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KHAKI and RED

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
AND
GENERAL MAGAZINE
OF THE
PHILIPPINE
CONSTABULARY

Lt. Canuto's Death Recalled

**The 8th APACL Conference
October 1-5, Tokyo**

WE BACK
THE 5-YEAR SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROGRAM
OF
PRESIDENT MACAPAGAL

ILOCOS SUR TOBACCO INDUSTRIES
CORPORATION

BANTAY, ILOCOS SUR

DR. JAIME V. BAUTISTA
MANAGER

The Evening News



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A newspaper may be forgiven for lack of knowledge
but never for lack of courage.

Editorials

Salute To A Brave Man

THE ANNALS of the Philippine Constabulary are aglow with the names of heroic men doing heroic tasks. But there is no name more lustrous, more deserving of acclaim, than that of Captain Diamond Mangon.

The captain led his gallant band of PC soldiers in mortal hand-to-hand combat against a band of ferce Muslim outlaws. With gun and bayonet, the captain and his men wiped out the outlaws, killing fourteen of them.

It was in recognition of his heroism that Mangonato the other day received the supreme accolade. From no less than his commander-in-chief, President Macapagal, he was decorated with the Gold Cross and the Wounded Personnel Medal.

The medals, however, can never adequately express the profound debt that the people and country owe to this brave

soldier. They cannot begin to convey the appreciation that God-fearing, law-abiding citizens feel for a man who risked his life so courageously so that the forces of evil and lawlessness may be routed.

In the citation, Mangonato was extolled for his "personal courage, aggressive leadership, and stability under fire." These are heavy words, but they also do not fully reflect the dedication to duty and the zeal that he and his men showed in the crucible of battle.

All his life, Captain Diamond Mangonato will bear the scars of that epic battle. He suffered an ugly wound on the head, and his right arm was broken. But they will be, not scars, but a badge of honor earned in the service of his country.

We doff our hats in salute to a brave man. May our armed forces have more like him.

The "Khaki and Red" makes its proud re-appearance amidst a cavalcade of heroic events that brings fulfilled joy to the legion who follow the deeds of the men in khaki and red.

We shall endeavor to chronicle accurately the RECORD of the Command as our predecessors have done, never underplaying faults nor over-emphasizing gains.

We shall assist the Chief of Constabulary in his duties to Provincial and Municipal Police Forces and other national agencies by giving the widest possible

dissemination to policies, new techniques, and other media that may assist our forces for law and order in serving the people. This obligation we assume in order that the police officer in Batanes and in the Sulu group would feel the affinity he should have towards his Philippine Constabulary. To the officers and men and civilian component of the Command, to all provincial and municipal police forces all over the country, to all lovers of peace and order, we say, this is your magazine. May we merit your trust and gain your patronage.

(Photo on page 20)

EST. 1900
F. G. GONZALEZ, Editor
MARLANO B. QUIMCOR, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer
R. A. LLOYD, Asst. Director

THE RED BAND OF COURAGE

IN A period marked by verbal clashes and conflicts of ideas and convictions, it is refreshing to note due recognition being accorded a man of action, a man who, when the chips were down, faced fire-arms and bladed weapons unafraid. His is the distinction of proving with deeds what others would show with words. We refer to Capt. Diamond Mangonato, a Philippine Constabulary officer on whom President Macapagal has pinned the Gold Cross for gallantry in action.

Here is a man worthy of his uniform whose hand of courage shone bright last September 19 at the desolate sitio Sirwal, Slocan, Zamboanga del Norte. There Capt. Mangonato and his puny band of P.C. men ordered to keep an outlaw band of Muslim desperadoes out of the sitio faced their ment of truth. There Capt. Mangonato and his sorted weapons, covered themselves with glory. All fourteen Muslim attackers armed with his hand-to-hand combat were slain in bitter Livid true to the tradition of the P.C. Capt. Mangonato led in repelling the attack, suffering a wound in the left hand and a bladed weapon wound in the head, suffering a weeks. He could have sought reversion in many of his subalterns whom he could have ordered to face the brunt of the attack, and the danger to his person in the twilight of vice to country. He elected to lead the fight and reconisgation. The Gold Cross medals are well earned and richly deserved. He shines all the brighter in these days of widespread equivocation.

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BRIGADIER GENERAL NICANOR D. GARCIA

Acting Chief of Constabulary
"The Record Speaks..."

There is a danger in taking them for granted in favor of distant people who are also taking us for granted.

Light and shadow

Law enforcers starting to perk



By Alfredo R. Rocas

The law enforcement agencies are starting to stir a bit. They have taken their feet off the desk, stopped theorizing for a while, and tried pounding the beat for a change. The usual action before...

The work of the PC is the most laudable with their capture of Huk Commander Cunanan and their smashing of the blue seal smuggle ring.

One important aspect should not be ignored, however: that is the clean-up within the law enforcing agencies themselves. When the new police chief of Manila takes on a...

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What They Say

"... in his nine-month trial period as constabulary chief he has performed impressively, cracking down on smuggling, vice, crime and dissidence.

"He has tight control over 15,000 officers and men. . . ."

—The Manila Daily Bulletin
 October 10, 1962

"... the latest raids in the suburbs brought to 19,973 the number of persons booked for gambling since Brig. Gen. Nicanor D. Garcia, constabulary chief, stepped up the campaign against vices since January 1.

Booked for prostitution and vagrancy for the same period were 1,484 women, including the vagrants in Las Piñas."

—The Manila Chronicle
 September 16, 1962

"... you can save space in your de-

fense stories by removing the word 'acting' every time you put down Nick's designation."

Secretary of National Defense Macario Peralta Jr., to the Defense Press Corps

"Brig. Gen. Nicanor D. Garcia, who deserves an appointment as permanent chief of the Constabulary on the basis of his splendid all-around performance as its acting chief, made it clear to his men that the purpose of the PC details in strike areas 'is purely for the maintenance of peace and order and no PC soldier should show partiality for either the management or the strikers."

Ernesto del Rosario's "Off The Beat" The Manila Chronicle, October 11, 1962.

A brother, Dr. Joaquin V. Canuto, Philippine National Red Cross administrative officer, told in an interview with the author that if alive now Lt. Canuto is about 64 years old. The late PC officer was born sometime in 1898 in Pili, Camarines Sur.

Lt. Canuto is the 17th of 25 children born to ex-Camarines Sur Governor Felix Modesto Canuto and Juana Vida de Canuto. He took up primary and intermediate education in Pili Elementary School and secondary education in Camarines Sur provincial high school in Naga, capital of the province.

As a boy, the late officer was "exceptionally loyal to parents, friends, and teachers. He was courageous, an average student and a stickler for anything he believes in," Dr. Canuto relates.

Even as a high school student, he was hired as a clerk for the principal during his third and fourth years with a salary. At an early age he wanted to be in the service of his country as a military man. After high school he applied for cadetship in the Philippine Military Academy. But he was disqualified at that time for being underheight (5 feet and 1 inch). He weighed 122 pounds, strong-built and muscular. After his PMA disqualification, Lt. Canuto enlisted in the Philippine Constabulary as a buck private. A ranking American officer of the PC, named Duckworth Ford, and Brig. General Rafael Crame (PC Chief 1917-27) took special interest to build him up, based upon his exemplary showings during the shooting incident in Manila between a group of PC soldiers and some members of the Manila Police Department in December 1920.

Dr. Canuto, 20th of his 25 brothers and sisters, noted he resembles very closely his late brother.

As a PC officer Lt. Canuto was assigned to almost all the provinces. He died at the age of between 44 and 45 years.

Lt. Canuto's Death Recalled

By JOSE N. HALILI, TI & EO, HPC

Japanese troops occupied Surigao province after the defeat of the USAFFE forces on 9 May 1942. They rounded up remnants of the defeated units. Towards the last week of July that year Lt. Canuto was the only officer so far who had not surrendered to the Japanese. His identity and whereabouts, however, did not escape the prying eyes of the Japanese. Reports already had reached them from the Mainit town officials that Lt. Canuto refused to surrender. He was residing at his hacienda with his settlers. (The hacienda is now known as San Francisco, named by the Mainit town council recently in his memory).

On Wednesday morning, 22 July 1942, Lt. Canuto asked one of his trusted men in the hacienda, Felicisimo Diamola, to go to Barrio Mansayao to buy fish. He instructed him to be on the look-out for

Japanese soldiers in the vicinity, and to report to him if any. Seeing Japanese soldiers in Mansayao when he arrived, Simoy (as Diamola is called) returned posthaste to the hacienda and informed Lt. Canuto that there was a party of 42 Japanese soldiers led by an officer, named Hachihara. The party included a Japanese civilian interpreter named Kidoka, who was a carpenter in Surigao town before the war, and Mainit Police Chief Agapito Montaner. The Japanese had come down from a nearby gold mine owned by the De la Ramas. Lt. Canuto was then in pajamas. Thereupon, Lt. Canuto bidden the whole barrio to prepare a good meal for the Japanese party, for he said he would go and invite them to visit the hacienda. He counselled the womenfolk to hide "as the Japanese have a low regard for women."

Then off went Lt. Canuto on his white horse to meet the Japanese at Mansayao. He was merrily trailed behind by Simoy, Pedro Digamon, another trusted follower of his, and some young men who took pride to go with him anywhere as before. Arriving at Mansayao before noon, he immediately started the amenities with the Japanese. He was busy speaking in a friendly manner with a short, stubby officer when the conversation was abruptly cut short by a query of another officer, who appeared to be the overall leader of the party. He was tall, husky and swarthy for a Japanese. The officer asked Mainit Police Chief Montaner, through Kidoka, who the man on the white mount was. Montaner replied he was Lt. Canuto. Then the Japanese officer added, as if to confirm something he had learned before, "So this is the Lt. Canuto, of whom reports have reached me that he is the only one who had not yet surrendered to us." Promptly, the Japanese officer ordered him to dismount and salute. But the Filipino officer refused, growling, "Why should I salute. I am also an officer like you." With their known atrocities, the Japanese dragged him down, badly spilling him on the ground. Then Lt. Canuto pleaded, "Why do you do this to me? I have helped some Japanese during my tour of military duties in many ways. I have fairly treated them irrespective of their race and nationality, like any other human beings." But the plea fell upon deaf ears.

In the next few minutes the Japanese herded them all inside the ramshackle barrio chapel. Before the eyes of his followers, the Japanese ordered him to bow. Again Lt. Canuto refused. A big Japanese soldier approached him and pressed down his head to bow. Instead, he squatted on the ground without bowing. Japanese anger soared to a new height. The soldier got hold of a blunt object and started beating him. Still Lt. Canuto would not budge. Then the Jap-

anese interpreter said, "Since you refuse to salute us, we will deprive you of your hands so you could not salute any flag; we will flatten them." And the Japanese started flattening his hands. After a while, the Japanese turned to his feet. "Since you refuse to bow to us then we will deprive you of your feet, so you will not stand anymore on the ground we have conquered," Kidoka logically stated. And the soldier bashed his feet. Despite the torture, the prisoner remained stolid. (His brother, Dr. Joaquin V. Canuto, in Manila, stated that this seemingly unbelievable callousness to pain was evident in his brother even at an early age. This neurological phenomenon could be found very rarely among individuals).

Sensing what appeared to him as an inescapable rendezvous with his Maker in the next few days, the PC officer haltingly said, "Simoy, you pass to me all the blame. Defend yourself and help your brothers (meaning the settlers)."

It was already past noon. The Japanese trussed him on top of a bamboo slat on a boat that was to ferry him across crocodile-infested Lake Mainit to the town proper. The Japanese ordered Digamon to go with the prisoner. The Japanese left Simoy behind to go home to the hacienda to tell the settlers what happened to Lt. Canuto. Some Japanese who were left behind proceeded to the hacienda. On the way, the Japanese party met one of Lt. Canuto's henchmen. Without any provocation, a Japanese aimed at the man and fired, killing him on the spot. The soldiers then proceeded to Lt. Canuto's house and set it on fire. By nightfall the Japanese party was back in Mainit, finding prisoner Canuto already in the town jail, brought earlier by their companions. The whole night was a terrible ordeal for the prisoner.

Early the following day, Thursday, the Japanese paraded the PC officer around the town. He was ordered to speak before a crowd that milled around him. Lt. Canuto



One of the rare photographs of 1st Lieutenant Francisco V. Canuto, former PC officer, reproduced from a treasured pre-war postcard-size picture now in the possession of his followers in Barrio San Francisco, Mainit, Surigao del Norte. Note: painting was overdone by reproducer—a silver bar and a silver star on the shoulder boards, PA buttons on the coat lapels and the name "Major Lt. B. Canuto", all gone haywire. An actual check-up with the original photo yielded a 99 per cent resemblance. Errors in rank and initial of his Christian name were inadvertently made, tending to indicate the overwhelming zeal of his followers to defly him. The followers rendered him almost all the appurtenances of the military service at the sacrifice of accuracy and propriety.

said he was a soldier before the war but that he did not abuse anybody. He said he only punished lawbreakers. The crowd was told by the Japanese, jeeringly, "This is your Canuto." Some people turned their back to "tahid" (they called him so because of the spurs he sported on his boots before). His enemies approved the tough way he was being manhandled. His sympathizers, on the other hand, pitied him and voiced their dis- pleasure, yelling, "He had done no

wrong." The same passion play was made at Magpayang, another community next to Mainit. The people reacted variably again. On reaching Surigao town at past 4 p.m. the Japanese held him in fetters at the local garrison, which was a private residence. The prisoner had not taken anything. He was offered nothing.

All along he had wished for a cup of water. A jail detail of three Japanese soldiers and two Filipinos kept constant vigil. Early Fri-



A crude likeness of the intransigent Philippine Constabulary officer, fashioned from concrete and marble quartz that abound in the place, stands on a foothill at a discrete distance from his shrine of hardwood slabs. Construction of the monument was completed on 15 July 1960 at the very site where his house had stood before it was set on fire by the Japanese on the night of his arrest, Wednesday, 22 July 1942. His followers, mostly colorums who rose in arms against the government in 1924 in Pamosaingan barrio of Socorro, Siargao island, Surigao del Norte, and at Sitio Tumamana, Tubod, Surigao del Norte, keep the statue's base lighted by candles and oil pots. A well-tended patch of lush begonia plants in the shape of the PC emblem graces the back of the monument. Construction funds for the statue were realized thru the meager contributions of his impoverished followers. Indeed, a granite marker would fit to withstand the lake-shore dampness of the place.

Having visited at nightfall of Sunday, 3 June 1962, the exact spot in the Surigao town cemetery where Lt. Canuto freely gave up his life for refusing allegiance to the Japanese, author took a boat, *M/V SWEET HOME*, on the first leg of the trip back home, ruminating on how great a man could be. Author mullied: I fully appreciate this particular officer whose defiance to the Japanese rule was unfolded before me—after an eclipse of 20 years. A long list of our national heroes led by Dr. Rizal graces our hall of fame, but a marker costing less than a fragile table-top glass of some plush headquarters offices will find a fitting place in perpetuating his memory. I got hold of a pen and paper, unmindful of the waves lashing at the portside, and scribbled a draft for the desired marker to express fairly what I felt to be the edifying words of his true worth.

When this could be had is a matter for conjecture.

FRANCISCO VIDA CANUTO

To the memory of the late officer of the Philippine Constabulary who chose death than to live under the Japanese rule. He was executed by the Japanese at midway of Sunday, 26 July 1942, manifesting to the end the true example of a Filipino soldier—a pride of our race and the nativeland.

This marker is dedicated by his countrymen, friends and co-officers in the Armed Forces of the Philippines, 26 July 1962.

day morning, Lt. Canuto bidden Digamon to get him a glass of water. Digamon was afraid, but the prisoner insisted, "I command you to get me water." There was firmness in his command even as a prisoner. By a stroke of good fate, Digamon was able to give him a glassful. The Japanese began the day with a dramatic theme when

a group of soldiers unrolled inside the jail a Japanese flag.

"Salute," a loud voice filled the jail. The prisoner, whose hands were tied on the back, merely lifted his face. It was puzzling why he was asked to salute while his hands were bound. The Japanese could have told him instead to bow. Face to face with the Japan-

ese flag, the prisoner promptly closed his eyes and drooped. The soldiers were angered naturally by his refusal. Unexpectedly, they did not become violent. A sense of spontaneous respect had taken the better of them. For there was no retaliatory floggings afterwards. An American flag was next unfolded before him. He stared at it for a lingering while and drooped again. But when the Filipino flag was displayed before him he stared at it for minutes with a feeling of relief beaming eagerly through open lesions, abrasions, and bruises that had badly disfigured him. His pleasure at seeing his own flag did not escape the attention of his tormentors. But in such a battered situation the Japanese, seemed to have realized the utter uselessness of further torture. They have practically done all; the prisoner had practically suffered everything, including the indignities concomitant to such a situation.

After the dramatic act, both the prisoner and Digamon sat on the cold floor. They were allowed to talk to each other, while the guards twitted the prisoner with a sword. They told him he would be killed the next day. Japanese guards conversed with him in Nippongo, which surprised Digamon who never expected that Lt. Canuto could speak the conqueror's language. On the afternoon of that day, the Japanese asked Digamon to help in the garrison kitchen, so he had no chance to visit the prisoner until the next morning of Saturday. Digamon on approaching the prison that morning saw three priests outside the cell, conversing with one another.

From that morning of Saturday until Sunday morning Lt. Canuto and Digamon were able to converse inside the cell. The prisoner told Digamon to be a good man and not to be scared when he will be beheaded. "After my death you must go home to the hacienda and tell the people to be good, for some of the Japanese will visit there someday. Tell the young men and women to hide; only the old ones would stay behind. You must obey

Japanese orders, but not all. Be aware that the Japanese are traitors. You must witness my execution. After my death do not worry on how to go home to the hacienda (44 kms away, across Lake Mainit). They (the Japanese) will take care of your trip."

Lt. Canuto knew well that his refusal to bow to the Japanese flag was all that stood between him and the grave.

Japanese soldiers came to the jail in numbers at about 11 a.m. Sunday, bringing out the prisoner for his last mile to the municipal cemetery. The Japanese had dug a knee-deep excavation under a reclining mango tree in the cemetery. In the cemetery he was asked to kneel in front of the dug-out. A Japanese soldier untied him. The troops formed a circle around the condemned man. Two soldiers stood in front of the prisoner, pointing their guns at his breast. Another pair of soldiers at the back did the same. An army photographer stood ready to take a picture as the blade lops off the condemned man's head. The prisoner was in underwear. Then Lt. Canuto took off and cast away his undershirt.

Among the crowd was Digamon, Sam Hill, who is a Filipino-American mestizo appointed by the Japanese as the provincial governor; his Japanese wife, and Hill's bodyguard. Hill worked before the war as an executive of another gold mine in the province.

Lt. Canuto's hands were folded in front. He was not blindfolded. When all was set, the executioner (known as Kanematsu) unsheathed his sword. A pail of water was nearby. After bringing down the blade slowly on the condemned man's nape, in a mock, he withdrew the saber and washed it carefully in the pail, even wiping off the water from the blade on his own left forearm. The executioner shammed the act twice. This time the prisoner folded his arms at the back, and said, "Go ahead, I am ready." Taking now a careful aim for the third—and last time the executioner, with all his vigor

and skill, dealt the fatal blow. The blade cut through with a dull thud. Digamon did not wink. His eyes were fixed at the grisly sight. He saw how the head snapped forward, leaving the trunk a veritable crimson fountain of gushing blood. The blow did not separate the head from the torso. It hung by a fine tissue of the throat. The expected post-execution convulsion or spasm was absent. But his eyes

were seen rapidly shutting off and on. When the blood gush receded, the executioner approached the limp form and pushed it into the pit with the saber tip. One of the dead man's knee-caps stuck, as if in defiance, from out the shallow pit. Dutifully, the Japanese soldiers straightened the legs and filled out the hole.

Meanwhile a big meeting was in
(Continued on page 27)

Photo taken before Lt. Canuto's monument, beside his shrine, (front row) from left: Pedro Digamon, incumbent barrio lieutenant of San Francisco; the author, Felicísimo Diamola, until recently San Francisco barrio lieutenant for the past 20 years. On upper step is Corporal Micael Desoloc of the 88th PC Company, stationed at Bad-as, Surigao del Norte, under the command of Captain Gregorio Venci. Not in photo is Sgt Benito Pangan of the same unit. Both soldiers acted as escorts. Digamon witnessed the four-day detention, ordeal, and subsequent beheading of Lt. Canuto in Surigao town. Diamola witnessed the apprehension and torture of Lt. Canuto at the lakeshore barrio of Mansayao, adjacent to Barrio San Francisco, where the officer and his followers resided. Some of the settlers are shown behind, mostly descendants of former colorums, dressed in their Sunday best.

A footpath, winding through giant creepers and boulders in a marshland seldom trodden upon, connects the two barrios. Here and there are dilapidated sentry boxes used by Lt. Canuto to ensure the safety of his place. Now they only serve as disarranged reminders of his martial virtues and discipline.





ABOUT THE AUTHOR

The author is a graduate of the US Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, Class of 1956, who has well-remembered lessons learned on sea power while still in that school. Writing continuously while still in college, Lt(jg) Viray holds the distinction of being the only Filipino to win first prize in a short-story writing contest on a naval subject held at the Naval Academy. He has published various articles, mostly on sea power and the navy, both here and abroad, the most noteworthy being an article entitled "Sea Power for the Defense of the Philippines," which was published in the July 1961 issue of the US Naval Institute Proceedings. Again, Lt(jg) Viray is the only Filipino who has written for that authoritative publication. During the six years of his commissioned service, the author has served in various billets in the Philippine Navy both afloat and ashore, and has also been assigned to positions in GHQ AFP, Camp Murphy. Having just returned from an electronics course at the U.S. Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill., Lt (jg) Viray is presently assigned with the Division of Naval Electronics (N-7), Philippine Navy.

The overall strategy for the defense of any country is evolved from numerous factors and considerations which are either actually existent or merely deducible within the country and in the world around her. These factors involve all the facets of the stature of states, namely: the physical, the military, the economic, scientific and technological, the political, and the sociological factors. The formulation of the concept of applied national defense entails the combination and integration of all these considerations and the derivation of sound and logical conclusions. The decision in every case, therefore, takes into full accord the findings of political geography and the teachings of its dynamic half-twin, geopolitics, which provides

the blueprints for defense and the driving spirit toward the achievement of national power.

After the last two world wars, all nations have finally realized the full implication of geopolitical factors and influences in drawing out their plans of strategy, both for preserving the peace and winning a war. With political geography as a tool, the evidence has indeed become conclusive that defense efforts become better directed, and hence, more efficient and effective.

Defense of a Maritime Country

The Philippines can never turn her eyes away from the sea, as it is everywhere around her. We share common boundaries only with the sea and our frontiers stretch as far as our ships can reach. The Philippines sits squarely athwart the geographic heart of Southeast Asia and the Far East. This geographical setting has placed her in the crossroads of seaborne communications in the region and has given her the most interior position among the countries adjacent to

her. And Southeast Asia, which comprises of coastal or insular states in which seaborne communications play a great role, is a maritime region *par excellence*.

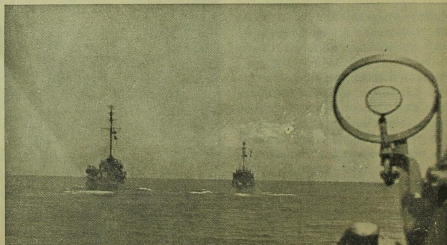
Considering that the estimated population of the Philippines at present is 27,000,000 and that our total land area is approximately 115,707 sq. miles, the country has, therefore, a density of 233 persons per sq. mile, a figure which makes the Philippines one of the densely populated states of the world. It is well to note that the territorial waters of the country cover an area about four times as large as the land area, and that our coastlines extend to as much as 14,000 miles.

Of the approximately 8,000,000 people employed in the country, around 60% are engaged in agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing. And yet, is the Philippines truly an agricultural country? Certain facts are worthy of examination.

Of the total land area of the Philippines, only about one-third has

A Reappraisal of our Defense Concept

By Lt. (jg) WILFREDO D. VIRAY, PN



been or can be cultivated. Annually, we import some P80 million worth of grains, dairy products, and other agricultural products. On the other hand, the foreign trade of the country aggregates around P2.2 billion annually at the present time, and the total government collection from our foreign exchange transactions forms a substantial portion of the expenditure of the National Government.

Our domestic trade borne by ships plying the interisland waters constitutes one of the backbones of our national economy. Coastwise shipping is the strongest link between the limited economic potentials of the different islands of the country, integrating as it does the various petty economies of our more than 7,080 islands into one effective economic system. And because of the great need to expand our interisland merchant fleet and the cognizance of the government of the importance of such development, as evidenced by the passage of various coastwise shipping acts, it is predictable that the merchant shipping tonnage in our domestic trade will greatly increase in the near future.

The overseas merchant fleet of the Philippines is expanding quite rapidly and the goal is to increase its carrying capacity to 30% of the total foreign trade of the country. This huge expansion program, sustained by the reparations arrangements with Japan and the "Philippine Overseas Shipping Act of 1955," (RA No. 1407) will provide approximately 865,000 gross tons of shipping by 1970. This will mean that Philippine-flag vessels will be able to carry around 4 million tons of shipping annually.

The rapid expansion of the Philippine Merchant Marine can be attributed to the common realization by the entire nation of the necessity of increasing both our trade and our handling of the volume of that trade. An expanded merchant shipping industry will mean

greater income for our National Government, more employment to our people, valuable savings in dollars, more prompt shipment of our cargoes, less expenditure for freight rates, and above all, greater capabilities for defense through sea power.

Apart from the foregoing, our international orientation is with the Free World, or the West, which is a coalition of maritime powers. We cannot ignore the fact, therefore, that the Philippines is a maritime country, and that the area in which we are situated and the foreign countries with which our interests are linked are also maritime in nature.

A basic consideration in any defense strategy is the matter of boundaries, frontiers, and the difference in potential between countries, particularly those contiguous among one another. Boundaries are considered by many as artificial barriers which attempt the segregation of peoples and ideas, a task which is impossible to achieve. The difference in potential among nations produces communications of peoples, ideas, and materials, the volume of which depends upon the magnitude of the potential difference. The threat of war and of conquest stem from differences or conflicts of national interests arising from this geopolitical fact, and efforts for defense and security against undesirable influx of men, materials, and ideas from other nations which could lead to subversive activities or to open aggression, are in reality measures to maintain the purposes for which the boundaries of nations have been established.

The defense establishments of countries should, therefore, reflect the nature of the boundaries and frontiers in question, and the instruments of war that are provided the armed forces should suit the medium of maximum operation. The boundaries of maritime countries are mostly coterminous with

the sea and for them, the oceans of the world are in reality frontiers which they could expand and exploit with the development of sea power, of which the navy is the strength element. Thus, land powers rely upon the capabilities of strong armies for their security and defense, using the navy and the air force only as they would enhance the accomplishment of the mission of the land force. Maritime countries, on the other hand, rely on the elements of sea power to maintain command of the sea as the basic consideration for defense. To mass on the sea, to use a familiar expression, is therefore the logical strategy of a maritime country.

The Philippines must seek the control of the sea at all cost if she is to survive. Being detached from the huge Asian mainland has given her a defensive asset which few countries possess. The nature of the mission of the defense establishment of the Philippines and the defensive advantage of the Archipelago as an "island-fortress" make the formulation of the concept of strategy indeed simple. The invasion and conquest of the Philippines could only be achieved after the control of the sea and the air has been seized by the enemy, and the organic structure of the country destroyed.

Isolated by herself, a maritime nation cannot survive long as she would be denied the vital materials carried by ships, upon which the entire economic system of the country is based. Maritime communications are the strongest links of the unity of the numerous islands comprising the Philippines; they are, in effect, the one great bond that preserves the solidarity of the nation. The loss of waterborne communications, both coastwise and foreign, will result in the literal dismemberment of the Archipelago; in the reduction of the Philippines into nearly 7,000 islands, each one possessing little or no significance as a political, an economic, or a military entity. Thus divided within itself, the coun-

Philippine Navy warships in battle formation are shown in left photo patrolling our 14,000-mile shoreline. This is a task being undertaken by the Navy to protect our country from threats of aggression and from illegal penetration that might eventually become a stepping stone for internal subversion. (Philippine Navy Official Photo)

try could offer but a meager and an almost futile token of resistance, and the piecemeal destruction of our forces by the enemy becomes inevitable.

The "Island-Fortress"

The Philippines is in effect an "island-fortress" with common boundaries with the sea. This natural gift, more than any other factor, has simplified the defense strategy of the country. As a fortress by herself, the critical areas in the defense of the country are the water and air approaches to the islands. The loss of the control over these areas will mean the beginning of the end of the defense efforts of the nation.

Landlocked countries usually maintain large standing armies to watch over their borders, inasmuch as invasion by land becomes the easiest and the most obvious. Maritime countries, on the other hand, are usually spared the necessity of maintaining a strong "land force in being" in view of their geographical setting, their land boundaries being very limited, if any at all. A maritime nation can, therefore, divert much of her resources toward building a strong naval force with adequate air cover as the main basis of her strategy for defense. Little England during the darkest period of World War II in 1940, when Nazi Germany was knocking at her very doorstep, with any army hardly a third of the highly-trained armed divisions of the Germans, stood firm and unassailable, using the narrow English Channel and her maritime resources as her backbone for defense. Approximately a stretch of twenty-two miles of water and a strong navy have made England impregnable through the ages. Philip II of Spain and the famous Spanish Armada of 1588, Napoleon Bonaparte and the Boulogn Flotilla of 1803-1805, and Adolf Hitler and "Operation Sea Lion" of 1940 all in their turn failed in the invasion of Great Britain.

The Philippines stands to benefit from a similar geographical advantage if her maritime resources will

be developed and the emphasis on defense placed on the capabilities of naval power. Failure to take full advantage of this enviable defensive asset will mean a great strategic loss on our part and consequently, the enemy's corresponding strategic gain. In view of the material weakness of the Philippines insofar as the logistical support of her armed forces are concerned, it is mandatory for her to concentrate her defense efforts at the critical areas previously mentioned, where the enemy will have to strive to maintain a definite ratio of superiority of forces in order to achieve any substantial success in operations. All the factors of warfare are to the favor of the defense establishment of the country. The purely defensive nature of the mission of her armed forces enables her to concentrate her efforts in the establishment of the defense network and the build-up of forces exclusively for defensive operations. The Philippine armed forces will be operating in areas, over land or sea, which they know very well. The coastlines of the Philippines are mostly steep and rugged, and approaches for amphibious operations are few. There are also few flatlands suitable for parachute drops and most of these areas are within the vicinity of military installations. In the face of such disadvantages, the enemy forces attempting the invasion of the Philippines will have to employ armed forces which will be much more superior both numerically and materially.

The critical areas in the defense of any fortress are the approaches to that fortress. The impregnability of any fortress lies in the control of the ramparts surrounding it. The success of the defense strategy of the Philippines will depend upon the command of the water and air approaches of the country.

The Old Concept of Defense

Generally, there has not been much change in the concept of the defense of the Philippines since the days of the Commonwealth regime under the United States. The under-

lying principle then was "to create a defensive force of such strength as to make invasion so costly in lives and money that no Chancellery in the world, if it accepts the opinions of the military and naval staffs, will ever willingly make an attempt to wilfully attack the Philippines." This deterrent concept was based on the assumption that the strategic and any incidental advantages which could be derived from the conquest of the country would not justify the expenditure of the required amount of the enemy resources for such conquest. It is well to point out that the population of the Philippines in 1939 was only 16 million, and the gross national product and the national income at the time were still very meager in view of the dominantly agricultural nature of the Philippine economy. However, even then the need for a strong seaward defense force has been felt when our strategists declared that "no military plan for the defense of an archipelago such as the Philippines could have had serious prospects of success against a determined enemy with a powerful fleet without great reliance on more effective naval support than that provided by patrol boats."

Clearly, the old concept of the strategy for the defense of the Philippines proposed a defense establishment commensurate with the economic and political condition obtaining in the country at the time. Bluntly stated, it envisaged an inexpensive armed forces organization that was suitable to the problem at hand. The country could not then afford a more complete and elaborate defense network. Moreover, such a set-up was then considered unnecessary because we were still under the protection of the United States insofar as external defense was concerned. Quite naturally, therefore, our old concept of defense resulted in the formation of an armed force that was dominantly ground force-oriented, foot soldiers and their equipment being the least expensive to provide and maintain.



U.S. ASTRONAUT WALTER M. SCHIRRA

The fifth American to make a flight into space and the third to orbit the earth in a Project Mercury capsule, Schirra was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, March 12, 1923 and graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, 1945. He currently holds the Navy rank of Commander. During the Korean action he flew 90 missions as a fighter pilot and later served as a Navy test pilot and carrier flight instructor. He has logged more than 2,000 hours in jet aircraft.

Our defense strategy prior to World War II called for fighting defensively in Philippine territory, over beachheads and inland terrains which our soldiers knew very well. The destruction resulting from such warfare on Philippine soil must have been considered incidental to the purpose to be achieved, i.e., to inflict the maximum destruction and damage possible upon the enemy forces. In view of the very limited economic and industrial strength of the country, a losing war was assumed right from the outset, the question being only how much damage we could inflict upon the enemy, and whether the enemy, foreseeing such losses, would still embark upon a plan for conquest.

Flexibility in Defense Strategy

A changing pattern is a characteristic of warfare as it is of any other field of human activity. The dynamic nature of warfare stems from the changing nature of the instruments of war, as well as the very purposes for which it is fought. Circumstances are never the same at any one time, and the efficiency, economy, and effectiveness of any armed forces establishment depend greatly upon the extent to which all the changes in the physical world and in all facets of human activity find expression in the strategy for preserving the peace and winning a war. It is, therefore, imperative that the overall concept of warfare be restudied and reevaluated con-

tinually in the light of the developments of the time.

The defense establishment of any country is governed by the necessity of continually adapting itself to current exigencies. Planning for national security should be most realistic and the organization for defense should be the most optimum for any given time. The defense establishment should be so organized as "to obtain a maximum yield with a minimum of means," and this "must be sought initially at the highest level of organization; the sum total of resources assigned to the armed forces as a whole. It follows that these resources must be divided among the land, sea, and air forces in such a way as to produce the greatest possible return from the use of the armed forces as a whole and not merely to provide maximum return from each force as a separate unit."

A reasonable balance in the allocation of resources among the four major services, i.e., the army, navy, air force, and constabulary, should therefore be continually achieved. The fact should be recognized that the more flexible the national defense establishment, the more effective will be the defense forces, and the less will be the overall expenditure for national security. The conditions existing at any given time are never the same and the changing nature of the economic, military, political, and social conditions within the country and in the outside world should be thoroughly reflected in our plans for defense.

Today, the major policy governing our defense establishment still rests with the National Defense Act (Commonwealth Act No. 1), enacted in 1935, and therefore, promulgated to meet the needs of the country 27 years ago.

Defense Commitments

Collective defense is one of the essential features of the modern pattern of security. Nations sharing the same ideologies and believing in the same social principles strive to unite into a commu-

nity of nations to safeguard and promote their common interests. Collective security has become a fundamental requirement in the modern concept of total war.

Recognizing the urgent need for the mutual defense of the common interests of the Free World in this hemisphere, the Philippines has spoused the cause of collective security. Two defense alliances, namely: the Mutual Defense Pact with the United States and the SEATO multilateral defense set-up, constitute the essential features of Philippine collective security. The former is based on mutuality of action in the event either country is attacked. The US-PI Military Assistance Agreement, it may be recalled, was signed on March 21, 1947, extended for a year in 1952, and subsequently extended for an indefinite period after an exchange of notes on June 26, 1953.

The Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty, also known as the Manila Pact of September 8, 1954,

provides for collective action in the event any of the signatory nations within the Treaty Area becomes the subject of armed aggression or of subversive action by any foreign power. It may be recalled that the signatory nations are Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom, France, and the United States, and that the Treaty Area "is the whole area of South-East Asia and the South-West Pacific below 21 degrees 30 minutes north latitude and the entire territories of the Asian partners (Pakistan, the Philippines, and Thailand)."

The Philippines is committed to contribute in every manner possible to the achievement of the objectives of the collective defense alliances to which she is a party. The defense planning of the country becomes geared to her role as a member of collective defense partnerships which offer the best means of security. Alone, the defense efforts of the Philippines

may prove futile, but as a link in the defense network in this hemisphere, the armed forces of the country become vital.

Recent events have demonstrated that the South-East Asia Treaty Organization has placed great reliance upon the instruments of sea power for the defense and security of the Treaty Area. Southeast Asia is geographically a maritime region, the countries being either coastal or completely detached from the Asian mainland by intervening seas. Maritime exercises have characterized most of the defense efforts of the SEATO. More active and substantial participation by the Philippines in the collective defense undertakings of the SEATO, therefore, require her possession of those instruments of sea power which are in keeping with the standards of the warfare proposed to be carried out in case of conflict. Greater participation by the Philippines in SEATO maneuvers could best be achieved by the



"ARE YOU SURE YOU'RE REALLY A FAIR MAIDEN?"

employment of more suitable elements of the naval force.

The Philippines has always sponsored the cause of collective security in Southeast Asia. Her participation in the activities of the SEATO has always been to such extent as her resources will permit. The strength of the SEATO depends upon its ability to maintain command of the waters of the Southeast Asia region and preserve the unity of its member-nations. The elements of naval power, more than any other, can make this so.

Threats to Philippine Security

The massive sphere of Communist influence in Asia constitutes the main threat to the security and freedom of the Philippines. Possessed with a manpower strength of nearly unlimited proportions and highly-skilled in the art of subversive action, the Communists of Asia are ever probing the weak spots of the Free World in this hemisphere. The Communist naval strategy in this part of the globe is predicated on the effectiveness of undersea warfare, the employment of guided and ballistic missiles, and the striking power of strategic air forces. The terrific build-up of both the submarine force and the air force poses an offensive threat of great destructive proportions.

"Should the . . . Communists use their aforementioned forces to attack the countries contiguous to her, . . . the threat to the Philippines, another SEATO member, would take the form of air and limited submarine raids on our own and allied bases in the Philippines to neutralize these bases as staging areas and supply points for the support of our allies." The primary threats to the external security of the Philippines are, therefore, the enemy capabilities in submarine and aerial warfare; specifically, aerial bombing, strafing, and rocketry, and missile launching and submarine operations which also include missile launching. The Communist naval forces have very limited amphibious capabilities, the emphasis being almost solely on sub-

marine building. Knowing fully well that the core of the strength of the Free World lies in the command of the sea, being maritime in nature, it can be readily seen that the primary objective of the Communist naval forces is not so much to contend for the command of the world's oceans but rather to disrupt, at every turn possible, the maritime communications of the Free World by inflicting destruction through concealment, surprise, and striking power. The submarine force of the Communists now number more than 500, some of which are also equipped with guided missiles. It may be recalled that at the start of World War II, the Germans only had 57 U-boats and they almost tilted the fortunes of the sea war in the Atlantic to their favor.

As the threats to our security have always come from the sea, it is imperative that we turn seaward in our provisions for defense. Providence has decreed that we shall always live by the events that transpire on the seas that surround us.

The Navy in Our Defense

A thorough consideration of the geographic, economic, political, and military factors that condition the formulation of the concept of the strategy for defense dictate greater emphasis on naval power for the security of the Philippines. The "island-fortress" nature of the Archipelago and the maritime stature of the country make it mandatory for the Philippines to place greater reliance upon the elements of naval power for her defense and survival.

The dynamic pattern of the world in which we live necessitates utmost flexibility in our defense strategy. What, then, are the main features of our time which require the reorientation of our defense concept? The new pattern of collective defense, the ascendance of Communism over a great portion of Asia, the radical changes in the geographical summaries of the countries of this hemisphere, and the modern concept of warfare, among others,

dictate an entirely new strategy for the defense of the Philippines.

The gross national product of the Philippines amounted to P1,687 million in 1955 and around P12,000 million last year. Government estimates predict that our gross national product, at 1960 prices, will aggregate approximately P17,600 million by 1967. The population of the Philippines today is about 27 million, as compared to 19 million in 1947, and only 16 million in 1939.

The old concept of the strategy for the defense of the Philippines was premised on the fact that the country could not afford a more complete and elaborate defense setup. The expenditure for defense was then commensurate to the actual material condition obtaining in the country. However, with the changes that have been noted in the basic considerations for the planning and the expenditure for national security, it has become clearly evident that we could not possibly continue with a defense establishment that has been premised on conditions which no longer exist.

While internal security is important and indeed paramount, it is high time for the country to start building up for external defense. Once the country's internal peace and order are secured, provisions for external defense then become a reality. And the strategy for such defense can no longer be conceived as being warfare on Philippine soil. The country now stands to lose so much in lives and in material to wage war in our own backyard.

The Philippines should therefore no longer conceive of national defense as ground-force oriented, although this still provides the cheapest form of defense organization. At the present time, the country can not yet possibly determine the decisive major service in our armed forces, since the Philippines today is in the midst of rapid transition in all phases of activity. To be certain, a well-balanced team of ground, naval and air forces will most nearly provide the most ef-

(Continued on page 31)

LETTER OF COMMENDATION

Brig. General Nicanor D. Garcia
Actg. Chief, Philippine Constabulary
Camp Crane, Quezon City
Dear General Garcia:

I wish to take advantage of this occasion to commend the splendid work of Major Buenaventura B. Fernandez, JAGS, HPC, in connection with the preparation of the Anti-smuggling Legal Primer which has been sponsored by this Committee.

Major Fernandez has contributed very much to the success of the project because of his unstinted cooperation and legal learning, particularly with reference to the laws, rules, regulations and jurisprudence pertaining to the functions and duties of the Philippine Constabulary. Without him the purpose of the Legal Primer would not have been successfully achieved.

This is also to inform you that the project is now underway in its publication. This Committee is undertaking the printing of 100,000 copies of the same, which we expect to distribute to Provincial Governors, Municipal Mayors, local police authorities, and personnel of the Bureau of Customs, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Philippine Constabulary, Philippine Navy and all other agencies which are charged with the implementation of the current anti-smuggling drive.

Thanking you for your commendable cooperation in this regard, I am

Very truly yours,
(Sgd.) ELEUTERIO ADEVOSO
Presidential Executive Assistant

By Major BUENAVENTURA B. FERNANDEZ
Office, Staff Judge Advocate



A COURT MARTIAL IN SESSION

Will Final Judgment on AW 96 and/or AW 97 Bar Trial Before The Civil Court?

The recent rise of cases cognizable by both our civil and military courts affecting military personnel requires that a clear delimitation of the jurisdiction of each class of court be made. The jurisdiction referred to here wherein there seems to be an overlapping of jurisdiction is that over the offense. This situation usually arises when a military personnel is charged both with violation of the 96th and/or the 97th Articles of War in the military courts and with a crime before the civil courts arising from the same facts.

For a clear understanding of the apparent conflict of jurisdiction between these two kinds of courts, let us take a hypothetical case.

Capt. "X", the Commanding Officer of Company "A", 203rd BCT stationed at Pila, Laguna robbed "Y" of that town at gun point. Thus he was indicted for robbery before the Court of First Instance of La-

guna but before jurisdiction thereof could attach, he was also charged and thereafter tried by CM with violation of the 96th and the 97th AW. Luckily, Capt "X" was acquitted. Subsequently when he was arraigned before the civil court for robbery, he interposed double jeopardy in a motion to quash. He anchored his motion on the provisions of Art. III, Sec. 1 (20) of our Constitution in connection with Sec. 9, Rule 113 of the Rules of Court.

In order to understand clearly the issue raised let us examine the provisions of law involved.

The 96th AW provides:

Art. 96. *Conduct Unbecoming an Officer and Gentleman.*—Any officer, cadet, flying cadet, or probationary second lieutenant, who is convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman shall be dismissed from

the service. (As amended by Republic Acts Nos. 242 and 516).

The 97th Article of War provides:

Art. 97. *General Article.*— Though not mentioned in these Articles, all disorders and neglects to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and conduct of a nature to bring discredit upon the military service shall be taken cognizance of by a general or special or summary court-martial according to the nature and degree of the offense, and punished at the discretion of such court.

Art. III, Sec. 1 (20) of the Constitution states:

No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of punishment for the same offense. If an act is punished by a law and ordinance, a conviction or acquittal under either shall constitute a

bar to another prosecution for the same act.

Then Sec. 9, Rule 113 of the Rules of Court provides:

When a defendant shall have been convicted or acquitted, or the case against him is dismissed or otherwise terminated without the express consent of the defendant, by a court of competent jurisdiction, upon a valid complaint or information or other formal charge sufficient in form and substance to sustain conviction, and after the defendant had pleaded to the charge, the conviction or acquittal of the defendant or the dismissal of the case shall be a bar to another prosecution for the offense charge, or for any attempt to commit the same or frustration thereof, or any offense which necessarily includes or is necessarily included in the offense charged in the former complaint or information.

Sec. 11 of the Philippine Army Manual of Court-martial states:

Article of War 39 states:

COURTS-MARTIAL—Jurisdiction in general.—Exclusive and non-exclusive.—Courts-martial have exclusive jurisdiction of purely military offenses. But a person subject to military law is, as a rule, subject to the municipal law applicable to persons generally, and if by one act or omission he violates an Article of War and the local criminal law, such act or omission may be made the basis of a prosecution before a court-martial or before the proper civil tribunal, and in some cases before both, the jurisdiction which first attaches in any case being entitled to proceed. If in a case where application under A.W. 75 for delivery to the civil authorities is anticipated, good reason exists for the primary exercise of military jurisdiction, charges should be promptly preferred.

The provisions of the Articles of War conferring jurisdiction upon courts-martial shall not be construed as depriving other military tribunals of concurrent jurisdiction in respect of offenders or

offenses that by statute or by the law of war are triable by such military tribunals (A.W. 15). See A.W. 81-83 for instances of concurrent jurisdiction expressly conferred on courts-martial 1 and certain other tribunals.

Art. 39. *As to number.*—No person shall, without his consent, be tried a second time for the same offenses; but no proceeding in which an accused has been found guilty by a court-martial upon any charge or specification shall be held to be a trial in the sense of this Article until the reviewing and, if there be one, the confirming authority shall have taken final action upon the case.

No authority shall return a record of trial to any court-martial for reconsideration of—

- (a) An acquittal; or
- (b) A finding of not guilty of any specification; or
- (c) A finding of not guilty of any charge, unless the record shows a finding of guilty under a specification laid under that charge, which sufficiently alleges a violation of some Article of War; or
- (d) The sentence originally imposed, with a view to increasing its severity; unless such sentence is less than the mandatory sentence fixed by law for the offense or offenses upon which a conviction has been had.

And no court-martial in any proceedings or revision, shall reconsider its findings or sentence in any particular in which a return of the record of trial for such reconsideration is hereinbefore prohibited.

In the light of the above, is there double jeopardy?

That double jeopardy may be interposed in bar of a subsequent trial for the same offense is a settled doctrine in this country even in court-martial cases cannot be doubted. (*Grafton v. U.S.* 6 Phil. 55, 206 U.S. 33, 51 L. ed. 1084. See

also *Marcos v. Chief of Staff* 16 L.J., No. 7, p. 358).

In amplifying the meaning of the 96th Article of War, the Philippine Army Manual of Court-Martial which is a copy of the United States Manual of Court Martial states:

There are certain moral attributes common to the ideal officer and the perfect gentleman, a lack of which is indicated by acts of dishonesty or unfair dealing, of indecency or indecorum, or of lawlessness, injustice, or cruelty. Not every one is or can be expected to meet ideal standards or to possess the attributes in the exact degree demanded by the standards of his own time; standards in these respects of an officer or cadet cannot fail without his being morally unfit to be an officer or cadet or to be considered a gentleman. This article contemplated such conduct by an officer or cadet which, taking all the circumstances into consideration, satisfactorily shows such moral infirmity.

This Article includes acts made punishable by any other Article of War, provided such acts amount to conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; *thus an officer who embezzles military property violates both this and the preceding article.* Col. Winthrop in his book, *Military Laws and Precedents*, 2nd Ed., pp. 711-713, said:

The conduct contemplated in this article is any action or behavior of an officer in an official capacity, which, in dishonoring or otherwise disgracing the individual personally as an officer exhibits him as morally unworthy to remain a member of the honorable profession of arms.

Though it need not amount to a crime, it must offend so seriously against law, justice, morality or decorum as to expose to disgrace, socially or as a man, the offender, and at the same time must be of such a

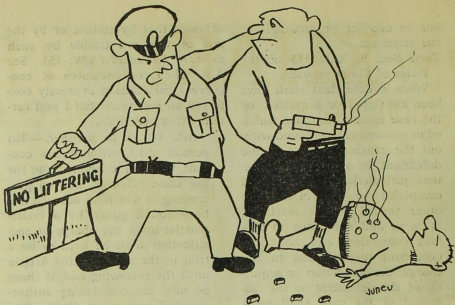
nature or committed under such circumstances as to bring dishonor or disrepute upon the military profession which he represents.

When the Manual or Court-Martial says AW 96 "includes acts made punishable by any other Article of War, provided such acts amount to conduct unbecoming an officer", and then proceeded to cite the case of embezzlement, the Manual admits that aside from prosecuting the offender under the Article of War thus violated, he may also be punishable under AW 96 as long as the act is unbecoming of an officer and a gentleman. The outcome of the action for violation of the said Article of War does not in any way effect his prosecution for violation of the 96th Article of War. That this is the proper interpretation can be deduced from Winthrop's comment on AW 97. He said:

The evident purpose of this article is to provide for the trial and punishment of any kind and all military offenses not expressly made cognizable by courts-martial in the other and more specific Articles, and thus to prevent the possibility of a failure of justice in the army. Whenever the offense committed is one not certainly, or fully designated or described in some other particular Article, or *where, though so designated or, no punishment is assigned for its commission*, or where it is doubtful under of two or more Articles the offender should be prosecuted, *recourse is had to this comprehensible and serviceable provision as the authority and foundation for the charge and proceedings.*

Although the Manual and the comment refer to acts which may be denominated as military offenses, it is believed they may refer to offenses punishable by the civil courts also. We can deduce this from the Manual's explanation of the 97th AW on what discredit means. The Manual says:

"Discredit" as here use means "to injure the reputation of".



Instances of such conduct on the part of person subject to military law may include acts in violation of local law committed under such circumstances as to bring discredit upon the military service. So also is punishable under this clause any discreditable conduct not elsewhere made punishable by any specific Articles of War or by the first clause of AW 97.

In the Grafton case which was decided in 1906 it appears that Pvt Grafton was acquitted by a court martial for manslaughter in Guimaras, Iloilo, a military reservation then. The charge was for violation of the 62nd Article of War which is similar to our 97th AW. Subsequently he was tried for murder before the civil court. He invoked double jeopardy. The United States Supreme Court held:

...An acquittal by a court martial is a bar to subsequent prosecution in a civil court for the same acts constituting the same offense when both 2 courts derive their authority from the same government.

But this is not all. The jurisprudence in the United States as regards acts violating both military and civil laws seems confusing. It is also the prevailing doctrine there that:

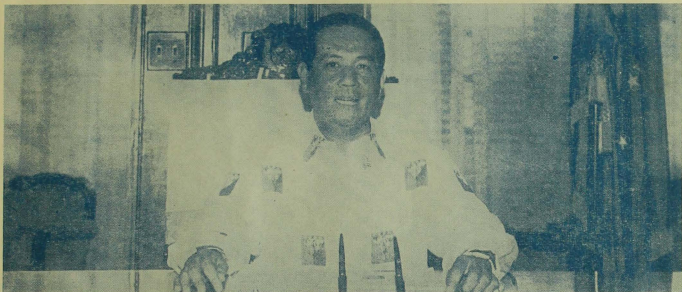
A single act may constitute a transgression of both civil and military law, and consequently, make the offender amendable to

punishment by both civil and military authority. Hence, on civil prosecution resulting in acquittal is not a bar to a prosecution under military law, and a trial and acquittal by a court martial is not a bar to a prosecution by the proper civil authorities. *Although the defendant in such cases is charged with the same act in both instances, nevertheless the prosecutions are not for the same offense, since the act constitutes a transgression of distinct laws and an offense under each law. This rule, however, is limited to the case of a single act which infringes both the civil and the military law in such a manner as to constitute two distinct offenses, one of which is within the cognizance of the military courts and the other a subject of civil jurisdiction.* (15 American Jurisprudence, sec. 399, p. 72).

The above doctrine may be all right if our constitution did not provide that "if an act is punishable by a law and an ordinance, conviction or acquittal under either shall constitute a bar to another prosecution for the same act." Of course this is limited to a case which is punishable by a law and an ordinance. Except as thus provided, the plea of being twice put in jeopardy will be unavailing if the prosecution of what arises from the same act is based on

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One of the fast-growing, big revenue-earning and dollar-saving industries of the Philippines is the Virginia flue-cured tobacco industry. Barely seven years old, this industry has grown to its present giant proportions occupying eighth place among the countries of the free world producing flue-cured Virginia tobacco. Its rapid growth could be gleaned from the production statistics of the Bureau of Plant Industry which shows tremendous increase from 2.7 million to 37 million kilograms from 1953-54 to 1958-59. The preliminary production estimate for 1962 is 46 million kilograms.

The Virginia tobacco is grown in commercial quantities in the provinces of Abra, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union, Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan, and Tarlac, in northern and central Luzon. Out of the total land area of around 4 million hectares of these provinces, the estimated area planted with

the balance of 6 million kilograms were probably sold by private wholesalers or dealers. The cigarette factories produced 13,009,654-400 sticks for the year 1960-61, 800 sticks of 70 mm. in length could be produced out of 1 kilogram of tobacco.

As of June 30, 1962 the total government stock of tobacco is 85,601,985.2 kilograms. This includes the 46,971,551 valued at P121,014, 378.28 kilograms bought by the Philippine Virginia Tobacco Administration at an average price of P2.49 per kilogram. The remaining 38,630,434.2 kilograms are ACCFA stocks which are not yet disposed of due to improper grading.

The enactment of Republic Act No. 1194, providing for support prices for locally-grown flue-cured Virginia tobacco gave impetus to the development of the flue-cured Virginia tobacco industry. Under this law, the government through the ACCFA, bought flue-cured and

built of strong materials. Tobacco planters sent their children to universities and colleges. The nation, in general, benefited immensely from the industry in the form of increased revenues and more services.

The Agricultural Credit Cooperative Financing Administration or ACCFA was charged with the functions and responsibilities of organizing FaCoMas under its Charter (Republic Act No. 821) and the administration of the price support program of the government under Republic Act No. 1194. The ACCFA tobacco trading operations were not satisfactory and because of their adverse publicity a new distinct and separate entity was born to take over such function. Republic Act No. 2265, approved on June 19, 1959, created the Philippine Virginia Tobacco Administration or PVTA.

The promotion and development of the flue-cured Virginia tobacco

THE PHILIPPINE VIRGINIA TOBACCO ADMINISTRATION

Virginia tobacco is 91,132 hectares. According to a recent survey made, 87,000 farmers are engaged in the industry or 2.175 percent of the total population of 4 million of said provinces.

From 1955 to 1961, our government has collected a total of P805 P115 million annually. Comparing the government, the importance and contribution of the Virginia tobacco to the national economy cannot be overlooked.

The annual consumption of local cigarette factories of redried Virginia tobacco from 1955 to 1959 also steadily increased from 14 million to 16 million kilograms. The Bureau of Internal Revenue estimated that, based on 15 per cent increase in the smoking population, the consumption will be around 18.7 million kilograms for 1960-61. The government sold to local cigarette manufacturers 10 million kilograms annually so that

sundried Virginia tobacco from the farmers' cooperative marketing associations or FaCoMas. The law also has prescribed five (5) grades of tobacco for the flue-cured class and three (3) grades for the sundried class. The support prices fixed for each grade are: P3.60 (Grade A), P3.00 (Grade B), P2.50 (Grade C), P2.00 (Grade D), and P1.50 (Grade E),—flue-cured type, and P1.50 (Grade SDA), P1.00 (Grade SDB), and P0.80 (Grade SDC—sundried type).

The beneficial effects of the price support program of the government for the flue-cured Virginia tobacco industry have been felt and enjoyed by the people in the tobacco-growing provinces. Tangible manifestations of relative prosperity in the area could be seen. Even the most lowly farmer who owned a nipa house before the enactment and implementation of said law is now a proud owner of a real house

industry through the effective administration of the price support program provided for in Republic Act No. 1194 is the basic and fundamental mission of the PVTA. Under this program, the agency is directed and authorized to purchase flue-cured Virginia tobacco in accordance with a fixed schedule of prices whereby the farmers are assured adequate income from their produce.

The purposes and objectives of the PVTA are the following:

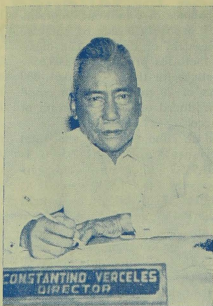
1. Promote the effective merchandising of flue-cured Virginia tobacco in the domestic and foreign markets so that those engaged in the industry will be placed on a basis of economic security;

2. Establish and maintain balanced production and consumption of flue-cured Virginia tobacco and its manufactured products, and such marketing conditions as will insure and stabilize the prices at

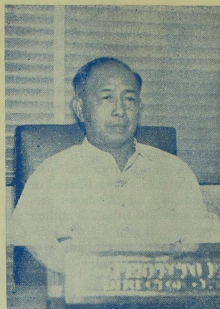
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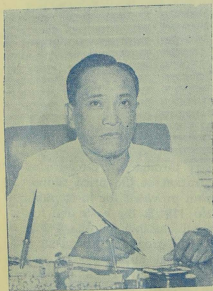
Hon. CORNELIO BALMACEA
Chairman



CONSTANTINO VERCELES
Director—La Union

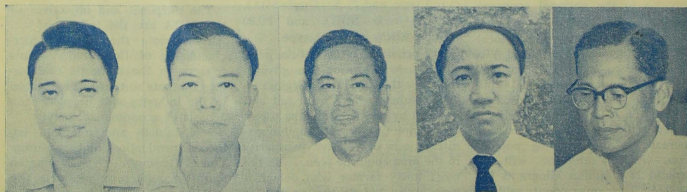


PERFECTO FAYPON
Director—Ilocos Sur

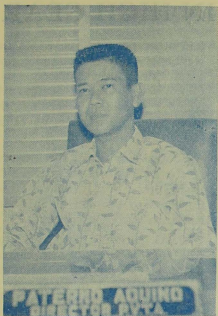


EDUARDO BANANAL
General Manager

Board of Directors of The Philippine Virginia



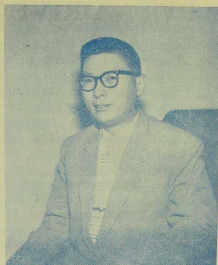
From left to right—Antonio de Guzman, Assistant to the General Manager; Graciano Rapatan, Corporate Auditor; Dominador S. Lapuz, Head Executive Assistant; Jaime B. Saguisag, Administrative Officer; Quirico Samonte, Head Trading Department.



PATERNO AQUINO
Director—Abra

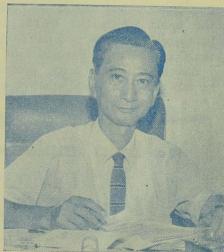


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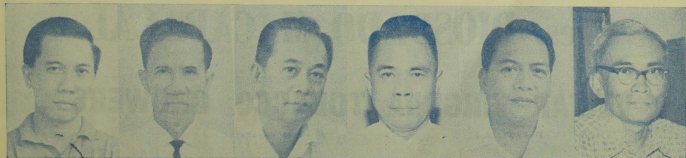


FEDERICO B. MORENO
Board Secretary

and Management Staff Tobacco Administration



GODOFREDO FAVIS
Asst. General Manager



From left to right—Bernardo Navarette, Chief, Field Services Department; Telesforo Ofiana, Chief, Financing Department; Porfirio Aquino, Corporate Accountant; Alfredo Feraren, Corporate Counsel; Severo Asuncion, Chief, Plans and Program Office; and Rosendo Estoye, Corporate Treasurer.

PVTA DRIVE TO SELL STOCKS IN HIGH GEAR

General manager Eduardo Bananal announced recently an all-out campaign to dispose of its 70 million kilos of flue-cured tobacco stocked in PVTA warehouses. The amount represents flue-cured tobacco stocks purchased by the agency since 1960.

Bananal said that a plan of operation has been mapped out by experts to dispose of these stocks and thereby pay the P150 million which the PVTA borrowed from the Central Bank for its operations.

"Since my assumption of office, one of my first and paramount concerns has been to tackle this big problem of disposal and we will do everything to get back every cent which has been invested in the yellow leaf and to pay back the loans which the PVTA, as provided for by law, secured from the Central Bank," Bananal said.

Efforts are now being geared at exploiting the local market as

a possible receptacle for PVTA tobacco stocks.

To date, Management, with the active support of the board of directors, has done the following to facilitate attainment of this objective:

1. Reactivated the Philippine Virginia Tobacco Council which serves as an advisory body to the PVTA in the disposal of its stocks and other problems of the industry;

2. Maintain frequent liaison with top officials of different cigarette factories to persuade them to buy flue-cured tobacco from the PVTA; and

3. Urge redrier-contractors to comply with the management contract obliging them to buy 41% of the total leaf they redry.

"The foreign markets are also among our targets," Bananal said. "We are getting in touch with the officials of the different consulates and embassies in Europe

and other parts of the world that we believe are market potentials. In fact, we had a conference with Commerce Secretary Rufino Hecanova recently regarding this matter and he assured us of his full cooperation."

He also announced the intention of the PVTA to participate in the First International Tobacco Trade Congress to be held in Salisbury, Rhodesia early next year.

"Participation in this world fair will give us a chance to display our wares before the world and if our flue-cured tobaccos are as good as experts say, I see no reason why we cannot dispose of them," he said.

Bananal also said that in connection with this all-out campaign to dispose of PVTA stocks, Task Forces have been created which are now actively working towards carrying out an aggressive sales program.

We help implement

the

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROGRAM

of

Pres. DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL

VINTAR VIRGINIA TOBACCO GROWERS

VINTAR

ILOCOS NORTE

G.M. Issues Employee Guide posts

General Manager Eduardo Bananal, in a move to enhance discipline among PVTA employees, recently issued a set of rules on personnel conduct and discipline.

The head of the tobacco state agency enjoined all PVTA personnel to help promote utmost efficiency in the performance of their duties and honesty in carrying out their responsibilities.

Turning to the welfare of the personnel, the PVTA head assured the employees of the full protection of their rights and privileges, and reiterated the corporation's policy of the continuous guidance and training of employees through the facilities that the PVTA can offer.

Bananal stressed the need for good public relations and emphasized the importance of practising proper office decorum and strict

INFO DRIVE TO BE LAUNCHED

An intensive informational and educational campaign will be conducted some time next month in the Virginia Tobacco-growing provinces.

This was learned from general manager Eduardo Bananal shortly after he arrived last week from an ocular inspection of the redrying plants in the provinces, and after having a heart-to-heart talk with the tobacco farmers in La Union.

Bananal said that documentary films showing the different aspects of the tobacco industry will provide the main feature of the projected drive.

adherence to rules of courtesy in dealing with the public.

The PVTA head appealed to employees to exert efforts to achieve the best results in the shortest time possible and pointed out that each employee's job is as vital as the next man's, as far as the PVTA is concerned.

He said meetings and conferences will be called in the rural areas. Leaflets giving pointers on how to produce quality leaf will be distributed to the farmers, he added.

As part of the drive, a special tobacco supplement will also be published in one of the forthcoming issues of the leading vernacular weekly magazines.

The PVTA conducted a similar drive last year. But it lasted only for more than a month because it was undertaken at the wrong time of the year when the rainy season had just set in.

Bananal said that October is the ideal month to launch such a drive. He said this is the time most of the farmers start sowing their tobacco seeds.

They should be told, or shown, how to grow Virginia tobacco the scientific way, he said, in order to help solve the problem of surplus stock disposal.

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Chief Grader — PERLITA QUITEVES

BALMACEDA EXPLAINS LEAF IMPORT POLICY

Those who are opposed to the limited importation of blending leaf tobacco fail to consider what is best for the industry and the most urgent problem that must be met immediately, said Cornelio Balmaceda, acting PVTA board chairman and member of the 5-man presidential committee which will determine the procedures attendant to the importation.

Speaking temporarily before PVTA officials and employes at the Eugene's Restaurant, Cubao, where he was given an "asalto" birthday party, Balmaceda said the primary objective of the plan to allow the importation of 3.3 million kilos of leaf tobacco worth P19 million is to dispose of accumulated stocks of the local leaf.

Balmaceda denied newspaper reports saying there was secrecy behind the proposal to import. He said there were no hush-hush talks in the discussion of the leaf importation plan.

The best interest of the tobacco industry and the national economy, he said, was the top consideration behind the move to import leaf tobacco.

Balmaceda, who is also chairman of the National Economic Council, said that importation is the only immediate solution of the government's tobacco stock disposal. He said ACCFA and PVTA owe the Central Bank P260 million and unless this will be paid back sooner or later, the continued implementation of the price support law may be adversely affected.

Commenting on the move to scrap the price support law, Balmaceda said the Philippine flue-cured tobacco industry is giving benefits to more than 5 million people in Ilokandia who, other-



CORNELIO BALMACEDA
PVTA Chairman

wise, would have added tremendously to the government's unemployment problem. Besides, he said the industry is contributing P130-million to the government annually in the form of specific taxes alone.

If they scrap the price support law, he said, they would be killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

Balmaceda admits there are several problems confronting the tobacco industry, one of which is the delay in the release of trading funds by the Central Bank. As a result, he observed, this time element is being taken advantage of by unscrupulous middlemen, so much so that the small-time farmers are forced to sell their produce even at prices very much lower than the government's price support.

In order to give small-time farmers the full benefit of the law,

Balmaceda said the PVTA board has started discussing plans of giving liberal loans to farmers during harvest-time so that they (farmers) could keep their produce until the Central Bank releases funds for trading operations.

This is the only way of emancipating farmers from the clutches of exploiting middlemen, Balmaceda said.

Balmaceda deplored the general misconception that the public has on the tobacco industry. He said the industry is not subsidized. Price support and subsidy are two different things, he said. He defined subsidy as support given to an industry without that particular industry's worrying about giving back that help.

The Philippine flue-cured industry is financed by funds borrowed from the Central Bank. Sooner or later, Balmaceda said, the amount, including interests, will be paid back to the bank. How could the tobacco industry be subsidized? There is no word about a subsidy charter.

Balmaceda was appointed by President Macapagal as acting chairman of the PVTA board concurrently with his duties as NEC chairman.

My appointment here is welcome for two reasons, he said. For one thing, this would afford him an opportunity to come closer to people with whom he belongs and for another, he would have a chance to help "in my own humble way" stabilize the Philippine flue-cured tobacco industry.

Balmaceda expressed confidence on the move of the PVTA to ex-
(Continued on page 22-A)

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THE ADVANTAGES OF EARLY PLANTING

By ADOLFO T. MAKIL

In almost all phases of Virginia culture and flue-cured we find mistakes and malpractices one way or another. These faults are recurrently proven to be detrimental in the production of quality Virginia tobacco in spite of the existing conditions necessary for quality production.

One factor which hinders the production of quality Virginia tobacco is late planting. During late harvest season, heavy and continuous rains in late March to mid-April bring the nematode and eelworm population to unprecedented proportions. Frog-eye disease is stimulated by overcast. Humid conditions and other spot infections are spread by continuous

early rains. This hazard results in poor curing especially to the leaves primed during the downpours. Undetermined quantities of tobacco are left to waste in the field. A great quantity of frog-eye and mosaic-infested leaves are graded very low by FaCoMas. All these can be avoided if farmers start planting early.

A crop grown under the best possible conditions will take at least 120 days from transplanting to the last day of reaping.

Beginning mid-February, higher rates of temperature are expected and the atmosphere becomes drier. As a result, the possibility of fungus infection such as frog-eye, anthracnose, rust, brown spot,

root rot, scabs, sore shanks, stem rots, fusarium wilt and black shank is very remote.

Tobacco planted after the first half of February has the worst possible conditions for good growth and the least possibility of turning out into quality tobacco. The dry weather that is usually experienced in February does not give the improvement expected. Root system are stunted from lack of soil moisture and the possibility of infestation with nematodes and eelworms is very great because of the unsanitary water which is normally but unknowingly applied to the plants.

Late harvest is another disadvantage.
(Continued on page 26-A)

GOLDEN HARVEST TOBACCO PLANTERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

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The Seed Farm Demonstration of Batac (Ilocos Norte) ProCoMa, Inc. to produce good seeds for distribution to farmer members to improve the quality and quantity of Virginia Tobacco, with Mr. Leon Verano, ProCoMa Manager and Mr. Justino Galano, ProCoMa President, showing an improved variety of Virginia tobacco with the application of the proper amount of fertilizer. Soil analysis is being done in the ProCoMa soils laboratory which they have established for the improvement of the quality and quantity of harvest.

MORE POWER TO

**PHILIPPINE VIRGINIA TOBACCO
ADMINISTRATION**

from

**Batac Tobacco Farmers'
Association, Inc.**

BATAC

ILOCOS NORTE

GREETINGS TO

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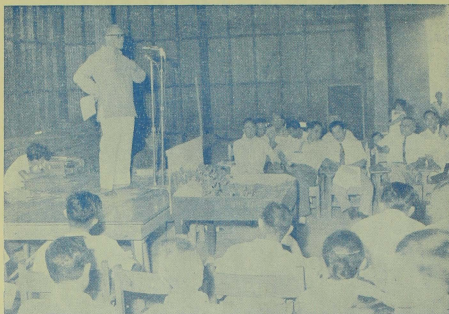
OUR FLUE-CURED TOBACCO OUTLOOK

Today, the Philippines can take pride in her eighth position among the free nations producing Virginia leaf tobacco. Yet, it is claimed that our Virginia leaf possesses fine qualities for the manufacture of cigarettes which could compare with foreign brands.

Our studies of the world free market for flue-cured leaf show that the United States, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Canada, and India practically dominate the world tobacco trade. The United States supplies one-third of the estimated 1.4 billion pounds world consumption. The other three top producers have ready markets in the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries. Our country's share is very negligible. This becomes possible through barter of the low-grade type under existing laws.

Indonesia, Taiwan, Thailand, South Korea and Japan are now also producing big quantities of Virginia leaf tobacco. Indonesia maintains a quasi-government agency in West Germany handling the sale of her Virginia leaf in Germany and other European countries. The tobacco business in Taiwan and Thailand is a government monopoly. These Asian countries import high grade Virginia tobacco from the United States under the United States Aid Program or Public Law 480 allowing them to pay with their local currencies. The quality and price of our Virginia leaf are not yet known in these areas.

Is there any chance for further expansion of our local Virginia leaf tobacco industry which has grown to its present giant proportions? Objectively speaking, there are many factors to reckon with, many problems to solve. All Virginia leaf tobacco-producing countries are confronted with the common problem of surplus stock disposal so that the expansion of their industry is as urgent and necessary.



Manager Leon Q. Verano of the Batac ProCoMa, Inc. delivers his speech on the occasion of the inauguration of the Batac Soils Laboratory on February 12, 1962. Dr. Ricardo T. Marfori, Director of the Bureau of Soils, was the guest speaker.



Oath-taking of the members of the Board of Directors of the Ilocos Norte Federation of Cooperative Marketing Associations.



1961 annual meeting of Galimuyod FaCoMa. President Alfonso Makil is at the microphone.

Consequently, our local industry faces a very stiff competition.

The establishment of the European Economic Community or Common Market and the European Free Trade Association with the view to abolishing over a certain period tariffs and other trade obstacles away their members and their colonies will greatly affect the flue-cured leaf imports and exports in Europe and Asia. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Canada and India are benefitted by these agreements and being nearer to the European markets have a distinct advantage over the Philippines. The six members of the EEC are Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany, and Italy. The EFTA comprises the countries of Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom.

Our local cigarette factories may agitate for the lifting of the ban on the importation of United States flue-cured leaf for blending purposes. A problem may arise when these factories will run out of stock of imported leaf. For they have to maintain the high quality of their products which can be made possible only through proper blending of fine tobacco in order to remain in business.

Other problems of our local Virginia leaf industry which could hamper its development and expansion are:

- 1) non-competitive prices.
- 2) high costs of production and overhead,
- 3) unscientific methods of culture, production, and conservation,
- 4) need for better classification and grading in accordance with world standards,
- 5) need for sufficient capital investment,
- 6) need for effective marketing system,
- 7) need for realistic government policies on foreign exchange and trade,
- 8) need for sustained and vigorous market surveys and sales promotion activities,



Personnel of Laoag FaComa.



Leaf confab at Filipinas Hotel.

- 9) need for unity, cooperation, and support of all segments of the industry, and
- 10) need for an efficient, honest, and effective administration of the government's buying and selling programs.

The future of our local Virginia leaf depends to a large extent on the objective solutions of these problems and better trade relation-

ship with other countries. We cannot hope for a bright prospect of our Virginia leaf unless these obstacles are removed.

Considering the impact of the industry to the economic and social life of the nation, all segments of the industry should join forces to bolster its advancement under the leadership of PVTA.

TOBACCO COUNCIL REACTIVATED

Production of Quality Leaf Underscored

A move to unite the various segments of the local Virginia tobacco industry into one compact body was pushed through with the reactivation of the Philippine Virginia Tobacco Council recently at the Filipinas Hotel.

The PVTC was first organized in 1960 but became inactive after the initial meeting of its members composed of PVTA top officials and executives of cigarette manufacturing firms and redrying plants.

The council acts as a consultative body to advise the PVTA board and management on matters affecting the Virginia tobacco industry.

A large group of cigarette manufacturers and redrier-contractors

was present during the luncheon-conference. They traded views with PVTA officials on how to effect the early disposal of the nation's mounting surplus tobacco stocks.

Director Nicomedes T. Rupisan, chairman of the PVTA board's permanent committee on public relations, welcomed the delegates. He stressed the vital role that the council can do toward the stabilization of one of the country's top money-making industries.

Speaking of cooperation as a means of achieving the objectives of the PVTA, general manager Eduardo Bananal appealed to cigarette manufacturers to cooperate with the government in the early disposal of the nation's increasing flue-cured tobacco stocks.

Banal also appealed to redrier-contractors to cooperate with the PVTA in stamping out anomalous practices in the redrying plants.

Crescente Casis, PVTA chief of the research and statistics division, emphasized the need of establishing an international market for the Philippine flue-cured tobacco and deplored the lack of effective sales promotions abroad.

Speaking in behalf of cigarette manufacturers, Ralph Nubla, president of the St. Louis Tobacco Corporation, urged the production of quality Virginia tobacco, which he said is the sole means by which the Philippines can establish a foreign market for local flue-cured tobacco.

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Legal Counsels

NEW FUTURE FOR PI TOBACCO

A bright outlook for Philippine-grown Virginia tobacco, was seen by Eduardo Bananal, general manager of the Philippine Virginia Tobacco Administration.

In an interview, Bananal pointed to the opening of a new foreign market for the leaf as a result of President Macapagal's decontrol policy.

He said that, with this new development, the government can now reasonably expect to clear its huge stockpile of tobacco. This would be a further argument against a congressional move to withdraw price support from the Virginia tobacco industry.

As it is, Bananal stressed, the industry is more than paying back to the government in terms of

taxes every centavo disbursed for price support. While every year the government pours some P60 million into the industry, some P130 million in taxes is collected from smokers of Virginia-blend cigarettes. At the same time, about \$30 million in foreign exchange that formerly went to the importation of foreign cigarettes through legitimate trade channels has been saved.

Alluding to the new foreign market that the decontrol program has opened for Philippine Virginia tobacco, Bananal recalled that in previous years, the high support prices for the industry had kept the local leaf out of the world market. Today, the situation has changed drastically for the better.

While maintaining the same support prices, it is now possible to realize more pesos from the same amount of dollars brought in by leaf exports, Bananal said.

Explaining the situation, Bananal cited the poorest grades of Virginia leaf produced by Filipino farmers. These are Grades D and E, which are sold at an average of P2.49 a kilo ex-warehouse.

In France and Germany, American tobacco of similar grade (Types 11-14) sells for thirty-five cents (US) a pound, or seventy-seven cents (US) a kilo. At that price and making allowance for the 20 per cent exported would fetch P2.71. These figures should allow sufficient margin for freight.

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Mr. Pedro Dugat Weigher

The Philippine Virginia . . .

(Continued from page 3-A)

a level sufficient to cover the cost of production plus reasonable profit both in the local as well as in the foreign market;

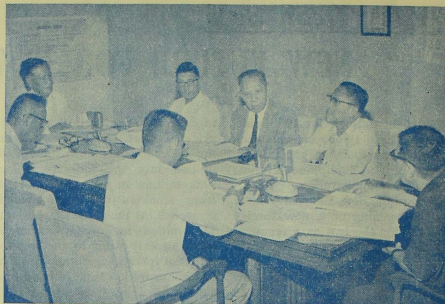
3. Create, establish, maintain, and operate processing, warehousing, and marketing facilities if suitable centers and supervise the selling and buying of flue-cured Virginia tobacco so that the farmers will enjoy reasonable prices that secure a fair return of their investments;

4. Prescribe rules and regulations governing the grading, classifying, and inspecting of flue-cured Virginia tobacco, and

5. Improve the living economic conditions of the people engaged in the tobacco industry.

The PVTA is also given the following specific powers:

1. Take over and assume, and thereafter exclusively direct, supervise, and control, all functions and operations with respect to the



... PVTA board in one of its regular sessions.

processing, warehousing, and trading of flue-cured Virginia tobacco, the provisions of any existing law

to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. Buy flue-cured Virginia tobacco grown in the Philippines for

OUR UNSTINTED SUPPORT

to the

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROGRAM OF PRESIDENT MACAPAGAL

and to the

PHILIPPINE VIRGINIA TOBACCO ADMINISTRATION

VIRGINIA TOBACCO PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION OF PAOAY, INC.

PAOAY

ILOCOS NORTE

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MR. FELIS TRINIDAD	Director
MR. FLORENDO GALARSE	Director
MR. PACIFICO CLEMENTE	Director
MR. DAMASO BUGARIN	Director
MR. RODRIGO GALARSE	Director

MANAGERIAL STAFF:

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MR. PRIMO SIO	Sec-Treasurer
MISS ROSARIO PADAMADA	Bookkeeper
MR. BENJAMIN SADUMIANO	Warehouseman
MISS NATIVIDAD COLLADO	Chief Grader
MR. CONRADO DADOY	Messenger
MR. FELIZARDO PACARIEM	Guard



... P.V.T.A. officials confer with redrier-contractors and cigarette manufacturers.

resale to local bona fide tobacco manufacturers and tobacco dealers;

3. Give priority in the purchase of the flue-cured Virginia tobacco that are sold through farmers' cooperative marketing associations, or federations thereof, dealing principally in flue-cured Virginia tobacco, or any 100 percent Filipino firm or corporation the majority of the stocks of which are owned by said farmers' cooperative marketing associations, or deférations thereof, locally-grown flue-cured Virginia tobacco either through direct sale or barter; (Barter of locally-grown Virginia leaf tobacco for foreign grown flue-cured Virginia tobacco or its manufactured products is not allowable. Only such locally-grown Virginia tobacco as cannot be sold profitably in dollars may be bartered.)

4. Give priority in the use of facilities, equipment, trucking service, warehouses, processing plants

(Continued on page 22-A)

BADOC VIRGINIA TOBACCO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Vice President	PEDRO CAINDEC
Secretary	JUAN RODRIGUEZ

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CRESENCIO PEREZ	Bookkeeper
FRED PALAFOX	Clerk

The present production trends of flue-cured Virginia leaf tobacco resulting in the accumulation of a tremendous surplus stock purchased with government funds has given rise to the need of opening and promoting our tobacco export trade. This solution is certainly more profitable than cutting down production to the level of domestic consumption. This is so because overpopulation can be converted into a veritable dollar producing industry "provided that the Philippine Virginia flue-cured tobacco leaf produced is up to the quality standards of competitive exportable tobacco and the markets are found."

This need for the development of foreign markets for our tobacco is based and bolstered by the fact that flue-cured Virginia leaf tobacco produced in the Philippines has a quality potential which, if developed, can profitably and safely compete with the best flue-cured

chassis which have proved to be economically unsound, a great deal of effort and adjustments must be exerted before our flue-cured tobacco foreign trade become a growing concern. Which means that our tobacco should be a permanent element in the blend of cigarette brands in other countries.

There is also a need for a sincere appraisal of the economic position of the Virginia tobacco industry in the Philippines, the beneficial and also the harmful effects of the price support law which brought the industry into prominence, and should cause no material loss to the government. Our goals should take into consideration the law of supply and demand which makes for a sound and healthy national tobacco program. There must be a recognition that we do not intend to make government warehouses the ultimate market for as has been stated by Ervin Peterson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

They say that the export market is the world, for practically every country in the world imports some leaf tobacco. A number of important markets, such as the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries, and Ireland do not produce tobacco and import all their requirements. Many other countries, including West Germany, France, Australia, Austria, New Zealand, and Switzerland, import a large proportion of their tobacco needs. A considerable group of countries like India, Italy, and Japan import tobacco for blending purposes.

The conditions obtaining in the market is highly competitive both with respect to price and quality because production of the flue-cured tobacco has increased tremendously within the last few years. New competitors have appeared in the market threatening to dislodge traditional exporters like the United States which has

Problems of The Virginia Tobacco Export Trade

By GIL E. TABIJE

tobacco produced in other countries. This view was emphasized categorically by Elia Salzman, an international tobacconist. He said: "From the above study, we conclude that in the visited areas (with some exceptions) conditions are very favorable for production of the very good quality Virginia type flue-cured tobacco, for which there could be a ready demand in the European and other markets of the world." The same view and findings are shared by James Love, a Virginia tobacco technician of thirty years experience, a United Nations expert on the subject and former consultant to the P.V.T.A. He said that Virginia tobacco produced in the Philippines possesses quality characteristics of high aroma and flavor which can approximate that of the United States.

However, in view of the prevailing conditions in the Philippines especially with respect to production, culture and marketing me-

of the United States, "what the government can give, government can take away." Any industry is in a perilous position when a significant part of its income depends upon artificial economy — and when this in turn depends on the legislative process. We must be of the conviction that price subsidy law is only necessary when adverse conditions occur in production and the farmers do not get a reasonable margin for their investment.

The conditions obtaining in the world markets should be presented and analyzed to be the basis for whatever corrective and constructive action we may take. This will lead us to the inescapable study of the factors which influence and modify market behavior, the problems which the major exporting countries are encountering in maintaining their markets. These considerations will surely affect our export venture.

felt a decrease of her markets.

The competitive factors which directly affect and influence market behavior are quality, price, and governmental action by foreign markets in the form of economic and political alliances. These factors have served in making much of the world not a free market of tobacco.

Quality is a very strong factor in determining market demand and structure. In the leaf tobacco, trade quality may be measured in different terms. To the ultimate consumer, quality is measured in terms of the satisfaction and enjoyment the smoker gets in smoking a particular brand of cigarette. This in turn is primarily determined by the leaf tobacco used in the manufacture. To the manufacturer or broker, quality refers to the variety and grade of leaf tobacco. The smoker has no idea as to the blend used in the

(Continued on page 22-A)

Eastern Cabugao Virginia Tobacco Producers' Corporation

CABUGAO, ILOCOS SUR

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Vice-President MANUEL CASTILLO

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SALUSTIANO SIRUNO	TEODORO BRACEROS

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Bookkeeper	FRANCISCO S. CRUZ
Asst. Bookkeeper	HONORATA A. DE LA CRUZ
Grader-Weigher	ERLINDA SOCIAS

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Miss PRIMITIVA SUPNET	Grader
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TIMOTEA GALACGAC	Member
FABIAN LAPAT	Member

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TIMOTEA GALACGAC	Secretary
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ANTONIA URANI	Bookkeeper-Clerk
FELIZA L. MONGE	Representative

MANAGEMENT SURVEY UNDERWAY

PVTA's unrelenting campaign to promote efficient performance of PVTA functions and activities continues as management directed the organization of a Survey Team.

The survey will undertake an extensive review and evaluation of all aspects and areas of PVTA organization and operations and adopt recommendations and measures to improve over-all performance.

The Plans and Programs Office has been assigned to undertake over-all supervision and coordination of the survey team.

The management survey shall include the following:

1. Organization
2. Redrying plant operations
3. Sales Promotions
4. Financing operations
5. Field Operations



General Manager Bananal gives on-the-spot lecture at redrying plant.

6. Administrative Operations
- General Manager Eduardo Bananal disclosed that the most important feature of the survey team is its mission of effecting further improvements in the performance of PVTA functions and activities to achieve its corporate goals and mission at the least possible cost.

Sinait Virginia Tobacco Planters' Association, Inc.

SINAIT, ILOCOS SUR

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ONOFRE BAUTISTA	Grader
LAURO P. INES	Weigher

LAOAG FARMERS' COOPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATION, INC.

42 BONIFACIO ST., LAOAG, ILOCOS NORTE

Leaf Tobacco Dealer, Subsidized Fertilizer Distributor,
Supplier of Farm Chemicals, Garlic & Onion Dealer,
Poultry & Swine Feed Distributor, Dry Goods
Retailer & Dealer of Other Farm Products.

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ORLINO A. SAHAGUN	Secretary-Treasurer

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MR. PEDRO P. ANDRES
MR. FAUSTINO REYES
MR. SEVERO GARO

PVTA May Participate in World Tobacco Fair

The Philippine Virginia Tobacco Administration may participate in the First International Tobacco Trade Congress to be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on March 6 to 10 next year.

This developed recently even as inquiries such as size of area for staging exhibits for delegates, fees, length and form of paper to be submitted, have been sent by the PVTA to the Tobacco Export Promotion Council of Rhodesia and

Nyasalan which is sponsoring the fair.

General Manager Eduardo Bananal said that at least 5 delegates will be sent to the tobacco congress should the plan materialize. He recommends a delegate each from the farmers group, redrier-contractors group, cigarette manufacturers group, exporters-importers group and 3 delegates from the PVTA.

He also said that delegates will

gain a deeper insight of the world flue-cured tobacco situation, thus broadening their perspective of tobacco management. In effect, he said, their experiences will result in a possible world-wide expansion of the local industry.

Bananal said that participation to world fairs is only one of his programs of promoting the sale of surplus Philippine tobacco which has reached astronomical proportions.

Ilocos Sur-Abra Federation of Facomas, Inc.

MAGSINGAL, ILOCOS SUR

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 CONSTANTINO SOMERA 1st Vice-President
 JOVENCIO SOMERA 2nd Vice-President
 AMBROSIO ANIN 3rd Vice-President

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 BERNARDINO ABELLERA IGNACIO MANZANO
 FRANCISCO CALI

MANAGERIAL FORCE

MONICO UGALINO Manager
 CECILIO PASCUA Secretary-Treasurer
 MELECIO UNICO Bookkeeper
 JUANITO BENZON Warehouseman

Ilocos Virginia Tobacco Development Corporation

TAYAC, BANTAY, ILOCOS SUR

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 President

FELIPE U. LIQUETE
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CARLINA R. FORMOSO
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 Secretary

ROSARIO SANIDAD
 Chief Grader and Weigher

SERAPIO RABARA
 Warehouseman

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44 Magsaysay Drive, Olongapo, Zambales, Philippines

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 Floor Show Every Pay Day

Problems of the Virginia . . .

(Continued from page 18-A)

manufacture of the cigarette being smoked. In the mind of the manufacturer, therefore, the most important consideration is where to find this particular grade and variety. A demand is therefore created which gives back to the farmer or producer.

Generally, however, quality leaf tobacco which is needed by importing countries and on the basis of discussions of leading manufacturers it comes from "well matured, ripe, grainy and flavorful tobacco with high aroma."

This is the reason why the major exporting countries have doubled their efforts on more effective research, better varieties, and improve cultural practices and grading which raises quality to competitive growths. Their tobacco institutes are turning out tobacco specialists to the extent that a grower is a specialist in the tobacco growing.

In the Philippines, current statistics will prove that quality has been sacrificed for quantity in such a manner that the high quality produced may not even be enough for our domestic consumption. In truth, we are indeed very far behind the countries which we hope to compete with in the scientific and cultural methods of production. And this is the main and crucial problem — the disposition of a huge amount of low-grade tobacco stored in government warehouses.

We need to initiate, therefore, a well-defined and directed research and development program which will lower production costs and raise the margin of profit to the farmer and legitimate businessmen. This aspect has been sadly neglected. We have not even viewed a program of training our own Virginia tobacco specialists as contrasted with other smaller industries which have their own training centers or institutes.

The other factor is price. It is fundamental that when a price for a given commodity is high, the purchaser looks for other markets

Balmaceda Explains . . .

(Continued from page 8-A)

plore the world markets as a realistic means of disposing stock piles of the local leaf. The local leaf, he said, can compare favorably with those produced anywhere in the world and, in some respects, are even better than those produced in the United States.

The acting board chairman urged all employees to work with a sense of mission. You are not here merely to work with a sense of mission. You are not here merely to do typing jobs, or to earn a living, but you are here to help build a cathedral, he said. The cathedral, according to him, is the stabilization of the local flue-cured tobacco industry and the improvement of the national economy.

The cooperation is only as strong as its weakest link, he emphasized.

About a hundred officials and employees were present during the "asalto" party.

from which to buy his needs. And when he could get it from other sources grade for grade then we could sell our products. In the Virginia leaf tobacco trade, prices must be in accordance with that of the world market. This is very essential to a country whose product is still untested and not in demand.

Last year, several West German tobacco manufacturers came to survey conditions obtaining in the Philippines. They were willing to buy low-grade flue-cured tobacco. Unfortunately however, no sale was consummated because the price was too high and the same grade can be bought at lower prices from other countries.

We must not forget that there is a need to undersell in order to capture the market so that when the quality of our Virginia tobacco is well established and highly demanded, prices may go up. Manufacturers will keep Philippine markets because our tobacco has become a permanent element in their blends.

The Philippine Virginia . . .

(Continued from page 17-A)

and machineries owned or operated by farmers' cooperative marketing associations, or federations thereof, dealing principally in Virginia leaf tobacco, or any 100 percent Filipino firms or corporation the majority of the stocks of which are owned by said farmers' cooperative marketing associations, or federations thereof, to carry out its purposes;

5. Develop and expand the domestic and foreign markets for flue-cured Virginia tobacco, its products and by-products in order to promote and expand production of flue-cured Virginia tobacco, its products and by-products.

6. Grant loans and credits on reasonable terms, for trading purposes, to farmers' cooperative marketing associations or federations thereof, dealing principally in Virginia leaf tobacco, or any 100 percent Filipino firm or corporation the majority of the stocks of which are owned by said farmers' cooperative marketing associations or federations thereof, whenever it deems such loans necessary; (Interest does not exceed seven per cent per annum.)

7. Enter into, make and execute contracts of any kind as may be necessary or incidental to the attainment of its purposes with any person, firm, or corporation, with the Government of the Philippines or with any foreign government, subject to existing laws;

8. Promote, foster, and encourage the organization of cooperative associations among tobacco planters, producers or dealers in flue-cured Virginia tobacco-producing regions in collaboration with the ACCFA; and

9. Do any and all such other things as may be necessary or incidental to the attainment of its purposes.

On January 11, 1960, the PVTA was formally established with the appointments of the Board of Directors composed of the Chairman and six (6) members and the Gen-

(Continued on page 24-A)

GREETINGS to the

**PHILIPPINE VIRGINIA
TOBACCO ADMINISTRATION**

**BATAC CONSOLIDATED
FACOMAS**

BATAC

ILOCOS NORTE

**CENTRAL VIRGINIA TOBACCO PLANTERS'
ASSOCIATION OF BATAC, INC.**

BATAC, ILOCOS NORTE

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Mr. Dominador Q. Querubin	Representative	Miss Angela Sagun	Grader
Miss Ester Mapugay	Weighter		



... Mrs. Macapagal asking a few questions about tobacco during the last Public Relations Week held at the GSIS auditorium.

The Philippine Virginia . . .

(Continued from page 22-A)

eral Manager and Assistant General Manager. The six flue-cured Virginia tobacco-producing provinces are duly represented in the agency's governing body.

The establishment of the PVTA removed from the ACCFA the government's trading program on flue-cured Virginia tobacco and transferred it to the new agency. However, the PVTA, by its Charter, is not concerned with the disposal of the Virginia tobacco purchase of the ACCFA.

It was on January 14, 1960 when the PVTA set up its organization, opened its office, recruited personnel and acquired the necessary furniture, equipment, supplies and transportation facilities. The PVTA organizational machinery, aside from the Board of Directors, General Manager, and Assistant General Manager has been subdivided into three (3) major departments,

Batac Tobacco Farmers' Association, Inc.

BATAC, ILOCOS NORTE

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Mr. FELIX FRANCO	Director
Mr. VICTOR LUZOD	Director
Mr. CESAR RONDUEN	Director
Mr. EFREN SIBUCAO	Director
Mr. REGINALDO GAPAS	Director
Mr. DOMINADOR QUEVEDO	Director
Engr. AGATON ASUNCION	Director

MANAGERIAL STAFF

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Mr. EFREN SIBUCAO	Sec-Treasurer
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Mr. DOMINADOR QUEVEDO	Auditor
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Mr. DANTE QUEVEDO	Computer-Recorder
Mrs. PRESES ORTAL	Grader
Miss CLARITA PAMBID	Classifier
Miss ANTONIA SALUCOP	Classifier
Miss LUCIA PANGDAN	Classifier
Miss ILARINA ASUNCION	Classifier
Mr. ALFREDO LAYAEN	Representative
Mr. VICTORIO LUZOD	Representative
Mr. REGINALDO GAPAS	Representative

Santa Cruz Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Association, Inc.

SANTA CRUZ, ILOCOS SUR

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ALEJANDRO LOZANO	"
BERNARDINO SILAPAN	"
JOSE LOPEZ	"
MAXIMIANO CABATU	" (Inactive)
ARCADIO MADAYAG	" (Inactive)
ANTONIO JAVILLONAR	" (Inactive)
CRESENCIO OMAENG	" (Inactive)
BARTOLA AMOR	" (Inactive)

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ANTONIA B. JOVEN	Secretary
EUSEBIO A. SALES	Warehouseman
HONORATA CORTEZ	Bookkeeper
ANTONINA JARAMILLA	Clerk

Services Department (with six provincial offices), and six (6) offices namely: Plans and Programs Office, Treasury, Accounting Office, Legal Office, Administrative Office, and Office of the Corporate Secretary. The Office of the Corporate Auditor has also been set up by the Auditor General with the support of the PVTA.

Unlike many other government entities, the PVTA does not receive any appropriation for its administrative expenses and business operations from the Government Fund. As envisioned, it is a self-sustaining agency and as provided for by its Charter the Central Bank shall give loans at 2 percent per annum to the PVTA for its initial administrative expenses and for purchases of all locally-grown flue-cured Virginia leaf tobacco (excluding sundried) which it can sell. The first loan in the amount of P4.5 million was released to the agency on March 21, 1960, for its

(Continued on page 27-A)



... general manager Bananal looks at hogsheads with satisfaction.

Western Magsingal Virginia Tobacco Producers' Association, Inc.

MAGSINGAL, ILOCOS SUR

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GREGORIO ROL	Director & Sec.-Treasurer
CLEMENTE CASTAÑEDA	Director
ERNESTO TAMAYO	Director
DOMINGO URETA	Director
MIGUEL VIERNES	Director

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Miss ROSA ROL	Clerk-Typist
Mrs. FELIZA R. URETA	Grader
Mr. MARIANO ROL	Warehouseman

San Esteban Facoma, Inc.

SAN ESTEBAN, ILOCOS SUR

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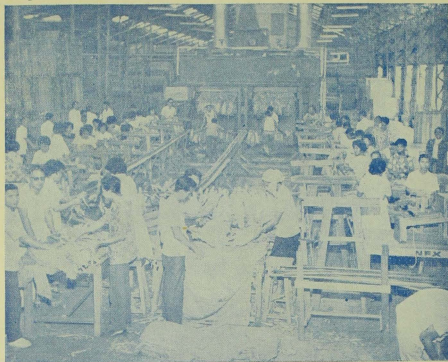
Atty. BENEDICTO PACQUING President

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Mr. ANGEL COLIS	Mr. VIRGILIO AYSON

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Mr. SIMON CASIMIRO	Sec.-Treasurer
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Mr. ARTHUR MENDOZA	Weigher
Mr. FLORENTINO IMPERIAL	Grader
Mr. ELFREN CASTRO	Clerk
Mr. GREGORIO ESTRADA	Warehouseman



... a typical scene of a hanging ramp in the redrying plant.

The Advantages of . . . (Continued from page 10-A)

vantage of late plantings. This means that a crop planted in late February will not be reaped until April and will not be finished until sometime in May. If the rains come early in April, one will surely reap tobacco of very poor quality.

The cost of growing tobacco planted late is expensive and laborious. Due to excessive rates of soil moisture evaporation, more watering is needed. Weather conditions are adverse to the laborers. Result: less amount of work is accomplished at the end of each working day.

Our records show a striking difference on the output between the yields of late and early plantings. There is a difference of 283 kilos per hectare in favor of early planting operation. It is also common knowledge that "rained" tobacco is inferior to cured leaves of tobacco planted early.

The following are the advantages of early planting: (mid-November up to December)

1. The temperature in November and December is much colder than in January and February. This is advantageous both to planters and seedlings.

2. Pests such as grasshoppers, crickets, katydids and false wire-worms are much less in evidence during the early part of the season. This is partly due to abundance of young grass and weeds in the paddies where these pests feed on. It is a sad personal experience that when I planted in late January and February, a great number of sturdy seedlings was destroyed by these pests. These pests could be minimized by early preparation which early planting necessitates. Plowing destroys pests' eggs which are found some three inches below the soil surface.

3. Grubs, including eelworms and nematodes, are at this time of ear at least 12 inches below the surface. By the time they crop up with the increasing moisture,

(Continued on page 31-A)



... general manager Eduardo Bananal inspects tobacco deliveries.

The Philippine Virginia . . .

(Continued from page 24-A)

administrative expenses and trading funds which were proportionally apportioned to the six provinces based on available statistical data. The loans mature from two to three years.

The PVTA tobacco trading operates with the use of the Management Contract awarded to three (3) redriers after a public bidding was conducted. These three redriers are the Philippine Tobacco Flue-curing and Redrying Corporation (PTFCRC), the Consolidated Tobacco Industries of the Philippines (CTIP), and the Northern Farmers' Exchange, Inc. (NOR-FEX). Each corporation has distinct and separate Management Contract with the PVTA and were allocated to redry fifteen (15) million kilos, five (5) million kilos, and three (3) million kilos of Virginia leaf tobacco, respectively, last year. Under the terms and conditions of the Management Contract the redrier, with proper warehouse, procures flue-cured Virginia tobacco for the PVTA from the FaCoMas, associations, or federations thereof, registered to trade with the PVTA. The redrier regrades, reclassifies, weighs, redries and packs in hogsheads the flue-cured tobacco it buys for the PVTA. The PVTA pays for the warehousing and servicing. The contractor also agrees to buy 40 per cent of the tobacco procured by him. The Management Contract provides for the price per kilograms of every grade of flue-cured Virginia tobacco leaves with which the PVTA shall reimburse the tobacco procured by each of the three contracting corporations.

The PVTA trading activities for the year 1960-1961 were considered successful. With the amount of P105,126,445.10 loans released by the Central Bank, the agency was able to purchase and redry 39,275,019 kilograms valued at P99,430,822.78. It paid actually an interest in the amount of P142,235.11. This PVTA stock has to be aged from two to three years before it could

be sold to the cigarette factories so that during this period of aging the agency has to depend on Central Bank loans for its tobacco business. Also the PVTA extended merchandising loans to FaCoMas and federations engaged in the production and trading of Virginia leaf tobacco and registered with the PVTA. The yhave a total membership of 80,229 farmers and a total authorized capital of P14,010,147.00; P2,060,085.74 is paid up. All these associations and corporations are located in the six tobacco-producing provinces in northern and central Luzon. As of July 31, 1962, the grand total rose from 109 to 273 FaCoMas and other associations or corporations registered to trade with PVTA. The screening of the applications for registration is very rigid in order to forestall anomalies.

Learning from the pitfalls of past government tobacco trading under the ACCFA, the PVTA took several courageous steps toward improving the classifying, grading and inspecting of the Virginia leaf tobacco, paying the farmers' crops on time and other phases of the program. Classifiers, inspectors

and graders have been trained before they were allowed to perform their jobs. This methods improved to a great extent the classifying and grading of the PVTA purchases.

The Philippine Virginia leaf tobacco industry has attained present progressive status because of the government's price support program. The farmers shifted from rice to tobacco farming because of the high protective price paid for the flue-cured Virginia tobacco which is considered the most unrealistic in the world. As a result of overproduction which exceeds the domestic requirements for cigarette manufacture, there exists a large surplus.

The industry is young compared to the flue-cured Virginia tobacco industries of the United States, Canada, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and India. These countries are the major producers and suppliers of flue-cured Virginia tobacco in the free world. However, laboratory tests indicate that the locally-grown flue-cured Virginia tobacco is comparable to its foreign counterpart in aroma, flavor, mild-

(Continued on page 28-A)



... New Board members take oath of office.

CCE - A Service Organization

The Philippine Virginia . . .

(Continued from page 27-A)

ness, burning capacity and other characteristics needed in the manufacture of a good quality cigarette.

The industry as a whole has become a P70 million a year business enterprise so much so that it requires effective and efficient high financing and scientific marketing management.

After intensive researches and studies on the local and world tobacco situation, particularly on production, consumption, price trends, tariffs, trade agreements, Philippine balance of payments, foreign exchange, and many other relevant factors have been conducted, the PVTA Management and Board of Directors decided to survey potential markets in Europe and Asia and Oceania. Survey teams were sent to selected countries therein to implement the project. However, it would seem that the production of sufficient quality flue-cured Virginia tobacco at lower prices deserves equal immediate attention and action in order to have a continuous supply of the type that is acceptable in the free world market. The government's price support program cannot go on forever. In fact, some legislative leaders are in favor of abolishing such program and make the flue-cured Virginia tobacco business a free enterprise.

Indeed, the PVTA is faced with manifold problems. What are the major problems and their solutions? Shall the government continue the price support program considering the impact of the industry to the national economy? If the price support is withdrawn, what would be the best alternative?

to raise enough funds to buy out the ACCFA shares. This stipulation has been the goal of all the active FaCoMas which to them would be the apex of their cooperative efforts.

Of the 418 activated FaCoMas, 341 handle rice and corn. The CCE through its members serve about 236,846 families from 40 provinces with 9,327 barrios in 537

(Continued on page 30-A)

The Philippines is traditionally an agricultural country. But rice farming as an industry has not reached the desired maturity by which our people might achieve sufficiency in our rice production. Though hard to admit, it is nevertheless an admitted fact that our staple foods production is the lowest in the world so much so that we are importers instead of exporters of our major cereal needs. This has been a great drain on the national budget and our dwindling dollar reserves as the bulk of importation has reached such proportions as to render perennial food shortages, necessitating our dependency on low-grade cereals, more specifically rice.

Our agricultural practices are so antiquated that our farmers' living conditions and production have so suffered as to greatly affect our national economy. An average farmer in the Philippines does not own the land he tills. He is a tenant who slaves for another, working a farm of about 3.5 hectares with the most primitive of farm implements and planting system. Most probably he owns a carabao or two for plowing purposes and has only a single crop harvest annually. The average yield of his farm is 27.3 cavans per hectare and his credit facilities are limited to scheming usurers and loan sharks who victimize the farming segments of our society. Hardly does an average farmer have enough cash for his barest needs as his limited income does not permit much margin after paying his debts and the exorbitant interests imposed on him.

And so it is a vicious cycle by which our farmers are unwitting victims of a lopsided social system from which they can not rise above their immediate problems. Unwanted poverty and misery plague our rural folks giving wake to the waves of lawlessness, criminality and discontent that our government is trying to check before they assume alarming proportions. Although these manifold national crises are inherent with any growing republic they should nevertheless be treated in accordance with their apparent gravity. And so, an awakened populace became conscious of the task at hand and the crusading spirit rose to take up the challenge that the post-war era brought forth in our midst.

A handful of men and a determination born out of the devastation of the last war served as the foundation for a bold government program that was aimed towards the emancipation of the small farmer. A government office was created to work out a truly effective way by which the many

ills affecting our rural folks can be alleviated by government assistance through a self-help program. This office came to be known as the ACCFA (Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Financing Administration). The ACCFA's two-fold missions are: 1) to promote the organization of associations and 2) to extend to farmer-members liberal credit facilities thus helping them escape the tentacles of rural usury.

This program also introduced to the country dynamic and far-reaching socio-economic reforms and the combatting of Communist-inspired elements by democratic ways beamed towards the regeneration of the uniformed segments of our rural population. In areas where want and unrest was most common, the government concentrated on a frenzied activation of an organized cooperative spirit. The success of this concerted movement resulted in the development and acceptance of the new pattern of agricultural reforms and corrective measures designed to boost production and contribute to the stability of our national economy.

Because of the immediate and enthusiastic response that met the implementation of this undertaking, within three to four years after the ACCFA was created, thousands of farmers throughout the country banded together under ACCFA supervision and organized themselves into cooperative marketing associations and federations called FaCoMas. This led to the establishment of the Central Cooperative Exchange, Inc. or CCE, the national marketing arm of the FaCoMas delegated with the efficient and effective marketing, processing and distribution of farm products. The CCE was organized on January 14, 1955 under Act No. 3425, otherwise known as the Cooperative Marketing Law. It was incorporated on February 25, 1955, and was affiliated with the ACCFA on February 12, 1955, dedicated to serve the FaCoMas. It was authorized with a capital of one million pesos with 10,000 shares, each valued at P100.00.

At the date of incorporation, the CCE had a membership of 14 FaCoMas with 14 paid up shares while 2,486 shares were subscribed by the ACCFA which was 99.44% of the total capital. Recent figures record FaCoMa membership to 418 active associations owning 5,836 shares while the ACCFA now holds only 41.64% of the shares. This is in line with the main objectives of the ACCFA in organizing the FaCoMas, that the ACCFA would slowly withdraw its capital stock from the CCE upon the ability of the member-FaCoMas

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Philippines

CCE—A Service . . .

(Continued from page 28-A)

towns. Being a farmer-owned-and-controlled national marketing agency, the CCE is a potent factor that works for the benefit of the farmer-producers and the consumers as well. Its centralized marketing activities also include the buying of farm implements and supplies on a collective basis for the member-FaCoMas to be used in the production of staple foods. At the low wholesale prices that these farm needs are bought, the farmers pay at relatively low rates than the prevailing market prices of whatever supplies they get from their local FaCoMas.

Based on this principle of collective marketing and buying for the members, each and every one share and benefit two ways as the marginal savings derived from such transactions are converted into *patronage funds*. The CEE also functions as a ready buyer of the pooled produce of FaCoMa members assuring them of better incomes for their products thus saving the farmers from the clutches of greedy money lenders and unprincipled users.

In its role as a middleman between the farmer and the consumer, the CEE works

towards minimizing excessive profiteering and price manipulations of opportunists and economic saboteurs, at the same time effecting an efficient and reliable system of organized marketing, processing and distribution of our basic staple products. This cooperative undertaking among our rural population have been found to be a most important factor in the implementation of accepted government reforms for rural development from which the great potentials of our agricultural resources may be tapped to meet the increasing food needs of the Philippines' unprecedented population explosion.

The CCE has the machinery and working facilities to carry on its multi-farious service activities for its members. It also supervises the barter of commodities from different FaCoMas that produce diverse crops and regional products. In this exchange, distribution of much needed food supplies from farmers who produce an excess amount of one particular product to others who are in need or shortage of same is effected through the CCE.

As the national federation of farmers cooperative marketing association, the CCE serves the FaCoMa-members as stockholders

and producers at the same time by the standardization of quality and prices of farm produce thus assuring them of savings far beyond what they may expect from private quarters. The CCE as the mother-FaCoMa is dedicated towards the moral, physical and spiritual regeneration of its members by elevating the humble farmer from the depths of poverty and despair. It seeks to give back to the farmer his lost dignity and self-respect as an essential member of our present society. Although the scope of its activities has been limited due to adverse circumstances and temporary setbacks, it is nevertheless rallying fast to the growing needs and problems of our farming industry.

Management Staff of the Central Cooperative Exchange, Inc. Eugenio V. Mendoza, Officer-in-Charge; Clemente Terso, Jr. Administrative Officer; Benedicto Togonon, Asst. Administrative Officer; Geronimo Garcia, Internal Auditor; Vicente Samson, Asst. Auditor; Teodorico Advincula, Legal Officer; Bienvenido Faustino, Asst. Legal Officer; Romeo Gaviño, Chief, Accounting Division; Marie Lou P. Shih, Public Relations Officer.

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Laoag, Ilocos Norte, Philippines

The Advantages of . . .

(Continued from page 26-A)

the tobacco seedlings will have been strong enough to withstand their attack.

4. There is no feeling of "rush" in plowing and land preparation which usually affect soil texture and porosity, and decreases pore spaces which are conducive to proper soil aeration. Seedlings with roots well bedded in good texture soil have better chances of developing into strong plants.

The four advantages cited above eventually make tobacco culture easier. They increase the quality of cured tobacco.

If we should plant tobacco, it should be through by late December. There will be plenty of time for firewood preparation, repair of shedhouses, curing barns, tools and implements used in the care of growing plants and the general repairs preparatory to stringing, sticking, poling and curing opera-



PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE PERSONNEL: Standing from left: Severo Ventonilla, Artist-Illustrator; Melchor Gasmen, Editor-Translator; Ramon Peralta, Typist; Hilario Untalan, Jr., Information Writer; Jaime de Jesus, Artist-Illustrator; Arthur Diaz, Information Editor I; Rogelio Rodriguez, Photographer. Sitting same order: Miss Sonia Barje, Clerk; Miss Fely Marron, Stenographer; Miss Connie E. Valdez, Officer-in-Charge; Mrs. Rose Recto, Librarian; Mrs. Annie Corpus, Asst. Librarian.

tions. Early planting means, therefore, an early curing and hence, the elimination of petty worries

and headaches.

It is always good to be ahead with one's work.

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Batac, Ilocos Norte

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another statute. Delegate Jose Aruego writing on The Framing of the Constitution, Vol. I, p. 190, claims that "this point was not definitely decided in the debates in the Convention". The interpellations of Delegates Joven and Rafols on Delegate Jose P. Laurel really did not settle the question. However, this dilemma was partly solved in several cases decided by our Supreme Court. The principle is clear—a single act may amount to an offense against one or more statutes, if one statute requires proof of additional fact which the other does not.

In *People v. Bacolod*, G.R. L-2578, July 31, 1951, the above principle was applied by the Supreme Court. The accused in a previous complaint for serious physical injuries thru reckless imprudence pleaded guilty. Later on a second complaint was filed against him for public disturbance. The Supreme Court in denying the motion to quash held that while both informations were based on the same act of firing a submachine gun, the first offense charged was a crime against person and the second, against public peace and order. The proof establishing the first would not establish the second, it being necessary to show besides the willful discharge of firearm that there was a dance in the tennis court in connection with the town fiesta with the consequent disturbance to the people in attendance.

The same doctrine was followed in *People v. Tinamisan et al.* G.R. L-4081, January 29, 1952. The evidence showed that several accused went fishing with five bottles of explosives. After throwing one bottle into the water, they were caught and arrested. The remaining four bottles were then seized. They were convicted of the crime of illegal fishing with explosives under Secs. 12 and 76 of Act 4003 as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 471. Thereafter they were prosecuted again for illegal possession of explosives under Secs. 1 and 2 of Act No. 2225 as amended by Act No. 3023. They raised the ques-

tion of double jeopardy on the ground that the exhibits mentioned in the information for illegal possession of explosives were the same bottles presented in the former case of illegal fishing with explosives. The issue boils down to the question of whether or not prosecution for illegal possession of explosives will lie when the accused had previously been convicted for illegal fishing with explosives. In overruling their contention, the Supreme Court held:

One offense is distinct from the other. When a man fishes with explosives, he violates the first mentioned law or the second, or both, or he may commit no offense at all. No offense, if he obtained licenses from both the Secretary of Agriculture and the Chief of Constabulary. He infringes the first (and not the second) if he has no license from the Secretary of Agriculture but he has license from the Chief of Constabulary. He transgresses the second (but not the first) if he holds no license from the Constabulary but he wields a permit from the Agriculture Secretary. He transgresses both laws as in this case when he exhibits no license at all.

Coming back to the 96th and 97th AW, it is also said that like in the *Bacolod* case, *supra*, there is an element in AW 97 not found in any other punitive article penalized either by the civil court or by the military court. That element is the prejudice to good order and military discipline or the bringing of discredit to the military service. Assuming this to be true, how about Sec. 9, Rule 113 of the Rules of Court which says "The conviction or acquittal of the defendant or the dismissal of the case shall be a bar to another prosecution for the offense charged, or for any attempt to commit the same or frustration thereof, or any offense which necessarily includes or is necessarily included in the offense charged in the former complaint or information", as-

suming of course that all the other elements of double jeopardy are present? On the question of when an offense includes or is included in another, we have Sec. 5, Rule 116 of the Rules of Court. It says:

An offense charged necessarily includes that which is proved, when some of the essential elements or ingredients of the former, as this is alleged in the complaint or information, constitute the latter. And the offense charged is necessarily included in the offense proved, when the essential ingredients of the former constitute or forms a part of those constituting the latter.

The *Grafton* case which upheld double jeopardy says "for the same acts constituting the same offense". In the hypothetical case I cited it is for the same acts but constituting different offenses, one is for robbery under Arts. 293 and 294 of the Revised Penal Code and another under either AW 96 or 97 of Commonwealth Act No. 408 as amended. Following the doctrine enunciated in *Welch v. State* 185 S.E. 390 cited in 15 Am. Jur., sec. 399, p. 72, *supra*, that—

Although the defendant in such case is charged with the same act in both instances, nevertheless the prosecutions are not for the same offense, since the act constitutes a transgression of distinct laws and an offense under each law. This rule, however, is limited to the case of a single act which infringes both the civil and the military law in such a manner as to constitute two distinct offenses, one of which is within the cognizance of the military courts and the other a subject of civil jurisdiction.

there will be no double jeopardy. But as was previously stated, this point was not sufficiently clarified by the framers of our Constitution. It is hoped in the immediate future this impasse will be resolved once and for all.

Floro Crisologo has always been a controversial figure in politics. But there is one outstanding trait in him which has made fanatics out of his admirers—his steadfast loyalty to his friends. Inured in the rough and bloody political climate of Ilocos Sur, he knows how to share his fortunes with his friends in defeat or in victory.

Contrary to popular expectations, Floring, as he is popularly called, has very little military experience. His only military training was his stint in the guerrilla forces of Northern Luzon where he started as a buck private. He received a purple heart for wounds in the bloody battle of Bessang Pass and was discharged as a captain. Unlike other guerrilla outfits, Col. Volkmann's guerrillas were stingy in promotions, so that Floring was already a full-fledged lawyer when he started his guerrilla stint

Bureau (R.A. 624), and Social Security Act (R.A. 1792).

He is now a member of the powerful Commission on Appointments.

The fighting legislator of Ilocos Sur is also the vice-chairman on the committee on banks, currency and corporations; and the Committee on Reorganization. He is a member of the National Defense Committee, the CAFA, Committee on National Language; Committee on Labor and Industrial Relations; and Committee on Mines.

Fighter

The story behind the increase of soldiers pay started when President Macapagal pledged to improve the soldiers' lot in his first speech as President at Camp Murphy. Since then serious studies have been made for the increase in pay and cautious planners from

fortunately, H.B. 958 on the longevity pay was vetoed by the President because of some technical defects.

More Projects, Benefits

Floring is not too familiar with the internal problems of the AFP but from his little cubicle in Congress he listens and studies reports on the morale and welfare of the Filipino soldier. He is still awaiting proposals on the increase of officers' pay, a funding system for the AFP, a nation-wide housing project for the soldiers' families, and such other measures affecting the welfare and morale of the armed forces.

In his recent speech at a graduation exercise in Camp Vicente Lim, he promised to reintroduce the bill granting longevity pay for the enlisted men and sponsor another bill for the increase in pay of officers. He is aware that with

Congressman **FLORO CRISOLOGO** *soldiers' friend in congress*

as a buck private. He may not be too familiar with the art of soldiering but he knows the sufferings and deprivations of a soldier. This experience later on was to help him help his friends who shared with him the hardships of the war.

Good Record in Congress

Among the first measures he sponsored when he became a member of congress was the G. I. Bill of Rights (R.A. 65) which granted deserving guerrillas free hospitalization, medical care, educational benefits, right of land settlement, and other preferential privileges. Now in his fourth term in Congress, Floring previously sponsored other measures like the increase in teacher's pay (R.A. 2040), the Central Bank Charter (R.A. 265), New Press Freedom Law (R.A. 1477), Home Financing Act (R.A. 680), Tourism and Tourist

Murphy presented proposals calling for increase of allowances only that will entail an increase of P8 million in the AFP appropriations. Floring found the proposal inadequate to meet the rising cost of living. While DND top brass agreed in principle on a substantial increase, they were skeptical on the passage of Floring's H.B. 957 which called for the huge amount of P34 million. Other members of the National Defense committee were equally skeptical. Floring was adamant—it was either his bill or nothing. This resulted in his being the sole sponsor of this bill in the lower house. Senator Balao sponsored the same bill in the Senate. Apparently irked by the attitude of some Defense officials, Floring sponsored another bill, H.B. 958 giving longevity pay for enlisted men. Floring succeeded in the passage of both measures in the lower house. Un-

the implementation of the WAPCO wage scale in civilian offices, the officers' salary is comparatively far from adequate to be commensurate with the responsibility attached to the position.

Thankful Soldiers

The soldiers were not remiss in thanking the congressman for their pay increase. Floring was honored in a dinner party given by a representative group at the Rufino Building where he pledged anew his services to the Filipino soldiers. He also spoke in graduation exercises both in the first and second PC zones.

During his last birthday, he did not hesitate to leave the company of his colleagues in congress to receive Col. Lucas Cauton and a group of soldiers from the first PC zone who presented him a gift as a token of the esteem the Filipino soldier has for Floring.—*Contributed.*

Any motorist who makes regular out-of-town trips in addition to daily hazardous city driving should by now be inured to signs at check points. The Motor Vehicles Office (MVO), the Public Service Commission (PSC), Traffic Bureaus, Schools, bottling companies, civic organizations, private corporations, Municipal Boards, now assist the Philippine Constabulary in cluttering up the highways. It is not our aim to discuss the legality of "NO PARKING" and other signs. That we reserve for future discussions. Nor is it our desire (it is too tempting to pass up though) to discuss the unrealistic speed limits imposed by municipal and city boards. (Have you ever tried driving in high gear at five kilometers per hour?) We shall just discuss the simple

STOP
PC CHECK POINT

one sees all along the north and south approaches to Manila.

These signs are strewn along the highway, some of them manned, some abandoned, some down, some placed on the right center of the road, day and night. A few meters away, probably under a tree, shade, or in a tienda, one or two PC troopers are keeping an eye on the check point. A confused motorist

slows down, looks at the PC troopers who look back, slowly accelerates speed, and drives on. Sometimes, he is whistled back, he backs up and is accosted by the check point guard. He is perfunctorily waved on, a confused man. Why not remove the

STOP
PC CHECK POINT

when not intended to halt the motorist? What's wrong with portable signs?

In searches at check points when passengers are required to alight, can't the order for male passengers to alight be given in a less Prussian-type military command? BABA LAHAT ANG MGA LALAKE could be expanded to: MAWALANG GALANG NA PO, MAARI PO BA NA ANG MGA LALAKE AY UMIBIS LAMANG, maybe? The practice would do the non-tagalog speaking troopers some good.

There should be a law prohibiting PC troopers from giving erring motorists looks that could kill.

How about using the PC Rangers sparingly?

When municipal police forces are placed under PC control, the municipal government is not included in the control.

Biographical Sketch of Congressman Crisologo

BIRTHPLACE:

Vigan, Ilocos Sur

PARENTS:

Father — Moises Crisologo, revolutionary hero who was sentenced to death by the Spanish authorities for revolutionary activities but said decision was destroyed by his friends.

EDUCATION:

1. Colegio de la Inmaculada Concepcion—Vigan, Ilocos Sur
2. Public Schools—Vigan, Ilocos Sur
3. University of the Philippines
 - a. Associate in Arts
 - b. Bachelor of Laws
 - aa. President of the U.P. Debating Club
4. 1933 Bar Examinations: One of the ten bar topnotchers

WAR RECORD: 1942—1945

1. War hero, wounded in action
2. Recipient of war medals for bravery and heroism
3. From Private, he rose to the rank of Captain.
4. Under Col. Walter F. Cushing, US Army, and Col. Russel W. Volckman, U.S. Army, he fought in the battlefields of Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte, Abra, La Union, Mt. Province, Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya and Pangasinan.

POLITICS:

1. Elected Congressman, 1st District,

Ilocos Sur for four terms:

- a. 1946—1949
- b. 1949—1953
- c. 1953—1957
- d. 1961—to the present

Liberal Party Vice President for Special Operations; Member of the Executive Committee.

LEGISLATIVE WORK:

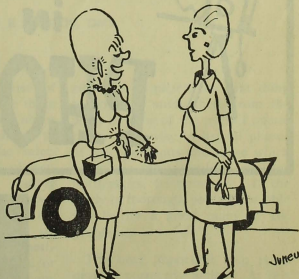
Author or Coauthor or Cosponsor of the following laws:

- a. G. I. Bill of Rights (R.A. 65)
- b. Central Bank Charter (R.A. 265)
- c. Increase of Teachers Salaries (R.A. 2040)
- d. New Press Freedom Law (R.A. 1477)
- e. Home Financing Act (R.A. 680)
- f. Tourism and Tourist Bureau (R.A. 624)
- g. Social Security Act (R.A. 1792)
- h. Enemy of Graft and Corruption
- i. Enemy of Smugglers, and tax Evaders, and Embroidery manufacturers who sell their imported textiles in black market.
- j. Champion of the Virginia Tobacco Industry (R.A. 1194)
- k. Fearless Advocate of Civil Liberties.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES:

Member, Commission on Appointments
Vice Chairman, Committee on Banks, Currency and Corporations
Vice Chairman, Committee on Reorganization

- Member, Committee on National Language
Member, Committee on Anti-Filipino Activities (Cafa)
Member, Committee on Labor and Industrial Relations
Member, Committee on National Defense
Member, Committee on Mines

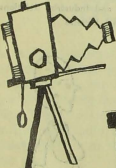


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LOCAL RED CROSS
OFFICE TODAY.

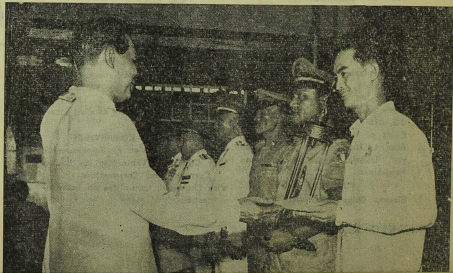


"PC DAY" AT CAMP MURPHY — Four PC officers and enlisted men received well-earned awards for valor from President Macapagal at Camp Murphy last 26 September. The four (from right to left) are: Sgt. Pedro Velasco, who was awarded the military commendation ribbon; Capt. Apolinario de Guzman, bronze cross; Sgt. Remigio Mabagos, gold cross; and Capt. Diamongon Mangondato, gold cross and wounded personnel medal. Accompanying the President is Lt. Gen. Alfredo M. Santos (left) Armed Forces Chief of Staff.



The LATEST in PHOTOS

Ponciano L. Capistrano (right) of HPC Service Battalion was recently awarded a certificate by Secretary Macario Peralta, Jr. for being chosen PC civilian employee for 1962. Capistrano of Tipas, Tagig, Rizal, has been with the PC since June 1947.



In so far as the principles of management of a transportation unit is concerned we can say that it is no different from the management of any other industry. It involves the management of men, money, and materials. In the transportation business we use proper ways and technique to make sure that each function is properly coordinated with each other for a safe, good, and profitable operation.

Profit is the goal of every transportation business. This is achieved thru proper selection of personnel and equipment, the wise scheduling, routing and maintenance of equipment, the proper training and supervision of drivers, mechanics, and other personnel. Accomplishment of the above will result in a well-knitted operation. Any breakdown in any of the points mentioned will bring undesirable results and will cause delays in operations, friction among personnel, occurrence of more frequent accidents, damaged equipment and cargo, lowering morale among workers and employees' complaints from customers and above all high operating costs.

It is, therefore, important that the management should—particularly a sizeable transport company—set up a sort of a control program. This can be done by first identifying the problem areas, those which are the causes of troubles in the organization. This is more readily done by studying the operations of the company and records of accidents and breakdowns.

In studying the operations, one tries to find the weakness in the application of the basic principles of management, the basic control factors responsible for the faulty conditions and to find correct or improved methods and procedures. Here, it is important that the day to day operating records are studied closely. One of the tools used



The author (right) with Deputy Commissioner and Mrs. Allan McNab of the Department of Transport, Ontario, Canada.

Management of a Motor Vehicle Fleet

By Major PATERNO R. SANTOS, QMS

more effectively is the use of "check sheets" which itemize those which need to be known about equipment, causes of damage to equipment and cargo, the selection of drivers, training of personnel, scheduling and routing procedures, operating delays, road failures, causes of high operating costs, customers' complaints, supervision and the like. One method is to list all problems and/or so-called headaches of the company and as they are found indicate those conditions you feel may be responsible for them. The important thing is to get on the paper the problems and indicated causes, even if you have to revise them later. After you have placed

all these on paper, the next thing to do is to study them from the point of view of the overall operations. It is wise to list all phases of the operations and those which cause the most troubles, such as bottlenecks, frictions, etc. If the study is thorough, you will be able to identify a great many of the problems.

The next important step is to develop corrective actions. At this point, you should know those most important and common problems, who are responsible for them or what causes them. Judging from the seriousness of the individual problem you should decide which of the solutions or actions should

be given the priority. It is wise to discuss the problem areas and the proposed solutions with other supervisors and personnel who may have some knowledge or who are experts on the matter. Any business venture is a teamwork and the solving of the company's problems is best done by teamwork which may be done by getting the supervisors gather for a meeting, preferably with the boss' permission, and get their suggestions as to the area most in need of correction and which should get priority attention.

In a transportation business, as well as in government operations, it is always the aim to consider those actions which require the least financial outlay, that which can be established without too much difficulty and one which holds the most promise for improvement and profit within a fairly short period.

In the transportation business also, it is important to remember that any improvement made in preventive maintenance can help materially reduce operating costs, maintenance costs, eliminate road failures, prolong the life of equipment and reduce mechanical failure, lessen accidents, and improve drivers' attitudes towards their equipment and their work.

One of the important considerations in a good preventive maintenance program is the establishment of an effective driver training program and methods. This can increase drivers' skill and vehicle operation. A good training program should and can eliminate common mistakes, bad habits, reduce cargo damage, reduce number of mis-deliveries and lessen customer complaints.

The application of good driving principles by well-trained drivers can reduce accidents, damage to cargo and equipment, and exces-

sive operating costs. Improved drivers' habits and attitudes likewise will result in better care of equipment on the road and reduce maintenance costs. In order to avoid confusion and make corrective actions effective, they should be specific. Each action contemplated should be looked into very well and see to it that they will result in improvement or in economy without sacrificing the other phases of operation or the profit to be realized.

A simplified procedure often is less misunderstood and gives better result. It is, therefore, wise to avoid thinking in terms of elaborate programs as they are apt to be more misunderstood by both supervisors and workers.

The training program for drivers and other personnel should be designed to be inexpensive and should result in minimizing if not completely stop repetition of previous mistakes and/or accidents.

While profit is the main objective of any transportation company, yet transportation companies—the personnel and management, have certain obligations to their customers, the riding public, the consignors and consignees. Probably the best form of advertisement for any company is reliability of service and courtesy of company personnel to its customers and the general public. The drivers, conductors, and helpers who have direct contact with the public can be the best sales representative of the company. As had been previously stated, courtesy and service are what the public looks for. The performance and attitudes of drivers, conductors and other personnel can gain or lose public confidence, and in terms of operating cost, can mean the difference between profit and loss. So it is also important that in the design of training programs,

such subjects as courtesy, reliability, safety, service, etc. be included. Management should be concerned and every effort should be done to insure the fine quality of service, because as public confidence is built up, it will mean better business. While these are known to business executives and personnel, the basic principle of good public relations is often taken for granted or even ignored, especially where there is little or no competition. However, such should not be the case. Many experiences show that where monopoly takes the better part of the management, in the long run it becomes detrimental to the company's interest, in that bad public opinion will cause customers to turn to other means of transportation and company growth towards modernization and meeting the changing needs is often slow or retarded.

Every corrective action should result or point directly to the correction of at least one of the conditions responsible for the company's problem and each should in turn tie directly to the basic control factor for an efficient, profitable organization.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

MAJOR PATERNO R SANTOS was a Colombo Plan Trainee on Advance Transportation Management in Canada and USA in 1961. He also graduated from the Officers' Advance Training Transportation Course from the U.S. Army Transportation School in Fort Eustis, Virginia, in 1958 and Infantry School in Ft. Benning, Georgia, USA in 1952. In addition, he also graduated from the GHQ, AFP Management Course and several other courses in the AFP. He is a holder of a B.S.A. from the University of the Philippines and BSME from the PCP. He was a former Technical Assistant to the Chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Public Services and the Committee on National Defense & Security, Philippine Senate, and a former member of the Presidential Committee on Navigation in the Philippines. Major Santos also made observations and studies on the Transportation industry in England and other European countries.

The study of handwriting has been so perfected that the expert can be of the greatest assistance to many professionals. This is especially true in the probate of contested wills. The testimony of a handwriting expert may be admitted in evidence. The Rules of Court, in Rule 123, Sec. 50, states "HANDWRITING, HOW PROVED—The handwriting of a person may be proved by any witness who believes it to be such, and has seen the person write or has seen him writing, purporting to be his upon which the witness has acted or has been charged and has thus acquired knowledge of the handwriting of such person. Evidence regarding the handwriting may also be given by a comparison made by the witness or the court with

laws to be violated with impunity.

The number of individuals who devote a lifetime to the examination of criminal documents is few. But the number of people who in the course of their daily avocations find themselves brought closely in touch with the handiwork of the forger and the blackmailer must run into countless thousands, and this vast number is composed, for the most part, of members of the legal profession and the Police Force.

It is not suggested that either lawyer or policeman must be an expert analyst of handwriting in order to attain a high standard of efficiency in his proper sphere. But, the lawyer who finds himself armed with the weapon of expert testimony of handwriting, and who does not know how to use the weapon given him or how to parry blows when directed against him

—such a man can never hope to achieve triumphs save such as come to him by default. The day is gone, moreover, when an advocate could successfully hope to contest evidence of this type to be professing to decry handwriting analysis as something essentially conjectural. Further, there are many crimes in which handwriting does not constitute the *corpus delicti*, but which during investigation furnish clues of documentary nature which can be turned into account.

*A Disputed Document Case
In Court*

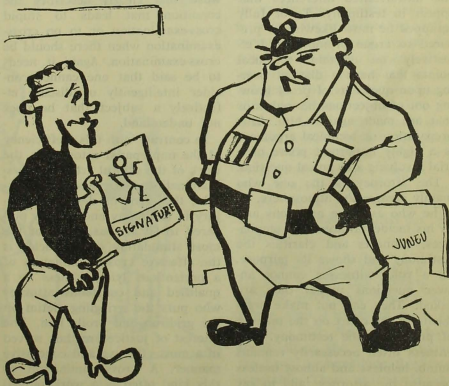
Whether it is in a little square court-room with its plain wooden benches or in a great marble hall, the court problem in a disputed document case is the same: the proof of certain facts and the transformation of a client's contention into legal judgment. The

ON HANDWRITING

writings admitted or treated as genuine by the party against whom the evidence is offered, or proved to be genuine to the satisfaction of the Judge." And again, Sec. 18 of Rule 123, provides: "Expert Evidence,—The opinion of a witness regarding a question of science, art or trade, when he is killed therein may be received in evidence."

The basic principle upon which handwritings are classified, indexed and identified depends upon the truism that NATURE never offers to us her handiwork in facsimile. Again and again, in her flora and fauna, she reproduces specimen after specimen marvelously and miraculously true to type. But meticulous as is her case to faithfully reproduce the species, it is not wise to outstrip her caution never to completely reproduce the individual. And what is more, in this as in all other particulars, she will not permit her

By Major AGAPITO FIGUEROA



ideas, suggestions and warnings presented in this writing are intended to aid in the important task, but to be effective they must, of course, be correctly and directly applied to the problem in hand. This practical application is the task of the lawyer. There is no way to insure success in an undertaking of this kind even if on the right side of a good case, but there are certain things to do and to know that contribute to the success even if they do not insure it; and, if they are known, certain common errors can be avoided.

In the first place the lawyer should know the facts in his case and he should know the law he depends upon or that which may be cited against him. In a case involving a technical problem, he should qualify himself so that he can assist in presenting the technical testimony in the most convincing manner. To be fully prepared he also must understand these technical questions well enough so that he can cross-examine adverse technical witnesses effectively if they are either mistaken or dishonest. To do this well, he must be able to promptly recognize fallacies, incorrect logic and unwarranted inferences that appear in testimony. To be fully equipped he must likewise be prepared to argue promptly and effectively on certain technical points that have a distinct bearing upon questions of proof growing out of objections he makes or that are made against him. This preparation or technical argument is a highly important phase of a trial involving a technical question.

The attorney is the one who mainly creates the atmosphere. It is he who asks the questions and by his incidental argument emphasizes, connects and clarifies the testimony and shows its purpose. As a rule, witnesses cannot answer questions unless they are asked. They can not make arguments to the court on the manner of presenting the testimony. The witness often necessarily remains dumb, helpless and almost useless because the attorney fails to say

at just the right time the few necessary words that the conditions require. Certainly silence is not always golden; it sometimes is simply stupid.

The failure of the attorney is mainly due to lack of clear and accurate technical knowledge on the exact point under consideration. He cannot fully elicit and emphasize the testimony because he has had no conference with the witness and does not know what it is to be and does not fully understand its application and significance. The failure is also sometimes directly due to his stubborn and ignorant insistence on conducting the examination according to his own plan instead of the plan that will bring out testimony in the most effective manner as the witness is prepared to give it and has given it many times.

It is pitiful to see fraud triumph because the interest of truth and justice are thus put into the hands of one who is unprepared and unprepared. If he is unable to attack a grotesque and illogical theory of a witness against the facts, this erroneous or perjured testimony may prevail. Ignorance is the only word that clearly describes the condition that leads to stupid cross-examination or to no cross-examination when there should be cross-examination. Again it needs to be said that one cannot consider intelligently or discuss effectively a subject that he does not understand.

In contrast with this inefficiency of the unprepared attorney is the work of the skillful artist in cross-examination who sees the weakness, the error or deliberate perjury in testimony and is fully prepared to lay its base. One of the most stimulating of spectacles is the effective cross-examination of a pretentious lying witness by a qualified and courteous attorney who puts the wriggling victim on the gridiron and broils him. The interest of justice are thus served in a most effective and conclusive manner. A cross-examination of this kind often is a work of art.

By a series of carefully framed questions nearly all to be answered by yes or no, which answers are mainly a succession of admission to skillfully worded significant statements in the questions themselves, the witness is led up to the brink of the precipice and like the swine in the ancient tale is then cast into the sea.

The attorney enlisted to attack a fraudulent document, or engaged to defend a genuine paper wrongfully attacked, sets about the task by preparing for the undertaking. He properly interviews his client with thoroughness and following Quintilian's advice of A.D. 88, investigates, doubts, assails and cross-examines every phase of his story until he is satisfied that his client is not deceiving him and that his story will bear the fierce light that beats upon the witness-box.

While knowledge of the facts and of the law are the first essentials in the preparation of a disputed document case there are some other important incidental matters that should receive careful attention. One of these outside questions is the investigation of the standing and character of the special witnesses to be called or that may appear and give erroneous, unwarranted or dishonest testimony for the opposition. This is a subject on which the lawyer need not remain ignorant, and if he does it is his own fault. As a duty to his client, as a protection to his own reputation, and in the interest of justice, this is a part of his preparation for the trial that should not be neglected. Of all the phases of a trial of this sort this is the one phase in which promptness is also especially important.

Criticism is aimed at the expert testimony of all classes, not mainly because no capable and reliable men can be found but because incapable and unreliable men are found to disagree with them. This is as unjust as to condemn all lawyers as dishonest merely because one out of many is a disgrace to an honorable profession. There are honest lawyers and hon-

est experts and the main fault is in the intense spirit of advocacy that makes of a court of justice a game of wits and technical trickery, and seeks until it finds what will support its contentions.

With the improved procedure, however, allowing effective illustrations and reasons for opinions these pretenders do not have as free a field as in former days and cannot render the easy assistance they once give in questioned document cases, when their principal service was not to prove anything but to bring a "Conflict in testimony," by giving a mere opinion. These assistants to fraud and assistants to the attorney who aims to defeat justice must, however, still be reckoned with in many cases. The most effective protection against this testimony is a thorough technical preparation by the attorney who represents the facts and who cannot only see and understand the presumption and falsity of the testimony but also able by cross-examination and by argument to show it to others. Mere abuse of even a lying witness may not be very effective.

Many technical questions that arise in disputed document cases

can be intelligently examined and discussed only by those with some special experience who have investigated and studied the particular problems involved and possess the necessary instruments and reference material. They know the limitations as well as the extension of the subject considered and can show others what they themselves see.

With no one present who is qualified on the controverted technical subject it would no doubt be safer in many cases, as heretofore suggested, to decide the case entirely on the outside and collateral issues rather than on the main question involved.

The Law and Legal Procedure In Disputed Document Cases

The probability of success for those who represent the facts in disputed document trial varies greatly in different jurisdictions and strange to say, this great variation appears to be practically unknown to many participants who conduct these contests. The practical efficiency, intellectual grade and cultural quality of lawsuit in one jurisdiction cannot as

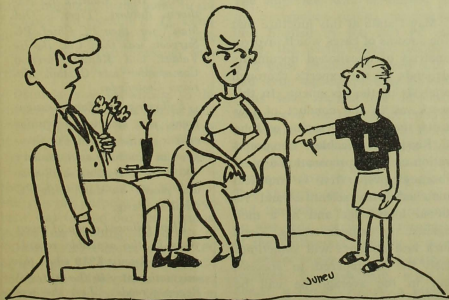
a rule, be directly compared with a similar performance in another state or in another land by the actual participants. Many who have not had experience in widely separated field do not know how very poorly they are doing what is better done elsewhere. They compare themselves only with themselves.

Participation in trial of exactly the same nature in actual progress in widely separated states and in different countries soon discloses that the administration of law in certain jurisdiction is more rapid, more scientific and more efficient than in another jurisdiction.

One would think that this important fact would have great interest to those who take part in law administration where the work is poorly done. There are many who apparently have never stopped to inquire or to wonder why the United States Federal Courts are generally more efficient than the State Courts.

There are certain of these "Practical Men", with no interest whatever in reform, who appear to look upon the court with a sense of ownership and consider them not a tribunal for administering justice where the facts are to be discovered and shown, but as a place where lawyers practice law to earn a living. These alleged owners of the courts intimate, if they do not assert, that it is an impertinence for the ordinary outside individual of the "THEORETICAL COLLEGE PROFESSOR" even to suggest that the administration of any phase of the law is not at all times and in all places one hundred per cent perfect.

There are many legal practitioners who assume that nothing can be done about improvements anywhere, even if improvement is necessary, and they complacently speak about the "Uncertainty of the Law" as something fixed and inevitable. These unscientific and



"SHALL I INCLUDE HIM IN THE LIST?"

indifferent performers could in many instances find that something could be done by merely going across a state or national boundary line with their prejudices left behind and their eyes wide open and see how that something they are doing can be better done. There is no more suitable word to characterize this indifference and lack of progress in what vitally affects human rights than the word shameful. In some cases and in some places, a trial at law involving a disputed document is in fact just about a 50-50 adventure. There is no ample opportunity or legal permission to teach those who need to be taught if the matter is to be preserved, considered and decided in a scientific manner. Sometimes it is most discouraging to know at the end that one of those who still remain uninformed on the subject is the one who was supposed to be trying to prove the facts.

With too many members of too many professions, it avails little that scientific and progressive methods have been developed and they do not know what they are. Without scientific method a disputed document trial after involving a difficult problem is more than a farce.

The contention in simpler words seems to be that these judgments must depend upon an impression of a handwriting as a whole and certain indescribable intuition that excludes all analysis and necessarily jumps to a conclusion. Few things are misleading or deceptive than general resemblance or "General Character" in writing as in many other things and nearly all errors in examination are in fact made by those who literally follow this unscientific method. This vague and fallacious argument, however, has been quoted with approval in hundreds of legal opinions and is still printed in the books and heard in Court.

In the old days a forgery many times was as good as a genuine paper if boldly presented and positively and plausibly supported by perjury and still is in the same jurisdiction. This peculiar procedure in connection with the proof of document like that in some other fields in some measure at least justified the alleged statement of Aaron Burr regarding the law: "The law is what is boldly asserted and plausibly maintained".

In most courts now, after a long and bitter fight, the expert witness is also permitted to present the reasons for his opinion. This he is permitted to do on direct examination and as the enlightened opinions in the New York courts say, "An Opinion without reasons may be of little value, while an opinion with reasons amount almost to a demonstration". There are still courts, however, where the word demonstration seems to be unknown and effective reasons for an opinion can not be given, for what might have been effective testimony is sometimes restricted to an extent that makes it but little more than the expressing of a mere opinion.

May I state at this juncture that the success of cases which involves analysis of questioned documents depends on the expert's thorough analysis of the document. In this work, as in the conduct of lawsuits, the following saying of John C. Reed is applicable: "non-preparation or hasty preparation against thorough preparation is empirical matched with scientific and rational knowledge and as a mob against the regular troops. Good luck and accident will sometimes lead the unprepared to success, but in the average he will be beaten and hardly understand why."

Officers' Register in the Non-Current Records Branch of the Adjutant General's Office in Camp Murphy reveals:

1st Lt. Francisco V. Canuto was Born on 4 June 1897. A private, corporal, sergeant from 28 Nov. 1918 to 31 Jan. 1921 From 1 Feb. 1921 to 31 October 1922, a cadet in the old PC Academy.

Assigned 7 May 1923 with the 58th PC Company in Pangasinan. On 22 April 1925 assigned with DHM.

The following month transferred to the 99th PC Company in Surigao.

On 10 June 1926 promoted junior officer of the 117th PC Company also in Surigao until April 1927 when he was given the command of the 99th PC Company in Tandag, Surigao.

Became CO of 111th PC Company in that province on 16 March 1929.

In 1930 served with the Agusan PC until 25 February 1931 when he was made commander of the 87th PC Company in Camp Kalao, Davao.

Next year was placed on temporary duty with HPC in the old Oriente Bldg., Binondo, Manila.

Brig. Gen. Charles E. Nathorst, dubbed "Tiger", "Old Man", was then PC Chief. PC Surgeon was then Col. Basilio Valdez, and Manila Garrison Commander was Captain Mariano Castañeda.

Following his Manila assignment, was assigned as junior officer of the 123rd PC Company in Zambales on 4 January 1933. On 1 Dec. of same year was placed on duty with PC Rizal in Pasig.

Then followed a gap of seven years in the available records until 24 August 1940 when the enigmatic entry in the Officers' Register reads: "Left the service."

Lt. Canuto's Death Recalled . . .

(Continued from page 7)

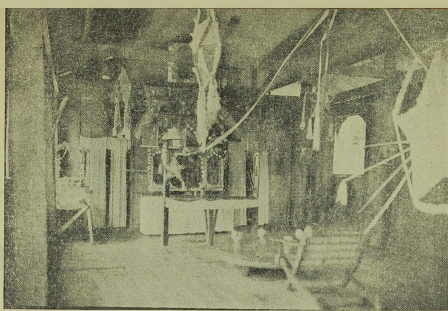
progress at the high school ground. Digamon stealthily slipped away from his Japanese companions as they came downhill from the cemetery, and attended the meeting to find out what it was all about. Among the speakers was Sam Hill, who broke out the news of the execution to the crowd. Hill said, "I have witnessed a total of 96 executions but I have not witnessed one like that of Lt. Canuto among them. Up to the point of death, the officer of the Constabulary maintained his firmness, unruflled by any adverse physical influence that could have induced him to change his mind—and lived." Japanese soldiers were around and understood him. No one among them contested the governor's statement.

As if to confirm Lt. Canuto's prediction that the Japanese would take care of his trip home to the hacienda after the execution, the soldiers offered Digamon a free trip in one of their vehicles. The tense settlement was awaiting the news. Digamon told all.

Author's Note:

When the Japanese pulled out from Surigao town after two years Diamola and Digamon dug up the grave, hoping to bring home to the hacienda the remains of Lt. Canuto. After excavating a pit "wide enough to bury two carabaos," they failed to find his remains.

Diamola is an eyewitness to the capture and torture at Barrio Mansayao. Digamon is an eyewitness to the torture and execution. Before the interview with these witnesses, I reminded them that accuracy is the PC's main concern, and that the general purpose of the interview was to find out the circumstances surrounding the death of Captain (sic) Canuto, pre-war PC officer, per CS PC directive to C-1 dated 3 May 1962. Both witnesses assured accuracy of information within their knowledge. The interview was conducted in public to



allow others who might have additional information to bring out what they know. No less than 30 hours were allowed the witnesses to enable them to fairly recollect the fateful incident 20 years ago. The interview was conducted in the Surigaonon dialect, translated into English by the two PC escorts, the barrio school teacher, who once resided in Pasay City, and some tagalog-speaking ex-colonists who learned the national language in the Bureau of Prisons in Manila and in Iwahig Penal Colony in Palawan. I asked Diamola for some of Lt. Canuto's belongings which he willingly gave: Two khaki breeches, one with red and the other with blue pipings on the side seams; a University of the Philippines insignia, a pair of leather boots, a pair of leather leggings, a threadbare khaki blouse, a cut-off rosary, a pillow case with initials "FVC", a sleeveless undercoat, two pairs of hand-

sewn fabric footwear, personal and official papers, pre-war newspapers and a copy of KHAKI AND RED magazine, PC official journal, issue of August 1938. I brought them all to HPC.

Coming to Surigao town for the home trip to Cebu, I proceeded with two PC soldiers who escorted me from Mainit town to the grave of Lt. Canuto. Because of the previous failure to find his remains, I decided to help to find them if and when another attempt is made in the future. A crude grave of flat concrete nearby bearing either Chinese or Japanese calligraphy, aroused my curiosity. I am not a student of Professor Virchow nor of Professor H. Otley Beyer, but in the somber twilight that shrouded the place at the end of that busy day I copied the characters and brought them to HPC for deciphering, hoping they might unravel even at this late age something for posterity.

The

8th APACL

Conference



The APACL 8th Conference was preceded by an Extraordinary Conference at Seoul, Korea, last May. Above photo shows the delegates and a few of the observers (foreground) Mr. Jean Litho of Congo (Brazzaville), Madam Suzanne Labin of France, and Mr. Rama Swarup Sabharwal of India, during a plenary session at the Chosun Hotel. At the chairman's dais could be seen Mr. Kyu Hah Choi, league council chairman, and directly below in the center Mr. Tran Tam, APACL Secretary General. Counter-clockwise from the left could be seen Australian M. P. Bruce Wight, Mr. Liu Peng Kiu and Dr. Ku Cheng-Kang of China, Mr. Chang Kuo-Sin of Hongkong, Mr. Tan Ye-Ming of China, Mr. Saburo Chiba and Mr. Daisuke Takaoka of Japan, Dr. Hadji Ibrahim T. Y. Ma of Malaya, Mr. Fung Hon-shu of Macao, Mr. Damodar Prasad Ghimire of Nepal, Mr. Max L. Peers of New Zealand, Mr. Lo Kwock Chuen of North Borneo, Dr. Pao Shis Tien and Dr. Jose Ma. Hernandez of the Philippines, Mr. Tsai Chang of the Ryukyus, Miss Michaela A. Montemayor and Major Constante Ma. Cruz of the Philippines.

"Free peoples of Asia, unite! Seek the help of your fellowmen in the East and the West, and persuade them to join with us in this crusade. Fight Communism or any aggression as *individuals* and as *nations*. Fight it at all levels and in all theaters of war. Penetrate the Bamboo and Iron Curtains to bring hope to those held in bondage behind them, and to establish a free underground that can strike against International Communism..." Thus reads Resolution No. 1 at the historic First Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League Conference at Chinhae, Korea. Forty-two delegates from eight countries and localities in the Asian and Pacific region met from June 15th to June 18th in 1954. Next month, from October 1st to the 5th, well over a hundred delegates and scores of observers from twenty-two member countries and nineteen observer units will converge in Tokyo, Japan, for the Eighth Conference of the League. Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, Prime Minister from 1957 to 1960, is the host chapter president and will be league council chairman during the conference.

The Story of the APACL

June 1954.

Korea was still a shambles. The beautiful land of the Korean people had been divided into North and South Korea; the North was Communist, the South democratic.

The Communists were on the loose in Asia, in Europe, in Latin America. The world was in a seething ferment and although writers and journalists called the struggle between Communism and Freedom "the cold war", everywhere in Asia there was a definite and clear apprehension the long-centuried and peaceful lands of the Oriental peoples would fall under the hammer and the sickle.

It was under these circumstances that Syngman Rhee, President of the Republic of Korea, called a meeting of the yet unravished na-

tions in Asia at the peoples' level in order to secure the active, united, and unrelenting support of the people for the worthy efforts of their respective governments, not only to contain but finally to conquer the dark forces of Communism.

The meeting was held at the naval base of Chinhae, Korea. Only seven countries and regions responded to the urgent call of the Korean President; namely, the Philippines, Free China, Vietnam, Thailand, Hongkong, Macao, and Ryukyus. The first Chairman was Mr. Young P. Lee of Korea. Mr. Ku Cheng Kang of China, Dr. Jose Ma. Hernandez of the Philippines and Mr. Nides of Thailand were asked to preside over the plenary sessions.

It was quite clear that the peoples gathered in Chinhae, Korea, had come to establish a united front to fight Communist imperialism; to refuse recognition of the fruits of Communist aggression or subversion; to outlaw the Communist Party; to counteract Communist infiltration, subversion, the aggression; and to maintain a collective security in accordance with principles promulgated by the United Nations.

At the end of this first conference it was decided that a Charter be drafted for the League and that the membership of the organization be enlarged to make it truly representative of the peoples of Asia.

The APACL met in extraordinary session in Manila in 1956. All the countries were represented in Manila except Thailand. The main item on the agenda was the approval of the Charter.

In the course of the discussions, the thorny question regarding the proposed admission of Japan as a member of the League came up, with China in favor and Korea vehemently against.

The Draft Charter was approved by the delegates present without resolving the Japanese issue. The

Charter was to be submitted to the Second APACL Conference for ratification. It was agreed that the second Conference be held in Taipei, Formosa.

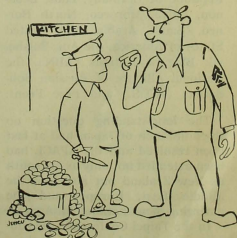
In the year 1956, because of the unsettled question of the admission of Japan as a member of the League, the proposed Conference scheduled for Taipei was cancelled at the last minute. Instead the Second Conference was held in Manila on March 9, 1956, and the Charter was approved.

Since the Second Conference the APACL has increased its membership. It has expanded its activities and has drawn fire from the Communist camp. It has been under attack particularly by Red China but it has neither wavered nor vacillated in the pursuits of its objectives: to expose, fight and ultimately to defeat Communism.

The Third Conference was held in Saigon on March 27, 1957. Six new members and six observers were admitted. Saigon was chosen permanent site of the APACL Secretariat.

In Bangkok, on April 27, 1958, the Fourth Conference admitted Iraq as a member and India as an observer. Four standing Committees were established.

On June 1, 1959 the APACL held its Fifth Conference. Iran and New



"Yeah, we have a potato peeling machine. And you're the latest model."



Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, president of the Japan chapter of the APACL, was born in November, 1896 in Yamaguchi Prefecture, second son of Hidesuke Sato. He was later adopted by Nobumasa Kishi. Graduating from the Faculty of Law of the University of Tokyo in 1919, he first entered the government service in the department of agriculture and commerce, becoming minister of that department in 1941. During the war years he served in the House of Representatives. In 1956 he became Foreign Minister in the Ishibashi Cabinet. Asked to head the government in 1957, he served as Prime Minister up to 1960.

Zealand were added as new members.

On the fifteenth of June, 1960, the Sixth Conference of the APACL was held in Taipei, Taiwan. The membership included Australia, the Republic of China, Hongkong, Iran, Japan, Jordan, the Republic of Korea, Macao, Malaya, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Ryukus, Singapore, Thailand, Turkey, and the Republic of Vietnam. Observers were present from the Cameroon, Ceylon, the Federal Republic of Germany, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, North Borneo, Saudi Arabia, the United States of America, the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN), the National Alliance of Russian Solidarists (N.T.S.) and Free Front.

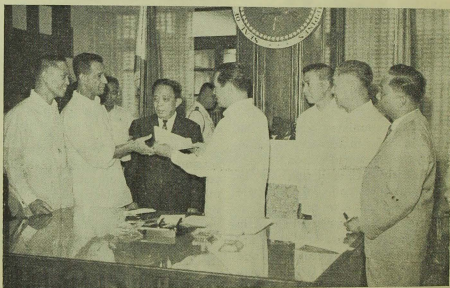
The long-standing question on the admission of Japan had at last been resolved and the APACL had been extended not only as far south as New Zealand but also into the Middle East, Europe, and the emerging new nations in Africa.

In the Taipei Conference the subjects considered in the various committee meetings as well as in the plenary sessions were:

1. How to strengthen anti-Com-

munist to reserve the spiritual crisis of the free world;

2. How to strengthen anti-Communism in Asia, Africa and the Middle East to consolidate their common effort against the Communist bloc;



The Philippine delegation to the APACL 8th Conference calls on President Diosdado Macapagal who is shown fourth from left handing to Congressman Ramon D. Bagatsing, vice chairman of the delegation and PACOM president, his message to the conference. From left to right are Major Medardo T. Justiniano, Congressman Bagatsing, Speaker Cornelio T. Villareal, Major Constante Ma. Cruz, Mr. Yao Shiong Shio, and Attorney Antonio Meer. Dean Conrado Aquino, Attorney Leon O. Ty, Attorney Jose G. Guevara, Lt Col Ricardo P. Bahia, Captain Isagani P. Cruz, Mr. Cua Plak Poo, Manila Acting Collector of Customs Teotimo A. Roja are the other delegates.

3. How to strengthen anti-Communist solidarity of the free nations of Asia;

4. How to aid economic cooperation and cultural interflow among the members of the League.

5. How to support the enslaved peoples of the world.

As a result of the discussions of these topics, various resolutions of importance were adopted, showing beyond doubt that solidarity and cooperation had become bywords among the members of the League and that there was unmistakable determination in the APACL to destroy Communist ideology and practice all over the world and to supplant Communism with Freedom characterized by peace and justice.

Objectives of the APACL

In the light of its charter and program of action, the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League strives for the realization of the following objectives:

1. to consolidate the anti-Communist forces of all Anti-Communist people in Asia, and establish anti-Communist united front to fight against international Commu-

nist imperialism until it is wiped out;

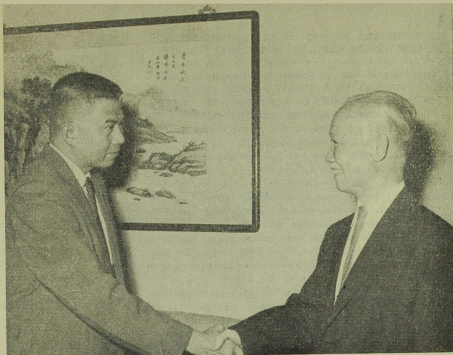
2. to call the attention of all Asian peoples to the fact that Communism is contrary to human nature and is an iniquitous ideology, which must be completely wiped out before justice, freedom, and peace can prevail;

3. to unmask the cold-war strategy and tactics of International Communist imperialism and oppose the policy of neutralism and appeasement;

4. to prevent and eradicate infiltration and subversive activities of Communist imperialism and urge all governments to outlaw the Communist parties;

5. to broaden the contacts with all existing anti-Communist organizations and leaders and to promote the convention of the world people's anti-Communist congress, so as to build up a world anti-Communist alliance;

6. to strengthen and support anti-



Republic of China Vice President Chen Cheng, APACL supporter and anti-Communist stalwart, receives Major Constante Ma. Cruz during the latter's visit with APACLROC colleagues last May.

A Reappraisal . . .

(Continued from page 13)

ficient, effective and economical defense establishment for the country.

The Philippine Navy must not lag very far behind the other major services. A mere cursory examination of our defense organization will reveal that at the present time we are a maritime nation that has massed on the ground in our defense orientation. If ever, we should mass on the sea as the very life and strength of our country depends on it.

Help Keep the World Free But Under the Rule of Law

Join the Philippine Anti-Communist Movement Inc. (PACOM), now! Your least bounden duty to the Free World cause is to enlist in the crusade pledged to strengthen and defend the ramparts of our democratic way of life. Fill out this membership card at the PACOM Headquarters/Secretaries at No. 924 Oregon St., Ermita Manila, or call up Tel. No. 5-93-09 for details.

Communist revolutionary movements by people shut behind the Asian Iron Curtain, and to promote closer union of the anti-Communist forces on both sides of the Iron Curtain, so as to emancipate the people shut behind the Asian Iron Curtain at an early date;

7. to build up a free, peaceful, prosperous Asia and to promote world peace and prosperity.

—ooo—

The delegates look forward to the 8th Conference. To be discussed among old friends and new acquaintances are:

1. Problems of neutralism and the counter-measures.

2. Problems related to economic and technical assistance to underdeveloped areas.

3. Problems of international cultural exchange and cooperation.

4. Problems of strengthening and widening the base of international anti-Communist movements.

5. The critical situation in Southeast Asia and remedial measures.

The APACL Eighth Conference in Tokyo will add a chapter to Japan's development as a post-war power.



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the year

Executive Secretary

President

HOUSE BILL NO. 958 TO BE RE-INTRODUCED
BY CONGRESSMAN CRISOLOGO IN THE NEXT CONGRESS
Begun and held in the City of Manila on Monday, the twenty-
second day of January, nineteen hundred and sixty-two.

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR A LONGEVITY PAY TO ENLISTED MEN
OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES, AMENDING
FOR THE PURPOSE SECTION ONE AND THE TITLE OF
REPUBLIC ACT NUMBERED ELEVEN HUNDRED THIRTY FOUR,
AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Section one of Republic Act Numbered Eleven
Hundred Thirty-Four is amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. Hereafter, each officer or enlisted man of the
Armed Forces of the Philippines shall receive in addition to
his monthly pay longevity pay equivalent to ten per centum of
the monthly base pay authorized for his grade for each five years
of faithful and efficient service heretofore or hereafter rendered
as an officer or enlisted man of the Armed Forces of the
Philippines and of recognized guerrilla units, such additional
pay to be compounded every five years: Provided, That the total
amount of longevity pay shall not exceed fifty per centum
of the soldiers monthly base pay as prescribed by law: Provided,
further, That nothing in this section shall be construed as
authorizing payment of any back longevity pay for any period
of services heretofore rendered."

SEC. 2. The title of the same Act is amended to read as
follows:

"An Act to provide for longevity pay to officers and enlisted men
of the Armed Forces of the Philippines."

SEC. 3. The sum of eight million pesos is hereby appro-
priated, out of any funds in the National Treasury not
otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions
of this Act.

SEC. 4. All laws or parts thereof inconsistent with the
provisions of this Act are repealed or modified accordingly.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved,

(Sgd.) EULOGIO RODRIGUEZ
President of the Senate

s/t/CORNELIO T VILLAREAL (Signed
Speaker of the House of 10:25H
Representatives 11 June '62)

Finally passed by the
Senate on May 14, 1962.

This Act, which originated in
the House of Representatives,
was finally passed by the same
on May 7, 1962.

(Sgd.) REGINO S EUSTAQUIO
Secretary of the Senate

OK. INOCENCIO B PAREJA
Secretary of the House of
Representatives

FIFTH CONGRESS
of the
Republic of the Philippines
First Session

Begun and held in the City of Manila on Monday, the twenty-
second day of January, nineteen hundred and sixty-two.
(Republic Act No. 3460)

AN ACT INCREASING THE MONTHLY BASE PAY OF ENLISTED-
MEN OF THE REGULAR FORCE OF THE ARMED FORCES OF
THE PHILIPPINES, AMENDING FOR THIS PURPOSE SECTION
FOUR OF REPUBLIC ACT NUMBER EIGHTEEN HUNDRED THIRTY-
ONE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the
Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Section four of Republic Act Numbered Eighteen
Hundred Thirty One, otherwise known as the "Enlisted Men's
Pay and Allowance Act of 1957," is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. The monthly base pay of enlisted men of the
Regular Force shall not be less than the following:

"(a) E-7	175.00
"(b) E-6	16500
"(c) E-5	155.00
"(d) E-4	145.00
"(e) E-3	140.00
"(f) E-2	135.00
"(g) E-1	130.00

SEC. 2. There is hereby appropriated, out of any funds
in the National Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum
of thirty-four million pesos to carry out the provisions of this
Act.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on July first, nineteen
hundred and sixty-two.

Approved,

(Sgd.) EULOGIO RODRIGUEZ
President of the Senate

s/t/CORNELIO T VILLAREAL (Signed
Speaker of the House 10:25
of Representatives 11 June '62)

Finally passed by the
Senate on May 15, 1962.

This Act, which originated in
the House of Representatives,
was finally passed by the same
on May 16, 1962.

(Sgd.) REGINO S EUSTAQUIO
Secretary of the Senate

OK. INOCENCIO B PAREJA
Secretary of the House of
Representatives

Approved:

(Sgd.) DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL
President of the Philippines

KHAKI AND RED

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and

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"HE WAS A MEMBER ALRIGHT, HERE'S HIS MEMBERSHIP CARD."

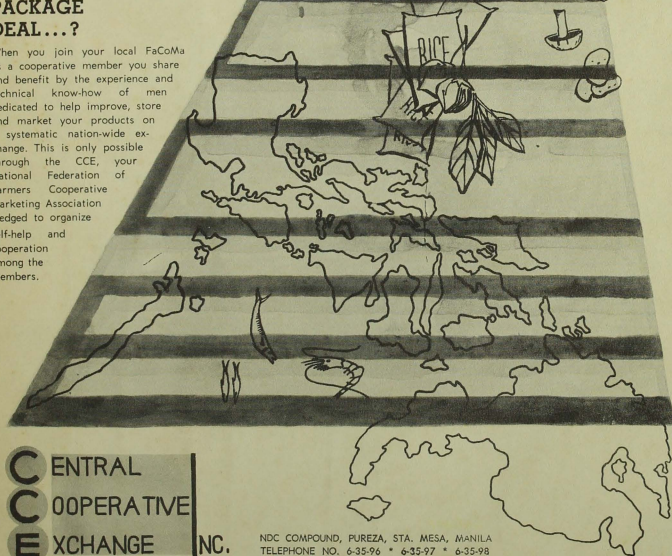
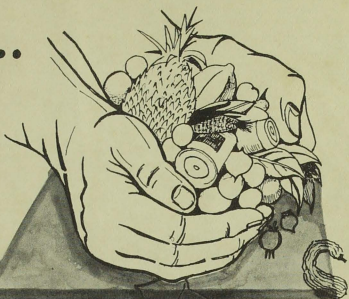
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PHILIPPINE VIRGINIA TOBACCO ADMINISTRATION