



# KHAKI AND RED

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY

## IN THIS ISSUE



I Was a Jap  
Atrocity Victim



Symposium on  
Personnel Discipline



and with a Name

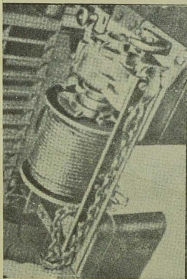


October 1949

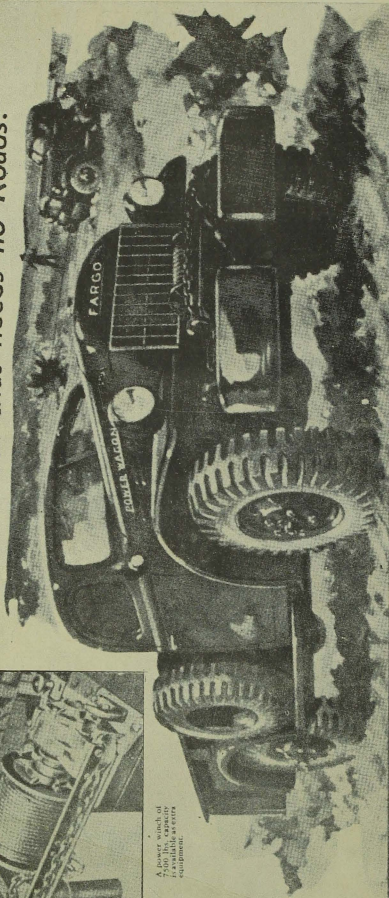
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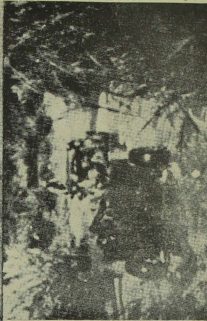
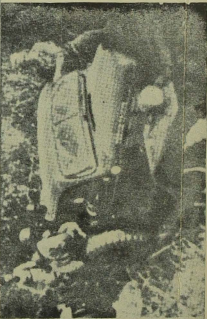
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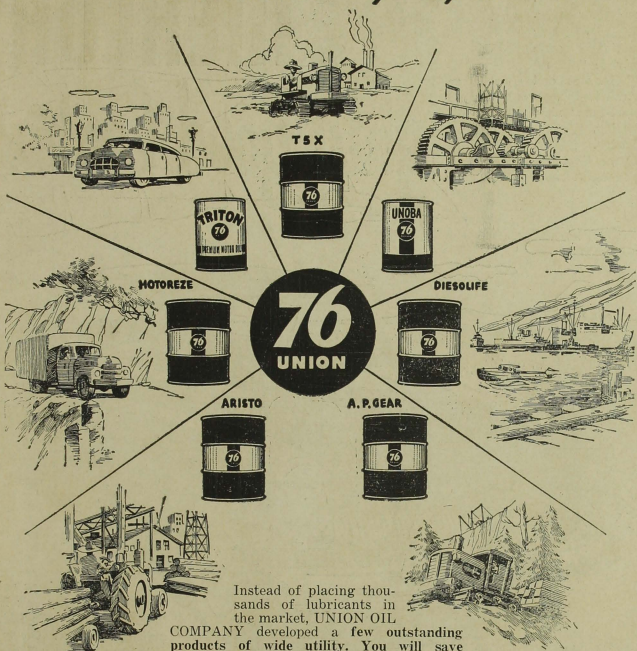
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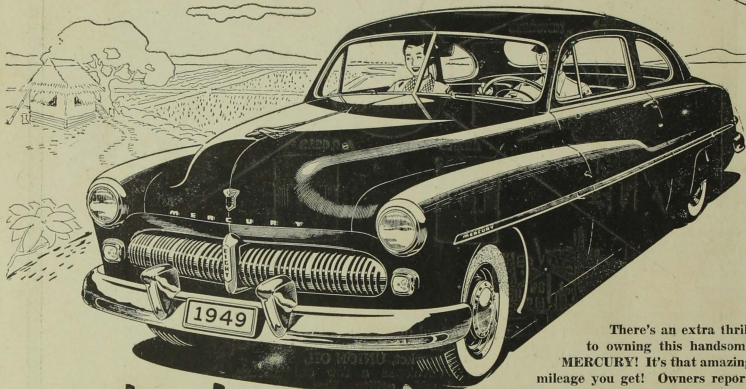
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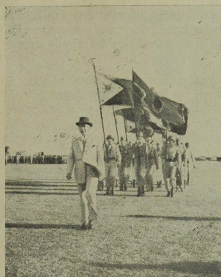
*Adercraft*



# KHAKI AND RED

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY

## This Month's Cover



Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo, the man featured in this month's cover picture, is the newly elected president of the United Nations general assembly. His election to the highest post in the international organization is a signal tribute not only to the little man, a brilliant statesman, a gallant soldier, an able journalist, an eloquent orator, and an ardent nationalist, but also to the young Republic of the Philippines. The event marks the recognition of the Philippines as a nation that has come into its own as a power in world affairs.

More than ever, the Filipino diplomat bears watching. Undoubtedly, the UN presidency is not the apex of his career. Many an admiring and grateful countryman believes Romulo is a man to be reckoned in the next elections for the presidency of the Philippines and that when the event comes, he can count on the overwhelming support of the Filipino people.

The cover photo shows one of the many demonstrations of gratitude showered on Ambassador Romulo the last time he was in Manila. He stands at attention preparatory to receiving the Philippine Legion of Honor award at a ceremony at Camp Murphy. Note the Philippine Constabulary colors immediately behind him.

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Published monthly on a nonprofit basis by the General Headquarters, Philippine Constabulary. Business and Advertising Manager: Capt. Alfonso A. Calderon. Editorial and advertising offices: Camp Crame, Quezon City—Tel. 6-87-31—242. Entered as second-class mail matter at the post office at Manila on April 9, 1949. Subscription rates: Philippines, P6.00 the year; foreign countries, P12.00. Articles and photographs submitted for publication may not be returned, in case of rejection, unless they are accompanied by self-addressed envelopes and sufficient postage. Opinions expressed in signed articles do not necessarily reflect the views of the Philippine Constabulary. Photo credits: All photographs appearing in this issue were taken by the PC Signal Corps.

## Letters to the Editor

## Editorials

Sir:

Until now enlistment from among civilian volunteers has been suspended. What could be the reason behind that suspension? As was proved before the war, the Philippine Constabulary produced good soldiers even from among the non-Christian tribes. They started as recruits; and this was possible because a civilian volunteer after undergoing his recruit training would be fully adopted to the rigors of military discipline. He would gradually adopt ways that are conducive to military life.

At present we still have members in our command who we may say are unfit but are not yet replaced even after their term of enlistment has terminated. Unit Commanders in the field are of course responsible for this. This year most of the previous enlistment will soon expire. All unit commanders should be aware of the provisions of Cir. 32, dated 8 November 1948, par. II-3 which provides for the qualifications of an enlisted man "who may re-enlist". Strict compliance with this provision will surely do away with all the unfit now in our command.

With regard to enlistment, why not authorize all units in the more peaceful provinces to recruit so that we can have enough materials to replace other units who may be depleted subsequent to the termination of the enlistment of all those found unfit?

CANARES ABAN  
1st Lieut. Inf PC



Sir:

I read with interest the letter of gratitude by Dr. Manuel Lim, Chairman of the PNRC. I wish to inform the reading public that due credit for the material of my article entitled "The PC and the Red Cross" came from Miss Rosie Ortiz. I could not have given full details without her aid.

Please accept my humble tribute to those who helped me fulfill my desire to serve the public interest.

Sincerely yours,  
Sgt. JUAN M. EDUARTE  
Provost Sergeant  
Camp Hqs, GHQ PC

(Continued on page 27)

## No "Bloodbath"

THE elections next month have evoked fears of considerable "bloodbath" in view of the heated points of controversy among the different party candidates and the unprecedented nationwide interest in the polls.

The apprehension has been particularly enhanced by ill-advised utterances of revolution and rebellion on the part of certain candidates.

It is true that the November elections are the first to be held since the Philippines became independent. We are confident, however, that the Filipino people, being at heart a peaceful people who are circumspect and reasonable in their ways, would not stand for any acts of subversion by any group of desperate, cantankerous individuals.

The Philippine Constabulary, as a national police organization, will see to it that the people's exercise of suffrage will not be hampered by the unpatriotic acts of such individuals. With utmost impartiality and unflagging determination, the Constabulary command will act so that the incidence of disorder is reduced to the minimum, despite the existence of difficult factors prevailing in the country in this post-war period.

The coming elections will constitute a test of the ability of the young Republic to hurdle a political crisis. There is every reason to believe that the country, with President Quirino at the helm, will pass the test.



## The Leyte Landing and Maria Blanca

THE fifth anniversary of the landing of General MacArthur's forces on Leyte this month recalls once more those delirious moments our people went through at the sight of the first American troops come to liberate the country from three years of a regime of terror unparalleled in Philippine history.

Quite appropriate with the observance of the historic event, KHAKI AND RED features in this issue the exclusive story of a woman who had the ill fortune of falling into the hands of a rapacious, lust-crazed mob of Japanese soldiery in the chaos that was Manila in the pangs of liberation.

Her horrible experiences with the beasts in human form had their counterparts elsewhere in the country where the Japs flaunted even the elementary rules of warfare. Thousands of people the likes of her who were rendered helpless victims of Japanese brutality would not soon forget the physical and moral ordeals they had gone through.

It is well that, sympathizing with the feelings of the people, the Administration has itself maintained a firm, uncompromising attitude against any step that would make Japan a power once more. It has been rightly argued that as human nature never changes, so would the innate disposition of the Japanese barbarian mentality never reform, regardless of the democratizing and civilizing strictures of the MacArthur stewardship. No amount of exhortations by "practical-minded" persons would soften the hearts of the Maria Blancas toward the supposedly contrite "Sons of Heaven," who even now show signs of intransigence under the benevolent suzerainty of General MacArthur.

# TRAINING PC MEDICS

The Constabulary Prepares Men in the Art of Healing  
Aside from Instruction in Soldierly and Crime Busting

THE history of the Medical Field Service Section of the PC School may be traced to the early period of liberation in July 1945, when a school for the medical personnel of the Military Police Command was organized at the MPC (AFWESPAC) Training School in Alabang, Rizal, under the pioneering supervision of Major Jesus T. Mendoza, MC. The training course covered a period of six weeks and after two institutional terms, the school was transferred to Del Monte, Bukidnon. Following the training of two more batches of medical personnel, the school in Bukidnon was closed sometime in December 1945.

The need for such important medical training was, however, felt and could not for long be denied. On January 6, 1947, the school, which was renamed the Medical Field Service Course, was revived in Bamban, Tarlac, under the commandant of the Military Police School. The class ended on 12 April 1947, with 44 graduates.

The principal problems encountered in Bamban were the inadequate water supply, sanitary installations, and lighting facilities. It was considered imperative to transfer the school elsewhere.

May 17, 1947 found the school at a new site in Camp Crame, Quezon City. With an enrollment of 47 students it was decided to provide a specialist training course. The first two weeks were devoted to basic subjects and the next three weeks to technical subjects. From the sixth to the fifteenth week, the students were divided into six groups and placed on further TDY in V. Luna General Hospital and in the 12th Station Hospital in Batangas where they took up specialist training along the following services: X-ray, dental, surgical, laboratory, nursing and hospital administration. It was gratifying to know that all the students showed proficiency in the training as evidenced by

their high scholastic records at the end of the course on August 30, 1947.

The next school term opened on September 15, 1947 at the same site. The course of 14 weeks was devoted to basic, technical, tactical and administrative subjects. Of the 45 students enrolled, 40 successfully completed their training on December 18, 1947.

On February 23, 1948, the Medical Field Service Course began its first term under the Philippine Constabulary School when the MPC assumed its prewar name, the PC. Thirty-four graduates were turned out. Two students flunked. Since then, the school under the PCS has terminated with success the second and third classes, each with 37 MFSS graduates.

Very soon, the present class will turn out new graduates who, like their predecessors, will leave for their respective assignments to apply the four-month training they have acquired with patience and diligence. It would not be amiss to mention too, that the failure of some students to complete successfully the course was mainly due to their having low educational attainment and could not fully cope up with technical subjects.

The scope of training is directed into three objectives: the basic, the technical, and the tactical training. The basic training is fundamental to every Filipino medical soldier's education and is disciplinary in character. Here, the student takes up such subjects as organization and functions of the medical service of the AFP and of the PC, medical installations in TO & ZI, litter drill, personal and sex hygiene and first aid. The technical training embraces subjects appropriate to the medical unit. Among the subjects taught are elementary anatomy and physiology, care and management of common diseases, medical and surgical nursing, and materia medica and pharmacy.

The tactical training refers to the movement and employment of the medical units in the field.

The present staff of instructors of the MFSS is manned by the following officers: Capt. Vitaliadi B. Arrieta, MC, chief of section; Capt. Agustin B. Lucero, DC; 1st Lt. Buenaventura A. Cube, MC; and 1st Lt. Oscar T. Juco, MC. The mechanism of instruction is based on modern training steps which follow in sequence: preparation of the lesson by the instructor; presentation of the lesson by explanation and demonstration; application by the students to develop skill by repetition; examination in the form of oral or written questions, performance test or observation, and discussion or critique to sum up and clarify the important points which have been developed in previous steps.

With the whole-hearted support of the chief surgeon, Col. Joaquin Sanchez, MC, and the PCS commandant, Lt. Col. Jose J. Jereza, Inf., the MFSS is assured of accomplishing its mission—to prepare better soldiers in the medical field service.

*War brings out noble qualities — heroism, self-sacrifice, love of country, but to no greater extent than the constructive activities of peace. Leading a charge against enemy fire is no more heroic than leading an expedition to the North Pole. A dying soldier is no more self-sacrificing than the doctor who succumbs — less dramatically, perhaps — to dangerous experiments undertaken in the interest of humanity. — N.A. CRAWFORD.*

# What I Think OF PERSONNEL DISCIPLINE

*Three Officers Give Their Viewpoints on a Vital  
Subject of This Month's Khaki and Red Symposium*

Major HOSPICIO B. TUAZON,  
Southern Luzon Zone Operations Of-  
ficer, PC:

In a police organization like the Philippine Constabulary where discipline is the element most needed if it is to serve the purpose for which it was organized, the maintenance of personnel discipline is quite a problem and its magnitude rises in direct proportion to the increase of personnel and vice versa. As discontented cows give only sour milk so much inefficiency will be displayed by a unit where discipline is below par if not absent. To solve the discontent and dissatisfaction of the members of the corps:

1. Divorce the Constabulary from political interference. This will eliminate the destructive intervention of politics in matters affecting the internal government of the national police force.

2. An inviolable policy on promotion based upon seniority and merit be promulgated. The far-reaching effects on morale of "patronized" promotions are astronomical and disastrous.

3. Frequent changes of assignment must be avoided if any member is doing all right in his present station. This, however, should not be prolonged as it will develop familiarity and fraternization between civilians and police authorities which lessens the effectivity of the latter, so much so that the particular officer or enlisted man becomes partial in the performance of his duties for having too many "compadres" around him. The lethal virus of this relationship will vitiate the moral fiber and finesse of police agents.

Major CONRADO BANAL, Inf  
(PC), Headquarters, Southern Min-  
danao Zone:

Military discipline is defined as the state of order and obedience among military personnel resulting from training. By this definition it is very evident that progressive training is the best means to maintain personnel discipline.

True discipline is inspired and attained only by confidence and affection, never by fear. In order to obtain the best results in the training of the men we must first gain their confidence. We must know them, understand their character and spirit, show interest in them, their work and general welfare and, without undue familiarity and loss of absolute authority over them, automatically become their friend and leader.

Frequent drills of short duration should be an integral part of the training of the men, for drill is the foundation of disciplinary training. It instills in them the habit of smartness, precision, and obedience. It develops the essential qualities of loyalty, team work and esprit de corps.

Moral education in the form of barrack or classroom lectures plays an important part in progressive training. These lectures should have as objective the inculcation of moral principles, military courtesy and discipline, leadership, esprit de corps, history of the organization, hygiene and sanitation, articles of war, etc. which are essential to discipline. Obedience is the product of understanding and understanding is based on knowledge or education. Therefore, to obtain active obedience, the men must be trained mentally, physically and morally, for training means efficiency and discipline in any language.

1st Lieut. M. T. FRAGANTE, as-  
sistant zone adjutant, Headquarters,  
Northern Mindanao Zone, PC:

Discipline is mutual recognition of authority necessary in civilian and military life. That authority, to maintain discipline, must show the living how fast and how much it is doing for the dependents of the military dead and disabled. For the offenders it must give swift and just punishments — not frequently postponed trials. The meritorious must have their due: a kind word, a commendation, or a recommendation for advancement—no basketing, no filing of such recommendations without having them approved or disapproved and informing those concerned. It should provide opportunity for the soldier to express freely his gripes and what he thinks best can improve his lot. Add to these proper messing and provisions for recreation and relaxation, and you have a sound formula for maintaining personnel discipline.

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# Pointers to Officers

*Address delivered at the graduation exercises of the third graduating class, officers course, Class '49 of the Philippine Constabulary School at Camp Crame on October 15, 1949.*

By Maj. Gen. GUILLERMO B. FRANCISCO, PA, (Ret.)

## GRADUATING OFFICERS:

You have come to the termination of your special training for Constabulary service. You have been taught and have thoroughly acquainted yourselves, I am sure, with the intricate phases of the duties imposed upon you as Constabulary officers. You are expected to perform your duties with vigor and enthusiasm, to the best of your ability based on what you have learned in this school. You will soon go back to your stations to renew your work equipped with more improved knowledge of how to execute the delicate mission entrusted to you as Constabulary officers. It may happen that your sta-

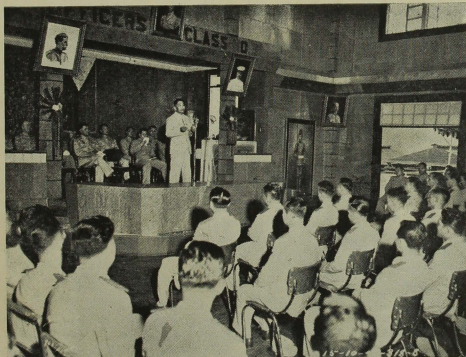
tion is in some distant place which is remote to social amenities, or in a place where social activities will take a great part of your time, or still in some other place where you will be kept busy in the field in continuous military operation against lawless elements. There are also instances which will require the use of your good qualities in the center of politics in provinces where utmost tact and diplomacy need to be displayed. But wherever and whatever your assignment may happen to be, the opportunity always arises for you to display the best in you in the service of the government and the organization to which you be-

long, specially if you yearn for excitement, honor, and an honorable position in the eyes of your countrymen. Whatever errors or wrongdoings unworthy of a gentleman anyone of you may commit will reflect adversely not on the individual alone but on the Constabulary organization as a whole.

When you receive an order from your superior don't limit yourself to obeying it literally, but execute it with a spirit of accomplishment. Follow the policy of your superior and give your most loyal support to further it. It may happen that orders may be against your personal beliefs and ideas, but when it has been decided to follow a determined policy, you are duty bound to carry it out and you should not, with your conduct, embarrass the full achievement of such order. Officers may have new ideas and may find things in a rut because of the so-called "customs of the service." While you may be following the established regulations and wishes of your superiors you could, however, do a great service by pointing out what things you sincerely believe require a change, thus asserting your individuality for your own advancement and that of the service.

As a former officer of this beloved and venerated organization, the Constabulary, I have this privilege of giving you a realistic view of the functions of a peace officer whose sworn duty is to maintain public order and protect the life and property of the inhabitants of the country.

One of the primary functions of the government as prescribed in our Constitution is the maintenance of



General Francisco shown addressing the officer-graduates at the auditorium of the PC Officers Clubhouse on October 15, 1949.

a national police, and as you know very well, police functions are for the welfare of the inhabitants by guaranteeing their peaceful and orderly life. In the performance of your duties perforce it will bring you in close contact with the people, from the highest to the lowest, with the rich and poor, with enlightened and the ignorant alike, and the success of your work depends in a great measure on how you will deal with the different classes of people. You will come in contact with various local officials who should be given all the respect due their position. It may come sometimes that you will need to see "Temientes del Barrio" and you will find that these humble officials — small cogs of the government machinery — are a great help in your work. With diplomacy and tact you will be able to get from them valuable informations needed in the investigation of a case or of a crime assigned to you for investigation. When you find any local official not doing things the way you wish them done, don't be deluded into thinking that the reasons advanced by your supposedly cultured mind are superior. Be sympathetic with the local officials and show sincerity of purpose in helping them. That courageous character and honest dealings make persons perfect gentlemen should be the guiding beacons of the officer in his relation with the local officials. And by so doing matters will take care of themselves, the officer will command the respect of the people who will consider him as a friend or as a leader. You should uphold the majesty of the law. Exert your maximum efforts to enforce the law but bear in mind that you are not to punish with bodily harm anyone trespassing it. You should not commit any kind of torture on anyone for the purpose of extracting confessions. You should analyze carefully, when a crime has been committed, before accusing a person in court, whether the suspect really had committed the crime and not to make any arrest just because a crime has been committed, for the purpose of aiming at a high record of arrest regardless of the weakness of your evidence or the absence of evidence at all. If you have that idea in mind, it may result that you may commit another crime. In accusing a person you should satisfy your own conscience that he is really the guilty person as proven by evidence you have on hand. This is

## HONORARY MEMBERSHIP FOR GEN. RAMOS

PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY  
OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

331 Avenue G  
Redondo Beach, California

August 16, 1949

To: Brigadier-General Alberto Ramos,  
Chief of the Philippine Constabulary,  
Quezon City, Republic of the Philippines.

Dear General:

*It gives me great pleasure to inform you that our board of directors, acting under the provisions of Section 4, Article III of our Constitution, have elected you as an honorary member of this association. I am enclosing herewith your membership card.*

*You will be pleased to know that the book, "The Story of the Philippine Constabulary" is now in the press and should be ready for distribution some time in October. A complimentary copy will be sent to you at that time.*

Cordially yours,  
H. H. ELARTH  
Secretary-Treasurer

insofar as the commission of grave crimes is concerned. In the case of misdemeanors ordinarily this is handled by the local police but as a matter of good policy I may venture to suggest that a police officer vested with the power of discretion should try to help out the violator of law or ordinance if the circumstances may warrant and not to accuse him on mere technicalities of law. To make myself more clear, I might cite an example: An automobile traveling on the highway at night without light is evidently committing a violation of law. But sometimes you may find that such an automobile was forced to travel under that condition either because the electrical system of the automobile got out of order during the trip or because the driver was forced to make the trip in that condition for some circumstances beyond his control. That being the case, the police officer should scrutinize fully the merits of the case and explain to the operator of the automobile that the purpose of the law in providing that automobiles traveling at night should be provided with light has no other object but for the protection of the public as well as of the driver and his passenger. If the circumstances so warrant, this is an opportunity for the police officer to extend a helping hand to the driver by allowing him and if possible helping him secure even oil lanterns so that he can continue his trip to his destination with more security. In my long years of service in the Constabulary, I found out that helping attitude of police officers in the matter of minor viola-

tions of law or ordinance had gained the sympathy of the people. The people should look to the peace officers as their helpers and protectors in time of distress. Do not merely be technical in the enforcement of law. I am afraid that its strict adherence may give a contrary result to the purpose for which police authority is applied.

In the present period when subversive elements seem to have increased as numerous cases of overt acts against the government are being reported and there is a clamor that the people have lost faith in the government, the situation calls for determined and concerted efforts on the part of the Constabulary. This organization constitutes the first line of defense in preserving the stability of this government, as well as the safety of the citizens in affording protection to life and property. The Philippine Constabulary, as the national police force, is playing a very important role in the life of the nation. Officers should be conscious of the magnitude of their responsibility in bringing about a state of political life to the people in this country safe and undisturbed, and the guarantee of their inalienable rights under the Constitution. Together with this problem the government is confronted with the inroads of communism. It is a problem of major proportions. It should be met squarely and I believe it cannot be brushed aside nor quelled by using only strong-arm methods. The Constabulary as the national law enforcement agency should be the instrumentality to gauge the feeling

of the people, what their grievances are, their desires and reactions, and afford them complete protection and assurance of security. There is no reason for communism to thrive in our country because this is an ideology that negates the fundamental freedom of the individual in his personal efforts as well as in his religious belief. The Constabulary should be prepared to serve as an effective agency of propaganda of the government in combatting the menace of communism and, for that purpose, the officers should be well trained in convincing the people thru enlightenment. It should avoid as much as possible rash and violent methods in that work. It should not take for granted that a person branded as a communist is a bad person. That per-

son may possibly have grudges against the government for injustices, imaginary or otherwise, and that is the opportunity of the officer to enlighten him, correct injustices or help him in the redress he may be seeking, if there is one, and bring such man within the folds of the government. There is the tendency of many of our Constabulary officers to jump to the conclusion that persons affiliated with communism should be dealt with harshly with bullets. If this people claim that communism is a good thing, the officers should be prepared to demonstrate that it is not so and that the democratic form of government that we are now enjoying is better if not the best. I believe that some persons who had gone communists or joined the Huks had been en-

ticed by mere propaganda and not by principles. The Constabulary is of great help to the government in its fight against communism by means of propaganda. The work partakes of the nature of a religious mission to convert people who got astray from the straight and narrow path of righteousness. Constabulary officers stationed in all nooks and corners of the country in contact with the different levels of society can serve as effective representatives of the government to enlighten the people on what communism really stands for. In performing your duties in the community you should impose upon yourself a stern norm of conduct of good behavior unassailable in your honesty and courageous in everything that means good and healthy. You should be absolute in the name of a good cause. By showing such example and that of your command as model citizens, you will be helping your government in combatting propaganda of the communist. There had been talk of communism, socialism, Fascism and capitalism. I am not going to attempt to make a dissertation on the question of communism but I may give you some pointers about these different "isms". In broad terms they are economic systems intimately related with the government systems.

The distinguishing characteristic of communism is common ownership by the government of all kinds of property used in the production of anything needed in the life of a nation and its people and the distribution and marketing thereof. This government ownership may be accomplished through violent method, by revolution, disturbances and social unrest as advocated by communists or through evolution as advocated by socialists. On the other hand Fascism is a system in which private ownership is recognized but the government has a complete control of production, marketing and distribution of any product produced in the State. The property owners cannot dispose of their property without the consent of the government. The distinguishing character of capitalism is for free enterprise, private ownership of property, of private determination of what to do with the products and how much is to be produced with only such government regulation as is necessary to protect the general welfare.

(Continued on page 20)

## THE GRADUATES

Capt. Domingo S. Alvarez	126th PC Co, Hermosa, Bataan, (CLZ)
Capt. Jose V. David	Hq. SLZ, Camp Diliman, QC
Capt. Dionisio M. Garcia	Hq. Neg. Or. Prov. (WVZ)
Capt. Nunilon A. Protasto	35th PC Co, San Jose, Antique, (WVZ)
Capt. Leoncio O. Pundavela	41st PC Co, Tacloban, Leyte (EVZ)
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Capt. Jose A. Valdez	95th PC Co, Sta. Rosa, NE (CLZ)
1st Lt. Marcelo F. Alvarez	102d PC Co, Bambang, Tarlac (CLZ)
1st Lt. Avelino J. Battad	Hq. Ilocos Sur Prov. (NLZ)
1st Lt. Teodorito F. Beltran	19th PC Co, Camp Makabulos, Tarlac (CLZ)
1st Lt. Pio M. Berenquel	33rd PC Co, Pasig, Rizal (SLZ)
1st Lt. Ceferino C. Carrasco	123rd PC Co. Jolo, Sulu (SMZ)
1st Lt. Quintin G. Hechanova	66th PC Co, Camp Andres, Sulu (SMZ)
1st Lt. Luis C. Herrera	Hq. WVZ, Iloilo City
1st Lt. Alfredo L. Lachica	37th PC Co, Bogo, Cebu (EVZ)
1st Lt. Licerio T. Lagahit	71st PC Co, Camp Andres, Sulu (SMZ)
1st Lt. Avelino L. Larrosa	118th PC Co, Dadiaangas, Cotabato (SMZ)
1st Lt. Capal M. Macalangcom	122d PC Co, Tugaya, Lanao (NMZ)
1st Lt. Lope M. Marigsa	10th PC Co, San Isidro, NE (CLZ)
1st Lt. Pacifico M. Ruiz	88th PC Co, Anyatam, San Ildefonso, Bulacan (CLZ)
1st Lt. Maximo D. Sabado	118th PC Co, Dadiaangas, Buayan, Cotabato (SMZ)
1st Lt. Lope G. Villarin	44th PC Co, Camp Leon Kilat, Tanjay, Neg. Or. (WVZ)
2d Lt. Genaro L. Alforque	85th PC Co, Tagbilaran, Bohol (EVZ)
2d Lt. Onofre M. Alzate	31st PC Co, Tinang, Quezon (SLZ)
2d Lt. Maingcop B. Bangcola	Hq. Lanao Prov. (NMZ)
2d Lt. Marcos Ed. Betacura	113th PC Co, Sexmoan, Pampanga (CLZ)
2d Lt. Carlos Jalandoni	37th PC Co, Bogo, Cebu (EVZ)
2d Lt. Eydulfo F. Pagala	18th PC Co, Lingayen, Pangasinan (CLZ)
2d Lt. Leonidas R. Maloles	Hq. SLZ, Camp Diliman, QC
2d Lt. Amado B. Santos	104th PC Co, Paete, Laguna (SLZ)
2d Lt. Corobong S. Tanog	121st PC Co., Camp Keithley, Lanao (NMZ)
2d Lt. Manolo P. Topacio	109th PC Co, Kumintang, Batangas, Batangas (SLZ)
2d Lt. Asgali S. Usman	21st PC Co, Iba, Zambales (CLZ)
2d Lt. Juan B. Valdez	120th PC Co, Davao City (SMZ)

# ROMBLON PC COMBATS CRIME

*With Hammer and Tongs, a Brave Little  
Outfit Went After Murderers and a Faker*

**T**HE PC command of Romblon now sports a feather in its cap with the solution of three notorious cases of crime this year.

After stirring a mess of trouble in various provinces in more than a year of elusive evasion from the authorities, Jose Aguilos, alias Jose Angeles, who posed as an intelligence officer of the Philippine Naval Patrol as a front in the smuggling of aliens, was trapped by Capt. Ananias D. Diaz, Romblon provincial commander, and his men.

On April 24, 1949, the Romblon PC first caught up with Aguilos when he appeared in Badajoz. The Chinese-Filipino mestizo answered to the description of a previous alarm received by provincial headquarters to look for the wanted man. The man calmly introduced himself to a sergeant of the 83rd PC Company on patrol at the Badajoz municipal building, as Lt. Jose Aguilos, intelligence officer, Philippine Naval Patrol. The "intelligence officer" went scot-free.

He then proceeded to Odiongan where Capt. Diaz and his men finally apprehended the impostor. Taken in for rigid questioning, Aguilos broke down and confessed to participation in the alien-smuggling racket. Maybe the persons victimized by Aguilos would want to give him a lot of rope, but the Romblon PC gave him more for his collective and lucrative occupation.

Three criminal cases were filed against Aguilos in the court of first instance of Romblon, namely, usurpation of official functions, illegal possession of firearms, and using a fictitious name. In contrast to his pre-

vious smug and self-assured disposition, Aguilos now is a picture of remorse and faces a life of woe and misery behind prison bars.

The Romblon PC pulled an ace once more when, mustering its full resources on a round-the-clock mission, it ferreted out the perpetrators of the murder of a clothes vendor in Loooc. There were no witnesses at the commission of the crime, no corpse found, and even tell-tale evidence was not available. Using their best sleuthing ability and with the cooperation of the people, the Constabulary tracked down the murderers in an isolated place. The dismembered corpse of the victim was exhumed. Smooth coordination, coupled by resolute determination to clinch the case, brought the

perpetrators of the murder before the bar of justice.

A more complicated criminal case was tossed into the lap of the Romblon PC early this year. One night in March 1949, the people of Badajoz were thrown into a panic when a policeman mowed down a bureau of public works employee with his Thompson. Because of the ticklish situation, the provincial governor had to place the police control of the town under the Constabulary. Buckling down to work, the PC studied the different angles of the case and subsequently repudiated the original homicide theory. After establishing a chain of circumstantial evidence, they came to one inescapable conclusion — murder. The case is pending decision in the



Capt. Ananias D. Diaz, Romblon provincial commander, center, is shown with members of his staff. Flanking him to the left is 1st Lt. Damaso C. Quioco, adjutant, supply and FO, and to the right, 1st Lt. Jose C. Tanedo, I and I officer. Standing l. to r.: S/Sgt. Aurelio Fabella, chief clerk; Cpl. Simplicio Sano, driver; Pfc. Salvador Tuminez, clerk-typist; T/Sgt. Rodrigo Mindo, finance clerk; Cpl. Luis Abello, I and I clerk; Pfc. Bienvenido Morron, msg center clerk; and Pfc. Jose Menes, office orderly.

local court of first instance. Whatever be the outcome of the case, the Romblon PC does not allow itself to be licked, politics and other considerations notwithstanding.

Besides conducting purely criminal investigations, the PC of Romblon is doing its part in checkmating subversive and dissident activities. The officers and men continue to discharge their official functions and meet their peace and order problems with practical realism. That is PC efficiency and competence in Romblon.

## Col. Garcia Inspects Cagayan PC Command

Col. Ceferino Garcia, zone commander, Northern Luzon Zone, made a surprise inspection of the Cagayan PC Command on August 23-25, 1949. The advance party composed of the members of his staff arrived in Tuguegarao at 5 p.m. on August 23. The following day the zone commander together with Col. Dionicio arrived in camp. Col. Garcia inspected all records of the command and the different offices at PC headquarters.

Dinner was served for the visiting officers at the Lavidés Hotel and an impromptu dance was given in their honor at the Paredes Square Garden in Tuguegarao.



Fourteen fishermen apprehended while fishing with dynamite in the waters of Kabasalan and Margosatubig, Zamboanga, are shown seated in the first and second rows. In the back row are Capt. Ligutum, writer of the accompanying article; the chief of police of Margosatubig; Sgt. Jorge Torres; Cpl. Elinio Nillas; and Pfc. Nicomedes Sugarol, who effected the arrest.

# Report on a Fishing Community

By Capt. FELIXBERTO A. LIGUTUM

Fourteen persons were caught fishing with dynamite by the 125th PC Company, stationed at Malangas, Zamboanga during the period covering from July to August of this year. In spite of lack of equipment and facilities and considering the geographical location and circumstances of this area, a PC plainclothes patrol effected the arrest.

Fish dynamiters are prevalent in places where the means of transportation either by sea or by land are poor. The operational area covered by this command, that is encompassing from Punta Flecha, Margosatubig to Tungawan, Kabasalan, Zamboanga has no roads both in the interior and along the coasts. The only available medium of transportation is small launches plying casually between inhabited places. Such trips depend on the availability of passengers.

The fishing industry in this area is highly developed not only by Filipino businessmen but also by the Chinese who control the greater part of

the industry. The income of the two municipalities under this command, Margosatubig and Kabasalan, especially the latter, derives about one third of its revenues from the fishing industry. Almost all the people along the coasts are licensed fishermen. There are, however, those who flaunt the law by fishing with dynamite. Because it is an easy method of hauling bountiful catch and get a handsome income, these dynamiters risk their lives and also are liable to arrest.

The ocean beds and bottoms from Punta Flecha to Kabasalan, Zamboanga are fertile grounds for fishing. Fish are abundant and supply is continuous the year around. The Igat Bay located in front of the town of Margosatubig is a natural fish coral. At night the bay is like a city full of glittering lights shed from the fishermen's lamps. In the morning, the fishermen converge on Margosatubig proper to sell and dispose of their catch.

This distant and isolated spot in Mindanao is a little paradise. The people are peaceful and cooperative with the civil and Constabulary authorities. Food is abundant and a constant supply of fresh fish is available every day at minimum prices. Although the majority of the inhabitants are fishermen, the people have time to cultivate their farms to supplement their income for a decent livelihood.

In the interest of the general welfare, the prolific fishing beds and bottoms should be saved from fish depletion caused by irresponsible fishermen. Unless the law-enforcing agencies entrusted with the enforcement of the fisheries law perform their duties accordingly, the fishing industry here is bound to ruin.

There is an urgent necessity for PC units stationed along the coast to be provided with fast motor craft to make the campaign against illegal fishing more effective.

# I Was a Jap Atrocity Victim

This is a True Story of 37 Days in the Hell That Was  
Intramuros During the Liberation, as Narrated by a  
Young Woman Who Herself Lived Through the Nightmare

By MARIA BLANCA \*

THEY talk of giving the Japs a chance to rise again. General MacArthur has shown to be quite generous in his administration of occupied Japan a scarce four years after the "surrender". They talk of the revival of Japanese missions to other countries and the resumption of neighborly relations with Japan. Maybe America has reasons of her own to be forgiving. But here in the Philippines thousands of people who saw what the Japs have done and who suffered from their beastly brutalities during the three dark years of the enemy occupation, will not, cannot so soon forget—and forgive.

I speak for the legions of victims of the yellow-bellied beasts in that era of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, so-called.

At the outset, I wish to say that I am a good Christian and have always believed in the noble virtue of human forgiveness. I come from a respectable Spanish family which is steeped in the teachings of the Catholic faith. I know that the act of forgiveness is a divine virtue. But precisely because I am human, the incredible acts of bestiality I have witnessed and suffered in the hands of a people who pass as human beings have made me modify my ideas of Christian forgiveness. What happened in the premises of a holy place, the San Agustin church, in Intramuros during the first two months of 1945 made me drastically revise my ideas of the human personality.

\* For obvious reasons, the author of this article uses a fictitious pen name. Details of the narration are authentic and are preserved in official archives.

My grandparents were Spaniards of moderate means who migrated to the Philippines from southern Spain at the turn of the century. They found the Philippines a congenial place to live in and decided to settle here permanently. My parents likewise came to like this country and they put up their residence in an old but sturdy apartment in Intramuros where I was born 24 years ago.

The Japanese occupation caught us in the same place in the Walled City and despite the rigors and hardships we encountered during those difficult days, we decided to stay in Manila and make the best of everything. By sheer act of Providence, my family was never seriously bothered by the Japs during the three years after Pearl Harbor—until the middle part of January 1945 when a Jap patrol came to our house and partly in sign language and partly in their monkey gibberish, made us understand that we should vacate the house the next morning.

We explained to the Japs we had no place to move to right away. They, however, located a house nearer the San Agustin church and ordered us to transfer there. The new place was too small for the nine members of our family and our furniture. But we made the best of the situation. Some members of my family stayed in the church and we stored most of our furniture in a corridor next to the church patio.

At the time, the frantic Jap movements in the Walled City showed something was brewing. All civilians inside Intramuros were by then for-

bidden to leave the area and Jap sentries with drawn bayonets were posted at the exits of Intramuros day and night. My brothers told me more machinegun emplacements were put up in strategic points throughout the Walled City, especially atop Letran College.

On February 6, we decided to move the entire family to San Agustin Church so that we could be together in a bunch in the event something critical would come up. The evening of that day started what proved to be a series of nightmarish incidents which I shall never forget to my dying day. Early that evening, several Japs, whom I believed to be marines, entered the church and with the aid of lighted candles moved around the church premises. With the soldiers was a Filipino civilian wearing a shirt in red and brown print and an arm-band on which was written Japanese characters. He apparently was helping the soldiers look for girls.

At the first indication of what the Japs were trying to do, my folks tried their frantic best to hide me in a nook of the crowded church but I was eventually located later that evening. A short stout Jap with a saber dangling from his waist came upon me while I was cringing behind my mother next to a wooden pillar. My folks were in helpless dismay. Mother stood up between me and the Jap and supplicated to him in Spanish and Tagalog and broken English to have pity on us.

The brusque Jap, however, brushed her aside with a carnal leer, saying in pidgin English that the old woman was not the one he wanted. He point-

ed his pistol at my back and directed to me to proceed upstairs. Several other uniformed Japs, some with sabers and pistols and others with rifles, moved around apparently on the same lustful quest.

About five other girls among the refugees inside the church were similarly taken away that night and brought upstairs to the rooms of the priests, each girl dragged by a grinning, driveling Jap. The soldiers perfunctorily ordered the priests out of the rooms before we girls were pulled inside, one to each room with a Jap beast.

The bare thought of the events that night at San Agustin makes me sick even now. Oh, the utter horror and agony of those moments! When I returned to my folks inside the church, I wanted to hit my head against the concrete wall and end it all. My mother tearfully counselled me to have the strength and the will to bear my sufferings.

During the succeeding nights we learned from the other people inside the church that the Japs repeated the visits and picked up several girls from the hundreds of poor devils impri-

soned within that hallowed place. At least seven other girls, four of whom I knew quite well, were taken upstairs by the Japs the next two nights. My mother and I moved to the other side of the patio. As soon as darkness set in, I hid underneath a pile of pillows and mosquito nets wrapped over two clothes-chests, thus eluding the Japs from then on.

On the morning of February 8, the Japs ordered all civilian males among the refugees to step outside. The same Filipino with a white arm-band helped the Japs line up the men 18 years of age and over outside in the churchyard. An old man, a German, was the only male adult left behind and was not bothered at all. I understood the men were marched to Fort Santiago where, after three days of torture and rigid questioning, they were released and returned to the church. My two brothers, however, were taken to Fort Santiago and did not return anymore. We did not know how many more of the men were brought to the dungeons and never seen again.

I clearly remember that it was on the same night that big fires started

in Intramuros. The skies all around glowed red and bright. The Japs apparently became more depredatory and fierce. They ransacked the belongings of the refugees and picked up anything they took a fancy to, especially watches. A gold wrist watch was roughly taken away from a blind elderly Spanish mestiza. At first the Jap said he wanted to barter the watch with a chicken. The blind woman calmly refused, saying the time-piece remained her only valuable possession after she lost everything. The Jap pulled the watch from her wrist, anyway, and kept the chicken to himself.

Another Jap soldier approached my sister-in-law and asked her for drinking water, saying he was thirsty. My sister-in-law gave her a glassful of water from a small earthen jar we brought to our place of refuge from our home. Without thanking her, the Jap drank from the glass and strode away. A short time later, he came back, pulled my sister-in-law and brought her upstairs to one of the priests' rooms.

More girls were taken up the following nights.

I don't know to this day how I was able to escape from further molestations by the Japs. Several adults of our refugee group made representations with the Filipino wearing the Jap arm-band against the beastly acts of the Japs but he said he could not do anything.

The heavy shelling of Intramuros began on February 22. Shrapnel flew inside the church and killed some refugees and wounded others. The Japs did not provide medical treatment for the wounded. Two Filipino physicians among the refugees, one of them killed later by a piece of shrapnel, kept themselves busy attending to the wounded with the scanty first-aid equipment they carried from their own supplies.

Long before the shelling and shortly after we moved into the church premises, many refugees had died from lack of food. Even the papaya trees in the churchyard were torn down by the starving refugees for their leaves which they cooked in an attempt to fill their empty stomachs. Small children would go around the refugee groups and gape with open mouths at the people partaking of their scanty meals rationed out in dribbles from day to day by each family who had stacked up in anticipation of their captivity inside the church.



"The Rape of Manila" is a canvas in oil portraying a Manila artist's conception of the chaos in the city during the liberation. Survivors of Jap atrocities, like the author of this article, are shown in the painting walking among the ruins led by an American soldier of the liberating troops. Note the fatal victims of Jap barbarities lying lifeless in the foreground.

On the morning of the 23rd, the Japs put up machineguns at the windows of the church and at the door. The Japs ordered us to gather our things and place them outside in the churchyard. The shelling from outside the Walled City had grown severe. At 3 o'clock that afternoon, a Jap captain told the leader of our refugee group to instruct all the people to get out of the church since the church would be bombed by the Americans within an hour. After the bombing, the Jap said, we might return.

The leader of the group, a Filipino doctor, went out first and headed a long line of bedraggled refugees not knowing what was to happen next. The Filipino doctor was later shot dead by a Jap sniper just when he stepped beyond the gates of Intramuros. I saw his lifeless body lying on Cabildo street when I was with the wretched file of refugees marching out of the Walled City. There were other bodies of Filipinos strewn around on the streets beyond the gate. We passed by Letran College timorously and on to the open area outside of the walls until we reached the Metropolitan Theatre at Plaza Lawton. It looked like we had finally regained freedom. But I still had some dread. Although the streets and the plaza appeared to be deserted, there were

apparently Jap snipers on the walls behind us following our movements on our way out of the accursed Intramuros area.

Finally, upon reaching Real street beyond the Metropolitan Theater, we saw several American soldiers deployed behind damaged buildings. The American GI's looked shabby and dirt-splashed in their olive drab combat gear but they were all guardian angels heaven-sent, as far as our wretched, miserable group of refugees was concerned. The GI's told us to go straight ahead. We proceeded to a gasoline station at the foot of Ayala bridge. Presently, a massive-looking, dark-olive painted truck, so different from the dung-colored trucks of the Jap beasts, came up and stopped in front of the gasoline station. A pleasant-looking American non-commissioned officer who looked as if he was only 18, helped us into the truck which rumbled through the city's debris to Welfareville where we stayed and recuperated.

Today, more than four years after the horrible events in San Agustin Church, the physical wounds we had suffered might have healed but the pain and the agony of those days and nights with the yellow beasts, the utter horror of it all will haunt us to our dying day.

The Japs have not been sufficiently punished. America would feel different if she had suffered as much as we did in the hands of the Jap savages for three long years of oppression, torture, murder, looting, and rape.

## CARRYING OF FIREARMS RESTRICTED DURING ELECTION PERIOD

In a move to insure peace and order before, during and after the general elections on November 8 when political feelings are expected to run high, Philippine Constabulary headquarters announced that private persons who possess firearms are prohibited from carrying such firearms outside of their respective residences for a period of 15 days before the elections up to 10 days after such elections. The prohibition is in line with the provisions of Executive Order No. 101 issued by the late President Roxas on November 4, 1947.

Only police officers and those charged with the duty of preserving peace and order are excepted from the prohibition. Violation of the restriction shall subject the offenders to arrest and immediate confiscation of their firearms. Merchants and other persons who in the course of their business need to carry their firearms should obtain a special permit for each travel or trip they make from the nearest Constabulary headquarters in order that they may carry their firearms outside their residences.

All law-enforcement agencies of the government have been directed to wage an intensive campaign against the carrying of firearms during the prohibited days.



Gen. Yamashita, center, was hanged by the U. S. Army in the Philippines in 1946 when he was found guilty of command responsibility for the crimes committed by his men during the occupation. Photo shows his surrender to American troops in Kiangnan, Mt. Province in 1945.

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# The Need For Good Leadership

*PC Chaplain Analyzes the Qualities of Leadership with Stress on the Immutable Spiritual Values*

By Capt. ISIDORO D. DINO

**G**OOD leadership is the greatest need of the world today. Great and saintly leaders are the call of the hour. Yes, there is an urgent need for leaders who know by heart and practice the principles of justice and charity; who will sacrifice their personal interest and well being for the welfare of the people and the glory of God; whose character and integrity are above reproach. We need "leaders who understand that there is no better conquest than victory over oneself; leaders who seek first the kingdom of God and His justice, and put into practice the law that it is only dying to the life of the body that men live to the life of the spirit; leaders who will readily burn away the feeble bonds of feeble interest which tie down our energies to the world; leaders who (fearless like John the Baptist) will arouse our enfeebled nature out of the sleek dream of unheroic purpose; leaders who will gain victories, not by stepping down from the Cross and compromising with the world, but who will suffer in order to conquer the world."

This is the type of leaders that the Filipino people wish to have in order to make this country a safer place to live in and a citadel of democracy and freedom.

What is leadership? It is defined as "the art of imposing one's will upon others in such a manner as to command their obedience, confidence, respect and wholehearted cooperation. It is the capacity to direct control and influence others in definite lines of action or movement and still maintain high morale." This definition of leadership is applicable to any human endeavor. Thus an army officer is a leader who has the ability to hold the confidence of his officers and men, to generate enthusiasm for a definite

action, and to guide wisely the efforts of others in carrying out his policies. A physician is a leader who commands confidence in his work and scientific researches in alleviating the ills and infirmities of the human body. A professor or teacher is a leader who in the field of education, arts and sciences, exercises a tremendous influence over the men and women who look to him for wisdom and truth. The priest, the lawyer, the engineer, the businessman, the writer and the journalist are leaders in their own line of calling. People look up to them for guidance and leadership.

*Two Kinds of Leadership.*—Leadership may be good or bad depending upon the course of action pursued by the leader and carried out by his followers. Good leadership guides subordinates to the attainment of a noble purpose, the realization of patriotic and good ideals. In short, the good leader leads his men to do something for the welfare of his family, country and people. Whereas the bad leader inspires and leads his men to do evil, such as public disturbance, commission of crimes, and other acts contrary to law, to the standard norms of human conduct, and to the commandments of God.

*Bad Leadership: A Menace to the People.*—Bad leadership is a menace and a peril to the country and people. A leader who does not know that all legitimate authority comes from God will never have due respect for authority. Out of ambition and selfish motives, he may lead his men to revolt or insurrection against the duly constituted authority causing thereby disturbance of peace and order in the community, death and bloodshed to many. A badly trained Catholic military leader, who does not know the

correct and true meaning of courage, is liable to commit in time of war the reckless imprudence of leading his men to slaughter causing unnecessary death. It is not improbable that he might misinterpret the true meaning of freedom. He does not know the correct stand of the Church on education, marriage, science, social order and other matters of paramount importance. He is liable to commit heresy, and poison the minds of his men. If it is a crime to kill people by giving them poisonous food, it is no less a crime to mislead people by erroneous teachings. His views on these subjects will be respected and accepted by his followers or students because of his influence over them. Another point is his way of living. As a badly trained Catholic, he lives not in accordance with the teachings of the Church. As a consequence, his followers will in the long run fall into erroneous ways of living because of his bad example. There lies the evil and danger of a badly trained Catholic leader.

*Good Leadership: An Asset to the Country.*—It is plain enough that good leadership requires on the part of the leader sufficient training in his particular field of endeavor, and a good working knowledge of the standard norms of human conduct in a Catholic country like the Philippines. He must be well acquainted with his rights, privileges, duties and obligations as a citizen. It is for him to know also the principal dogmas, teachings and practices of the Church to which he belongs, and observe them strictly both in public and private life. Then and only then can he become a good leader, an asset to his country and people, and a worthy member of the Church.

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# PC WOMEN'S

## Band with a Great Name

By Capt. ALFONSO A. CALDERON

ON Sunday, October 30, the walls of the Rizal Memorial Coliseum echoed to the music played by a band which prides itself with a great name and a glorious past. Music-lovers from all over the country, from Batanes to Sulu, flocked to the Coliseum to hear the Philippine Constabulary Band at a special benefit concert, its first really big performance since before the war. The concert was sponsored by the PC Women's Club under the energetic leadership of Mrs. Brigida Ramos, wife of the PC chief and the club's honorary president, and Mrs. Concepcion Calderon-Martelino, the club's president. Proceeds from the concert will go to the funds of the club to be used for its welfare work among PC families.

### Organized 47 Years Ago

Avid music-lovers will remember that it was William Howard Taft, first American civil governor of the Philippines and later President of the United States, who first organized the Philippine Constabulary Band. That was on October 15, 1902, exactly 47 years ago on the 15th of this month, and one year after the organization of the national police organization the name of which it bears up to this day. But while it was Taft who conceived of the idea of organizing a Filipino band, the task of putting together the great team was undertaken by Lt. Col. Walter H. Loving. Loving's name became a synonym for great music in the islands and is inseparably linked with the name of the band he painstakingly organized and brought under his baton to world-wide fame.

Scarcely a year after its organization, the band played in a concert for two visiting members of the St. Louis Exposition Board. After hear-

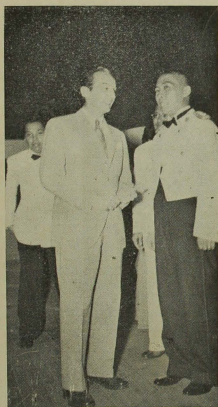
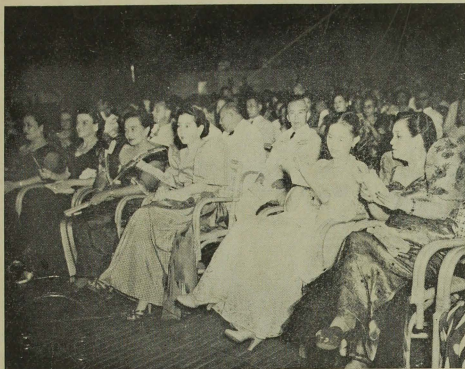
ing the band go through several finely-played pieces, Dr. William P. Wilson and Dr. Gustave Niederlein asked Governor Taft to let the band play at the Exposition the next year. The governor consented and in 1904 the band, alongside the world's best bands at the time, reaped overwhelming praise from music masters. It received the second prize in the Exposition's international band concert. Sergeant Pedro Navarro, soloist of the band, was awarded a bronze medal for his splendid performance. On the eve of its departure for the homeland, the band was offered a sum of \$14,000 for 14 more concerts to be played in New York City with expenses free. It was a good offer but the band had to sail home the next day.

When Taft became United States President in 1909, he gave the band the rare honor of alternating with the famous Marine Band in playing at his inaugural ceremonies. Mrs. Taft also requested the band to play at the first public reception at the White House. From there, the band played its way into the great American cities of New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, New Jersey, and lastly, at the Seattle Exposition.

In 1915 Col. Loving went on extended leave in the United States and in his place was named the youthful Sergeant Pedro Navarro. Navarro piloted the band through performances in Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe on its third trip abroad to the Panama Canal Exposition in San Francisco, California. There it was ranked by the critics of the day as among the world's best bands. John Philipp Sousa, renowned composer, inspired by the great music played by the Philippine Constabulary Band at

*(Continued on page 26)*

# CLUB SECTION



Miss Vicky Quirino, daughter of the President, headed the group of distinguished guests at the PC benefit concert at the Rizal Coliseum on October 30. She is shown second from the right, front row, seated beside Mrs. Eugenio Perez, wife of the Speaker, also a patron. Others in the front row are Mrs. M. N. Castañeda, Mrs. Jonathan Anderson, wife of the chief of JUSMAG, Mrs. Alberto Ramos, wife of the PC chief, and Mrs. Sotero Baluyut, wife of the secretary of the interior. Generals Ramos and Castañeda may be seen in the second row. At left photo, Composer-Conductor Federico Elizalde congratulates Capt. Jose M. Campaña for the latter's able direction of the concert which was held under the auspices of the PC Women's Club. At extreme left is Alberto T. Tirona, baritone, who was a guest soloist that night. Other guest artists were Mrs. Nela Legaspi Rubio, soprano, who sang native and classical numbers, and Miss Angelita Blanco whose colorful Spanish dances were warmly applauded.

*You'll Love*  
**TRU-ADE!**

"NAG-AGAWAN SA TRU-ADE SA AMIN!"  
"SA AMIN MAN!"

**TRU-ADE**

"HA TAGA-AN ACO NI MAMA  
SANG TRU-ADE AP-LAW-ADAN!"  
"ACO NA TAGA-AN MAN!"

**TRU-ADE**

"MINIMUM KUNG  
TRU-ADE ALDU-ALDU!"  
"AGIANG AKU!"

**TRU-ADE**

"MINIMUM! CAN AMIN ITI TRU-ADE!"  
"URAY DAGAMI!"

**NOT CARBONATED  
SUPER SMOOTH  
REAL FRUIT JUICE  
VACUUM SEALED  
NO PRESERVATIVES  
IT'S PASTEURIZED**

# GENERAL RAMOS ADDRESSES PRISON WARDENS

**Text of Speech Delivered by Brig. Gen. Alberto Ramos, Chief of Constabulary, at the Convention of Provincial and City Wardens on October 6, 1949.**

I WISH to express my thanks to Director Balagtas for the opportunity to meet you this afternoon. I consider it an honor and a pleasure to be with you and to contribute in whatever way I can to the success of your convention.

By the nature of your office, you and I have a community of interests in the subject of this conference, namely, the improvement of the prison system in the Philippines. The functions of the Philippine Constabulary and the Bureau of Prisons under which you serve, have the same ultimate objective—the preservation of law and order and the suppression of crime and brigandage. While we in the national police organization strive to eradicate lawlessness by going after and apprehending criminals and lawbreakers, the task of keeping these men secure behind bars for just retribution and reformation falls upon your shoulders. In other words, while it is our mission to weed out the undesirable elements from the midst of our society, it is your task in turn to keep them in custody until such time as they have become fit to live again with free men and as the courts of justice may determine.

This being the case, it follows that the success with which you fulfill your responsibilities has great bearing on the success of our own mission. It is of immeasurable importance to us that you succeed, so much so that the Revised Administrative Code has expressly provided for the transfer of the custody of a provincial jail to the Constabulary if and when such jails are not safely guarded. This transfer, however, is resorted to only in case there is reason to believe that you have failed to perform your task

with sufficient efficiency. The same code provides for the periodical inspection of provincial and municipal jails by the Constabulary, to see that such jails are properly administered. Hence, these inspections should never be construed as being made for the purpose of finding faults but should be taken in the spirit of mutual cooperation between the PC and the provincial government.

In my thirty-four years of service in the Constabulary, I have always followed with keen interest the improvements in our jail system. And when Director Balagtas wrote me a few days ago to make some suggestions regarding the subject of this Convention, I thought it was an opportunity for me to impart to you some of my observations on provincial, municipal and city jails. I am making these observations or suggestions, not with any ulterior motive to discredit your efforts, for I know that you have always worked hard to achieve success, but in a spirit of cooperation with a view to contributing to a more effective and efficient administration of our prison system.

Foremost among my observations on our jail system is the fact that there is apparent laxity in the performance by some wardens of their duties of guarding prisoners brought under their custody, so much so that time and again we hear of jailbreaks here and there. We cannot afford to let this situation continue if there is to be uninterrupted peace and order in this country. Every jailbreak is an added menace to the peace and well-being of society. More often than not, it involves great expense to our treasury and sometimes results in the loss of lives of peace officers who have

to go out to recapture desperate escapees. Every criminal behind bars let loose by reason of the negligence of some prison guards is a setback to our efforts to establish and maintain peace and order.

The solution to this problem, I believe, lies in part in the selection of prison guards. The administration of jails is a trust which must be reposed on the shoulders of responsible men, men of unimpeachable honesty and integrity, men who labor not so much for the meager remuneration the government can offer as to help with a spirit of service and sacrifice in the stability of that government and in the security of our people. Inefficiency in the custody of prisoners can sometimes be traced to the fact that some provincial guards do not devote their whole efforts to the proper performance of their duties. Some of them have other work aside from their prison duties. Others are just plain misfits who are in the service for no other purpose than to receive their pay. Thus, they find it difficult to render the utmost efficiency. Some of you may complain that the government does not give you enough compensation to make your families live, but I need not remind you that sacrifice invariably goes with service. Unless we are willing and ready to make that sacrifice of personal benefit and convenience, we have no business remaining in the service of the government.

Another observation of mine is the inadequacy of some of our jails. There have been frequent cases of jailbreaks arising out of defective and poorly-constructed jailhouses. This may be due largely to the wide-

spread destruction of government buildings in the last war. This defect, however, is being remedied as fast as rehabilitation efforts can progress and we hope that when sufficient funds become available for this purpose the Administration, in line with its vigorous program of reconstruction throughout the country, will have built better and more secure prison houses. In the meantime, it is incumbent upon you who are custodians of such jails to exert efforts to make them as secure as possible.

Another problem which needs the personal attention of the warden is the question of feeding the prisoners. Before the war, this was the common problem in nearly all the provinces and municipalities—not enough subsistence allowance for the prisoners. In some cases, however, the daily allowance per man was enough, but, in such cases some wardens did not take the trouble of seeing that the

prisoners were properly fed. They either let one of their subordinates take charge of the mess or looked for caterers who naturally had to make some gains thus reducing the actual cost per man per meal. I need not remind you that a dissatisfied stomach means a dissatisfied mind, be it that of a criminal or of a law abiding citizen. Hence, proper and sufficient subsistence allowance and a warden who takes care of his wards and is conscious of his duty to the government and to his fellowmen especially the unfortunate, can always improve the situation. The first can be achieved by making representations with the proper authorities or by having the inmates put up a truck garden, a piggery or poultry to help the mess. I have seen this done in several places before the war and I see no reason why it can not be done everywhere now. The second is a challenge to your sense of duty.

Lastly, it is my sincere hope that when this convention is ended tomorrow, you will return to your respective provinces and municipalities with a broader perspective of your mission and, fortified by the instructions and recommendations which your superiors and fellow-wardens have propounded in this conference, more determined to carry out your responsibilities with the utmost efficiency. It is my earnest and sincere hope that this convention shall have contributed to the successful administration of our jail system, not only for your benefit but also for ours in the Philippine Constabulary upon whose shoulders rests the greater burden of apprehending the lawbreakers that would be lodged in your custody. It is my hope that while my men sacrifice their lives in bringing criminals to justice, we can count on you to keep them where they should be, lest our efforts be turned to naught.

# PRIMER FOR PATROLS\*

## Concluding Installment

By Lt. Col. NICOLAS GABUTINA

### Section IV MISCELLANEOUS INSTRUCTIONS

12. When encountering an unidentified person carrying a firearm, the patrol will politely, but with necessary precautions, request said person to exhibit his license for purpose of verification.

Persons holding firearm licenses are required by law to exhibit them when called upon to do so by the Provincial Governor, a Constabulary officer, or a peace officer, under penalty of having the license revoked.

13. When a patrol learns that a crime has been committed in the area of the patrol route, the patrol leader will immediately abandon his itinerary and proceed at once to the scene of the crime, and, if possible, before other persons have arrived, to take the necessary steps leading to the apprehension of the perpetrators thereof, to secure all evidences, and to

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bring the case to the court of justice. Constabulary personnel arriving at the scene of a crime, such as robbery or murder, will make a searching investigation of all surrounding things that may be of use in detecting or apprehending the perpetrator, but also for the purpose of noting any circumstances that may be of use as evidence against him when brought to trial. In important cases minute notes will be taken down in writing on the spot to assist the memory in further investigations. Photographs, freehand sketches, or maps of surroundings may sometimes be useful.

14. When a fire occurs in the locality through which the patrol is passing, the members thereof must give assistance to the local authorities and/or inhabitants thereof in putting the fire out. The patrol must particularly guard against looting and later, cooperating with the local police, conduct an investigation to find out the cause and extent of damage.

15. In order to observe nocturnal conditions in any locality, the patrol

must sometimes arrange its schedule so as to arrive at night when people are already resting. Some bad elements may be caught redhanded with this surprise arrival, especially when the patrol has just left the same locality and has traced back its route for the above purpose.

16. When the patrol finds it necessary to cross a sea or a deep and wide river and there is danger of the craft capsizing, the members thereof will be fastening them on some undetachable portions of the boat or banca.

17. Except when actually engaged in the pursuit of dangerous criminals or when an encounter with armed bands is imminent, pieces will generally be carried not loaded. Magazines must be filled, however, at least while on march. The patrol leader will, however, exercise discretion in giving orders when to carry the pieces loaded or unloaded.

18. The patrol should constantly take the necessary precautions for their own protection against surprise attacks while on a march or at a halt.

When resting in a locality known for its radical tendencies, security measures will be taken against treachery or surprise attacks. Sentinels must be posted at night if necessary. Eating at the same time with their firearms out of their reach in a place where there are persons of doubtful character, constitutes a danger and should be avoided. If the situation is actually tense, half of the patrol will act as guards while the rest take their meals.

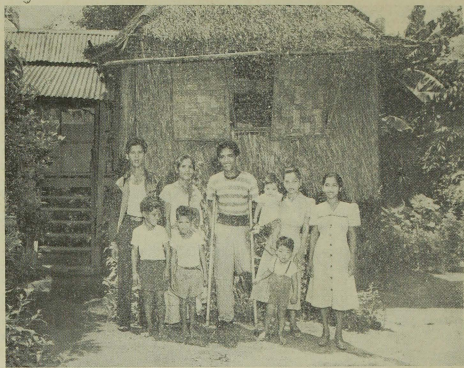
Precautionary measures against surprise attack sometimes have telepathic effect. The fact that each member of the patrol is momentarily expecting an attack and is prepared for it, will sometimes dissuade the enemy from carrying out his purpose. While marching in hostile territory, places that afford concealment and cover to the enemy, and are favorable for ambush must not be approached by the whole patrol but must be first reconnoitered by scouts.

19. Members of a patrol should be careful not to give out information concerning its mission and route. Impertinent questions made by careless persons on these points will be evasively answered.

20. In districts where the hunt of armed bands and criminals requires the sending out of several patrols at a time, extreme care must be taken to avoid the tragic possibility of a patrol firing upon another friendly patrol. At the same time a patrol must be wary of groups of persons bivouacked in certain isolated places. Thorough investigation must be made before any drastic action is taken against them. These groups might turn out to be peaceful citizens engaged in lawful pursuits and should get assistance and protection from the Constabulary. If the patrol is fully informed of the conditions of the localities to be traversed and is properly briefed before its departure, tragic incidents of this character will be greatly minimized.

21. Members of the patrol should refrain from promiscuously firing at birds and other objects as such action may lead to accidental shooting. Such act may also reveal the patrol's presence or location to the enemy, besides the fact that it constitutes useless waste of ammunition.

22. Except when in the actual pursuit of criminals and undertaking other cases of urgent necessity, patrols will not go beyond the jurisdiction of their district or province



In front of his mother's house in a Marikina barrio in Rizal, Ruben Tiburcio, with his mother, his wife and children, and his younger brothers and sisters, receives news that the U.S. Veterans Administration is taking all possible action against a racketeering ring that deprived him and many other payees of their rightful benefits in USVA checks stolen from the mails. Tiburcio, a former member of Hunter's Guerrillas, lost his legs in the explosion of an enemy hand-grenade as he went to the aid of a surviving member of a stricken tank crew in operations during the liberation of Manila early in 1945. His father and two older brothers were killed by the Japanese who were looking for him in connection with his underground activities. Tiburcio's P9,000 disability compensation check was among those appropriated by a gang of racketeers who make a career of swindling beneficiaries of the U.S. government.

without obtaining permission from proper authority. When jurisdiction has been trespassed, the presence of the patrol must be reported at once to the provincial or station commander of the area trespassed.

23. Where a patrol is not actively engaged in the pursuit of lawless elements, it should stay several hours in each barrio of importance and a longer period in towns. The members of a patrol should endeavor to meet and talk to as many persons as possible. To this end, the patrol may congregate in parties and other celebrations which are popular to, and frequently observed by, our rural population. Information which cannot be secured by the conventional methods are sometimes inadvertently given in such parties or in tuba stores when the effects of liquor tend to loosen one's inhibitions.

24. A patrol may be asked to escort a civilian official to certain places. Such requests must be referred to the station commander for appropriate action. It is not in the scope of a general patrol to perform such du-

ties. This is definitely a mission for a special patrol.

25. In the procurement of food supplies, cargadores, and guides, the patrol should conduct its transactions with tact and diplomacy so as to give no cause for the inhabitants to accuse the Constabulary of arbitrary acts or abuses. The *concejal*, barrio lieutenant, or any other influential man in the locality can greatly facilitate matters for the patrol in this and many other cases.

26. Members of a patrol must be careful not to make any adverse or ridiculous comments on the peculiar customs and habits of the locality visited or on the idiosyncracies of its people. Observation, however, should be made of all such eccentricities and incorporated in the patrol leader's report.

a. Wholesale criticism of the people and of the inhabitants of a particular town or locality and similar harsh and undignified expressions that hurt or injure the feelings of the people, are both useless and harmful, and will be avoided. Members of the

Constabulary should learn the art of receiving information and impressions without criticizing others or making unnecessary statements that merely annoy people and give motives for friction.

27. Members of a patrol must not hesitate to render aid and assistance to persons encountered in distress, such as victims of fire, inundation, earthquake, motor vehicle accidents, shipwreck or any other calamity. Aid may consist in securing transportation for the victims, helping them look for temporary shelter and other analogous actions.

a. If the calamity involves great suffering and is widespread in character, the patrol may remain a few days in the affected areas to help local police authorities maintain order and protect the victims against further molestations from the bad elements. If the patrol leader knows his way about during such occasions, his sympathetic attitude towards the sufferers will greatly add to the esteem and respect the public has for the constabulary organization.

28. Stray animals encountered on the route will be brought to the nearest municipal treasurer for further disposition or turned over to the barrio lieutenant for delivery to the municipal treasurer for appropriate disposition. It should be de-

termined whether subject animals were stolen or merely lost.

29. The patrol may sometimes be placed in an obligation to conduct prisoners back to camp or to deliver them to a magistrate or court of justice. When confronted with this responsibility, the patrol must take the necessary precaution to prevent escape and what is most important, to prevent the prisoner from taking possession of the arms of the patrol and using them against the members thereof. Unnecessary loss of lives has been caused by carelessness in this respect and the record of our organization has been many times tainted with the escape of prisoners while in transit and under the custody of our personnel. Dangerous and notorious criminals will be handcuffed (rope may be used in the absence of manacles) and will be marched three paces from their guards.

30. A patrol may receive information that contrabands or other prohibited articles are found in a vessel at anchor in the waters of the patrolling district. Many officers have been deputized by the Collector of Customs to arrest, search or seize any vessel carrying contrabands. Without this previous authorization, no search, seizure, or arrest will be

(Continued on page 34)

## Bouquets from Gen. Lovett

U. S. VETERANS ADMINISTRATION BLDG.

Escolta and David Sts.

Manila

October 10, 1949

*Brig. Gen. Alberto Ramos  
Chief of Staff, Philippine Constabulary  
Camp Crane, Quezon City*

*My dear Gen. Ramos:*

*On the night of October 5, 1949, a U. S. Government-owned jeep being used by one of the members of our investigative staff was stolen from a hotel parking lot at Batangas, Batangas.*

*The matter was reported to Capt. Kalalo, Executive Officer, 23rd PC Company, who, together with members of his command, gave extraordinarily prompt service in the recovery of this vehicle, and the apprehension of those who stole it.*

*Our Chief Attorney, Mr. Warren F. Brumfield, has advised me that his attorneys and investigators, travelling throughout the Philippines, have always been accorded the highest type of courtesy and cooperation by the elements of the Philippine Constabulary with which they come into contact, both personally and officially. The promptness of Capt. Kalalo and his men, in this instance, is one of the typical examples of this courtesy and cooperation.*

*Accordingly, Mr. Brumfield and I feel that this expression of our appreciation is certainly due you and your splendid organization.*

*Very sincerely yours,  
R. B. LOVETT  
Manager*

## The Two Conflicting Ideologies

By S/Sgt B. S. LIGGAYU

COMMUNISM is based on the belief that man is so weak and inadequate, that he is unable to govern himself, and therefore requires the rule of strong masters.

Democracy is based on the conviction that man has the moral and intellectual capacity, as well as the inalienable right, to govern himself with reason and justice.

Communism subjects the individual to arrest without lawful cause, punishment without trial, and forced labor as a chattel of the state. It decrees what information he shall receive, what art he shall produce, what leaders he shall follow and what thoughts he shall think.

Democracy maintains that government is established for the benefit of the individual, and is charged with the responsibility of projecting the rights of the individual and his freedom in the exercise of those abilities of his.

Communism maintains that social wrongs can be corrected only by violence.

Democracy has proved that social justice can be achieved through peaceful change.

Communism holds that the world is so widely divided into opposing classes; that war is inevitable.

Democracy holds that free nations can settle differences justly and maintain a lasting peace.

These differences between communism and democracy do not concern the Western Hemisphere alone. People everywhere are coming to realize that what is involved is material well-being, human dignity, and the right to believe in the worship God.

I state these differences, not to draw issues of belief as such, but because the actions resulting from the Communist philosophy are a threat to the efforts of free nations to bring about world recovery and lasting peace.

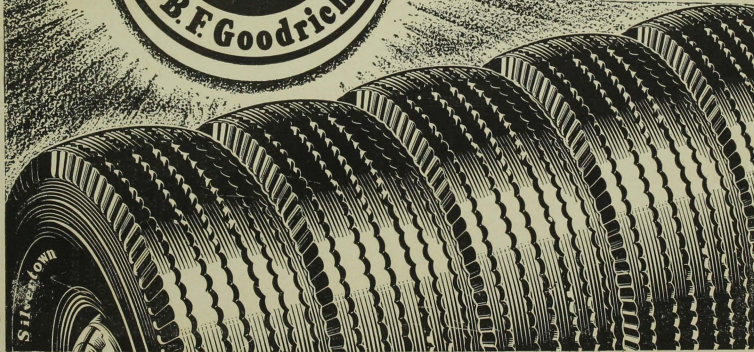
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## Target Competition At Camp Downes

A new feature in bringing the Constabulary closer to the people in Leyte is the promotion of target competition where civilian firearm holders of Ormoc City are given full use of the target range of Camp Downes, a military reservation. The 114th PC Company commanded by Capt. Conrado S. Sabelino assists in the promotion of this competition.

Lately, a group of civilian firearm holders led by Felipe Delgado, local agent of the Central Arms Corporation, sponsored the target competition in connection with the Ormoc City Festival. Enthusiasts from Tacloban and near-by places competed for the championship in pistols Cal. 45, 38 and rifle Cal. 22. Trophies and pennants were offered as prizes in the competition.

As an aftermath to this tournament, target practice at Camp Downes range became a regular Sunday feature under the supervision of the PC company stationed there. Civilians in the range before actual firing are given lectures on the care and use of firearms, sighting and firing, and other instructions which will aid them to be proficient in the use of firearms.

It is expected that eventually this target practice will become a hobby among responsible professional elements of Ormoc City.—Cpl. RODOLFO C. ROBLES, 114th PC Company.



### Epitaph for a Hunter

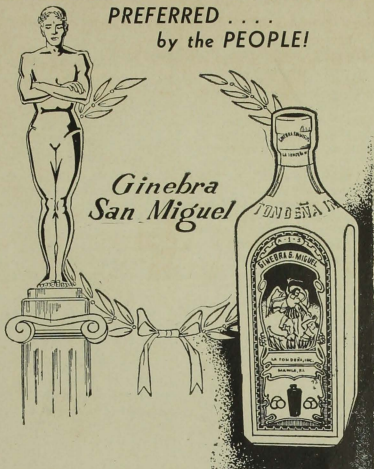
*A bird, a man, a loaded gun,  
No bird, dead man, thy will be done.*

### Money

*Workers earn it,  
Spendthrifts burn it,  
Bankers lend it,  
Women spend it,  
Forgers fake it,  
Taxes take it,  
Dying leave it,  
Heirs receive it,  
Thrift save it,  
Misers crave it,  
Robbers seize it,  
Rich increase it,  
Gamblers lose it . . .  
I could use it.*

—RICHARD ARMOUR

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## Band with a . . .

(Continued from page 18)

the Exposition, told a large audience in one of the last concerts: "I recognize the Filipino band as the best and well organized one during the Exposition." At the following Panama Pacific International Exposition at the Golden Gate in San Francisco the band again reaped great honors. Sergeant Navarro, whom Sousa called "my friend, the little brown sergeant," won acclaim as director. The late President Manuel L. Quezon, then resident commissioner in the United States, travelled all the way from Washington to San Francisco to congratulate Sergeant Navarro.

Between trips abroad and playing at official functions, the band thrilled local music lovers with regular evening concerts on the beautiful Luneta. On January 16, 1915, Col. Loving formally handed over the baton to Navarro, who had been promoted to third lieutenant, as the new conductor of the band. Navarro left the band one year after, and Col. Loving had to be called back from his retirement to reorganize the band in 1919. Loving held his last concert with the band on November 11, 1923 on the Luneta when he once again relinquished the baton, this time in favor of Lt. Alfonso Fresnido who had just arrived from music study in the United States.

When the Pacific war exploded in December 1941, the band was broken up. Col. Loving fell victim to Jap butchery near the spot on the Luneta where he and his band used to give evening concerts. Captain Fresnido, as most members of the band, did not live to see the light of liberation.

### The Band Today

The Philippine Constabulary Band was not reorganized until 1946, when the PC was then known as the Military Police Command. Under the supervision of young but able Captain (then lieutenant) Jose M. Campaña, the band was put together again and has since grown from the handful of musicians in 1946 to the 75-piece band it is today. It has none of the pre-war veterans of the band, for the few survivors of the pre-war organization were taken over by the band of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. Captain Campaña practically had to start anew in building up the band which

## WVZ Chapter of PCWC Formed in Iloilo

The West Visayan Zone chapter of the PC Women's Club was formally organized on September 3 last, with Mrs. Lucina Apil as president.

Other officers elected were: Mrs. Simplicia M. Offemaria, vice-president; Mrs. Jeanette M. Palencia, recording secretary; Mrs. Lilia S. Lozada, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Amparo Carillo, treasurer; Mrs. Trinidad Gongon, auditor; and Mrs. Placida Merano, press relations officer.

Mrs. Gabina Abia was unanimously elected honorary president and adviser while Mrs. Ramon Angeles was chosen honorary vice-president.

The new officers were inducted into office by Mrs. Abia in a simple ceremony on September 10 during the acquaintance party at the residence of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Teodorico Apil in Iloilo City.

The members present were: Mesdames Luz Jovellanos, Corazon Rojas, Rebecca Cabasaan, Dulcinea Omaña, Anita Gatpayat, Lilia Dureza, Valentina Elizalde, Apolonia Lacs, Rebecca Ledesma, Leonora Mabasa, Andrea Diaz, Josefina Flores, and Bessie Tronco.

—o—

## NEW HOME NURSING CLASS ORGANIZED

A home nursing class has been organized for PC enlisted men's wives under the auspices of the Military Welfare Service Representative Miss R. P. Ortiz of Camp Crame, Quezon City. This is to enhance family life in the enlisted men's barrio and at the same time disseminate the services of the Philippine National Red Cross in cooperation with the chapter administrator of Quezon City Chapter. Several more classes are expected to follow. The nursing instructor for the Quezon City chapter is Miss Liwayway Manio.

Col. Loving made internationally famous. Under his baton, the band plays at numerous official functions, besides attending to the music needs of the Constabulary. In 1947, it had the honor of playing at social affairs of the ECAFE in Baguio City.

## The Hands that Rock the Cradle

By MARIA E. VILLAROSA

Much has been said about the accomplishments of our men and what they did for mankind both in peace and wartime. Now in lighter mood, let's speak our minds about the hands that rock the cradle—the little sacrificing hearts behind the scenes of men's successes and failures.

Marriage is by far the most exalted of all ties and at the same time the most unique of all vocations for any woman to take. To be the wife of a soldier a woman has a dual role to play—that of a heroine and a martyr both to her family and to her country when the need arises.

Spartan mothers of ancient times have shown that spark of enthusiasm over the death of a beloved son, or that of a husband, as only brave and strong-willed mother-hearts could portray in times of crisis. How many sons could our Filipino mothers spare? Could we let our husbands' attention center on the tasks of warfare by freeing them of some unnecessary fireside obligations and home life worries and sending them on their mission with a wish and a prayer for their safe return? Such gestures help bolster any soldier's morale and really could make conquerors of the world out of weaklings. Such wives, too, are the ones who could rock the cradle.

A soldier-wife's heart is not really reinforced with stone. She, too, has a tender heart to feel the gnawing bitterness as any human could feel. The uncertainty of a mission to an unknown destination often brings tears to the eyes. What if some misfortune should befall her husband? Yet, she has to console herself that it could not happen to him, and so, the heart is appeased.

When the inevitable happens, she bows her head in resignation. Perhaps it is her greatest pride, after all, and that of her children, to contribute a hero for the motherland.

The new Philippine Constabulary Band may not be as famed as the old, but it certainly is following in the latter's glorious traditions. Captain Campaña is determined to bring the band up to its pre-war music power and prestige.

PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

31 October 1949

My dear Mrs. Martelino:

I hasten to congratulate and thank you and through you the other officers and members of the Philippine Constabulary Women's Club for your tireless efforts in sponsoring the band concert last night.

We rejoice with you, our women-folk to whom rightfully belong the praises, the bouquets for a job well done.

My congratulations for past achievements and to many more in the future.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERTO RAMOS

Brigadier General

Chief of Constabulary

Mrs. Leopoldo L. Martelino  
President, PC Women's Club  
Camp Crame, Quezon City

## Message of Congratulations from the President

I am pleased to congratulate the Philippine Constabulary Women's Club for their initiative in sponsoring the benefit concert of the Philippine Constabulary Band on October 30.

I understand that this concert will be held partly to raise funds to benefit the families of the enlisted men of the Philippine Constabulary in terms of schools, recreation centers, and such other facilities that will contribute to their enjoyment of the good things of life.

But aside from these material results, the holding of this concert will help foster the interest in the development of music in the Philippines which suffered a setback during the war years. Our country needs not only material rehabilitation but also spiritual regeneration.

May this concert be a great success.

ELPIDIO QUIRINO  
President of the Philippines

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### Letters . . . (Continued from page 6)

Sirs:

As per Circular 19 GHQ PC dated 14 July 1949 that amends Circular 3 GHQ PC s-49 regarding the appointment of specialists in each company, I think it is an injustice that the company clerk of each regular company has not been included in the authorized position of the above cited circular.

The only authorized positions in a regular company are as follows: cook, radio operator and medical aidman. How about the company clerk who has greater responsibility than the three with lesser responsibility in the company? At times when this unit (106th PC Co) has been the victim of ambush, it is the company clerk who prepares all pertinent papers to support the claims of the deceased. In performing such task, he works to hasten the preparation of all papers. GHQ PC has apparently forgotten that the company clerk performs overtime work and also a technical job in the unit.

The company clerk of regular and special companies will, I am sure, agree with me especially when their unit is assigned in SLZ PC and CLZ PC which are the target of Huk suiciders.

Can not GHQ PC place the company clerk in the category of specialists?

Respectfully,

Cpl BIENVENIDO URBIZONDO  
Company Clerk, 106th PS Co.

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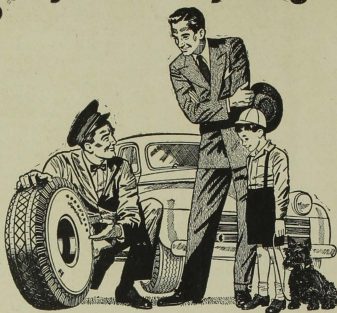
First, you'll notice amazing new comfort. You'll float along on 24 lbs. of air! You'll get an incredibly smoother ride—on all kinds of roads!

Super-Cushions smooth away vibrations and steering shocks.

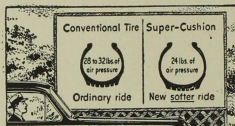
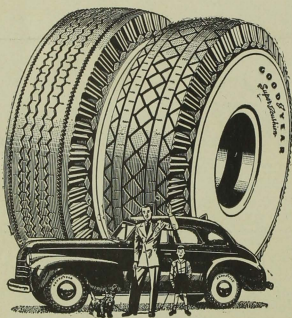
Super-Cushions have greater traction for faster starting and stopping.

Super-Cushions mean less wear and tear on your car—fewer repairs!

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1-49-31

*Super*  *cushion*

by

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## "Secret Witness" Plan Helps Combat Crime In U. S. Cities

**A** DEVICE which is not new in principle has been initiated in U. S. cities in the war against crime, according to an Associated Press report early this month.

It is the secret witness plan. It gives men or women who know something about a crime a chance to turn in their information and collect a reward without revealing their names.

The idea has spread rapidly in the last three months. It has been put to work against killers in Chicago and Los Angeles, against murderers and ballot burglars in Kansas City, against gunmen in Detroit, against hooded mobsters in Birmingham, Ala.

The chief result, so far, has been information. Hundreds of letters have been received. Many of them offered information that looked helpful.

The Chicago Sun-Times conceived the secret witness plan as a community service. It was sparked by an FBI report that Chicago had 326 murders in 1948, highest number for any city in the U. S. The starting switch was pulled last May 9.

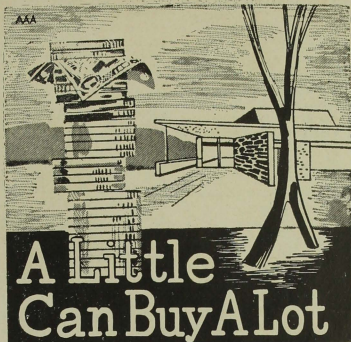
The newspapers ran a series of reviews of unsolved murders. It followed up with a full page list of 476 persons who had been slain since 1938 and whose slayers never had been brought to book.

The Sun-Times offered to pay \$5,000 for information resulting in the conviction of the guilty in each of the first 20 cases solved. Deadline for the rewards is July 5, 1950. (The total was increased to \$110,000 by \$5,000 rewards posted in the slaying of two Gary, Ind., women.)

The plan hinged on the hunch that somebody knew something and would tell if secrecy was assured. Somebody saw the killer at or near the scene, overheard a snatch of conversation, found a clue, caught a glimpse of a license plate. Those who knew were directed to do this:

Type or print the facts on plain paper. Sign with any number with six digits in it, once in the lower left corner and once in the lower right corner. Tear off one of the corners and hide it. Mail the letter to P.O. Box 3444, Chicago.

The Sun-Times keeps the original letters. Those deemed worthy of investigation are copied, and the copies are turned over to the police.



SMH 8

No catch to this . . . no play on words . . . for with as little as fifty-six pesos a month, you can really own your homesite in SANTA MESA HEIGHTS . . . your pleasantest, fastest, growing community in or around Manila . . . remember, too, that as month passes month, the value of your investment becomes greater . . . so in SANTA MESA HEIGHTS, A LITTLE CAN REALLY BUY A LOT!

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**Pointers to . . .**  
(Continued from page 11)

The propaganda for communism is very effective to the common class particularly those who have not been successful in creating stable and healthy families in our rural districts. The people in our rural places subjected to exploitation by landlords and still living under conditions of Feudalism are an easy morsel of the communist propaganda. These people subjected to iniquities by landlords in their agrarian relation become more embittered if they hear or come to know through newspapers or other means of abuses and injustices allegedly committed by government officials. Such knowledge adds flame to their already incensed mind. It is, therefore, a challenge to a Constabulary officer stationed in a town or barrio to exert his influence in the community in enlightening the people as to what the government is doing. The same officer should be vigorous in his denunciation to his superior officers of any abuse that might come to his knowledge committed by anyone,

particularly officials of the government.

It is also worthwhile mentioning to you the sad plight in which some officers find themselves in their personal finances. This is especially so among those who happen to be assigned in big stations where the elite are distinguished by the automobile they use. Due to his position, it is but natural for the officer to associate with the high society in town. His pride for his uniform and desire to be in the level of his new associates create in him an urge to possess his own car. Although the government is now furnishing motor transportation to officers in the form of jeeps, this may not appear to the officer sufficiently decorous to use in society so he decides to acquire an automobile. For that matter he invites an automobile agent for demonstration with a brand new automobile or possible good second hand car. And after all kinds of arguments adduced by the agent of how easy he can pay the car on installment plan, a contract is signed by the officer for the payment of the car in monthly installments with so

much amount as first down payment. The first installment appears to be easy but the officer overlooked to figure that a car cannot be operated on air and water only and as months go by he finds himself sinking deeper in his obligations and contracting more debts far beyond his means to meet. In such a situation the officer falls to the temptation where his integrity and honesty in the performance of his official duties may be prostituted by money considerations illegally obtained. Or the officer may be tempted to indulge in gambling with the frame of mind to risk government funds for the purpose of covering his financial embarrassments. Such practice, sooner or later, would be found out by his superior and he will suffer a setback in his efficiency which might eventually result in his summary dismissal from the service.

Another matter that I might bring to your attention is the relation of the officer and the enlisted man, the relation of the superior officer to his subordinates, and vice versa. By regulation, a subordinate is supposed to respect and be loyal to his superior. That there should

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be loyalty of the subordinate to his superior is essential in all military organizations but such loyalty must be mutual and should spring from the bottom of the heart and not by compulsion.

Why do we hear of mutiny by enlisted men against officers; enlisted men shooting an officer; enlisted men throwing a hand grenade at an officer? If we look deeply into the human relation between officer and enlisted men it should be of a deep seated cohesion and comradeship as both partake the same danger attendant to military life. The enlisted men must observe certain rules and regulations which should be devised for the promotion of the command and their welfare. If an officer, due to his position, takes advantage of his enlisted men, such as misusing the ration allowances belonging to the enlisted men for his personal benefit, mistreating enlisted men with bodily harm and other acts which are against regulations, no wonder that incidents of mutinies in different provinces had occurred. I urge you officers to look after the welfare of your own enlisted men. See that they get

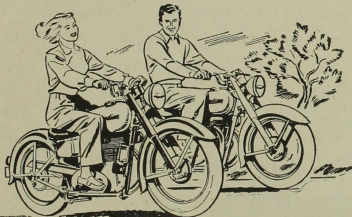
what rightfully belongs to them; that they receive the allowances and provisions given by the government; that they are properly quartered, clothed and fed. Strive so that the enlisted man looks upon the officer as his big brother, his legal and spiritual adviser in times of need. That these feelings spring from the bottom of his heart; that his loyalty towards the officer exists because the officer had also been loyal and true to the welfare of his enlisted man including members of his family. When enlisted men learn of misbehavior of their officer towards the people in the community where they are stationed, it develops in their mind a contempt against their own officer. When you hear of officers borrowing money from the enlisted men or from civilians in the community where they live and purposely or otherwise fail to pay such obligation, that the officer takes advantage of his position in procuring rice, foodstuffs, etc., thru dubious means, that the officer hardly stays in his station but mostly with his family in his house or leaves the command to go to Manila if the family happens to live in Manila;—knowledge by a subordi-

nate of such matter will sooner or later affect the efficiency of the command resulting in demoralization of the service.

The leader and those led must reciprocate in fostering a loyalty that knows no swerving from the dictates of the stern voice of duty. Let, therefore, the true leader be loyal to the cause of truth and justice and the mandates of duty. He should not exact obedience and loyalty from his subordinates which he cannot himself give to the best of his ability. For the sake of truth and justice the soldier must practice a kind of loyalty to his superior. And yet this loyalty must spring from the inspiring leadership that characterizes a good leader. Loyalty up as well as loyalty down insures cooperation and harmony.

Another warning that I would like to give the officers: Don't allow your own family affairs to interfere with the command function of your office. Don't allow anyone in your family to dictate you when you should go out on patrol; what food you should give to the enlisted

(Continued on page 32)



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# The Importance of Radio in the Constabulary

By Sgt. JUAN M. EDUARTE

IT WOULD indeed be a different story if we have today the conditions prevailing in 1901 when the Philippine Constabulary first came into being. The rapid progress in science and modern inventions has made a great change of living conditions from the beginning of American sovereignty in this country to that of the present time.

Radio was the miracle of yesterday; it is a commonplace of today. The facilities of communication have improved a thousandfold. Radio occupies a vital role in the part played by the Signal Personnel of the Philippine Constabulary in the national scheme.

If you ever come to General Headquarters, Philippine Constabulary at Camp Crame, Quezon City, you will find the office of the Chief Signal Officer in Room 119. Lt. Col. Juan Arroyo will welcome you. He is a young and very responsible officer of the Signal Corps being the chief of this branch of the service.

The importance of radio communication in the campaign against lawlessness and dissident elements cannot be overestimated. The necessity of rapid contact with General Head-

quarters to those in the area of operations is very evident. Without the aid of quick communication, as that which the use of radio provides, the campaign against the forces that oppose the established government would be handicapped.

It is interesting to note, that as a result of the last World War, there has been an influx of signal supplies into the Islands. That is why we have the facilities of the PC Signal Corps today. We have to be up-to-date in our equipments in order to prevent delay and save the lives of our men in the field of combat.

The Signal boys are contributing their part in the maintenance of peace and order wherever they are. Radio has done its part in saving time and effort in having the 'message to Garcia' sent through with the least possible delay.

The radio-man has his own lingo. Those who do not have the know-how of radio chatter will think that it is a lot of nonsense. In the long run, it is just another way of sending messages only to the right persons.

Radio is a complicated instrument. It is difficult to make the layman un-

derstand how it works. With a good basis of technical knowledge the Signal boys are always on the go. These soldiers do their duty as part of the Constabulary.

Without the use of radio the present campaign against the dissidents might have meant a total failure. But as it is, the Philippine Constabulary has done its part—thanks to the usefulness of radio and other signal equipments.

## Pointers to . . .

(Continued from page 31)

men; and last of all not to give direct orders to the enlisted men. Such a procedure is conducive to a state of affairs very undesirable to any military organization and it might result in tragedy.

You must pardon me for being frank in telling these to you, but in relating to you my experience of more than 40 years in the Constabulary service I am only influenced by a desire of imparting to you warnings of different pitfalls that you may encounter in your career and which I earnestly desire you should endeavor to avoid.

Remember, therefore, that upon the maintenance of law and order depends everything that make for a successful national existence. The increase of population, the expansion of commerce, promotion of education and other healthy signs of development—these form part of the responsibility in the hands of the Constabulary.

How Mild Can a Cigarette Be? Try a Camel and See!


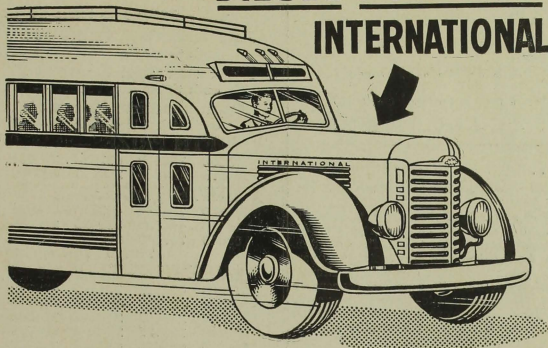
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**P**artial to none in dispensing of justice,  
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**C**alled at all times across mountains and valleys,  
**C**ares without and where trouble is bred,  
**C**ourage instilled in the face of all dangers—  
**C**rowned be the men in the khaki and red!

—Lieut. OSCAR T. JUCO

**Primer For . . .** (Continued from page 23)

made unless a search warrant has been issued by a competent court of justice.

In conducting a search of any vessel, precautions must be taken against resistance on the part of the vessel's crews and subsequent maltreatment of our soldiers. 31. Members of the patrol, and all Constabulary personnel for that matter will avoid engaging in altercations and heated arguments with outsiders concerning public questions. These arguments, however persuasive or logical, rarely convince anyone and may damage the reputation of the Constabulary for neutrality and impartiality.

Republic of the Philippines  
 Department of Public Works and Communications  
 Bureau of Posts  
 Manila

SWORN STATEMENT  
 (Required by Act No. 2580)

The undersigned, ALFONSO A. CALDERON, managing editor of KHAKE AND RED, published monthly in English at Camp Crame, Quezon City, after having been duly sworn in accordance with law, hereby submits the following statement of ownership, management, circulation etc. which is required by Act No. 2580, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 201:

Name	Post-Office Address
Managing Editor: Alfonso A. Calderon	Camp Crame, Quezon City
Owner: General Headquarters, Philippine Constabulary	Camp Crame, Quezon City
Publisher: General Headquarters, Philippine Constabulary	Camp Crame, Quezon City
Printer: National Printing Co., Inc.	728 Lepanto, Manila
Office of Publication: GHQ, PC	Camp Crame, Quezon City

If publication is owned by a corporation, stockholders, owning one per cent or more of the total amount of stocks: NONE.  
 Bondholders, mortgagees, or other security holders owning one per cent or more of total amount of security: NONE.

In case of publication other than daily, total number of copies printed and circulated of the last issue dated September, 1949.

1. Sent to paid subscribers	5,450
2. Sent to others than paid subscribers	1,558

Total . . . . . 7,000

(SGD) ALFONSO A. CALDERON,  
 Managing Editor

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of October, 1949 at Camp Crame, Quezon City the affiant exhibiting his Residence Certificate No. A-61873 issued at the City of Manila on January 12, 1949.

(SGD) FELICISIMO M. MANDAC  
 Notary Public  
 My Commission Expires 31 Dec. 1949

NOTE: This form is exempt from the payment of documentary stamp tax.

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574686	604686	581281	140696	797844
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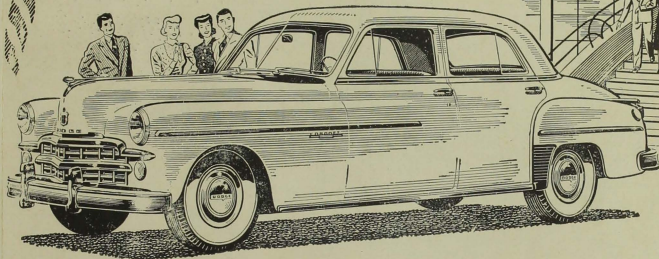
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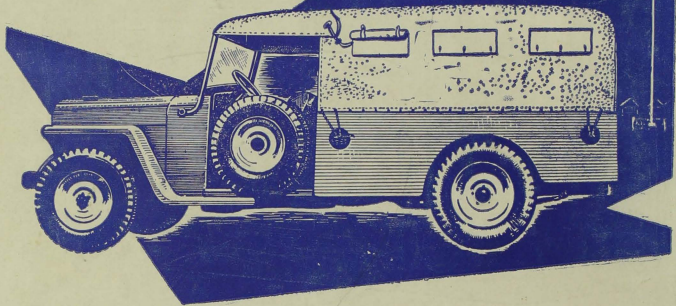
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