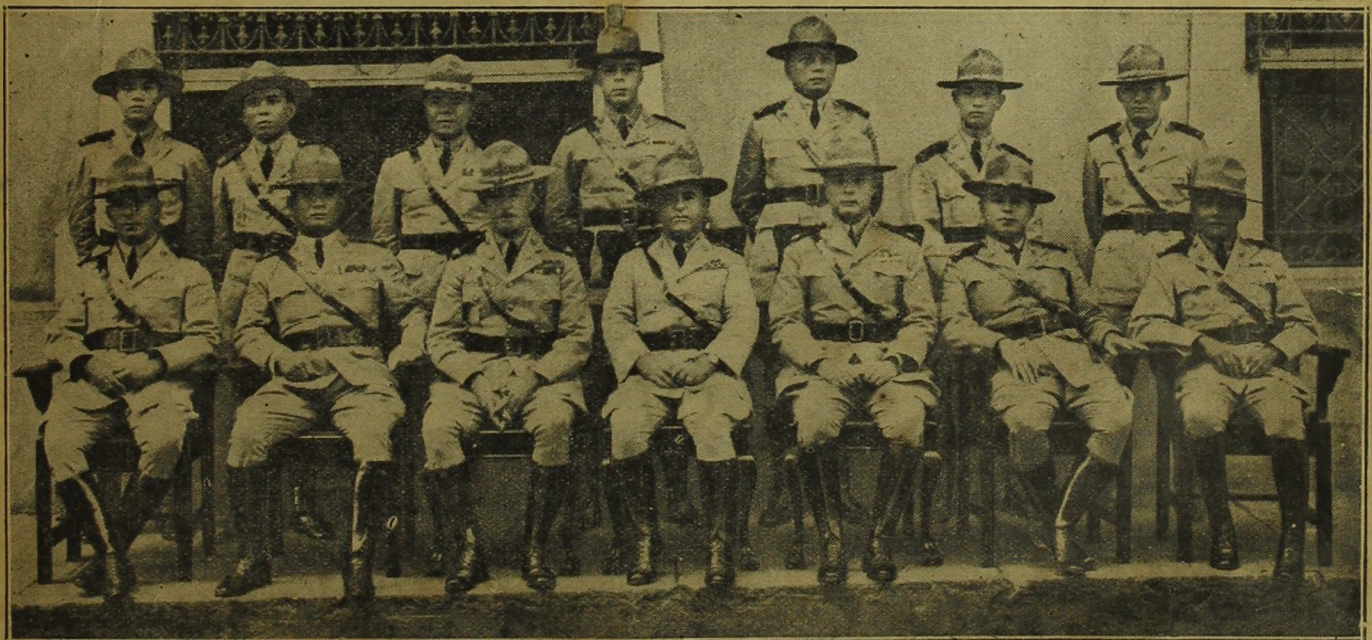
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The New Chief And His Staff

—) ** (—



Brigadier-General CLARENCE H. BOWERS
CHIEF OF CONSTABULARY



HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Front row, from left to right: Major Telesforo Martinez, Adjutant; Lt.-Col. Benito D. Valeriano, Inspector-General; Col. Charles E. Livingston, Acting Chief of Staff; Brig.-Gen. Clarence H. Bowers, Chief; Lt.-Col. Basilio J. Valdes, Chief Surgeon; Lt.-Col. Juan C. Quimbo, Superintendent, Intelligence Division; Major Miguel Aguilar, Acting Quartermaster.

Back row, from left to right: Lt. Jose C. Villanueva, Medical Inspector; Capt. Rafael Ramos, Assistant Adjutant; Major Manuel G. Olympia, Assistant Chief Surgeon; Major Alejo Valdes, Inspector; Major Luciano Feraren, Dental Surgeon; Lt. Vicente L. Torres, Disbursing Officer; Lt. Rosalio B. Figueroa, Chemist.

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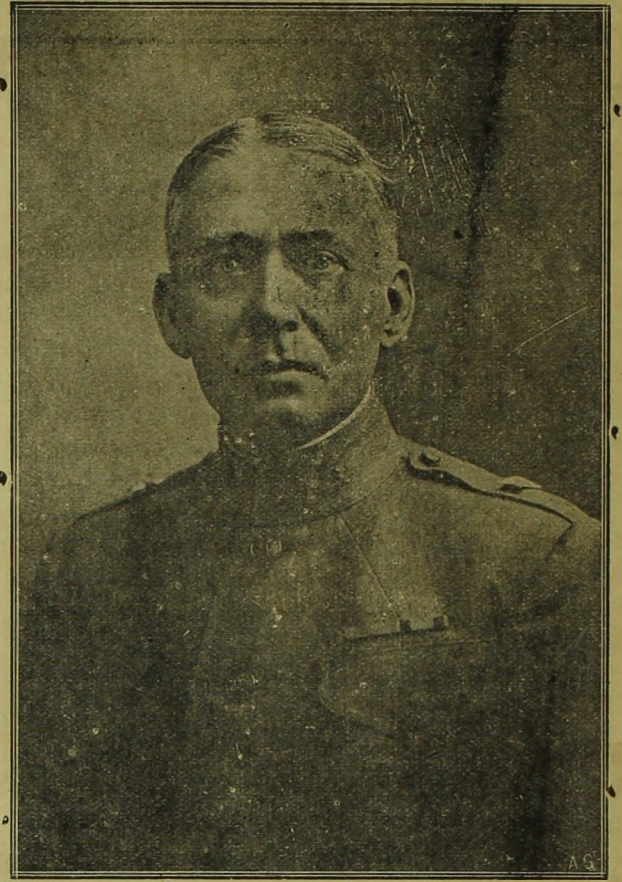
February 1, 1933, is young in years and much water may pass under the bridge before age suggests to him the advisability of relinquishing the control of the organization to his successor.

The Army officers who commanded the force as chiefs and those who served as assistant chiefs brought much to the Constabulary and gave it a standing and prestige militarily that it could not have attained otherwise. The influence, discipline and esprit de corp left by these great soldiers, most of whom served later as Majors-General over seas and in the continental United States, will endure beyond the life of any man in the force today. Notwithstanding the foregoing, they, as all army officers, had been stung by the superiority complex bee. There was lacking that comradeship which usually exist to a superlative degree among all military men, and there was evidence of a social chasm so deep and so wide between the Army officer and the Constabulary officer that no constable dared attempt to cross it.

Among the chiefs from the list of Constabulary officers who attained the highest rank the Corps has to offer, General Rafael Crame was first to receive recognition. He looked as though he was made for the job, but he too was of a retiring nature, not inclined to appeal for popularity and made no attempt to be sociable. Comradeship was foreign to him. He was a good man and a good soldier, but during his regime the social chasms was still deep and wide. Then to the 'Old Tiger' Chief Charles E. Nathorst, a foreigner by birth, a naturalized good citizen of the United States, was left the task of bridging the chasm. Although the oldest in



Brigadier-General RAFAEL CRAME
1917-1926



Brigadier-General HERMAN HALL
1914-1917

years of any of the eight chiefs, none of them came anywhere near his record for service. He visited the different districts, provinces, companies and stations throughout the Archipelago including the far flung Siasi and South Ubian stations in the Sulu Sea near Borneo, using airplanes, boats, and over-land facilities. He got close to the officers and men, many whom had at no time seen a chief of the organization in their vicinity. He ate, and drank, made comrades and friends of them. His regime was the greatest of all. It can be stated without fear of contradiction that upon his retirement he was the most popular chief of any who had preceded him.

General Lucien R. Sweet, officer, gentleman, soldier and disciplinarian did not have an opportunity after his appointment as chief to show his wares. Ill health caused his retirement a few months after his appointment to the position in the United States on accrued leave and later his death. Had he lived to command the organization, which he loved so well, we are positive that his regime would have been just as efficient and honorable as his 31 years of service had been.

The present Chief—General C. H. Bowers, came to the position after a preparatory course of 28 years. He had served as junior company officer, detachment commander, company commander, Provincial and District Commander, Superintend-



Brigadier-General CHARLES E. NATHORST
1927-1932

ent of the Constabulary Academy, Quartermaster, Intelligence Officer and Acting Chief. If the signs of the Zodiac hold true, he will equal the "Old Tiger's" record for service and comradeship.

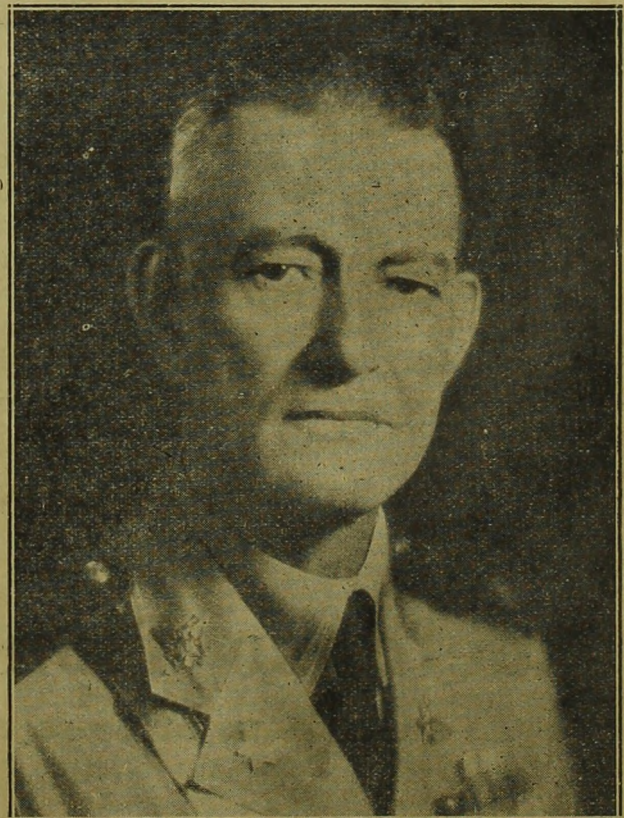
Looking back over its thirty-second year, the bureau finds that it has lost much during the past twelve months. To begin with, General Nathorst, the retiring Chief, properly accounted for his stewardship and relinquished command of the bureau, April 14, 1932. He found that "Lady Luck" had favored him. He turned over to the present chief the balance of P5,700,000 appropriated to run the bureau for the year and which had not been spent up to that time. From that balance forced savings of P500,00 were required of his successor. For the year 1933, the Legislature reduced the amount appropriated for 1932 by P1,000,000 and placed upon the chief the responsibility of an additional forced savings of P500,000. This economical measure, so far, has necessitated the reduction of nearly 25% of the force.

With a reduced appropriation and a reduced force, the malcontents in the Christian provinces began a rally on the ragged edges of the law and the Moros of Lanao and Sulu became ugly and even transgressed the law, although they knew that the way of a transgressor is hard. It was necessary to further reduce the force by disbanding nine companies in the peaceful provinces that vacancies in companies in Lanao and Sulu might be filled. To operate at all within the limited amount of funds

allotted, allowances were eliminated, salaries reduced, traveling expenses cut to the minimum and per diems split in half. Just about this time news of the probable success of the Hawes-Cutting Independence Bill was broadcast throughout the Archipelago. The Moros became jubilant and expressed a desire for an early independence that they might kill escape the electric chair and horrors of prison life. The communist organization composed of peasants federated laborers and tenants were not so jubilant at the prospects of an early independence but were just discontented with overlords—such as landlords and land owners generally and desired an early change of conditions. If that change meant independence, then they wanted it, and at once.

Through the suggestion of the Constabulary several meetings were held by local officials in the different barrios to hear complaints and ascertain the actual conditions and needs of the people and to enlighten them on the evils and ultimate dangers of Communism. The results obtained by these meetings were beyond all expectations and many members of the National Confederation of Peasants relinquished their membership in the organization. The prosecution of the leaders of "Kapisanang Pangbansa ng mga Magbubukid" in San Antonio and Cabiao, Nueva Ecija, and the confirmation by the Supreme Court of the sentence imposed on communist leaders, caused many members of the organization to lose faith and drop out.

The tenants' strike in the province of Nueva



Brigadier-General LUCIEN R. SWEET
1932

Ecija, marked by a display of red flags in the rice fields; the activities of the communists in enlisting in their organization many ignorant laborers and tenants; the several unsuccessful attempts by communists and tenants to hold public demonstrations without permits in the provinces of Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga and Laguna; and the engagement at Moro Manangulo's cotta at Taraka, Lanao, resulting in the death of Manangulo and one Constabulary soldier and the wounding of four other soldiers, were some of the outstanding features of the general discontent.

On account of the delicate situation brought about by the agrarian trouble in the province of Nueva Ecija due to the large territory that required Constabulary attention in order to properly maintain law and order, it became necessary to transfer a company of soldiers from Imus, Province of Cavite, to San Isidro, Province of Nueva Ecija, the affected district. Just at this time, the Supreme Court upheld the order of the Mayor of Manila prohibiting the holding of seditious meetings by communists. This decision had a salutary and sobering effect on the Communist and other secret societies.

The "Kapisanang Magsasaka", headed by Jacinto Manahan, organized for the purpose of disseminating communistic principles under the guise of fighting for the welfare of the tenants has a strong hold in San Antonio, Jaen, Sta. Rosa, Cabanatuan, Gapan, Cabiao and San Isidro, municipalities of Nueva Ecija. A conservative estimate of their number including sympathizers is placed around 8,000 members.

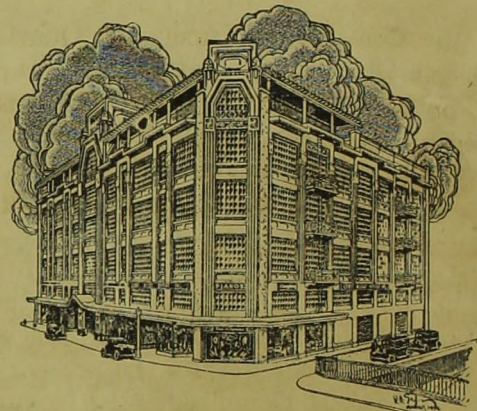
During 32 years residence in the Islands, the writer has often pondered on the subject of replacing the casique or the overlord landowners and has arrived at the conclusion that neither the tenant nor agrarian troubles can come to an end until the Casique is gotten rid of and when the tenants are rid of him they will have a much larger problem with which to contend and that problem will be old man hunger. As bad as the Casique is paint-

ed, it has been discovered by one and all tenants, communists and the National Confederation of Peasants as well as by the Kapisanang Magsasaka that the man called "Casique" has from time immemorial proven to all concerned, especially here in the Philippine Islands, "a Shelter in a Weary Land and a Harbor in a Mighty Storm." Without him, lands would no doubt grow fallow and hunger would know no cessation.

Excluding the worries of the Communists, Tangulans, the National Confederation of Peasants, the Kapisanan Magsasaka and other secret societies, the thirty-second year of the existence of the Philippine Constabulary has been featured by discontent, disappointments and disillusionment.

On October 9, 1932, the organization lost an officer, eleven men, 15 rifles and 6 shotguns in a Moro ambush. In an attempt to recover the arms which were finally recovered, seven more enlisted men were lost and two officers were wounded. This should not have happened—and if Captain Leon Angeles, Colonel Luther Stevens and the Chief

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had been allowed to work out their own salvation, it would not have happened, but it is the same old story, too many cooks spoil the pudding.

The Constabulary is a semi-military organization trained for 32 years in guerilla war-fare. It has a collegiate Academy in which the young officers are taught the art by men who have been tried. The Chief of Constabulary is a past-master of the art of fighting in the bushes. This statement is born out by his record and his contribution to the guerilla war-fare in 1924 in the Cololum Campaign in Surrigao. This alone should convince the public that if the Constabulary is left to enforce the law and preserve peace and order as it has been trained to do, there can arise no emergency in the Archipelago which cannot be handled safely by it.

Since last July there have been 12 officers separated from the service either by resignation, retirement, death or dismissal. There were also 29 officers promoted and nine appointed during the year. Among those who resigned were Third Lt. Durban G. Duckworth Ford, on July 31, 1932; 3rd Lt. Luis B. Estrera, on September 7, 1932; and 2nd Lt. Fortunato Mondrugaon, on October 17, 1932. Those who retired were 1st Lt. Luis M. Alviado, on December 31, 1932; 1st Lt. Primitivo Espiritu, on December 31, 1932; 1st Lt. Victorino Fortus, on December 31, 1932; Col. R. A. Duckworth Ford, on December 28, 1932; Col. Ramon Ochoa, on December 31, 1932; and 1st Lt. Bernardo Sabberola, on April 1, 1933. 2nd Lt. Francisco Gimeno, died on January 1, 1933.

Following is the list of officers promoted during the past 12 months in the chronological order of their promotions:

Soliven, Fidel, promoted to Major, December 22, 1932; Bowers, Clarence H., promoted to Brig-Gen., February 1, 1933; Baja, Emanuel A., promoted to Major, February 1, 1933; Buenconsejo, Irineo, promoted to Major, February 1, 1933; Page, Herbert C., promoted to Major, February 1, 1933; Sison, Bonifacio, R., promoted to Captain, February 1, 1933; Guido, Jose P., promoted to Captain, February 1, 1933; Mejia, Jacinto E., promoted to Captain, February 1, 1933; Livingston, C. E., promoted to Colonel, February 1, 1933; Stevens, L. R., promoted to Colonel, February 1, 1933; Bactat, Eustaquio, promoted to Colonel, February 1, 1933; Valeriano B. D., promoted to Lt-Col., February 1, 1933; Johnson, O. M., promoted to Lt. Col., February 1, 1933; Quimbo, J. C., promoted to Lt-Col., February 1, 1933; Cerquella, Cristobal, promoted to Lt-Col., March 16, 1933; Natividad, Antonio, promoted to Major, March 17, 1933; Arambulo, Jose A., promoted to 1st Lt., March 27, 1933; Maramba, Guillermo, promoted to 1st Lt., March 27, 1933; Leon, Eleuterio L. de. promoted to 1st Lt., March 27, 1933; Laurente, Sergio, promoted to 1st Lt., March 27, 1933; Mabesa, Julio S., promoted

to 1st Lt., March 27, 1933; Santiago, Dominador, promoted to 2nd Lt., March 27, 1933; Castro, Manuel G., promoted to 2nd Lt. March 27, 1933; Cruz, Fidel N., promoted to 2nd Lt., March 27, 1933; Dionisio, Pedro, promoted to 2nd Lt., March 27, 1933; Pastrana, Jesus F., promoted to 2nd Lt., March 27, 1933; Fajardo, Apolinar G., promoted to 2nd Lt., March 27, 1933; Crame, Juan, promoted to 2nd Lt., March 27, 1933; and Mascardo, Dominador T., promoted to 2nd Lt., March 27, 1933.

The list of new appointments during the same period follows:

Poggi, Richard H., reinstated October 26, 1932; Deang, Pedro, appointed April 24, 1933; Campo, Isagani V., appointed April 27, 1933; Nakar, Guillermo, appointed April 26, 1933; Pintoy, Climaco, appointed May 1, 1933; Mondragon, Fortuanto, reinstated May 9, 1933; Celis, Joaquin Jr., appointed May 22, 1933; Cabrera, Tranquilino, appointed May 27, 1933; and Reyes, Fidel V., appointed May 27, 1933.

Since September, one officer and 24 soldiers were killed in action. Of this number 23 were killed by Moro outlaws or amucks while two were killed in Tayabas.

One officer and 21 enlisted men died during the period from July, 1932, to date. The deaths were caused by various diseases, suicides, drowning and accidents.



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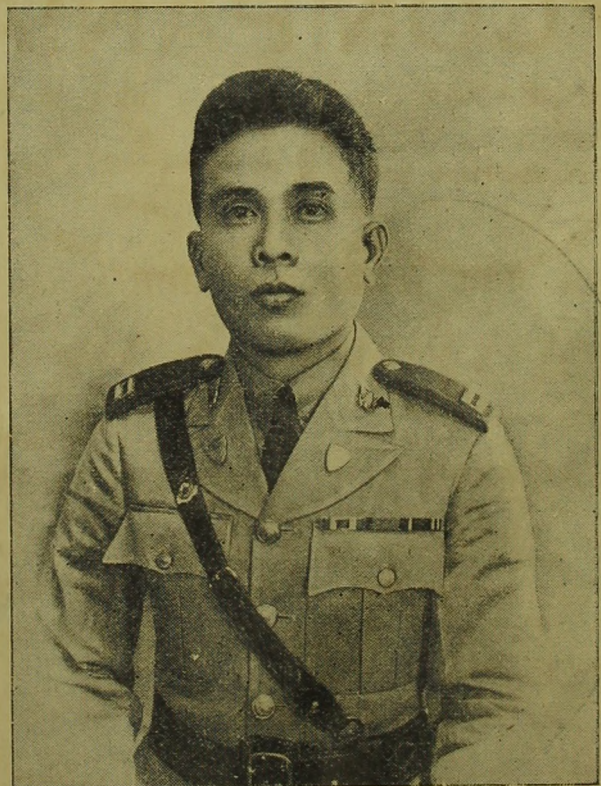
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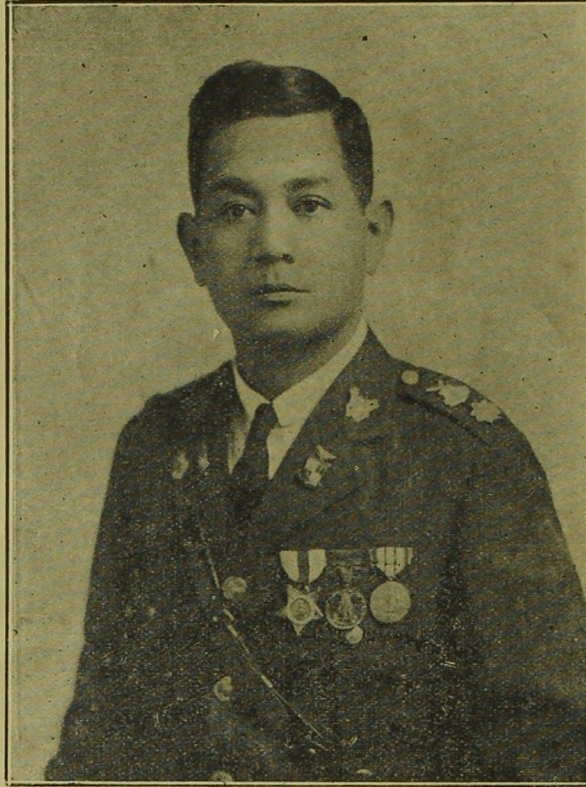


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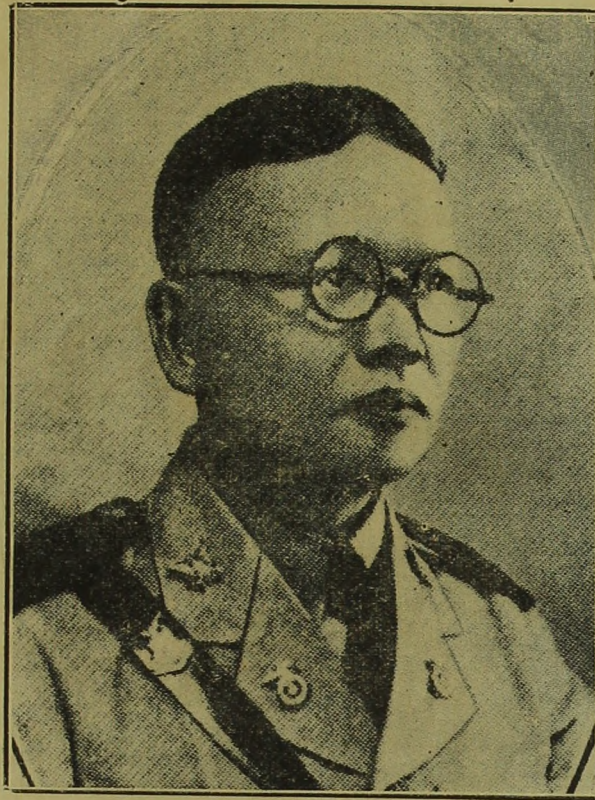


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Inspector

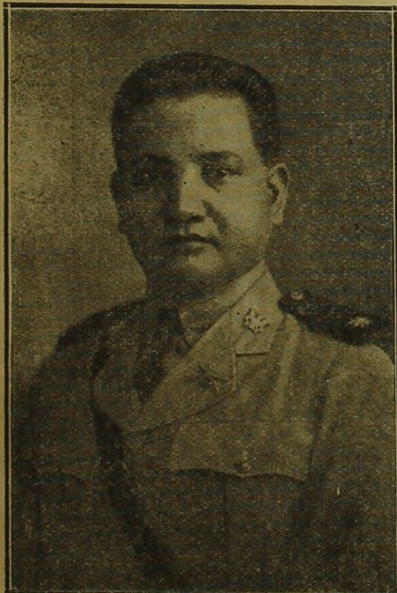


Major ALEJO VALDEZ
Inspector

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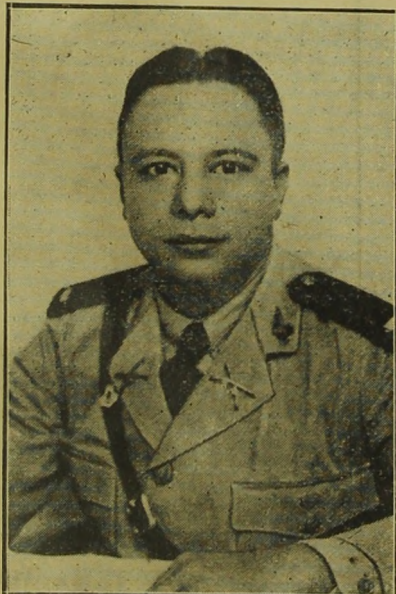


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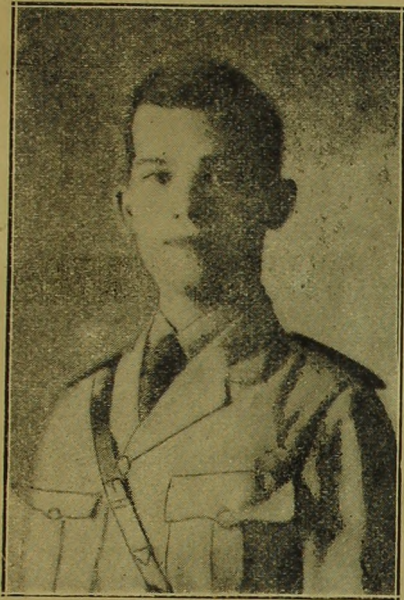
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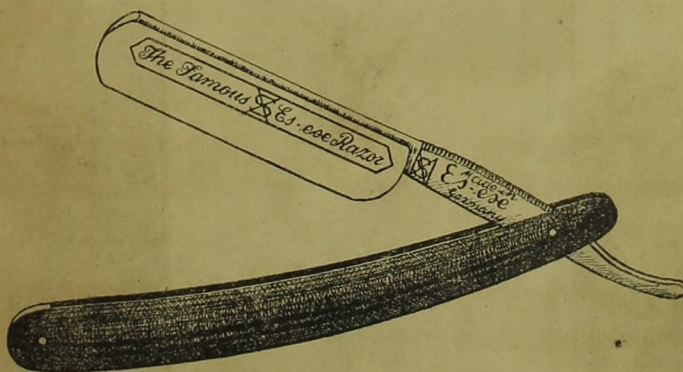
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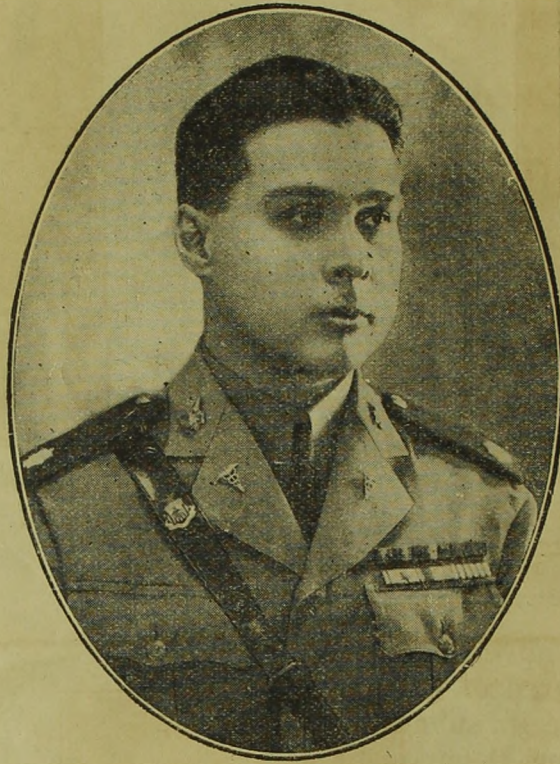
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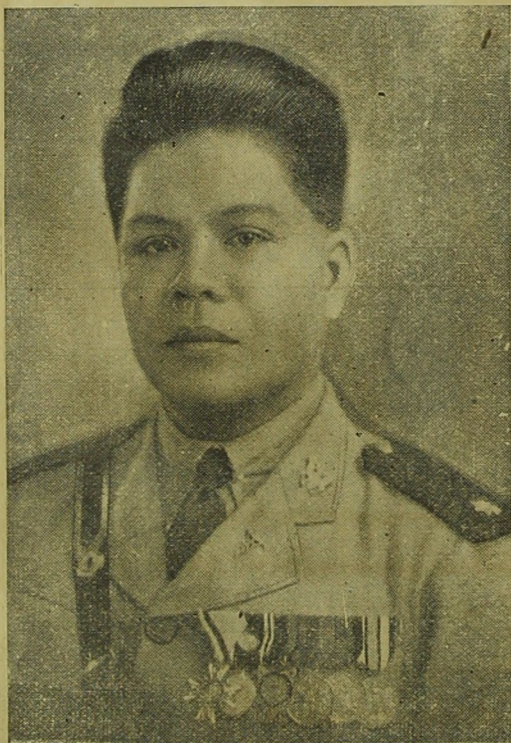
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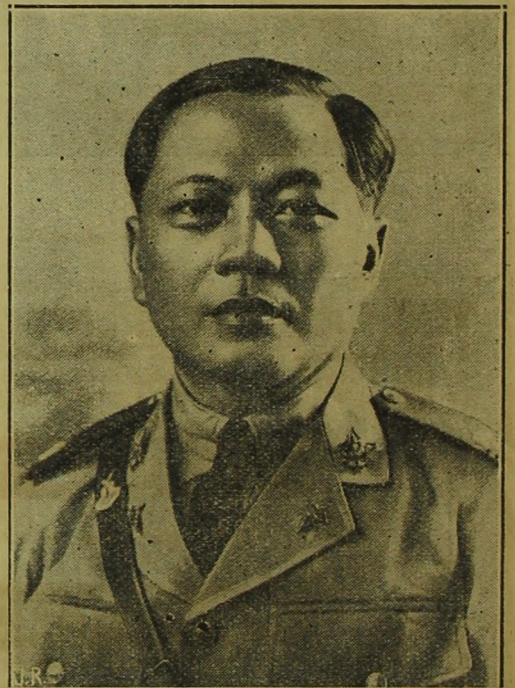
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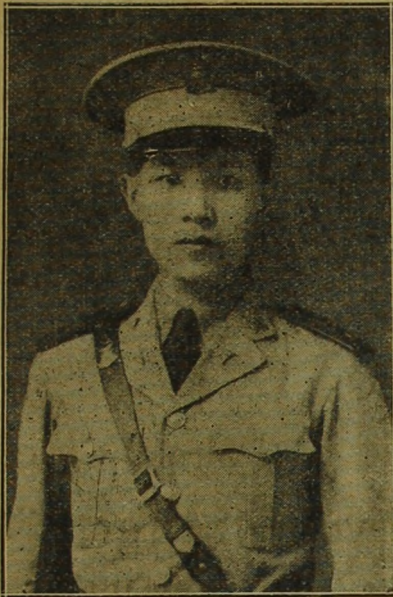
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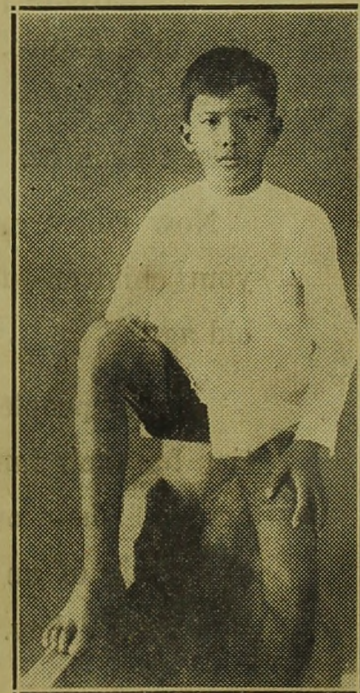
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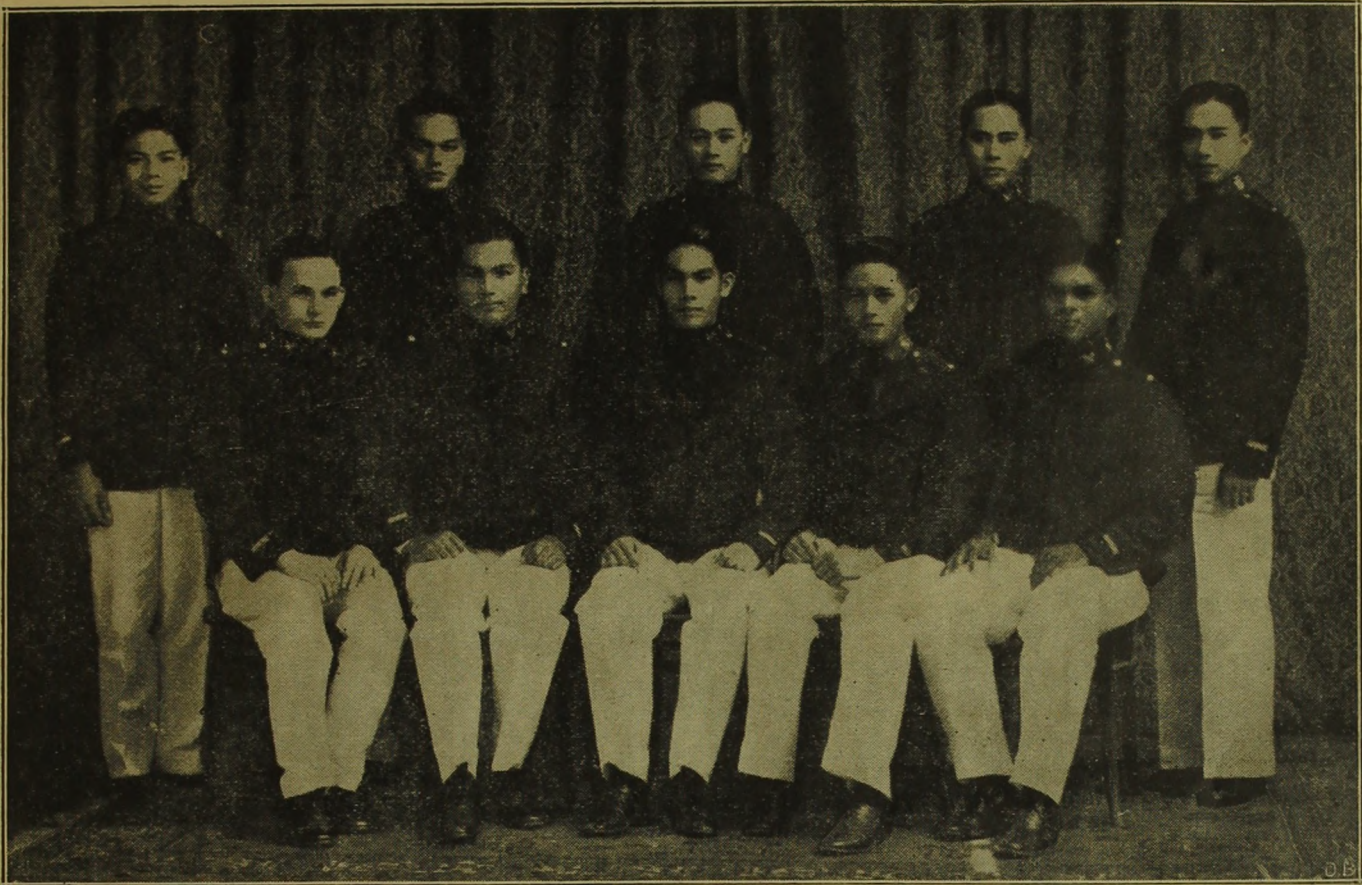
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THE SECOND CLASS CADETS (JUNIORS)

on the trail, they kept going until they had out-hiked and out-fought every band of law-breakers in the Islands.

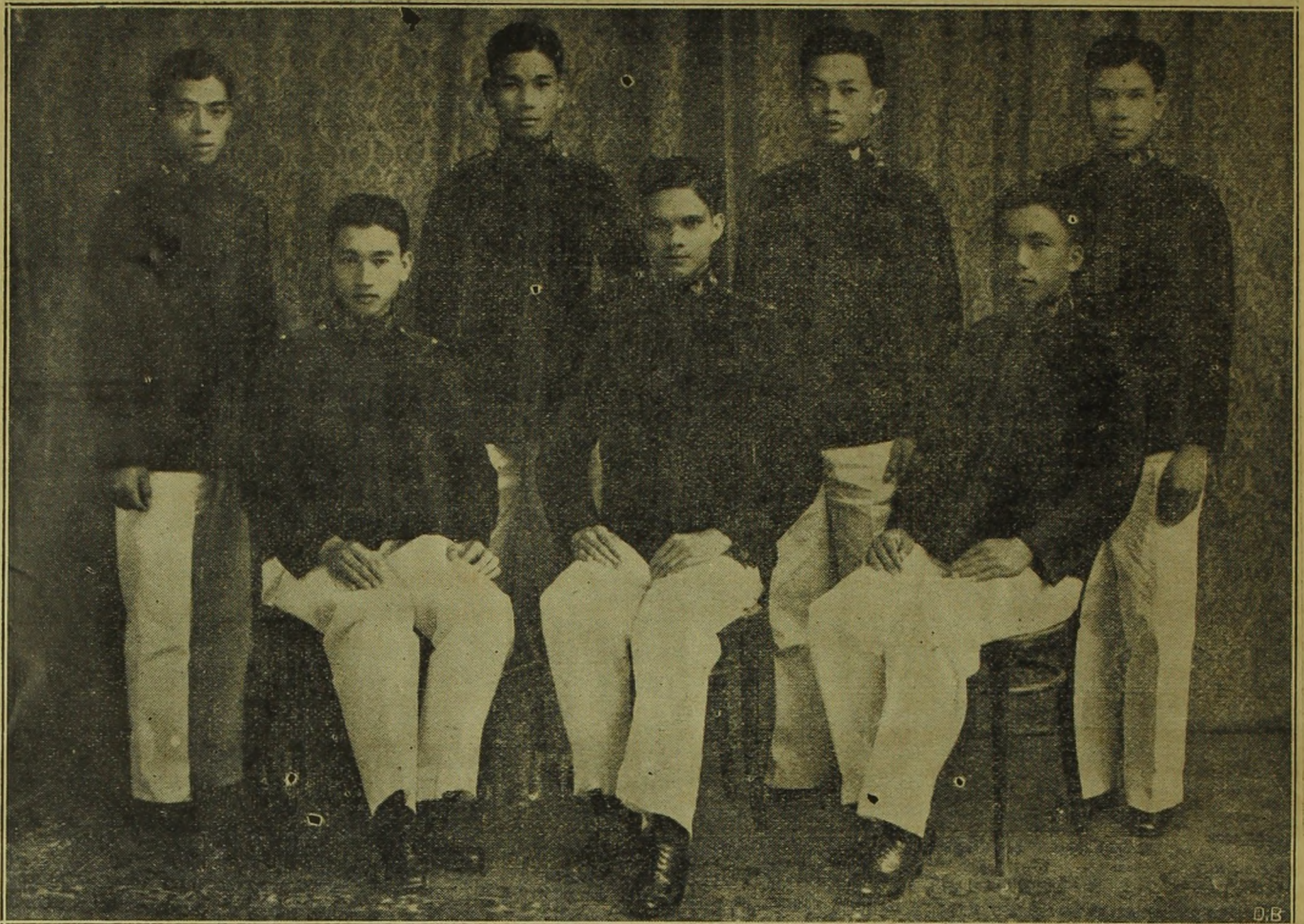
After the fighting was over, and order more or less restored, the important thing was to keep in touch with all elements of the community so as to forestall future trouble and to see that the laws were enforced. This was done by establishing Constabulary stations at strategic points and using them as bases from which patrols could cover the adjacent country. In this way the authorities were able to keep themselves informed about what was going on in all parts of the Islands, and to place themselves in a position to stop trouble at its source.

For this work, a somewhat different type of Constabulary man was desirable. While rough and ready methods were still necessary to some degree there was more of a need for a combination of the fighting-man and the diplomat. It was seen that officers and men, in order to accomplish their mission, needed to be trained in the special work required of them. This need gave rise to the officers' school which was first established in Manila in 1906. New officers entering the service, and a number of the older officers were put through a course of instruction in this school and sent out better equipped than formerly for their work. Some of the officers who attended those first sessions of the school are still in the service and have a splendid record of achievement behind them.

SCHOOL MOVED TO BAGUIO

In 1908 the officers' school was moved to Baguio and established on a newly acquired property called Constabulary Hill, now known as Camp Henry T. Allen, named after the first Chief, the late General Henry T. Allen, organizer of the Constabulary. By 1908 the original roster had been greatly modified, owing to the adjustments inevitable to a new organization getting established. Some of the original appointees were not suited to the service, some of the service did not suit. Some had died in battle, others by reason of disease, and some had gone to seek wealth or adventure in other walks of life.

As time went on the standards of the service were steadily raised, and ipso facto entrance requirements were higher than formerly. One had to prepare himself for the job and watch his step in order to keep it. It was realized that the Constabulary offered an interesting and very useful career, and the high command set about choosing material for officers that was likely to reflect credit on the organization. This attitude resulted in the building up of a remarkable esprit de corps, and made the name of Constabulary known and respected throughout the length and breadth of the land. It was still a pretty early day in the history of American occupation and most of the important positions in the Constabulary as well as in other departments of the government were held by Amer-



THE THIRD CLASS CADETS (PLEBES)

icans. Although occasional appointments were still made here it was the procedure at this time to bring young men over from the United States to fill vacancies in the lower grades. The men brought over were graduates of colleges or military academies and consequently had excellent educational groundwork so that a few months of intensive training in special subjects were sufficient to convert them into efficient junior officers. During the time this plan was followed an average of

two classes a year was brought over and sent to the school in Baguio, the number in each class depending of course, on the number of vacancies existing in the grade of third lieutenant.

EARLY CURRICULUM

At this time the curriculum of the school consisted of The Compiled Acts, Penal Code, Military Map Reading, The Constabulary Manual, Guard Regulations, Infantry Drill, Fencing, Dancing the

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Rigodon, and a smattering of Spanish. Students had to stand reveille, guard-mounting, retreat, and Saturday inspection and were expected to pass satisfactory examinations in all the subjects enumerated above, at the end of three months. They were then assigned to Districts and sent out to stations where vacancies existed.

The school as described above was conducted up to the first part of 1916, after which time no new appointments were made in the United States. Members of the classes of 1915 and 1916 were known as special students, due to the fact that the Academy had been founded in 1914, and the name of the school changed to The Constabulary Academy. Special students have been appointed from time to time since 1916, but their numbers have been few and no regular classes are provided for them. At the present time appointments as special students are rarely made, and can be justified only when the applicant has exceptional qualifications that make his appointment desirable.

The year 1914 marked a new era in the history of the Philippine Islands for at that time the Filipinos were given a very large participation it had been the avowed policy of the American Government to turn authority over to the Filipinos just as soon as they were prepared to handle it properly. The times now seemed propitious and the policy was put into effect. A great war was being waged in Europe and the United States, along with other neutral countries had her hands full in looking after affairs close to home. Business opportunities were good and large numbers of Americans were continually leaving the service to engage in more lucrative employments. The schools of the Islands had been turning products, and there was a large amount of material that could be used in the government service.

GIVEN COLLEGIATE STATUS

Having in view the present and future needs of the Constabulary service, the Philippine Legislature, in the Appropriation Act of 1914 set aside funds for the creation and maintenance of a cadet class in Baguio, under the name "Constabulary Academy." A six months' course was prescribed, but before receiving their commissions graduates of the Academy were required to take the three months' course in the officers' school. The Academy was run in this fashion for two years, until the passage in 1916 of Act No. 2605 which expanded the institution somewhat and provided for a nine months' course under the name "Academy for Officers of the Philippine Constabulary". Beginning with the school year of 1919 a two-year course was prescribed. The Academy functioned under Act 2605 until December 1928 when Act 3496 was passed. This Act expanded the course to three years, renamed the institution "The Philippine Constabulary Academy," and gave it a collegiate status.

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The class of 1928 was the last class to graduate under the two-year basis.

Since 1928 the school has lived up to its new status as best it could, but it has labored under the handicap of very limited library facilities and the lack of instructors trained in certain subjects. In spite of these handicaps the school has made improvements along scholastic lines and eventually no doubt will rate in that respect with the best colleges in the country. At the present time the curriculum lacks a number of hours in specified subjects in order to give the school a definite standing with the Commissioner of Education. If a plan can be worked out whereby we can secure better trained instructors in the languages and in history it will add greatly to the standing of the institution.

NEED TRAINED INSTRUCTORS

The Academy Act provides for the employment of civilian instructors under certain conditions, but so far our annual appropriation has not been sufficient to allow for such action. That may be done eventually, or if Headquarters see fit, selected officers might be detailed to the University of the Philippines for special work to qualify them as instructors here. I have nothing but praise for the regular line officers who are sent to the Academy as instructors. They have all done their duty to the best of their ability but Constabulary officers

as a rule have not been trained in the art of teaching, or in the higher branches of all the subjects required at the Academy. The fact that they are not so qualified is no reflection on them since their ambitions did not tend in that direction. After all not everybody can be a teacher. Successful teachers have usually had years of special preparatory training. That fact, however, does not remove our need for trained instructors, or relieve us from the responsibility of securing them. To be a competent instructor one must not only understand considerably more than the rudiments of the subject he proposes to teach, but he must have had some training in the art and manner of presenting it. If one does not understand how to present a subject effectively much of his knowledge is of no help to his classes. The answer to our problem then seems clear. We must either employ trained civilian instructors, or we must train a group of officers for that work. Perhaps a combination of the two methods is the best solution.

1932-33 A SUCCESSFUL YEAR

With the improvement of the school the service will improve, and conversely the school must improve to keep up with the requirements of the service. In this day of rapid change and development, the service as well as the service school has to keep on the jump in order to stay abreast of the times. It is with this object in view that we are

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endeavoring to build up the school so that its graduates can face the conditions of life with the same assurance as the graduates of any other good college. We want our graduates to feel that the years spent here have been years well spent. We do not want them to feel that, had they gone to some other institution, they would have secured a better break in the struggle of life.

In conclusion I wish to state that the school year of 1932-33 has been as successful as could be expected under the circumstances. We have added a little to some of the courses and made such improvement in others as we were able. The library has been built up to some extent, but due to a scarcity of funds it is still far from what it should be. At the present time the greatest need of the library is a wider selection of books of reference most of which are expensive. We expect to get these books a few at a time until we have a good collection for the purposes intended. Shortly before this article appears we shall have graduated another class some of whom will doubtless be commissioned before a great while. They have been with us for what doubtless seems to them, three long and weary years, and they are now about to don the red shoulder-straps and take their places in the khaki-clad ranks. After their preliminary training they are entering the real school which is called experience. We hope they will all prove faithful to their trust and to the traditions of the service.

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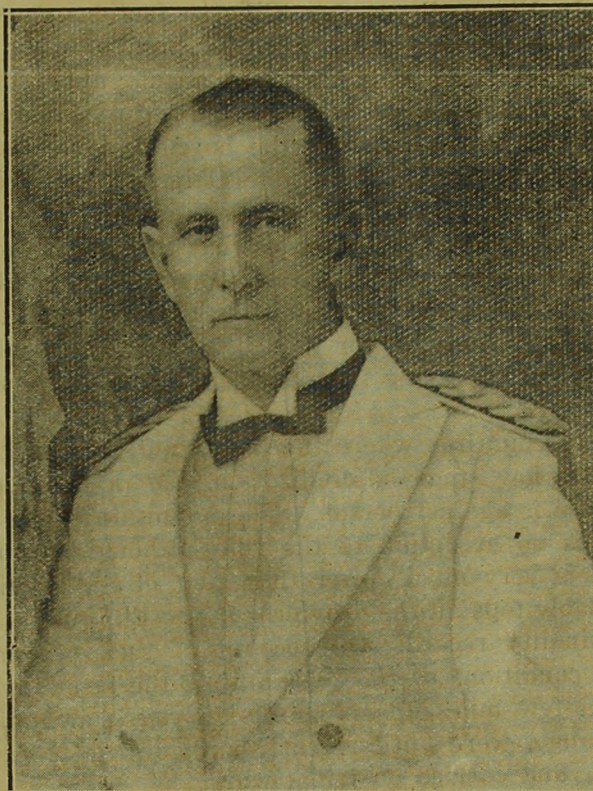
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Review Of Activities Of The District Of Northern Luzon

At the end of the thirty-second year of the existence of the organization, the District of Northern Luzon owing to the financial condition of the government had its forces reduced to 607 enlisted men and 44 officers. Notwithstanding the reduction of personnel, law and order during the year were considered good in the District. There were a few violent crimes committed against persons and property but not of such proportion as to disrupt public order nor were there any organized bands which could be attributed to the acute depression.

A series of thefts in and around Aparri was the extent of that industry. The men responsible for these thefts are now awaiting trial before the courts of justice. One case of murder in the province of Cagayan because of the prominence and social standing of the principal, Felix Villaflor, commanded much attention throughout the valley and because of its similarity to the notorious Viola case in Bulacan, it was given more publicity than is usually due such cases. The murderer was sentenced to serve 14 years, 8 months and 1 day imprisonment and indemnify the heirs of the deceased in a sum of P1000.00.

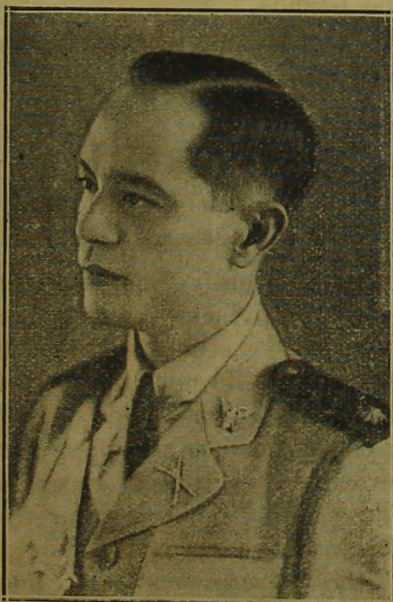
Owing to the activity of Lieut. F. B. Villaluz in gathering evidence which convicted Felix Villaflor of murder, this officer and two enlisted men of the organization are now under bond of P20,000 each—they having been accused at the instance of the Villaflor family of the murder of the late Rufino Samson in 1926. This case has several times



COLONEL WILLIAM E. DOSSER
Commander, District of Northern Luzon

been investigated and dropped for the lack of evidence.

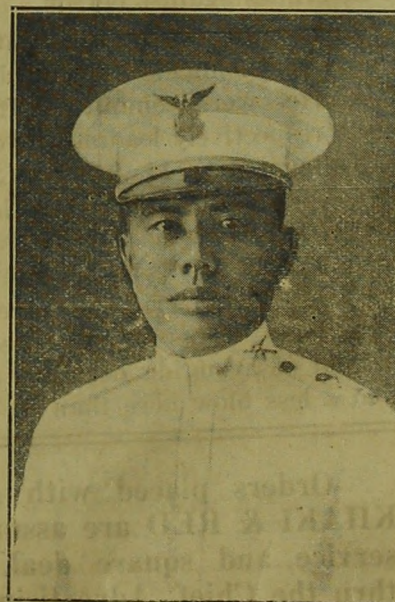
Another murder case which disturbed the even tenor of existence in the peaceful Cagayan valley was that of Manuel Manzano of Isabela, a pig ven-



Maj. EULALIO TAÑEDO
Asst. to D. C. and Inspector



Maj. VICTORIANO LUNA
District Surgeon



Capt. A. N. VILLALOBOS
District Adjutant

DISTRICT STAFF OFFICERS, NORTHERN LUZON

dor who awhile in company with other Christian peddlers en route to Natonin, Bontoc, was murdered by outlaw Gaddangs under the leadership of Saguibu. The motive of the crime was robbery.

In Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Chinese factions caused the Constabulary some sleepless nights owing to a kind of tong war brought about apparently through the purchase of a consignment of Japanese goods during or prior to the boycott of Japanese products by a member of the Chinese Protective Association. The purchaser felt obligated to accept the goods but it appears that the members of the Association felt otherwise. To settle the trouble for all time an investigation into the cause and the Chinese responsible for it is being conducted with a view of deporting the responsible person or persons.

In countires where the inhabitants are still in a very low stage of civilization, the predominant offense is against person. The Mountain Province proves no exception to the rule, although her record is very much lower than that of Sulu which probably tops all the provinces in the Philippines in criminality record. On account of the topographic conditions of the "Mountain", the people who are a few miles apart but divided by a mountain or range, were until recently antagonistic to each other and carried on tribal wars.

These feuds have since the American regime been partly patched up by peace-pacts entered into between the differene tribes or groups in which they agree to forget their past differences. These pacts also provide punishment for a tribe, community, or family violating them. The dying embers of these feuds and the old-age tradition of the people that an assault, injury or murder must be avenged, are mainly responsible for the great majority of crimes against person.

From statistics we see that during the past six years 66 homicides, 92 murders and 145 physical injuries were committed, Ifugao, with 20, 32 and 42, respectively leading the other subprovinces, and Kalinga, with 11, 24 and 38, respectively, a close second. Ifugao, however, has the biggest population which is close to 74,000 while Kalinga has only 29,000. Proportionately, therefore, Kalinga had a higher criminality record than all other subprovinces. This is attributed to the fact that tradition of avenging death of a relative has received a less blow here than in other subprovinces

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We wish to quote herebelow extracts of a report made to the Superintendent, Intelligence Division, P. C. by two P. C. investigators upon the request of the Public Service Commission as well as Section 825 of the Administrative Code:

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"Section 825, Administrative Code:—

"The Philippine Constabulary is the armed force of the Government of the Philippine Islands, established and maintained for the preservation of peace, law and order within the Islands."

Trusting that you will be able to read between the lines, we beg to remain,

Yours sincerely,

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owing to its isolation until recently from civilizing factors particularly the provincial government center, Bontoc. Nevertheless ethnologically the people of Kalinga subprovince do not all belong to the tribe called Kalinga but a great portion of them pertains to the stock called Bontocs and these have no mean part in elevating the criminal record of the subprovince. These data can not therefore served as a yard stick to determine which tribe in the "Mountain" has the "revenge custom" most deeply rooted. It is certain, however, that government authority and other civilizing factors such as easy means of communication, schools nad religious missions are effective in disintegrating it.

Activities Of The District Of Southern Luzon

By Col. E. BACTAT
District Commander

The District of Southern Luzon with headquarters at Manila comprises at present the following twenty (20) provinces: Albay, Bataan, Batangas, Bulacan, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Cavite, Laguna, Marinduque, Masbate, Rizal, Sorsogon, Tarlac, Tayabas and Zambales.

It covers an area of about 33,000 square miles with about 4,600,000 population.

Formerly it had 46 Companies and detachments with 116 officers and 1,589 enlisted men as authorized strength.

Under section 7 of act No. 4032, better known as the appropriation act for 1933, the Philippine Constabulary was required to make forced savings. In order to effect this forced economy, this district had to have its share in the reduction of the enlisted strength of the entire organization. It was allotted a quota of 339 vacancies so that at present there remains only a strength of 1,250 enlisted men, or one enlisted man to police every 3,680 population of the district.

The following stations, companies and detachment of the district were abolished to further effect the required economy and the officers and men composing them were assigned to the nearest companies in the same provinces affected:

Third Company, Virac, Albay; 29th Compa-

ny, Laguna; 57th Company, Sual, Pangasinan; 72nd Company, Casiguan, Tayabas; Detachment of Brook's Point, Palawan.



DISTRICT COMMANDER AND STAFF,
DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN LUZON

Seated: Col. Eustaquio Bactat, District Commander.

Standing, left to right: Lieut. Col. C. Cerquella, Asst. D. C. and Inspector; Major J. V. Agdamag, Assistant to the D. C. and Inspector; Capt. F. I. Torres, District Adjutant.

Officers composing the District Staff are as follows:

Colonel Eustaquio Bactat, District Commander; Lieut. Colonel Cristobal Cerquella, Assistant District Commander; Major Jose V. Agdamag, Assistant to District Commander and Inspector, District Southern Luzon; Captain Felicisimo I. Torres, District Adjutant.

Enlisted men composing the district personnel are as follows:

Sergeant Major Rafael Santos, General Service; Staff Sergeant Apolinario Cargo, General Service; Sergeant Raymundo Cruz, 9th Company, Paligo, Batangas; Sergeant Henry Dickson, 71st Company, Gumaca, Tayabas; Lance Corporal Gabriel Mariano, 50th Company, Pasig, Rizal.

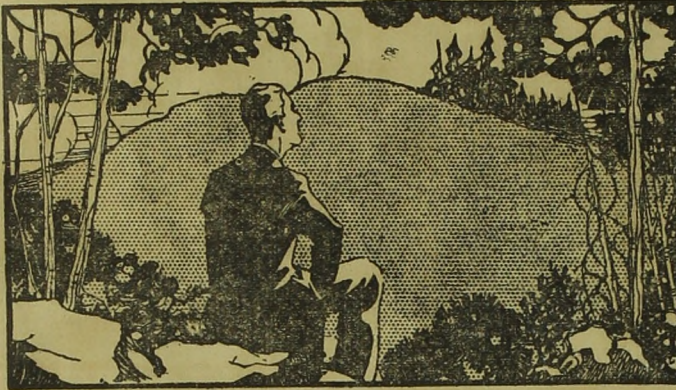
Reviewing the happenings in the district of Southern Luzon one year back from August 8, 1933,

the date the Constabulary will have attained the age of 32 years and the next Anniversary Number of the *Khaki and Red* will be published, the most outstanding event is the growing unrest of the tenants in Central Luzon principally affecting the provinces of Bulacan, Nueva Ecija and Pampanga.

This unrest has been found to be largely due to the Red activities, preachings of unscrupulous agitators whose principal aim is to exploit the ignorant, the natural desire of the tenants to better themselves and partly because of their ignorance.

The unrest has grown to such magnitude that during the later part of the second quarter of this year, 1933, about 1,000 tenants declared a strike. They would not work unless their de-

(Continued on page 57)



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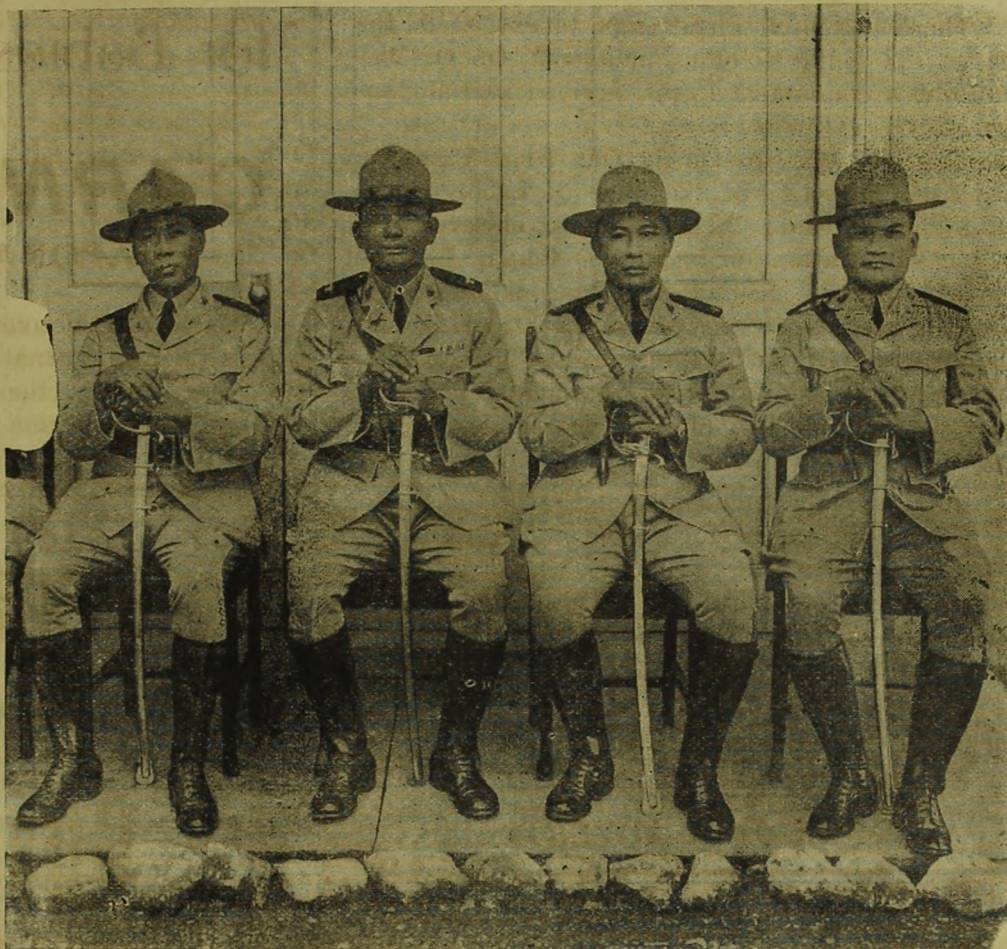
Cebu, Cebu

Resumé Of Activities In The District Of Visayas

Despite the depression, which had been raging throughout the district, the locust infestation which in some localities had caused damages to crops and the unusual big army of unemployed, peace and order conditions in the Visayas during the last twelve months had been very satisfactory. Crimes of the usual kind, not the result of organized or combined lawlessness but of personal differences, land troubles, jealousies and immoderate indulgence in an alcoholic beverage, locally called *tuba*, were committed and in almost all cases, the perpetrators thereof were readily apprehended and dealt with according to law.

Through continuous, unrelenting and systematic efforts, the Constabulary in this district succeeded in accounting for three dangerous criminals. Garramino N. @ Gramino N., one of the Montescos who murdered Sergeant Ramon Gayanilo, 2nd Company, and Sgt. Fernandez Cebua, 44th Co., at Mount Baloy, Calinog, Iloilo on January 7, 1929, was shot to death for resisting arrest by a patrol from the 25th Co., Calinog on July 22, 1932 in the mountains of Calinog. Valentin Malindog wanted for murder since 1914, was surprised by plain clothes men from the 65th Co., Borongan under Lieut. D. U. Tenazas in the mountains of Salcedo, Samar on Aug. 24, 1932. He did not have a chance to use a 12-gauge home-made shotgun, one 32-caliber revolver and one 25-caliber Colt pistol—all with ammunition found in his possession. Jose Salamorin wanted for double murder by the Justice of the Peace of Tolong, Negros Oriental, was shot by Lieut. Pedro Sumulong while evading arrest at Sitio Pangi, Tolong, on September 21, 1932. He died on October 3, 1932, of the wound he received.

The labor situation in the district was a sore



DISTRICT STAFF

Left to right: Major Eliseo Bringas, District Surgeon, Visayas; Col. G. B. Francisco, District Commander, Visayas; Major F. G. Oboza, Assistant District Commander and Inspector, 2nd. Inspection Division, Visayas; 1st Lieutenant Basilio Fernando, District Adjutant.

spot to peace and order. Sporadic strikes or attempt to declare walk-outs were registered. Among the most important strikes during the last twelve months were: On December 20th, 1932, about 500 seamstress working in different dealers of ready-made trousers in Iloilo, Iloilo declared a strike due to reduction in their wages. There was no disorder reported. On May 15, 1933 about 3,000 men and women, members of Federacion Obrera, working in different Chinese corn mills, soap and shirt factories in Cebu, Cebu declared a strike on account of the dismissal of two girls working in a corn mill. The strike was settled on May 18 through the intervention of the Provincial Commander.

In spite of the activities of its leaders, the Federacion Obrera in Iloilo which caused most of the strikes in Iloilo and Negros Occidental in 1930-

1931 is losing its prestige and is now headlong bound for disbandment. The insular treasurer decided that it is a communistic organization and cancelled its license on November 4, 1932.

There had been an attempt to extend to the district the tentacles of communism. On October 12, 1932, a communist agent, arrived at Pulupandan, Negros Occidental and tried to organize a branch of the "Katipunan ng mga Anak Pawis sa Pilipinas" (Society of the Sons of Labor of the Philippine Islands). The laborers, however, did not pay much attention to him, so that he left the province without accomplishing his purpose. Some labor leaders in Negros Occidental and Negros Oriental received during the month of March 1933, printed propaganda from the Communist Party of the Philippine Islands, Manila, but these did not, in the least arouse their interest.

In spite of its depleted strength, the Constabulary shouldered and performed its multifarious duties with as much zeal and devotion as in the past. The people still respect it as a dependable organization for the protection of individual rights, life and property. Its relation with the other officials has been excellent. Greater good-will and mutual confidence existed between them.

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A "Quiet And Peaceful" Year In The District Of Mindanao And Sulu

The thirty second year of service of the Constabulary in the Moro provinces in Mindanao and Sulu began with the activities of a new Allancat sect in Cotabato near the happy hunting grounds of the late Datu Mampurok. Unlike Mampurok however, the leaders, Moros Maguilila @ Ombad @ Amani Salibo, Kabal @ Kasug, Linandog, Oman, Sancho, Macacana and Marecy Mana were soon arrested and their cases remanded to the Court of First Instance of Cotabato.

Moro Manangulo of Taraka for some unknown reason raised the red flag over his cotta at Taraka on September 20, 1932, and turned outlaw. Lieut. Fred Belling, Station Commander at Tamparan, sent Datu Dianka @ Sultan Sa Budiadingan and other prominent headmen to make an attempt to induce Manangulo to lower his flag, abandon the cotta and surrender. This he refused to do. Lieut. Belling, commanding officer of the 90th Company at Tamparan, with twenty-four enlisted men and the Justice of the Peace, went to the cotta for a peaceful interview with the outlaws. The detachment was fired upon at it approached the cotta and an engagement followed in which Manangulo and one soldier were killed and four soldiers were wounded. His cotta was destroyed.

On September 25, 1932, at Lugus, Siasi, Moros Misuary and Majid, sons of Panglima Ruga-



COLONEL LUTHER R. STEVENS
District Commander, Mindanao and Sulu

san and fourteen others assaulted the market and killed Moros Mohamad Asadu, Arasain and Madi-za. The murderers later surrendered to Captain Leon Angeles.

The criminal element on the island of Jolo during the year was unusually active. Many robberies, some by armed bands, were committed and some were connected with murders. On the morning of October 9, 1932, a detachment of 22 enlisted men of the 111th Company stationed at Seit Lake, under the command of Lieut. Vicente G. Alagar while on patrol were treacherously ambushed at Bud Kan Asali, Panamao, by Imam Ibbah, Sakkam and more than 70 followers armed with spears and blade weapons. Lieut. Alagar and 13 enlisted men were speared, slashed, stabbed and brutally massacred. Nine men of the detachment were able to escape in the jungle and cogonal grasses, leaving their arms, 15 rifles, 6 shotguns, 1674 rounds of ammunition and other equipment in the hands of the outlaws.

This dastardly act of the moros necessitated the assembling of nearly the whole Sulu force of ten companies to recapture the lost arms which in time was done. Capt. Leon Angeles, provincial



MAJOR CELESTINO NAVARRO
Asst. to D. C. and Inspector

commander of Sulu, with available troops at hand attacked the outlaws the same day, October 9, 1932, and continued the engagement the 10th, 13th and 20th of October and up to November 4. In this engagement three more constables were killed and eleven were wounded. Thirty-five outlaws were killed, including Imam Ibban, and many more were wounded. On November 13 Sakkam's band fired upon an auto truck on the Luuk, Camp Andres Road, and killed chaffeur Timbresa @ Consing.

On April 3, Moros Juma, son of Sakkam, the ring leader of the outlaws who massacred Lieut. Alagar and thirteen men on October 9, together with Imam Tantali, Asanuddin and Anuddin surrendered with two rifles to Capt. Leon Angeles.

The records show that of the more than 70 outlaw followers of Imam Ibbah's band that attacked and massacred Lieut. Alagar and 13 enlisted men on October 9, thirty-five have been killed, seventeen are now in jail and eleven are still at large. The seven outlaws unaccounted for were probably killed or have left the Sulu Archipelago.

On June 27 at Bakud Tangkao, Patian Island, Sulu, a band of outlaws led by Moro Butu Daud treacherously massacred Moros Amil, Apas, Had-jail, Abdurasid, Tapsi, Ampilani Akmad and Sada who were repairing the fish trap of Moro Ba-



MAJ. HERBERT C. PAGE
District Adjutant and Inspector,
Mindanao and Sulu

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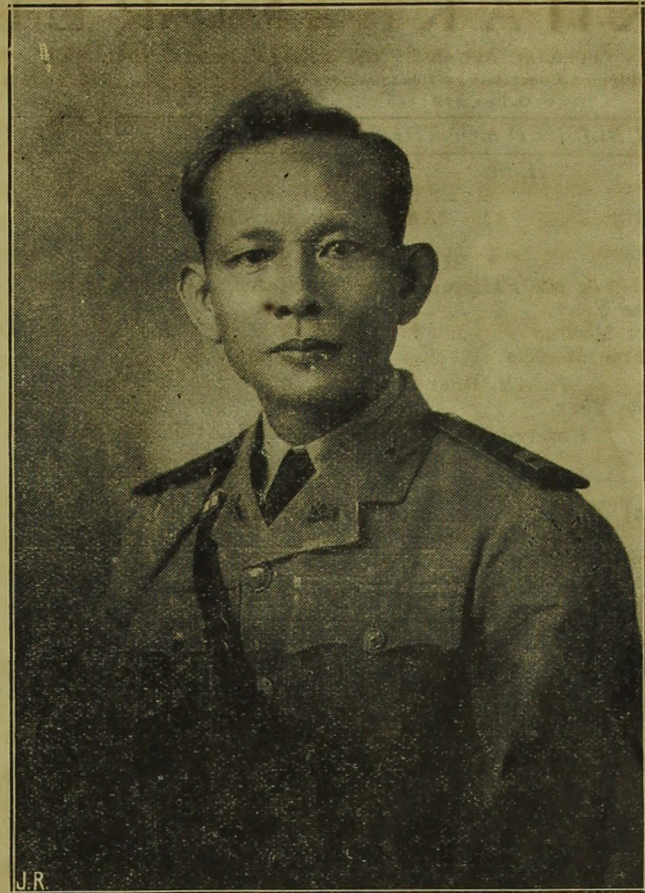
C. DUFF
Prop.

ladji. A small boy among those working on the fish trap made his escape by swimming out to sea. This same band appeared in the village of Tangkao and killed Moro Saril. The supposed motive for the massacre was attributed to Butu Daud's ill-feeling toward Moro Baladji whose fish trap was near his. On July 1, 1933 a patrol under Lieuts. Ramon Angeles, Juan Crame and Macario Asistio investigated the trouble and attempted to arrest the criminals who resisted. An engagement followed in which Butu Daud and 12 followers were killed.

Between July 5th and 10th, 1933, twelve hundred laborers in the vicinity of Davao, Davao went on a strike. The strike began with the Henson Orth Stevenson Co., when the employees of this company demanded the dismissal of the Capataz, Manuel Medina, followed by sympathy strikers. To cope with the situation it became necessary for Capt. Elias Dioquino to assemble the majority of the five companies stationed in the province of Davao to protect life and property.

The foregoing, combined with other happenings not mentioned for the lack of time in the District of Mindanao and Sulu contributed greatly to the "Peace and quiet on our Southern Front".

Following are the enlisted men who gave up their lives in the maintenance of peace and order in the District of Mindanao and Sulu during the year:



CAPT. RAMON ZAGALA
Dental Surgeon, Mindanao and Sulu

NAME	Co.	Date	BY WHOM
Escalona, Demetrio, Pvt.	90th	9-20-32	Killed in an encounter with Moro outlaws in Tamparan, Lanao.
Roca, Teofilo, Pvt.	113th	10-13-32	Killed in an encounter with Moro outlaws under Sakkam in Tayungan, Sulu
Patente, Patricio, Pvt.	112th	10-9-32	"
Eugenio, Elias, Pvt.	111th	10-9-32	Killed in action by Moro outlaws under Imam Ibbah in Tayungan, Sulu.
Garcia, Pedro, Pvt.	111th	10-9-32	"
Oraye, Primo, Pvt.	111th	10-9-32	"
Aguirre, Marcelino, Pvt.	111th	10-9-32	"
Doctolero, Julio, Pvt.	111th	10-9-32	"
Dasmariñas, Felipe, Sgt.	111th	10-9-32	"
Lagarde, Jose, Pvt.	111th	10-9-32	"
Hijastro, Aurelio, Pvt.	111th	10-9-32	"
Cardinas, Domingo, L-Cpl.	111th	10-9-32	"
Habalo, Felix, Sgt.	111th	10-9-32	"
Lawagan, Jose, Pvt.	111th	10-9-32	"
Yecyecan, Estanislao, Cpl.	111th	10-9-32	"
Lopez, Cerena, Cpl.	111th	10-9-32	"
Estorninos, Sotero, L-Cpl.	G2GSB	10-9-32	"
Camania, Sofronio, Pvt.	106th	2-18-33	Killed in an encounter with Moro outlaws under Sakkam in Tayungan, Sulu.
Mambering, Moro, Pvt.	90th	2-18-33	Gunshot wound received in action with Moro outlaws in Tamparan, Lanao.
Mata, Nicolas, Pvt.	115th	2-26-33	Killed by Moro amuck Mamon in South Ubian, Tawi-Tawi.
Falguera, Severo, Pvt.	112th	4-30-33	Killed by Moro Amuck Anta in Romandier, Sulu.
Bruno, Timoteo, Cpl.	106th	5-3-33	Killed in an encounter with Moro outlaws under Sakkam in Tayungan, Sulu.

KHAKI AND RED

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CONSTABULARY AND POLICE
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No. 7

EDITORIALS

ANOTHER MILESTONE

On August 8, the Philippine Constabulary will have attained its thirty-second anniversary as the insular police force of the Philippine Archipelago. On the eve of a new Constabulary year the organization is faced by far more varied duties than it did thirty-two years ago when its chief function was to suppress banditry and chase outlaws who preyed on their fellow citizens. The work of the Constabulary today is far more complicated and far more arduous than in the early days when the officers and men merely had physical barriers and obstacles to surmount and overcome.

The air of discontent permeates the air throughout the country today and there is seething excitement relative to the political problems of the country. Yet no alarm is felt among the citizenry, because of the explicit confidence of the people in the Philippine Constabulary to maintain peace and order. This speaks well for the efficiency of the organization.

Never has the services of the Philippine Constabulary been more needed than it is today and in the immediate future. In the early days the United States army was on hand to enforce peace and order if necessary. The United States Army is still in the Philippines but Army officials have long left the maintenance of the internal peace and order of the Islands exclusively the job of the Constabulary. Independence will make greater demands on the services of the Constabulary, which will in time form the nucleus of the Philippine Army. Because

of this the insular officials should endeavor to augment and build up a stronger force instead of cutting it down to the least possible minimum and overburdening it with duties which will eventually hamper its efficient functioning.

On the thirty-second anniversary of its establishment the Constabulary can rightly look back to a life span of efficient and commendable service to the country. It can proudly point to its record of achievements in keeping the peace of the country and safeguarding the welfare of her citizens. Its service can stand with equal excellence to any similar body in the world and is, indeed, to be envied.

On the occasion of the Constabulary birthday, however, the officers and men in the service should realize that the organization cannot forever depend on its past laurels and achievements. It must continue to carry on. It must ever push forward and gather unto itself more power and greater glory, making its traditions serve as an inspiration and an impetus toward a higher and bigger goal.

—) ** (—

THE CONSTABULARY OFFICERS' CLUB

The officers of the Philippine Constabulary have organized a club, the purpose of which is to provide a medium of contact for the officers in the service. Elaborate plans are being made to establish club quarters which will afford a place where officers from the provinces may board and lodge while in Manila and will serve as a meeting place where officers may come into social contact with one another.

Such an undertaking is commendable and should receive the wholehearted support of every officer in the service. The need for just such an organization has long been felt, in the constabulary. *Khaki and Red* wishes to extend the best of luck to the organizers of the club and to offer any assistance necessary to make it a success. At the same time we wish to warn them not "to bite off more than they can chew" and to proceed slowly, contenting themselves with starting on a small scale and expanding gradually as the needs of the club warrants.



Constabulary Officers' Club Holds Election

Major Martinez is chosen president of new organization.



By MAJOR J. V. AGDAMAG, *Vice-President*

The second meeting of the CONSTABULARY OFFICERS' CLUB was held in Manila Garrison on June 17, 1933. There were approximately 60 Constabulary officers of Manila and neighboring provinces who attended this second reunion of the "Khaki and Red" men and a few from the District of Mindanao, Visayas and Northern Luzon. Among the ranking officers who graced the occasion were General C. H. Bowers, Lieut. Colonel Benito D. Valeriano and Lieut. Colonel Juan C. Quimbo.

The most important business transacted during this Officers' get-together was the adoption of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Club. The Constitution and By-Laws was finally approved and adopted after several amendments were introduced. One of those who sponsored an amendment increasing the initial and monthly fees of the members hails from the Bicol region. He is no less than the fiery and eloquent speaker, Captain Zacarias Imperial, who, like "Castelar" delivered a forceful and appealing oration in Spanish which finally won the heart and soul of everybody present. His amendment was most logically approved with overwhelming votes when submitted to votation. The next business of importance was the election of the officers of the club. The result was as follows:

President, Major Telesforo Martinez, Adjutant, P. C.

Vice-President, Major J. V. Agdamag, Assistant to District Commander and Inspector, Southern Luzon.

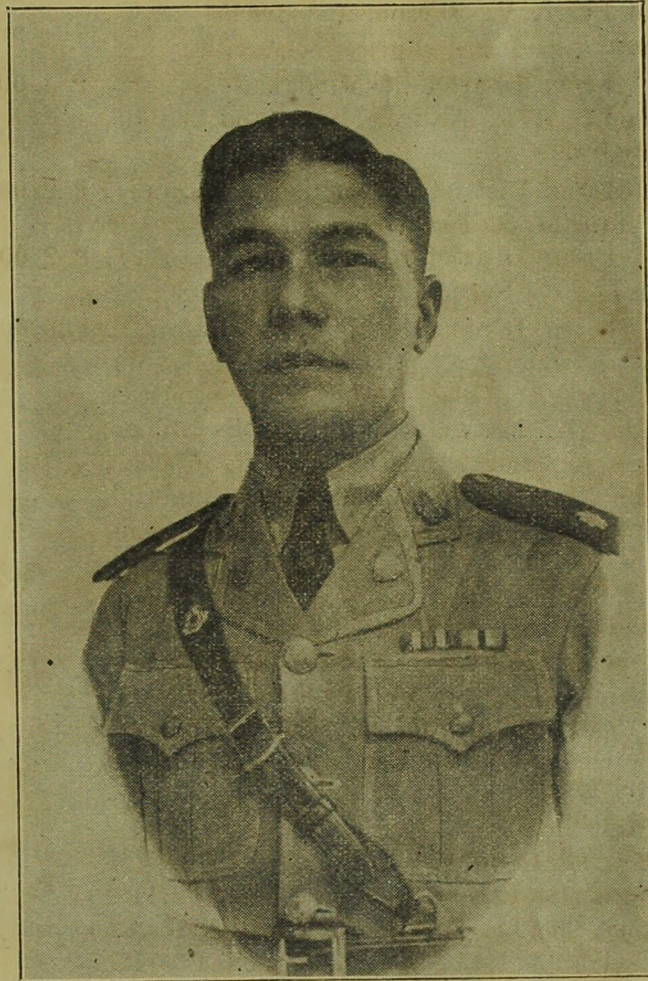
Secretary-Treasurer, Captain F. I. Torres, District Adjutant, Southern Luzon.

For the information of the members, the following receipts and expenses are submitted:

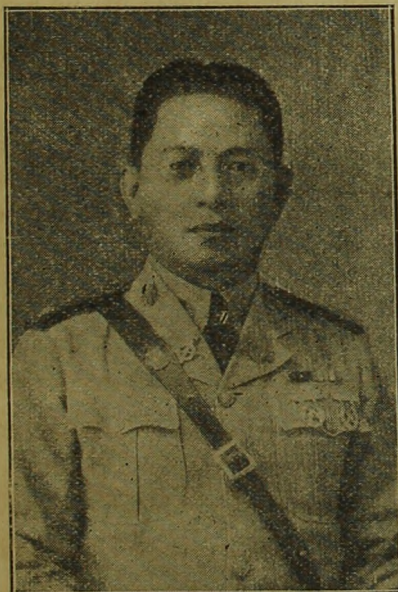
Balance from last get-together, P28.20
 From Headquarters, P. C. . . . 30.00

Gen. C. H. Bowers, Lt. Col. J. C. Quimbo, Lt. Col. B. D. Valeriano, Major M. Aguilar, Major T. Martinez, Major P. E. Zablan, Major M. G. Olimpia, Capt. R. Ramos, Capt. J. P. Guido, 1st Lt. A.E. Fawcett, 1st Lt. L.P. Lapuz, Lt. J.V. Villanueva, M. D., 2nd Lt. R. Figueroa, Pharmacist, P.C., and 2nd Lt. E.D. Andrews.

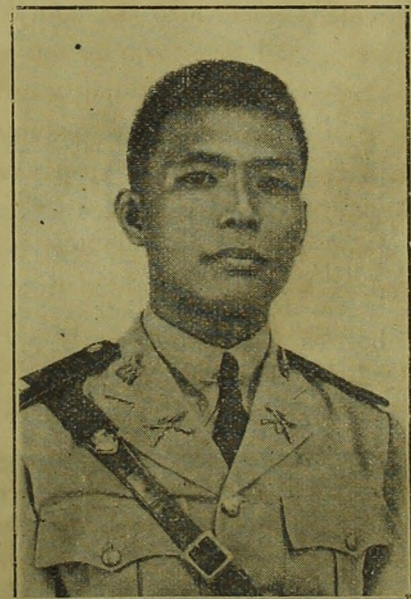
(Please turn to next page)



Major TELESFORO MARTINEZ
PRESIDENT



Major JOSE V. AGDAMAG
Vice-President



Captain FELICISIMO I. TORRES
Secretary-Treasurer

From Manila Garrison P26.00
 Major E.M. Panis, M.D., Capt. M. N. Castañeda, Capt. G. Aloña, D.S., 1st Lt. D.A. Alvarado, 1st Lt. R.S. Bañez, 1st Lt. I. Florentin, 1st Lt. A.J. Fresnido, 1st Lt. B. Galinato, 1st Lt. A.B. Panopio, 1st Lt. F. Selga, 2nd Lt. T.T. Asuncion, 2nd Lt. A.V. Sayson, and 3rd Lt. A.C. Cruz.

From District of Mindanao P 4.00
 2nd Lt. R.T. Altura, M.D., and 2nd Lt. V. Orais.

From District of Northern Luzon .. P 2.00
 Captain M. S. Torralba

From District of Visayas P 2.00
 1st Lt. B. Fernando

From District of Southern Luzon .. P83.00
 Col. E. Bactat, Lt. Col. C. Cerquella, Major J.V. Agdamag, Major I. Buenconsejo, Major A. Natividad, Capt. V.S. Bilbao, Capt. F. Borbon, Capt. S. F. Caedac, Capt. S. C. Cruz, Capt. Z.R. Imperial, Capt. R. Jalandoni, Capt. E. Lasam, Capt. J.E. Mejia, Captain E. Mendoza, Capt. M. Oppus, Capt. A. Ramirez, Capt. E. Relloza, Capt. B. R. Sison, Capt. P. F. Tabuena, Capt. F. I. Torres, 1st Lt. A. R. Barrios, 1st Lt. A. V. Bartolome, 1st Lt. G. Castañeda, 1st Lt. L. D. Dizon, First Lieutenant G. F. Ferreol, First Lieut. L. T. Javalera, First Lieut. P. Magsino, 1st Lt. J.R. Mendoza, 1st Lt. R.F. Perez, 1st Lt. J.G. Polotan, 1st Lt. A.B. Pineda, 1st Lt. F. Sandico, 1st Lt. G.P. Tomas, 2nd Lt. E.A. Abay, 2nd Lt. G.N. Calicdan, 2nd Lt. A. Dabu, 2nd Lt. B. Devera, 2nd Lt. S. Juban, 2nd Lt. Z.P. Palacios, 2nd Lt. O. Sales, 3rd Lt. J. Celis Jr., 3rd Lt. L.S. Tan, and 3rd Lt. N. S. Velarde.

Total receiptsP178.20

EXPENSES

65 plates @ P1.60 P104.00
 43 cigars Old Presidentes 4.30
 17 cigars, Good Presidentes 1.02
 2 bottles, Fundador 7.30
 1 bottle Johnny Walker 4.70
 73 bottles beer, black 13.14
 50 bottles Soda, Royal 4.00

50 kilos ice 1.13
 Talaba 4.60
 Shrimps 4.30
 Transportation 0.50

Total P148.99
 BALANCE P 29.21

Ten days before the party was held, a circular letter was sent to all officers in Manila and neighboring provinces informing them that they should be ready to offer their pet suggestions, motions and remarks and crack their best jokes, fire their witicism and explode their humorous selves for our wholesome entertainment. The officers who attended proved themselves not only equal to the expectation but we noted that our Capt. Z. Imperial gave everybody a surprise. He made a lengthy and eloquent appeal in English and Spanish for the support of the Club. During his speech everyone sat down quietly and seriously took notice of him. Someone remarked that it is but right that he is the Constabulary "Castela".

The spirit of cordiality, harmony and good feeling prevailed among the members during the luncheon and during the meeting.

We should not close this chronicle without acknowledging the excellent "esprit de corps" shown by the following brother-officers who, though they were not able to attend the party, paid their shares so the party might be a success:

Col. E. Bactat, Lt. Col. C. Cerquella, Major M. Aguilar, Major I. Buenconsejo, Major L. Ferraren, Major M. Niedao, Major M. Olympia, Captain S.F. Caedac, Capt. E. Lasam, Capt. J.E. Mejia, Capt. A. Ramirez, Capt. E. Relloza, 1st Lt. A. V. Bartolome, 1st Lt. J. V. Villanueva, M. D., 2nd Lt. M. Andrews, and 2nd Lt. R. Figueroa, Pharmacist, P.C.

For your information, the manager of the next gathering of the Constabulary Officers' Club is Capt. M. N. Castañeda to be assisted by Capt. R. Jalandoni.

It is also deserving of mention the up-to-date-ness of the following officers in paying their initial fees.

Captain M. Torralba P2.00
 1st Lieutenant J. G. Polotan 2.00
 2nd Lieutenant R. T. Altura 2.00

Total P6.00

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Veterans Fund Drive Swings Underway

The fund raising campaign of the Veterans of the Constabulary is off to a flying start, and from all indications it is going to be just about the biggest thing that ever happened.

About June 20 the first delivery of books of tickets was received from the printer and the mailing of them was started on the same day. Within ten days the entire first order of books of tickets were mailed out, yet before the mailing was completed some of the books from those first delivered were already sold and the proceeds turned into the Campaign Headquarters. According to officials in charge of the campaign who have had previous experience along this line, this had never happened before and it is remarkable to see the books of tickets being turned in at such an early date.

There are several reasons for this outburst of enthusiasm which should not be overlooked, the first as well as the most important of which is the

fact that the Veterans of the Constabulary is one of the outstanding organizations in the Philippines; and when it comes to producing results it is second to none.

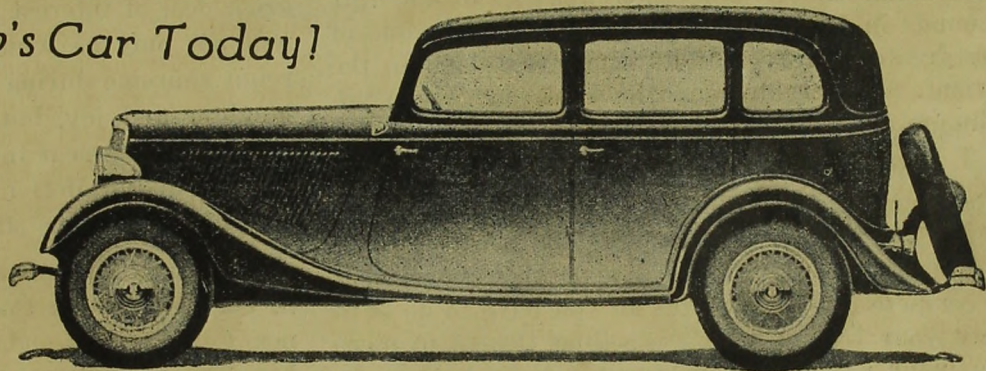
Another good reason is the fact that the Gift Distribution Committee has worked night and day for months to secure the right merchandise at the right prices, with the result that the gifts in this campaign are the greatest ever offered. In fact it can be said that prizes offered during this campaign are almost double any that were ever offered before in a similar undertaking.

Col. Juan Dominguez, Major Telesforo Martinez, Capt. Rafael Ramos and other officials are proud of this wonderful offering and are extending their sincere thanks to the many friends who are assisting so nobly in this affair.

As to the prizes the greatest interest centers on the two automobiles that are to be given away.

Buy Tomorrow's Car Today!

**The Newest
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Combining
the many advanced features that you
have always wanted in a motor car.

YOU GET—

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| <i>New Comfort</i> | <i>New Economy</i> |
| <i>New Smoothness</i> | <i>New Reliability</i> |

AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES

A NEW FORD V-8 CONVERTIBLE SEDAN is to be given away by the Veterans of the Philippine Constabulary in connection with the Fund Raising Campaign.

**Sales
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"After We Sell We Serve"

MANILA TRADING & SUPPLY COMPANY

Main Office and Display Room:
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MANILA

The committee selected two cars: a Ford DeLux V-8 Convertible Sedan and an Essex Terraplane. These two automobiles are only two of the 100-big gifts that are to be given away on the last night of the celebration. In a previous undertaking of this kind there was only one automobile and about 50 last night gifts offered.

In previous campaigns of this kind there were about six or eight prizes be given to the individual ticket buyers. But the officials of this campaign demanded bigger and better inducements be made to offset the much-talked-of depression, therefore there are thirteen (13) prizes given out with each book sold not counting an extra special prize which brings the total up to 14 prizes. Those of a superstitious nature should note that the committee has adopted that famous lucky number thirteen.

Over ₱50.00 worth of merchandise is being given out with every book of tickets, therefore, any one who desires to purchase the entire book of tickets may do so and they will receive more than their money's worth in actual merchandise besides contributing to a worthy cause and also having the opportunity to participate in the distribution of those 100 big last-night gifts. The books also contain hundreds of admission tickets to the fair grounds in December which promises to be one of the greatest events of its kind ever held in the Orient. Several persons have already taken advantage of this most liberal offer.

Another set of prizes that is causing quite a stir among ticket sellers are the three big prizes offered to the person who sells the greatest number of books. But it is not generally known that to compete for these prizes all you have to do is to have your friends who are selling tickets to mention your name when paying for their books. In this way the seller as well as the ticket buyers re-

ceive their premiums just the same and the party who encourages such sales and is mentioned as such, receives the credit and has an opportunity to participate in three prizes that are valued at over ₱200.00.

It seems as though there is no end to the prizes that are offered during this campaign. Last week the Gift Distribution Committee got their heads together and purchased 13 additional musical instruments and tennis rackets and are going to give them away as additional prizes to the Constabulary Company who sells the greatest number of books of tickets. And again it might be well worth mentioning that these prizes are separate from all other prizes and all that a company has to do is to have their friends mention their company when the book is paid for and credit will be given to that company. This is not only sounds easy but is easy.

The Queen Contest Committee has been having numerous meetings to formulate the plans for that most important feature of the campaign. There are 1,000 votes that go with each fully sold book of tickets. This Queen contest should create a great deal of interest as the lady selected as Queen will not only be wined, dined and feted and will reign supreme during the nine gala nights of fun, laughter and joy, but will also be offered an opportunity to appear in one of the forthcoming Philippine Talking Motion Pictures along with the biggest motion picture stars in the Islands.

Taking the campaign as a whole the officers in charge such as Col. Dominguez, Major Martinez, Capt. Ramos and their many assistants are to be congratulated on working out and formulating the plans for such a gigantic undertaking and af-

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Easily digestible.*

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per original bottle of 300
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ter December 31 they should be entitled to an unanimous vote of thanks from the Constabulary Veterans and the Constabulary organization as a whole.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Department of Justice
Manila

In view of the growing body of the Veterans, Philippine Constabulary, it has become necessary that a Charity Festival Benefit for the widows' and orphans' Welfare Fund be undertaken in order to give aid to all needy members and families.

The Veterans are appealing to you for cooperation and support, which in turn will also help you. The management is offering you a wonderful opportunity in connection with a novel scheme whereby you may use your spare time to profitable advantage.

The Veterans organization is undertaking a BIG CHARITY FESTIVAL in December, 1933. The proceeds from this affair will be used to help every ex-constabulary soldier, widow and orphan. The little help you are asked to render them will be fully compensated.

Quirico Abeto
Secretary of Justice

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
CITY OF MANILA

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CENTRAL OFFICE

May 17, 1933.

I desire to subscribe wholeheartedly to the movement of the veterans, Philippine Constabulary, in opening a charity-festival benefit for the welfare fund of the widows and orphans of members of the Philippine Constabulary. It is sincerely hoped that other organizations and the public in general will unite and make this festival an unqualified success.

I understand that the funds of this veteran organization are not sufficient to help all needy members and their families and the public owes its assistance to this effort to raise funds for this worthy purpose.

The lives of the members of the Constabulary are always in danger, and when a member of this organization gives his life in the line of duty his widows and orphans need and are entitled to the aid of their comrades and the general public.

I sincerely hope that this festival will be a huge success as I know the veterans of the Philippine Constabulary merit our moral and material support.

Yours most sincerely,

C. E. Piatt
(Chief of Police)

P-h

Following is what Secretary Teofilo Sison, Secretary Quirico Abeto and Chief Columbus Piatt have to say about the fund drive:

The Government of the Philippine Islands
Department of the Interior and Labor
Manila

I heartily indorse the efforts of the Veterans, Philippine Constabulary in connection with the Festival Benefit which is to be held this coming December, 1933. This occasion will constitute an outstanding event in the history of the Association because it will be the first of its kind to be undertaken by it. The Association needs the full support of all public spirited citizens in order to make the affair a successful one. It has also devised a way by which all those who assist the organization in its undertaking will be rewarded for their interest and work. The Constabulary Veterans need money to carry on. A little help from the many will work no hardship upon the individual, yet it will enable the veterans to promote their work effectively.

I hope that every government employee as well as the public in general will give this cause his very best efforts and support.

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The Fateful End Of P.C. Officers Who Have Been Malacañan Aides

Major Baviera, retired, here gives an interesting account of the incidents in the lives of aides-de-camps to former Governors-General.

By MAJOR LUCAS BAVIERA, *Retired*

The readers of *Khaki and Red* who are mostly Constabulary officers should be interested to know the curious and ironical luck of their brother officers who have been assigned as Aides-de-Camp to former Governors General of the Philippines. Fate has, apparently, worked against all of them for many were untimely and forcedly separated from the service. Untimely because they were able to reach the twenty or more years period required for the retirement with life pension. Some of them died relatively young of protracted and painful diseases.

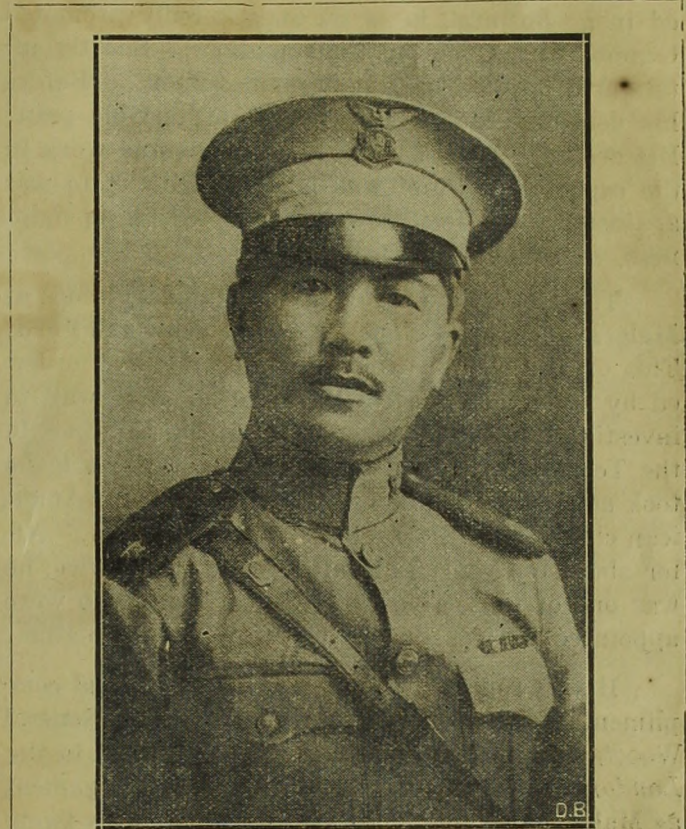
The chronological order and brief story of each one of the Constabulary aides at Malacañang follows:

Major George S. Holmes, a handsome and tall man, was the first P. C. Officer who was assigned as aide-de-camp to former Governor General Cameron Forbes and afterward Governor General Francis B. Harrison. He conducted and accompanied Mrs. F.B. Harrison on the s.s. *Manchuria* bound for the States which was stranded near the coast of Japan. He was afterward appointed Superintendent of the Constabulary Academy. Later on he was confined in a hospital, suffering from a sort of mental derangement, which was the cause of his separation from the service.

Captain Michael J. Byrne was aide-de-camp to former Vice-Governor Gilbert. Shortly after this assignment he resigned.

Captain Jeff D. Gallman was Senior Inspector of the Ifugao sub-province. Due to his exceptionally good services rendered among the Ifugaos, Governor Forbes, offered him the position of aide-de-camp. Unfortunately, on their return trip to Manila, the Captain behaved in a manner that displeased the Governor, for he was under the influence of some irritating substance. Upon their arrival in Manila, he was ordered back to Quiangan, his station. Shortly after he resigned. Captain Gallman was one of the finest officers in the service. All his promotions were due to meritorious service rendered in the field among the primitive people of the mountains.

Colonel R. W. Jones was the aide-de-camp to former Governor General Francis B. Harrison. While the Colonel was performing this duty, he was given another assignment as Brigadier General of the National Guard. In spite of an unknown disease—a sort of general spasm of the muscles—which required him to go to the States several



MAJOR LUCAS BAVIERA, .C., RETIRED

times and consult the best known specialists, he was able to reach the retirement period with a life pension. Shortly after his separation from the service, he died comparatively young, from the same disease, after a long period of suffering.

Lieutenant Colonel Francisco Oñate, former Chief Surgeon of the organization was the first Filipino officer to achieve the distinction of becoming the aide-de-camp to a Governor General of the Islands. This officer accompanied former Governor General Harrison and his brother, Archibald, on their trip to the States in 1918-1919, as the Governor's private physician.

His separation from the service was untimely for he was unable to retire with a life pension. Back in the year 1914, Colonel Oñate was appointed a political officer to work jointly with General Charles E. Nathorst, then still a Major, for the passage of the Constabulary Pension Retirement Act. It is the irony of Fate that an officer who worked hard for our actual Pension and Retire-

ment Act, left the service without enjoying the benefits of the same.

Colonel Lucien R. Sweet was first aide-de-camp to former Vice-Governor Yeater, who was at the time Acting Governor General. Subsequently he become aide to Governor General Leonard Wood. Against his will he had to go on leave due to his dreadful disease—Cancer. While he was confined in a hospital, he was unexpectedly promoted General and Chief of Constabulary. Shortly afterward, he died of a malignant tumor. Before his death he had a long period of terrible pain. His desire to come back to the Islands and work in the capacity of Chief was not fulfilled. Fate was against him. He was well-known for his uprightness, squareness and fairness.

The last of the series of Constabulary aides at Malacañang was Colonel R. A. Duckworth-Ford. This officer was an English subject. He was ordered by Governor General Wood to go to Hawaii to investigate labor conditions among the Filipinos in the Territory. While he was doing this work, he took advantage of this opportunity to secure American citizenship in one of the Federal Courts. After about ten years separation from the service, he was one of those five American officers who were appointed Majors during General Wood's regime.

It was reported that his well-written and complimentary articles concerning Governor General Wood's administration which were published in the *London Times* were rewarded with his assignment as Malacañang aide. He had hardly had his twenty years service when he retired. As in Colonel Oñate's case, the real cause of his separation is a mystery, for immediately after his long vacation abroad in 1932, when he was supposed to be in the height of fitness, he retired or was forced to re-

tire. He had the reputation of being a good writer. *Khaki and Red* has published some of his articles and stories. Destiny was against him for his desire to stay longer in the service was not achieved.

Fortunately for the Constabulary, all the officers above cited have been promoted by sheer merit, from one rank to the next higher one, demonstrated in field service in the different provinces to which they had been formerly assigned.

If the rapid promotion of an officer is due to social graces, intimate connection with the publishers of newspapers of wide circulation, who indirectly publish his name and picture and to the management of banquets for the powerful ones, etc. and not to sheer merit the organization will become demoralized.

This story may serve as a warning to the officers of the service who aspire to be an aide-de-camp to the Chief Executive of the Islands, that the position may carry with it a tragic and sad end.



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Constabulary Reminiscencies

By COL. FRANCISCO OÑATE

Former Chief Surgeon and Lieut. Col., P. C.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the Philippine Constabulary, I send my greetings to all former comrades and to the young officers as well.

It is very gratifying for all the members of the Constabulary in and out of the service, that this organization after thirty-two years has survived and rendered valuable service to the country.

If I am not mistaken, Colonel Eustaquio Bactat, who enlisted as a private, is the oldest officer and member, in point of service, of this great institution.

One day while I was at the Headquarters, P. C., I happened to see an official who is in some way connected with the publication of the *Khaki and Red*. Being one of the stockholders of the corporation, I inquired of the progress of the business.

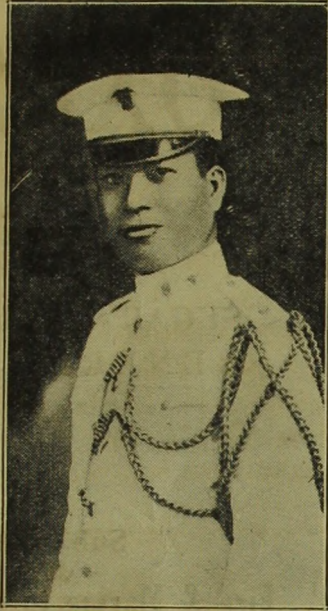
The official referred to above, in his answer, made me understand that as a business, *Khaki and Red* was a losing proposition. He said that the majority of the officers, stockholders and non-stockholders, are indifferent to the *Khaki and Red*. He invited them to send articles for their publication in the monthly issues specially for the Anniversary Number, and that, with the exception of two or three officers, all of them have not answered the call.

Then, the official asked me why I did not write some articles for the magazine.

I was glad to accept the invitation. I have, however, a certain doubt, that this publication might again have the tragic end that it had during my incumbency as president of the board of directors of the magazine.

Without apparent good reasons the publication was immediately suspended by verbal order of the then Chief of Staff. Until now I am at a loss regarding that unexpected and peremptory ukase.

Let us turn back to some historical facts. The pronoun "I" shall often and necessarily be used in these writings.



Col. FRANCISCO OÑATE, Retired

Not knowing that some day I was to be the president of the board of directors of the *Khaki and Red Co.*, I accepted with reluctance the position of vice-president, when this post became vacant due to the changes of stations of the ranking officers of the organization, at that time. The president had to resign for he was assigned outside of Manila, the vice-president succeeded him and all members of the board present elected me to take the latter's place. I served as a director, vice-president and president of the corporation for a period of not less than four years. I am only writing from memory for I have not the official data right now. So, I am speaking, rather writing with certain authority of my experience with the *Khaki and Red Co.*

It was a very thankless and unprofitable task. There was no salary nor pecuniary compensation whatever for the position of president or vice-president. The work was full of responsibilities of different kinds.

The usual philosophy of: "Let the others cook the food, as soon as it is prepared and cooked, you and I and all of us will eat it" was the prevailing mental attitude, and it seems that it is still now.

I may have been mistaken in attributing the cause of the indifference of the majority of officers to the welfare and success of the *Khaki and Red Co.*, to that common mental attitude already mentioned in the preceding paragraph. So I soon substituted it for this.

Other causes may be found in the following thought: "A magazine that can not publish any constructive criticism against the Chief, or other higher-ups in the Government without endangering the future of the sender or writer, does not deserve the support of the entire organization." Their support will mean a conscious, intentional and willful consent of the injustice or unfairness committed.

I submit to the readers of the *Khaki and Red* what I believe are the apparent causes of that indifference complained of and they themselves can appreciate and judge as to whether the first one, or the second, is, or both of them are, true statements of facts.

The actual publishers are in a critical and embarrassing position, they are fighting against great odds, they do not receive any moral nor material support from the high ranking officers. The junior officers, are somewhat resentful. But all of them, seniors and juniors, receive the benefits

that *Khaki and Red* magazine has been, and is still, fighting for in their behalf. The situation is pathetic, exactly the same as that of the "National Unity" preached and not practiced by our leaders.

Each and all of the members of our Legislature and other high officials in our government receive a copy of the *Khaki and Red*, it is immaterial as to whether or not they pay their subscription. The pertinent point is that they read regularly and systematically editorials and articles of the magazine containing petitions for the improvement of the organization, informing them of the efficient and constant services performed by this and that constabulary unit scattered all over the Islands. All this publicity serve as a propaganda for the whole institution. That they have favorably acted on them, no body can deny.

The *Khaki and Red* Magazine has done and is still doing a great deal of good for the organization in general.

If some one else is doing this work, "why should I worry in wasting time, money and energy." This idea was already expressed above and is the one maintained by many.

A long article tires the reader. Let us be satisfied at present with this short story. We will continue in following articles to unriddle several enigma or tell anecdotes or stories of the past.

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Grand Encampment Elects Officers For 1933

General Orders

No. 2, s. 1933.

1. The minutes of the Fifth Reunion of the Grand Encampment are hereby published for the information of all concerned.

2. Opening of the Grand Encampment. — The Fifth Reunion was formally opened at 9:30 a. m., on February 19, 1933, in the Social Hall of the Manila Garrison, presided over by the Commander - in - Chief, Comrade C. E. Nathorst. The Commander-in-chief designated Comrade Felix Llorente as 1st Vice Commander - in - Chief and Comrade M. N. Castañeda as 2nd Vice Commander-in-Chief.

3. Delegates and Alternates present were:

For Gen. Bandholtz Post No. 1—Manila:

Comrades F. de Guzman, R. Lorenzana, L. Arellano, D. Valmores, and J. Y. Bato.

For Capt. Rickards Post No. 2—Dagupan: No delegate.

For Capt. Juan Post No. 3—Laoag: Comrade Bernabe Nicolas.

For Col. Mair Post No. 4—Iloilo: Comrade Nazario Soto.

For Lieut. Maynes Post No. 5—Dansalan. No delegate.

For Capt. Rosado Post No. 6—Bacolod. Comrade Filomeno B. Cabrera.

For Lieut. Magno Post No. 7—Zamboanga. No delegate.

For Lieut. Ward Post No. 8—Jolo. No delegate.

For Lieut. Walker Post No. 9—Cebu. No delegate.

For Gen. Crame Post No. 10—Davao. No delegate.



Comrade JUAN DOMINGUEZ
Commander-in-Chief

For Major Logan Post No. 11—Bayombong.

Comrade Ricardo L. Madamba, and Comrade A. F. Abellana.

For Capt. Vandam Post No. 12—Tuguegarao.

Comrade Florentino Pagulayan and Comrade Juan Ifurung.

For Sgt. Agsilo Post No. 13—Cabanatuan.

Comrade Amando B. Pineda and Comrade Antonio V. Sayson.

4. Morning Session.—The Adjutant General read the annual report of the Commander-in-Chief for 1932.



Comrade FELIX LLORENTE
First Vice Commander-in-Chief



Comrade MARIANO N. CASTAÑEDA
Second Vice Commander-in-Chief



Comrade ALEJANDRO YANCE
Quartermaster General

5. The Adjutant General also read the letter of the Commander-in-Chief, Comrade Gen. C. E. Nathorst, tendering his resignation as Commander-in-Chief due to the fact that he is to leave with his family for a trip abroad.

6. Election of General Officers.—Comrade Felix Llorente moved that the election of the Commander-in-Chief be made by acclamation. The motion, duly seconded by Comrade M. N. Castañeda, was unanimously approved. Comrade Juan Dominguez was nominated and unanimously acclaimed Commander-in-Chief. The election then proceeded with the following results:

- First Vice Commander-in-Chief
 - Comrade Felix Llorente 23 votes
- Second Vice Commander-in-Chief
 - Comrade M. N. Castañeda 21 votes
- Quartermaster General

- Comrade Alejandro Yance 26 votes
- Judge Advocate General
- Comrade Francisco de Guzman 15 votes
- Grand Chaplain
- Comrade Juan C. Quimbo 16 votes
- Surgeon General
- Comrade Basilio J. Valdes 24 votes

- Members of the Council of Administration:*
- For Northern Luzon
 - Comrade Bernabe Nicolas 28 votes
 - For Central Luzon
 - Comrade Antonio V. Sayson 21 votes
 - For Southern Luzon
 - Comrade Domingo Valmores 21 votes
 - For Visayas
 - Comrade Nazario Soto 21 votes
 - For Mindanao and Sulu
 - Comrade Elias Dioquino 17 votes

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The following Staff Officers were appointed:

Deputy Commander-in-Chief—Comrade T. Martinez
 Deputy Commander-in-Chief in the U.S.A.—

Comrade O. A. Hansen

Chief of Staff Comrade J. A. Hernandez

Adjutant General Comrade Rafael Ramos

Inspector General & General

Installing Officer Comrade M. G. Olympia

Asst. Adjutant General . Comrade Alejandro Yance

Asst. Quartermaster General—

Comrade Justo Y. Bato

Aide to the Commander-in-Chief

Comrade Rosendo Lorenzana

Grand Historian Comrade Jose Velasquez

Grand Patriotic Instructor—

Comrade Lucas G. Baviera

Grand Trumpeter Comrade A. J. Fresnido

Sergeant-at-Arms Comrade Francisco Polotan

Color Sergeant Comrade Gregorio de Leon

Color Bearers 1. Comrade Leon Abando

2. Comrade M. del Rosario

3. Comrade Zacarias Matreo

4. Comrade Eugenio Alano

Color Guards 1. Comrade C. Hermocilla

2. Comrade P. Caballero

Guard Comrade Benito Espejo



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VIII. Defensive Combat As Taught At The U. S. Army School

(Continued from June issue)

(The following installment is a part of the series which is a follow-up of the series on Offensive Warfare which was concluded in the November issue of Khaki and Red. This series will prove instructive and beneficial for everyone who plans to take the promotional examinations which are based largely on the Infantry Manual of which Defensive Combat is a part. The glossary for this series may be found in the December, 1932, issue of Khaki and Red.—Editor's Note.)

i. The organization and plan of defense of a strongpoint by a front-line company should include the following:

(1) Main line of resistance.

(a) The deployment of one or two platoons as a holding force.

(b) Location of combat posts to secure the development of the maximum fire effect on the front, covering all approaches, and on the flanks covering the fronts of adjacent units and the unoccupied intervals.

(c) Provisions for mutual fire support and cooperation with adjacent units.

(d) Coordination of supporting weapons, including provision for the protection of machine guns and the covering of dead spaces in their hands of fire by the fire of automatic rifles.

(e) Observation and concealment

(f) Coordination with the support.

(g) Effective use of obstacles.

(2) Support.

(a) Deployment of one or two as a supporting force to be used primarily for counterattack and to provide the maximum fire support to the front line.

(b) Cooperation with the combat posts on the main line of resistance within the strongpoint, and with adjacent units.

(c) Concealment of dispositions.

(3) Local security. The detail of a local-security detachment (when not provided by higher authority) with instructions as to location, mission, and coordination with adjacent units.

(4) Command post and observation post. The establishment of a command post and observation post in accordance with the considerations discussed herein (paragraph 34).

(5) Trenches and obstacles

(a) Construction in accordance with the instruction contained in the battalion order and the principles contained in paragraph 39.

(b) Location of tactical wire in coordination with the final protective lines of machine guns.

(c) Determination of the number and location of approach trenches.

(d) Establishment of the trace of trenches along the intervals between combat posts.

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(e) Construction of wire around combat posts and strongpoints.

(6) Coordination of fire and shock action.

(a) Coordination of the fire of the combat posts on the main line of resistance with:

(i) Each other.

(ii) Adjacent units.

(iii) Supporting weapons.

(iv) Supports.

(b) Coordination of shock action to include:

(i) Support to be given a counterattack within either platoon sector by the adjacent combat post.

(ii) Support to be given adjacent combat post.

(iii) Support to be given by supporting weapons

(iv) Assistance to be given to the battalion reserve in case it counterattacks.

(7) Plans for counterattacks by the support.

(a) Best use to be made of the terrain features.

(b) Support to be given by adjacent units and supporting weapons.

(c) Part to be played by each and individual of the support.

33. COMBAT POSTS.—a. A combat posts (see glossary) is the smallest organized tactical locality in the defense, its garrison varying from a few men to a rifle platoon. It is so disposed as to cover by a fire definite portion of the terrain, and its garrison is always prepared to resist attack from the front, the flanks, and, when practicable, from the rear, it is the organic cell of ground organization; and the desirability of unity of command and control indicates the platoon as its usual garrison. In broken terrain, however, or when the platoon has been given a wide sector, the necessity for covering by fire the sector assigned may require the platoon to garrison more than one combat post.

b. The usual deployment of the platoon in defense is in one line, but two lines may be advisable in situations such as the following:

(1) When the platoon is located on a flank of a defensive position.

(2) When the sector assigned the platoon is so narrow as to prohibit deployment in one line.

(3) When the field of fire is short and broken, enabling the attacker to reach assaulting distance under cover.

(4) When the platoon is acting alone.

c. Regardless of how the platoon is deployed (one or two lines), it is a fundamental precept of the defensive tactics of the units within the combat post that each shall be able to cover with fire its own front and flanks and the fronts of adjacent units. When it is deployed in two lines, those units in rear must also be able to cover the flanks of

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the elements to their front. In general the rifle units of a combat post are located in such a manner as to favor the deployment of frontal and flanking fire. In order that they may be able to deliver a maximum amount of effective fire to the front and flanks, and, if necessary, to the rear of the combat post, it may be advisable to locate them on a line either parallel, oblique, or perpendicular to the general front.

d. In the early stages of a hastily assumed defensive (as when an attack has broken down when the machine guns not occupied their defensive positions, the plan of defense must be temporarily developed upon the dispositions of the rifle units. Changes in these original dispositions will often have to be made in order to coordinate them with the dispositions of the machine guns (see Figure 5). When the time and means are available for deliberate organization of the ground, the plan of defense must be arrived at by such mutual adjustment between dispositions of the rifle units and those of the machine guns as to permit the full use of their combined defensive powers. In accomplishing this adjustment, great weight must be given to the utilization of the defensive firepower of the machine guns.


e. (1) The rifle units within a combat post are distributed in groups of from four men to a squad, the squad leader retaining command and control even though there be two groups. He stations himself where he can conduct the fight of his squad, and at the same time keep in communication with the next higher leader. He is responsible for and charge with the following:

- (a) The proper fire distributions, fire control, and fire discipline of his unit.
- (b) Proper distribution of ammunition within the unit.

(To be Continued)

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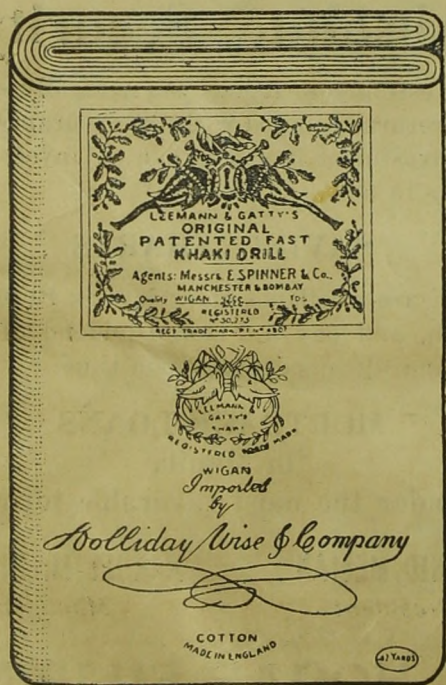


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practiced by a physician or midwife and dispensing of abortives.—The penalties provided in article 256 shall be imposed in its maximum period, respectively, upon any physician or midwife who, taking advantage of their scientific knowledge or skill, shall cause an abortion or assist in causing the same.

Any pharmacist who, without the proper prescription from a physician, shall dispense any abortive shall suffer *arresto mayor* and a fine not ex-1,000 pesos.

SECTION THREE—*Duel.*

ART. 260. *Responsibility of participants in a duel.*—The penalty of *reclusión temporal* shall be imposed upon any person who shall kill his adversary in a duel.

If he shall inflict upon the latter physical injuries only, he shall suffer the penalty provided therefore, according to their nature.

In case any other case, the combatants shall suffer the penalty of *arresto mayor*, although no physical injuries have been inflicted.

The seconds shall in all events be punished as accomplices.

ART. 261. *Challenging to a duel.*—The penalty of *prisión correccional* in its minimum period shall be imposed upon any person who shall challenge another, or incite another to give or accept a challenge to a duel, or shall scoff at or decry another publicly for having refused to accept a challenge to fight a duel.

(To Be Continued)

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# XVII. The New Penal Code

(Continued from June issue)

(For the benefit of the officers and men of the Constabulary and Police services KHAKI AND RED is reprinting the New Penal Code. Following is the seventeenth installment.—ED. NOTE)

## SECTION TWO.—Infanticide and abortion

ART. 255. *Infanticide*.—The penalty provided for parricide in article 246 and for murder in article 248 shall be imposed upon any person who shall kill any child less than three days of age.

If the crime penalized in this article be committed by the mother of the child for the purpose of concealing her dishonor, she shall suffer the penalty of *prisión correccional* in its medium and maximum periods, and if said crime be committed for the same purpose by the maternal grandparents or either of them, the penalty shall be *prisión mayor*.

ART. 256. *Intentional abortion*.—Any person who shall intentionally cause an abortion shall suffer:

1. The penalty of *reclusión temporal*, if he shall use any violence upon the person of the pregnant woman.
2. The penalty of *prisión mayor* if, without

using violence, he shall act without the consent of the woman.

3. The penalty of *prisión correccional* in its medium and maximum periods, if the woman shall have consented.

ART. 257. *Unintentional abortion*.—The penalty of *prisión correccional* in its minimum and medium periods shall be imposed upon any person who shall cause an abortion by violence, but unintentionally.

ART. 258. *Abortion practiced by the woman herself or by her parents*.—The penalty of *prisión correccional* in its medium and maximum periods shall be imposed upon a woman who shall practice an abortion upon herself or shall consent that any other person should do so.

Any woman who shall commit this offense to conceal her dishonor, shall suffer the penalty of *prisión correccional* in its minimum and medium periods.

If this crime be committed by the parents of the pregnant woman or either of them, and they act with the consent of the offenders shall suffer the penalty of *prisión correccional* in its medium and maximum periods.

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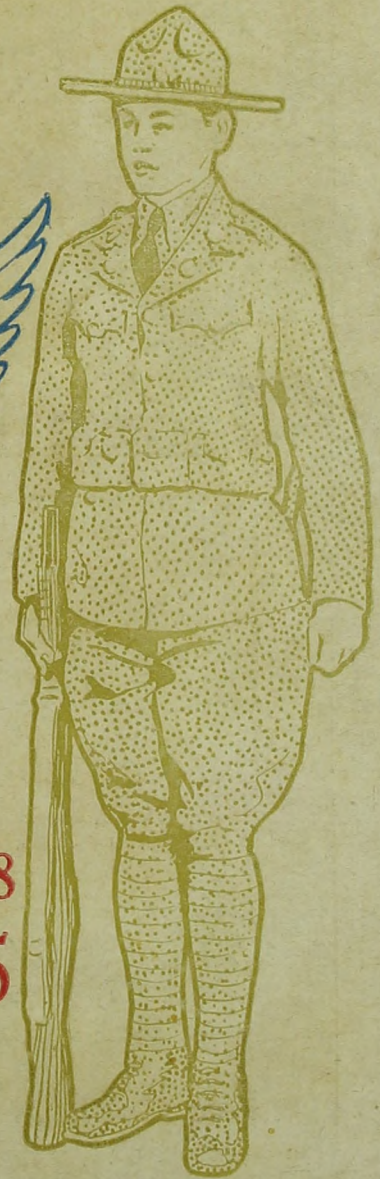
His Excellency, Governor-General Frank Murphy



August 8  
1901



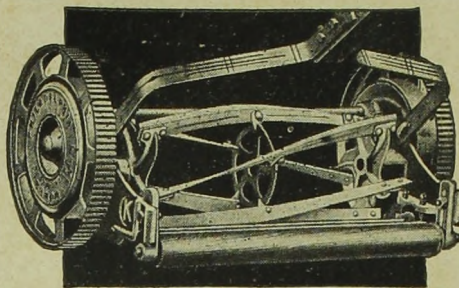
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