

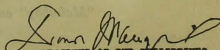
Office of the President
of the Philippines

Message

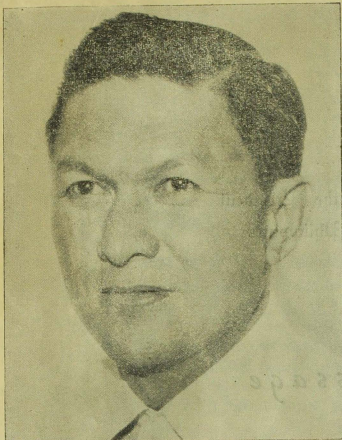
I take pleasure in extending my greetings to the officers and enlisted men of the Philippine Constabulary on the occasion of its 62nd anniversary.

As it reaches its 62nd year of existence, the PC can look back with pride at its accomplishments. During the last six decades, it has proven itself a reliable factor in promoting the peace and security of our nation. As Commander-in-Chief, I take personal pride in the brilliant record of service of its fighting men.

On this occasion, I call upon the officers and enlisted men to uphold the noble traditions of the Philippine Constabulary in order that they will be able to bequeath to those who are to come after them the same untarnished record of soldiery left behind by their predecessors. I also commend them for their achievements and look to the future with heightened confidence in their ability to preserve peace in our land and to promote the progress of our people.



DIOSDADO C. MACAPAGAL
PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
of the Philippines
Malacañang

MESSAGE

August 8, 1963

Congratulations to the officers and men of the Philippine Constabulary as they mark the 62nd anniversary of the organization on August 8, 1963.

Since its creation as a national police force, the rank and file of the Philippine Constabulary have racked up an enviable record of valor and heroism in the field and contributed substantially to the effective maintenance of law and order throughout the country. I am confident that the present members of the force will prove equal to the challenges that await them in the future and will live up to the high standards and lofty traditions establishment by their predecessors.

"Mabuhay" and more power to the Philippine Constabulary!

Emmanuel Pelaez
EMMANUEL PELAEZ



Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE
Office of the Secretary
Camp Murphy, Quezon City

MESSAGE

To the officers, enlisted men and civilian personnel of the Philippine Constabulary, I whole-heartedly convey my greetings on this the sixty-second anniversary of your organization.

The man in "Khaki and Red" is presently entrusted with a more responsible role in the national effort for socio-economic advancement of our people. He personifies the courage of the people to eradicate the malignant forces that deter the creation of an atmosphere conducive to the pursuit of private and public productive enterprises. He exemplifies the constitutional and governmental prerogative to grant justice to anybody; the use of force against those who would place themselves above the law and our national virtues; and against those who seek the decay of our democratic way of life. His vast powers, must therefore, be used discreetly and judiciously in the accomplishment of his avowed mission. This, he must do to add more lustre to the constabulary's history of service.

My congratulations again and best wishes to you all.

M. Peralta, Jr.
MACARIO PERALTA, JR.
Secretary



Republic of the Philippines
Department of National Defense
Office of the Secretary
Camp Murphy, Quezon City

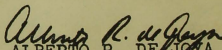
MESSAGE

In its sixty-two years of continued and meritorious service, the Philippine Constabulary has indeed created an image of a worthy arm of the government that constantly endeavors to stimulate national progress through vigilance and courage in the preservation of peace and order.

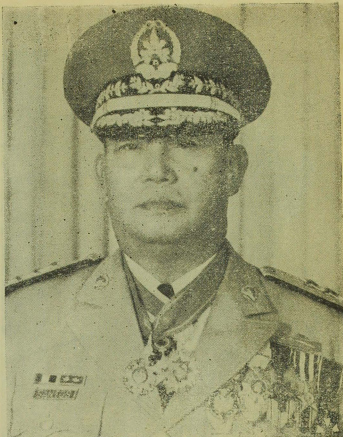
From a skeleton force, sixty-two years ago, the Constabulary today has transformed itself into a mobile, flexible and systematically-trained crime-busting organization. Its tradition marked with heroism in various times and places in our history, is complimented today by the growing awareness among its members that theirs is the great responsibility of guarding the countryside from all forms of criminalities and at the same time guarantee justice for everybody.

I call, therefore, on the military and civilian personnel to uphold this responsibility well because only by doing such can the people pursue their productive endeavors, unmolested and free. Such is the guarantee for progress.

Best wishes to you all.


ALBERTO R. DE JOYA
Undersecretary

MESSAGE



On the 62nd anniversary of the Philippine Constabulary, I salute the officers and men for another fruitful year of loyal and dedicated service to our country and people.

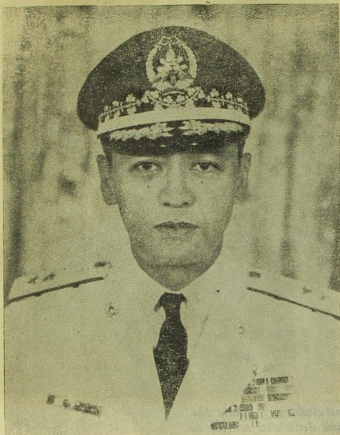
At this stage of our political and economic development, the reign of peace and order plays a crucial role as it makes possible a setting for the free interplay of factors conducive to progress. This is fundamental, and of which the Philippine Constabulary, as the national law-enforcing arm of the government, is primarily responsible. In this particular task, the officers and men of this famed outfit, together with the civilian component elements, have acquitted themselves creditably and well.

The recent events, which now form part of our contemporary history, attest to the indispensability of the Constabulary. In the face of the present-day not too dependable local police forces, the Constabulary has assumed the over-all responsibility in the maintenance of peace and the rule of law. Thus, oftentimes than not, it has been called upon to the rescue of citizens in distress and the succor of victims of criminality. It has used its manpower and resources in the performance of a thousand and one important missions all directed towards the stability of our nationhood. For all these worthy achievements, a grateful Filipino people, certainly, take pride in congratulating the Constabulary on another year of its existence.

As the khaki and red marks another year of public service, I wish to renew my faith and confidence in the unswerving loyalty and selfless devotion to duty of the Officers and Men who made possible the colorful history of the Constabulary. I ask them, once again, to rededicate themselves to the public duty they have sworn to discharge always keeping in mind that there is no greater glory than to be of service to one's God, Country and People.

Keep up the good work

Alfredo M. Santos
ALFREDO M. SANTOS
General, AFP
Chief of Staff



MESSAGE

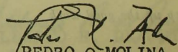
MESSAGE

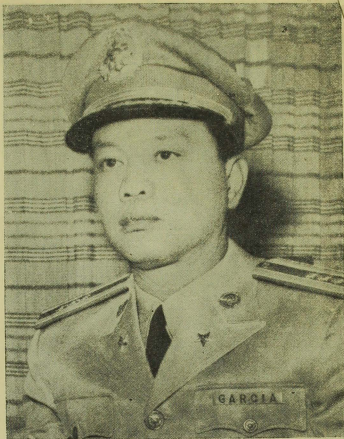
8 August 1963

It is with great pleasure that I extend sincerest felicitations to the Officers, Enlisted Men, and Civilian Employees of the Philippine Constabulary as they celebrate the 62nd anniversary of the founding of their organization.

Another milestone of dedicated and loyal service to our country and people has been added to the colorful history of the Khaki and Red. In its sixty-two years of service, the Constabulary has set an enviable record of valor and heroism. As the national law-enforcing agency, it has constantly endeavored to promote national progress by providing the correct climate conducive to the productive growth and development in the social, political and economic fields. The Constabulary mirrors the courage and aspirations of our people in their struggle for a better way of life in peace and abundance.

May our people continue to give it their support so that the Constabulary can continue to perform its manifold duties as protector of our rights and guardian of the peace.


PEDRO Q. MOLINA
Major General, AFP
Vice Chief of Staff



MESSAGE

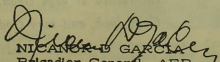
I congratulate the Officers, Men and Civilian Employees of the Philippine Constabulary on the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the founding of their organization.

The Constabulary, as the national law-enforcing agency of the government, assumes a crucial role in securing the stability of our nationhood. In the pursuance of its duties, this outfit does not only maintain peace and order, but it also provides an atmosphere conducive to productive undertakings, thus promoting the economic growth of our country.

Like any other member of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, I share the pride with all constabularymen in the observance of another fruitful year of meritorious accomplishments.

May our good people continue to give the necessary support and cooperation to all constables so that they shall be able to junction more effectively and well. No assigned task can be difficult to accomplish with the people sharing in the toil.

Congratulations, again, and carry on the good work.


NICANOR B. GARCIA
Brigadier General, AFP
Deputy Chief of Staff



**"DEDICATION TO DUTY IMBUED WITH
MORAL REGENERATION IS OUR YARD-
STICK OF SERVICE."**

Gen GARCIA

MESSAGE

To the officers, enlisted men and civilian employees of the Philippine Constabulary:

Through the pages of the "Khaki and Red" I greet the members of the Command on the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of its founding. From an insular police force organized to meet the threats to peace and order, it has grown in stature into what it is now — a major service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. It is writing a noble chapter that could be well entitled the Constabulary Profession of Arms, in the social, economic and military history of our country. I am pleased to note that we have not faltered in the face of the varied tasks we are now asked to perform.

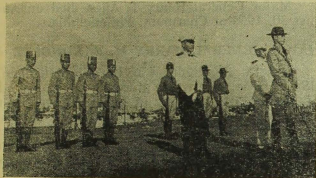
I ask every member of the Command to look back for guidance and inspiration to the traditions that bind the red to the khaki into a uniform that is not wanting in sagas of courage. We cannot all write chapters in that record, but we can all see to it that the record is kept clean.

Good luck, and may God bless us all!

DOMINADOR F GARCIA
Brigadier General, AFP
Chief of Constabulary

The Early Philippine Constabulary

These researches were made possible through the courtesy of Mr. Ramon Estrada of Quezon City, based on his collections, one of which is THE STORY OF THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY written by Lt Col Harold Hane Earhart, a retired PC Major.



The evolution of the PC uniform is said to be closely associated with the history of the force. In the early decade, the uniform of the Constables was patterned after that of the U.S. Army. The non-Christian soldiers were, however, allowed to retain their typical uniforms, like the "fez" of the Muslim Constabulary men. The symbolic "red" was added to the khaki when the Corps was "Filipinized."

Mission and Accomplishments — General

The mission of the Constabulary, briefly stated, was to establish and maintain stable government in the three thousand islands known as the Philippine Archipelago. In his book, *The Philippines, Past and Present*, former Commissioner Dean C. Worcester states, "It (The Constabulary) has established and is maintaining a condition of law and order never before equalled or approached in the history of the islands." Although the mission and its successful accomplishment may thus be stated in a few words, the records disclose that it was a few, hard and bloody task.

How this mission was carried out — the detailed account of some of the thousands of stirring events in which this famous Corps participated between 1901 and 1936 — is "THE STORY OF THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY."

In the telling of this story which former Governor-General W. Cameron Forbes in his book, *The Philippine Islands*, characterized as "one of heroism, endurance, and loyalty to ideals under great difficulties," the names of the officers participating in these events will be mentioned; for it was the privilege of the writers to have a part in some of the incidents described and, more important, to be personally acquainted with many of those names appear in this account.

Few of the military operations described herein may correctly be called "battles," but where the odds invariably were with the enemy, even brief engagements often were very sanguinary. Casualties among the American of-

ficers by the time the World War I called most of them to the Army of the United States in 1917 totalled 19 killed and 30 wounded in action; and 37 died from other causes largely due to the hazardous nature of this service.

But great as were these casualties, loss from other causes was far greater. Attrition by reason of loss of health or morale was tremendous; in fact, while the rosters show an average strength of 225 American officers, in the first sixteen years a total of 997 Americans held commissions in the Corps — a 400% turnover.

The story of the fighting phase of the Constabulary activities is a veritable chronicle of death — death from rifle, bolo, spear; from cholera, dysentery and drowning. Human life seemed of small accounts in those days of jungle warfare. But it is noteworthy that there is no record of any slaughter of the enemy by an overwhelming force of Constabulary. Always the ratio was in reverse, and the tradition: "TO BE OUTNUMBERED, ALWAYS; TO BE OUTFIGHTED, NEVER" was born in the earliest days of its existence. Moreover, it is highly significant that in its entire history, during which it fought hundreds of engagements, no unit of the Philippine Constabulary ever surrendered to the enemy.

Tulisanes on Luzon, Pulajans in the Visayas, and Moros in Mindanao matched their fanatical bravery against the gallantry of the khaki-clad soldiers, and at the end of the first decade of such fighting the score stood: Constabulary dead — 50 officers and 1160 men; Enemy dead — 4862, captured 11,979.

In this jungle-wrapped country, habitat of the Malay, military maneuver in combat rarely was feasible.



The Constabulary "gave birth" literally to the aborning Philippine Army when Commonwealth President Quezon (seated in photo) signed in 1936 the National Defense Act. The PA today still looks up to the PC as its progenitor.

Brief Sketches Of Some PC Old Hands



Brig Gen HENRY T. ALLEN, First Chief of Constabulary

Major General Henry T. Allen was born in Kentucky in 1859. He was a graduate of the United States Military Academy (class 1882).

When the Philippines passed the Organic Act or the Jones Law on July 18, 1901 (the law which created the Philippine Constabulary) he organized and was appointed on July 31, 1901 as first chief of the PC with the temporary rank of Brigadier General. He was then a Captain assigned in the U.S. 6th Cavalry.

On January 31, 1903, after serving as Chief PC for one year, his promotion was confirmed by Governor General William H. Taft, with the approval of the Secretary of War. General Allen was relieved from active duty with the Philippine Constabulary in 1907. He was then promoted to Major General in 1917, United States Regular Army.

He served as Commander of the American Forces in Germany from 1919 to 1920.

General Allen holds the rank of Major General when he retired from active military duty (USA) in 1923.

He was decorated by the United States government the Distinguished Service Medal; Indian Wars Medal; Philippine Insurrection Campaigns Medal; Mexican Border Medals and Army of Occupation Medal; Spanish-American Campaign Medal; Philippine Congressional Medal (World War I).

From the Philippine government, he re-

ceived the Luzon Campaigns Medal and the Visayan Campaigns Medal.

Major General Henry T. Allen died on August 30, 1930 at Charmain, Philadelphia.

MAJOR GENERAL HARRY H. BANDHOLTZ

General Bandholtz was born in Michigan, USA, in 1864. He was a graduate of the United States Military Academy in 1890. He was first appointed colonel in the Philippine Constabulary on 9 April 1903, and became the Chief of the Constabulary with the rank of major general in 1907. On 1 September 1913 he was relieved as chief of the PC.

The American general was appointed major general of the United States Army in 1923 and retired from the US military service in the same year.

He was in charge of the campaigns in Albay and Sorsogon in 1903 against Ola and Toledo, and obtained the surrender of leading outlaw chiefs in 1906.

General Bandholtz died on 7 May 1925. He was a holder of the Spanish-American campaign medal, US Congressional medal for military services in the Philippines, (Philippine Insurrection) campaigns medal, Mexican Border Medals, Victory medal for World War I, and the Distinguished Service Medal.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL JAMES G. HARBORD

General Harbord was born in Illinois in 1866. He was a graduate of Kansas State Agricultural College in 1886. He was first appointed colonel in the PC in 1903 until his relief in 1913. General Harbord was the first chief of Mindanao and Sulu, acting chief of the PC in 1913, first chief of staff of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe in 1917, later became commanding general of the Second Division of the United States Army. He took part in all major offensives in the European campaigns. He was deputy Chief of Staff of the US Army from 1921-1922 and retired from active military service later in 1922.

He held the rank of Lieutenant General when he retired.

General Harbord became president and later Chairman of the Board of Radio Corporation of America. He was a candidate for vice president at the 1920 Republican Party Convention, but he stepped aside in favor of candidate Dawes.

General Harbord is a medal holder for services in the Indian Wars, Spanish-American campaigns, Cuban occupation, Congressional Medal for Philippine campaigns, Philippine (Insurrection) campaigns, Mexican border medals, World War I Victory Medal, Distinguished Ser-

vice Medal, Distinguished Service Medal (Navy) and Luzon, Mindanao and Sulu campaigns medals. He died on 20 August 1947.

BRIGADIER GENERAL RAFAEL CRAME

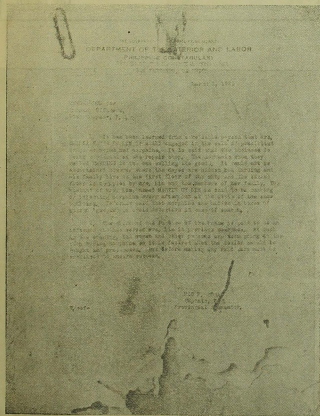
Brigadier General Crame was born in Rizal province in 1863. He was a graduate of the Special Infantry School in 1881, became third lieutenant in 1902. In 1903, he was promoted to second lieutenant and first lieutenant Captain 1905, Major in 1906, Lieutenant Colonel in 1907, full-fledged Colonel in 1914 and Brigadier General on December 17, 1917. In the same year he was appointed Chief of the Constabulary, the first Filipino to hold the stewardship of the PC.

General Crame was awarded the Medal for Valor in 1921.

During the Spanish times he served in the Spanish Army as a volunteer private, then to first lieutenant in 1881 until 1898.

General Crame was awarded two Spanish medals.

He died on 1 January 1921.



Copy of a letter from the collections of Japanese-executed, pre-war fabulous Tenyento Francisco Canuto ng Konstabularia, showing that the PC was once under the Department of the Interior and Labor.

Major General Paulino B. Santos is a graduate of the PC Academy (class 1914); third lieutenant in the constabulary in the same year, second lieutenant in 1915 and two years later was promoted to first lieutenant. He became

a captain in 1918, major in 1923; lieutenant colonel, 1930, and retired from active military service in the same year. He returned to active military service as chief of staff of the newly organized Philippine Army in 1936, with the rank of a major general. Two years after, he retired again from active service.

General Santos saw military actions in Bulacan in 1914, in Lanao from 1915 to 1919, Sulu in 1919-1924. From 1924 to 1930, he was adjutant general of the Philippine Constabulary and Philippine Army Chief of Staff from 1936 to 1938.

The general participated actively in the many military campaigns in morolandia; and was awarded the medal for valor and the wounded soldier's medal for gallantry in action in the battle of Bayang Cotta, Lanao, in 1923. In 1920, he became the provincial governor of Lanao and served the term until 1924.

General Santos first joined the PC in 1909 and was a Constabulary officer until 1912. He was the director of the Bureau of Prisons from 1930-1936, manager-director of the Government's settlement project in Koronadal, Cotabato, from 1938-1942.

The Japanese army held him as a prisoner of war from 1942 to 1945. Death claimed his life while in Japanese hands on 29 August 1945 near Tumanang, Mountain Province, a few days before Japanese General Masuoka's forces collapsed.

He was born in Tarlac province in 1890.

MAJOR GENERAL BASILIO J. VALDEZ

General Valdez was born in Manila in 1892. He was a graduate of the University of Santo Tomas, Manila, with a degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1916. He entered the military service as a military doctor in 1921, rising to Captain the following year, Major in 1925, lieutenant Colonel and chief surgeon of the constabulary in 1926. He became Chief of the Constabulary in 1934 with the rank of Brigadier General. In 1936 General Valdez was promoted to major general assigned as deputy chief of staff for the newly organized Philippine Army in 1936. He became chief of staff of the PA in 1939. He was the chief of staff of the Philippine Army under the exile Philippine Commonwealth Government in the United States throughout the war. He was relieved from the position in 1945 when the American forces returned the Commonwealth Government in Manila. He retired from active military service in 1946.

General Valdez is the holder of the following awards: Silver Star for gallantry in action on Bataan, and seven French Medals including Legion of Honor. He is an awardee of World War I and World War II Victory Medals, Defense Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Campaigns Medal (World War II), Philippine Liberation medal, Long Service Medal and Luzon Campaign awards.



Threadbare suits and personal effects of the indomitable Tenyente Canuto retrieved from his "Kingdom domain" in Mainit, Surigao del Norte, by the Troop Information & Education Office, HPC, the prized possession of his followers who believe in him up to the present as the symbol of unwavering conviction and bravery even as the Nipponese bladed "Katana" lopped off his head one July day in 1942.

MAJOR GENERAL GUILLERMO B. FRANCISCO

Maj. Gen. Guillermo B. Francisco was born in Manila in 1885. He was a graduate of Liceo de Manila in 1907 and Constabulary Academy (class 1914).

He was commissioned third lieutenant in the same year; second lieutenant in 1911; first lieutenant in 1913; Captain in 1917; Major in 1922; Lt. Colonel in 1924; full-fledged Colonel in 1927. In 1936, he was promoted to Brigadier General and in 1941 was promoted to Major-General. He held the same rank when he retired from active military service in 1949.

His assignments include: Luzon from 1908 to 1927; District Commander of Visayas from 1927 to 1936. Chief of Constabulary from 1938 to 1941. Commanding General 2nd Division on Bataan; until he was captured by the Japanese and became a prisoner of war in 1942. He served as technical adviser to President Quirino from 1946 to 1949.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SIMEON DE JESUS

Brigadier General Simeon de Jesus was born in Pampanga in 1894. He graduated from the Constabulary Academy in 1916.

He was commissioned third lieutenant when he enlisted in the Philippine Constabulary in 1916. After a year of service, he was pro-

moted to second lieutenant; first lieutenant in 1918; Captain in 1922; Major in 1935; Lt. Colonel in 1937; full-fledged colonel in 1941; Brigadier General in 1941.

He served in Luzon, Cebu and Negros. He was instructor in the Philippine Constabulary Academy in 1924. In 1942, he was captured by the Japanese and became a prisoner of war. He was in charge of the Military Intelligence Guerrilla forces in 1944.

In 1945, he was arrested by the Japanese and was executed on 7 January of that year.

He was posthumously retired from the Philippine Army as of date of death.

SOME PC OLD HANDS . . .

The foregoing biographical sketches were picked at random from an old collection. We shall endeavor to run more of these as a regular section in succeeding issues.

The Editor



His boots and other paraphernalia of the "Brias Roxas Escolta" trade mark associate in like terms the nostalgias of the HPC Oriente Building at the Binondo park, the Sunday afternoon PC band concert at the Luneta, the provincial inspectors and the omnipresent bolt-action Springfield Rifle Model 1903.



Recent visit of Major General Lambie at the Red Cross Canteen with Governor Saville, Major General Douglas MacArthur, Generals Gruenell and McKinley

as is sufficient to melt 100 pounds of cast iron, which is not the projectile while hot.

When the projectile strikes armor-plate, either the projectile must strike for the reason that the projectile is upon a 12-inch plate or cause sufficient to fuse it through it, and this is essentially what it does. The armored steel of the plate is heated and softened by the shot, and, although the projectile may be cool after it brings, it actually goes into a hole through the plate, being like wax from the gun.

Adoption of modified armor-plate was followed by 1500 guns of great weight and caliber, to guns of 12 and smaller caliber, the aim being to make up for pushing power of large projectiles through at a lower velocity, projectiles of smaller size, thrown at much greater range, having a greater power of penetration of armor, was constantly being made thicker and heavier and to resist the impact of armor-piercing projectiles.

As plate continued to increase in thickness and, in consequence, guns of larger and larger caliber had to be of withstanding the enormous stresses necessary to get a projectile through it or otherwise to penetrate it.

Roads, half a century ago, was far less dense than was the armor-plate of that time.

The whole world will remember the story of how the Monitor arrived in the nick of time, and saved the Federal fleet from destruction. But the salvation of the Monitor cost us a little advantage, for the advent of the Monitor caused a general every warship of every fleet in the world.

Great Britain found herself without a navy, there was universal consternation. It was a world-wide fact that the fleet had before resorted to so simple a solution, and the utility was so very evident.

It must be remembered that the purpose of the armor-plate was to load smooth bore, and that the purpose of the armor-plate by them were intended merely to show the way of the armor-plate and to pound down the way of the armor-plate. Bombardment was then this, follow, several of the armor-plate with black gunpowder, and they were not intended to penetrate their destructiveness depending upon the thickness of the armor-plate, or upon their position of the armor-plate.

Continued on page two.

Even in his virile years the Old Soldier failed not to rendezvous with PC old hands and other leaders of the nation.



PIO ROSAS
Major, P. A.
(Left)

Born March 5, 1893 in Pangasinan
Graduate, Academy, December 19, 1916
Appointed 3rd. Lieut. December 11, 1916
Promoted 2nd. Lieut. November 7, 1917
Promoted 1st. Lieut. January 1, 1919
Promoted Captain, January 1, 1927
Promoted Major, July 10, 1937.



EGMIDIO DAVID
Major, P. A.
(Right)

Born August 5, 1894 in Pangasinan
Graduate, Academy, December 19, 1916
Appointed 3rd. Lieut. December 11, 1916
Promoted 2nd. Lieut. September 1, 1917
Promoted 1st. Lieut. January 1, 1919
Promoted Captain, February 1, 1927
Promoted Major, July 10, 1937.



LEON S. REYES
Major, P. A.
(Left)

Born April 11, 1892 in Cebu
Graduate, Academy, December 19, 1916
Appointed 3rd. Lieut. December 11, 1916
Promoted 2nd. Lieut. September 22, 1917
Promoted 1st. Lieut. January 1, 1919
Promoted Captain, February 15, 1927
Promoted Major, July 14, 1937.



ALFRED E. FAWCETT
Captain, P. A.
(Right)

Born April 24, 1896 in China
Graduate, Academy, May 12, 1919
Appointed 3rd. Lieut. May 12, 1919
Promoted 2nd. Lieut. February 17, 1920
Promoted 1st. Lieut. January 15, 1924
Promoted Captain, July 14, 1937.



MARIANO C. REYES
Captain, P. A.
(Left)

Born May 5, 1896 in Marinduque
Graduate, Academy, June 3, 1919
Appointed 3rd. Lieut. June 4, 1919
Promoted 2nd. Lieut. March 15, 1920
Promoted 1st. Lieut. January 22, 1924
Promoted Captain, July 17, 1937
Graduate, Curtiss Aviation School, Camp Claudio.



MANUEL L. VERZOSA
Captain, P. A.
(Right)

Born January 1, 1894 in Manila
Graduate, Academy, June 3, 1919
Appointed 3rd. Lieut. June 4, 1919
Promoted 2nd. Lieut. March 15, 1920
Promoted 1st. Lieut. January 22, 1924
Promoted Captain, July 17, 1937.

Biographical data of some of our men, culled in a nutshell.

KHAKI AND RED

PROMOTIONS

DIONISIO GUTIERREZ

Lieut. Colonel, P. A.

(Left)

Born October 9, 1907 in Balangas
 Graduate, Constabulary School, October 31, 1918
 Appointed 2d. Lieut. July 22, 1918
 Promoted 2nd. Lieut. March 16, 1918
 Promoted 1st. Lieut. May 26, 1917
 Promoted Captain, February 4, 1919
 Promoted Major, December 15, 1927
 Promoted Lieut.-Colonel, July 14, 1937

EMILIANO M. PANIS

Lieut. Colonel, P. A.

(Right)

Born December 4, 1891 in Manila
 Appointed 2nd. Lieut. Medical Inspector
 October 19, 1916
 Promoted 1st. Lieut. September 18, 1917
 Promoted Captain, July 4, 1918
 Promoted Major, December 6, 1927
 Promoted Lieut.-Colonel, July 28, 1937

MARGARITO TORRALBA

Major, P. A.

(Left)

Born July 20, 1894 in Bohol
 Graduate, Academy, December 19, 1916
 Appointed 2nd. Lieut. December 15, 1916
 Promoted 2nd. Lieut. September 1, 1917
 Promoted 1st. Lieut. January 1, 1919
 Promoted Captain, March 11, 1924
 Promoted Major, June 14, 1937

RUFERTO K. KANGLEON

Major, P. A.

(Right)

Born March 27, 1892 in Leyte
 Graduate, Academy, December 19, 1916
 Appointed 2nd. Lieut. December 11, 1916
 Promoted 2nd. Lieut. November 28, 1917
 Promoted 1st. Lieut. January 1, 1919
 Promoted Captain, July 6, 1927
 Promoted Major, July 28, 1937

ANTERO E. DEVERAS

Captain, P. A.

(Left)

Born January 2, 1896 in Camarines Sur
 Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1918
 Appointed 2nd. Lieut. February 26, 1919
 Promoted 2nd. Lieut. January 27, 1920
 Promoted 1st. Lieut. December 12, 1923
 Promoted Captain, July 14, 1937

BERNARDINO JARDELEZA

Captain, P. A.

Obtained Degree of Bachelor of Arts from the
 University of the Philippines, 1917
 Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1918
 Appointed 2nd. Lieut. February 17, 1920
 Graduate, Paoay-Banua Military College, with B.S.C.
 (Major in Accounting and Business), 1921
 Promoted 2nd. Lieut. February 23, 1923
 Promoted 1st. Lieut. March 17, 1924
 Graduate, National University, College of Law
 B. L., 1927
 Admitted to the Philippine Bar, 1927
 Promoted Captain, July 14, 1937



Happy days for the Jardeleza, the Torralba, the Kangleon, et al, in their poses of the lapsed thirties.

Executive Division, Quartermaster Service, P. A.



CAPTAIN BERNARDINO JARDELETA
Executive Officer,
Quartermaster Service, P. A.
(Recently Promoted—(See page 24))



CAPTAIN MANUEL GOMEZ
(Recently Promoted)



The Snobbishness Of The Learned

By W. T. STARE

There is a story told of a very well known being who
received a popular book on a branch of modern science from
the hands of its third son in print. He is said to have submitted
the book for criticism to a fellow expert, who, having
read it, has contemptuously written: "You understand
nothing of the subject you are writing about, have you
never tried? But why do you write about this
subject?"

The story is quite possibly apocryphal, but that is a
question which makes not much difference. The fact is
that there is a strong feeling in a widespread way
that the man who writes about things and writes
about things in a way that is to be despised
and scorned.

The fact is that the man who writes about things
and writes about things in a way that is to be despised
and scorned. The fact is that the man who writes
about things and writes about things in a way that
is to be despised and scorned.

Some

CAPTAIN VILASCA, P. A. B.
Quartermaster Service, P. A.

A page of a 1937 copy of the "Khaki & Red" magazine reminds of intimate names of old PC personnel who have

been recruited into the toddling year-old Philippine Army



Personnel of TROOP INFORMATION & EDUCATION OFFICE, publisher of "KHAKI & RED" Magazine. Standing, left to right: S/Sgt F. Miguel, Chief Clerk; Mr. Joe Halili, Managing Editor; Cpl E. Alonzo, Driver; Mr. Conde Ubaldo, Advertising Manager; Mr. D. Devela, Message Center Clerk; Mr. Carlos F. Orevilla, Writer-Researcher and editorial assistant; Mr. V. Cruz, Messenger and Coffee Maker; M/Sgt L. Mallari, Editorial Asst.; Mr. J. Eusebio Jr., Staff Artist; and Sgt P. Gregorio, Fiscal & Supply Clerk. Sitting, same order: Miss T. Salcedo, Typist; Capt Willie Chavez, Ex-O and Asst. Chief; Maj Constanter Ma Cruz, Chief, and Editor and General Manager, and Miss E. Cruz, Typist.



Officers And Men Of The PC Special Mission Group
1st row, left to right: Sgt. E. Fernandez, S/Sgt R. Roldan, Sgt J. Caburian, T/Sgt L. Flores, Sgt A. Marcelo, Sgt R. Manzano, M/Sgt F. Pura, 2nd row: 1st Lt B. Feliciano, 1st Lt N. Maines, Capt A. Adamos, Lt Col A. G. Iomin, Capt F Sarmiento, 1st Lt B. Diego, 3rd row: S/Sgt D. Malabuet, S/Sgt J. Cruz, Agt. S. Santos, S/Sgt M. Caluza, Sgt E. Talucod, T/Sgt L. Rosales, T/Sgt T. Cpl O Barba, Aglugub, M/Sgt E. del Rio, T/Sgt F. Lubrin, Sgt B. Johnson, T/Sgt J. Garcia, M/Sgt H. Espaldon, S/Sgt A. Quidante, and Sgt R. Zapata.

Letter to the Editor

Office of the President of the Philippines
Presidential Committee on Administration
Performance Efficiency
Malacañang, Manila

June 13, 1963

Major Constanter Ma. Cruz
Chief, Troop Information & Education Office
Headquarters Philippine Constabulary
Camp Crane, Quezon City

Dear Major Cruz:

I would like to thank you for your help in publicizing our work on the Legal Primer in the "Khaki and Red", the official publication of the Constabulary, as well as for your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of the magazine.

We now have started distributing copies of the primer to all interested law enforcing agencies, and we are confident that the result of the work to which you contributed so much will be felt soon in terms of greater efficiency in prosecuting smugglers.

Warm regards, and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,
(Sgd.) Eleuterio Adeviso
Presidential Executive Assistant

Isang araw ng Pebrero noong 1901, pagkaraan ng kulang-kulang na isang buwang paglalakad sa mga kabudukan at bangin sa pagitan ng Isabela at Nuweba Esiha, isang pangkat ng mga manghihimagsik na nag-buhat sa Palanan at may dulang sulat ng Pangulong Emilio Aguinaldo ang sumapit sa nayon sa San Juan, Pantabangan, Nuweba Esiha. Ang nayong ito ay may layong 70 kilometro buhat sa San Isidro, na noo'y kabisera ng Nuweba Esiha.

Nang siya'y makilala ni Konsehal Guillermo Huerta, ito'y dal-daling sumugod sa munisipyo at nagbalita sa punong-bayan ng Pantabangan, si Francisco Villajuan, na ang mga nagsidating ay sandatahan.

Hapung-hapo ang mga kawal na dumating. Kung makailan silang sumala sa oras at akala nila'y hindi na sila makasasapit sa Pantabangan. Sa isang ilang, na kung tawagin ay Tuntunin, may ilang milyang layo sa Baler, ay nasagupa sila ng mga sundalong Amerikano at sa kanilang pagurong at pag-iwas ay natiwalag si Cecilio Segismundo at ilan pang kasamahan. Ang mga nalabi sa kanila, sa humarap sa punong-bayan, ay sina Ambrosio Sanz, Pedro de Ocampo, Ciriano Reyes, Julian Baltazar, Pedro Marcelo, Alvaro Mariano at Angel Inwian.

Nang ipangako sa kanila ni Villajuan na siya'y hindi maano, magsiharap lamang kay Ten. James Davis Taylor ng Hukbong Amerikanong nakahimpil sa Pantabangan, dal-daling isinalong ni Pedro de Ocampo ang kanyang baril.

Nang sumunod na araw, si Cecilio Segismundo, kasama nina Pedro de Ocampo at Candido Uraga, ay kung-kung humarap kay Ten. Taylor at ang mahahalagang paketing ukol sa mga pinuno ng himagsikan ay ipinagkalob sa punong Amerikano. Isang sobrang ukol kay Hen. Urbano Lacuna ang binuksan ni Ten. Taylor.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

The author was born in 1886 in San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, son of Atanacio Abad and Doña Hermogena Kabigting Yuson. At the age of 21 years, he was an assistant bookkeeper in the Bureau of Public Works. From 1909 to 1915 he continuously wrote in the vernacular newspaper during the time, Muling Pagsilang, about the necessity of organizing a national bank, which crusade finally resulted in the creation of the Philippine National Bank. He was awarded on June 19, 1961 The Pro-Rizal Patria Award by President Garcia "in recognition of his distinguished contribution to the promotion and advancement of our national progress and the stimulation and encouragement of love of country . . . and also for being the one and only collector of historical documents on Spanish-Filipino-American relation. Mr. Abad is a member of the Philippine National Historical Society. He is the author of the following books in Tagalog: General Luna's Death, The Supremo Andres Bonifacio, The Capture of General Aguinaldo, The Biography of Marcelo H. Del Pilar, History of Nueva Ecija, History of the Revolution in Nueva Ecija, Biography of Dr. Jose P. Rizal. In English he wrote the following books: General Sakay, Bandit or Patriot?, Dictionary in Filipino Tagalog (year 1920), Dictionary in English-Tagalog (50,000 words), American-Filipino War (1963). He was the Chief Clerk in the Bureau of Public Works at the age of 26; chief accountant for six months in the Philippine Senate, later was promoted to Chief of the Disbursement Division of the Philippine Senate until his retirement in 1952.

Ang Pataksil Na Pagkabihaag Kay Aguinaldo Sa Palanan

Sinulat ni ANTONIO K. ABAD

Sa naturang sulat ay ibinalita ni Aguinaldo kay Lacuna na ang kanilang kuwarterl heneral sa Palanan ay matatag at di magagapi nang gayun-gayon lamang ng lulusob na kaaway. Ipinagutos ni Aguinaldo na pagtipon-tipungon lahat ang mga manghihimagsik at mag-sisama sa na Palanan, tuloy nag-aanyaya ang heneral sa kanyang kaarawang idaraos noon sa ika-22 ng Marso, 1901.

Karakang nagpabalita si Ten. Taylor kay Hen. Funston sa San Isidro ukol sa pagsuko ni Segismundo at pagkakula ng mahahalagang kasulatan. Ipinagutos naman agad ni Funston ang madaling pagpapahatid kay Segismundo sa San Isidro, kasama ang mahahalagang papeles.

Si Cecilio Segismundo ay tubo sa Kailokohan at hindi talagang kawal ng himagsikan. Kaya lamang siya nang manghihimagsik ay dahil sa kalupitan ng mga boluntaryong lloks at nang maparaan sa Dupax ang pangkat ni Komandante Nazario Alhambra ay minabuti niyang sumama hanggang sa Palanan. Pinagtawalan siya ni Aguinaldo hanggang sa siya'y mahirang na taga-paghatid ng sulat.

ANG PAGTATAPAT NI SEGISMUNDO

Ipinagtapat ni Cecilio Segismundo kay Hen. Funston ang buong nalalaman niya. Si Heneral Aguinaldo ay nasa Palanan, isang maliit na bayan sa Isabela at may

layong siyam na kilometro buhat sa baybay-dagat. Doo'y may isang pangkat ng mga kawal Tagalog, na pinamunuan ni Komandante Alhambra, at sa paligid ng bundok ay nakataliba naman ang isang munting pulutong ng Cuerpo de Señales na pinamunuan ni Kapitan Pascual Velasco. Ang tanging landas mula sa libis ng Kagayan patungong Palanan ay natatalibaang mabuti, bukod pa ang mga kakampung Baluga at Ilungot na nagtatanod.

Ang ilang liham na sunakamay ni Hen. Funston ay hindi karakang misalin sa parka't nasulat sa kodigo o hudyat. Sa pamamagitan lamang ng kastilang si Lazaro Segovia nakuhang maisalin ang nilalaman ng mga liham.

Natalos na ang Pangulo ng Republika ay humihingi ng 400 kawal na pawang pili at sandatahan upang ma karagdag sa lakas na nasa Palanan. Inaatasan din si Hen. Baldomero Aguinaldo na maging pinuno ng buong hukbo sa Gitnang Luzon sapagka't si Hen. Alejandro'y may-sakit at hindi lubos na makaganap sa tungkulin.

Mabilis na nag-isip ng paraan si Funston. Ipinasiya niyang magtipon ng mga sundalong Filipino na magpapangang na manghihimagsik at kabig ni Aguinaldo. Noon di'y sumulat siya sa ayudante heneral sa Maynila at naglahad ng kanyang balak. Magsasama siya ng isang pangkat na Makabebes, sandatahan ng mauser at remington, bibihisang tulad ng manghihimagsik, sa

(Continued on next page)

samahan ng apat o limang opisyal na Amerikano na palilitawing bihag, at gagawa ng paraan upang malilalang at matutup ang malap na heneral na Filipino.

Pagkaraan ng ilang araw, si Funston ay ipinatagaw sa Maynila. At doo'y narinig niya ang pagbang-ayon nina Hen. Wheaton at Hen. Arthur MacArthur (ama ni Hen. Douglas MacArthur) sa kanyang panatili at ang utos na pagbibigay sa kanya ng kailangang sasakyang-dagat na magagamit patungong Palanan.

Masilang nagbalik sa San Isidro, Nuweba Esisha si Funston. Pagdaka'y ipinatagaw niya sina Hilario Tal Placido, Gregorio Cañal, Domingo Davo, Ceñal Segasmundo at ang Kastilang si Lazaro Segovia. Pinulong sila ni Funston at inanyayahang lumuwas ng Maynila upang dakpin ang isang taong pinagmumunang kasama ng mga manghihimagsik.

MGA BILANGGO NG DIGMA SA SAN ISIDRO
Bagama't ipinakalilihim-lihim ng mga pinunong Amerikano ang binabalak na pagbihag kay Aguinaldo, yao'y kumalat din at nakarating sa mga bilanggo ng digmaan nakapiit sa San Isidro. Nang matalos iyon ng isang bilanggo na ayaw pang manumpa sa bandilang Amerikano, lihim itong sumulat sa ilang dahon ng papel-sigarilyo at yao'y ipinadala sa Palanan sa kanyang kapitan na noo'y nasa bayan at hindi pa nakikilala ng mga titik ng pamahalaan.

Anang liham —

"Minamahal kong Pangulo:

May mga tiyak akong balita na ang Koronel Hilario Tal Placido at ang opisyal na si Lazaro Segovia ay nagsisiharap sa hukbong Amerikano, at isang alingawngaw na may katotohanan na ang mga nasabing opisyal ay magsisitungo sa inyong kinaroroonan na may kasamang mga kawal.

Crisanto de la Fuente"

Si Crisanto de la Fuente ay naging komandante ng isang pangkat ng hukbong Pilipino ni Hen. Venancio Concepcion at siya'y nabihag sa isang labanang naganap sa pagitan ng rangsanin at Nuweba Esisha. Sa pag-aalaala niyang baka hindi umabot iyon sa Pangulo ng Republika, muli siyang sumulat sa pilas ng papel-sigarilyo:

"Koronel Villa:

Sang-ayon sa mga tiyak na balita, may mga gayak na paraan upang dakpin si Aguinaldo at mga kasama niya. Inyong talasan!

Crisanto de la Fuente"

Bukod sa dalawang liham na may isang isa pang sulat na ipinadala si de la Fuente, subalit ni isa'y walang nakasapit sa Palanan dahil sa ang buong kapangangan sa dakong hilaga ng Nuweba Esisha ay mahigpit na natanawan ng mga sumabong Amerikano.

Hindi alam ng magkakasamang Tal Placido, Cadhit, at Bato, ang talagang pakay nila sa pagluwas ng Maynila. Sa kaniyang pag-iingat ay inaabangan pa din ng mga kawal. Bansa si Tal Placido at nang sumapit sila sa San Fernando, rampanga, ay nag-isa siyang tumakla sa pag-aalaalang sila'y ipatapon sa Guwam.

Pagsapit sa Maynila, sila'y tumulo sa isang otel sa Intramuros, na lumalabas sa Cuatro Naciones. Ang Kastilang si Segovia ay humiwalay sa kanila pagdating ng lunsod at nagpatay sa piling pangkat.

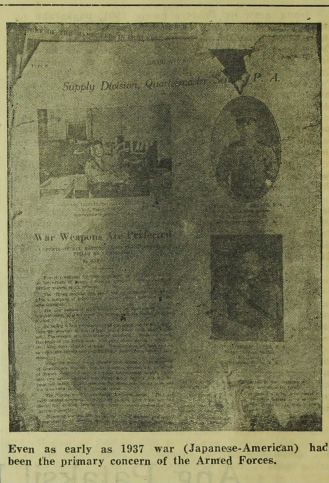
Ang nakatatalong ng talagang pakay nila sa pagluwas ay sina Segasmundo at Segovia; sa pagkakaalam naman nina Tal Placido, Cadhit at Bato ay may isang pinuno ng himagsikang ipinadarap, ang tawo'y nagmabalis.

Malimit na dumalaw sa otel ang ayudante ni Funston, ngunit yaon man ay wala ring binabanggit sa kaniyang dapat gawin. Kaya lamang sila umadalaw ay upang tingnan ang kaniyang kalagayan at tanungin ng mga kailangan.

At hindi nagisaon — dahil marahil sa pagkakaalam ng mga kailangang dalin sa paglilakbay ni Funston — silang magkakasama'y pinauwi sa San Isidro, na parang nagilabog o narbakasyon lamang sa siyudad.

PAGHUWAD SA LAGDA NI LACUNA

Isang katusuhan ni Funston ang kanyang pagpapuhwad sa lagda ni Hen. Urbano Lacuna. Yao'y ipina-



Even as early as 1937 war (Japanese-American) had been the primary concern of the Armed Forces.

huwad niya kay Roman Roque sa dalawang papel na may tatak na "Brigada Lacuna". Si Roque na may katugian sa pamamamis na amo nang sulat ay dating puno ng hukbong Pilipino na sumuko kay Funston sa San Isidro.

Ang papel na may tatak na "Brigada Lacuna" ay nansamsam sa isang kampanatong inawan ng mga kawal Pilipino pagkatapos ng isang madugong labanan noong Oktubre, 1900. Bukod dito'y natagpuan nila ang patatak at ilang sulat na may lagda ni Hen. Lacuna na siyang hinuwaran ni Roque. Walang kamalay-malay si Roque sa kalatan na ilalagay sa papel na may huwad na lagda.

Nang maihanda nang lahat ang kailangan si Funston ay nagpauna nang lumuwas uli ng Maynila. At katatapos lamang ng buwan ng Pebrero, 1901, nang tumanggap ng biglaang utos sa himpilan sa San Isidro upang paluwasin sa lalong madaling panahon sina Tal Placido.

Tulad ng unang pagluwas, muli silang tumulo sa Cuatro Naciones sa Intramuros. Doo'y agad silang dinalaw ni Funston na pangalitaning sila'y sasakay sa isang lantsang tutalak sa nagpapang ng Ilog Pasig. Gayon na lamang ang pagkabalisa at panglaw nina Tal Placido at Cadhit; akala nila'y ipatapon na sila sa pulo ng Guwam.

Kinabukasan, isang pangkat na Makabebeng walang pasang bati ang binabanggit sa paglilakbay ng mga lantsang ang naghatid sa kanila sa bato, pangilang Victoria. Bata na naghilapay sa habibeinan ng look at pinamunuan ni Kapitan E. B. Barry.

ANG PAGLALAKBAY NG VICKSBURG

Gabi ng Marso 6, 1901 nang tumuglak sa Look ng Maynila ang Vicksburg. Ang kasama sa lakad na yao'y 81 Makabebeng walang pasang bati ang binabanggit sa Pulo ng Laha't sila'y may mabuting pangangatawan at nakapagkasalita ng Tagalog. Lima nama'y ang pinu-

nonng Amerikanong kasama: si Hen. Funston, ang magkapatid na Kapitan R. T. Hazzard at Ten. Hazzard, Ten. B. J. Mitchel, ayudante ng heneral, at Kapitan Harry W. Newton. Si Newton ay ipinagsama sapagka't ito'y nakarating nang minsan sa look ng Kasiguran.

Ang limang pinunong Amerikano ay palilitawing bihag ng mga kawal Pilipino at ang mga Makabebe naman ay magpanggap na manghihimagisik na galing sa Nuweba Esiha. Sila'y pamunuanan ni Tal Placido, na magkukunwang Tenyente-Koronel ng hukbong Pilipino. Si Tal Placido ay naging komandante at nasugatang kasama ni Hen. Luna sa bayan sa Kalookan; nadtakip siya sa Haen, Nuweba Esiha, na kasama ni Hen. Pantaleon Garcia. Nanumpa siya sa bandilang Amerikano at marami nang nabigay na impormasyon kay r'uston.

Ang makakatulong ni Tal Placido ay si Segovia na may ranggo namang kapitan. Si Segovia ay dating sarhenito ng pamahalaang Kastila, pagkatapos ay naging tenyente ng mga Pilipino at naging ayudante ni Hen. Mariano Lanera. Sumuko siya kay Funston noong Mayo, 1900 sa San Isidro.

Giwawa ring unang tenyente si Cadhit, na siyang pinaka-ayudante ni Tal Placido, at sina Segismundo at Bato ay kapwa pangalawang tenyente naman.

Ang mga Makabebe'y binayan ng tig-isang mause; ang iba namay'y ng remington at ilang Krag-Jorgensens. Ang marami sa mga baril na remington ay sira at kailangang pang kumpunihin ni Cadhit. Bininyan naman ng tig-isang rebolber ang mga kunwa'y pinuno ng pagkat. Bininyan din sila ng mga kaukulang damit upang sila'y mag-angyong pangkat na manghihimagisik.

Nang sila'y nasa laot na at naglalayag ang Vicksburg ay saka pa lamang ibininyang ni Funston ang kanilang pakay: ang pagdakip kay Hen. Emilio Aguinaldo sa Palanan, Isabela.

Nang marinig nina Tal Placido at Cadhit ang pahayag ni Funston, sila'y nagulumihan at nanghila-kat. Hindi nila kailanman imakalang iyon pala ang kanilang pakay. Subalit hindi sila nakapagpahayag ng pagtulot nang sabihin ni Funston na ang magtaksil sa lahat na yaon ay tatanggap ng lalong mabigat na parusa, at lahat sila'y pagkakaaloban ng malaking gantimpala kung magtatagumpay sa maselang lakad. Wala nang nagawa pa sina Tal Placido kundi sumang-ayong tutupad sa iniatas na gawain.

Habang naglalayag ang Vicksburg ay tinatagubilang mabuti ang mga Makabebe. Sinuman ang kanilang makausap sa bayang daranaan, ipamamalita nilang sila'y nagbuhat pa sa Nuweba Esiha. — sa pangkat ni Hen. Lacuna — na hinihingi ni Aguinaldo. Na isang araw noong Pebrero ay nasukol nila ang ilang Amerikanong gumagawa ng mapa, napatay ang iba at ang limang nalalib'y binihag at kasamasama nga sa paglalakbay na patungong Palanan.

Iping-utos ni Funston na ang mga Makabebe ng hindi maalam ng Tagalog ay huwag makikipag-usap sa sinuman sapagka't kapangapaniban na maramdaman at mapaghinalaan ang lhim nilang gagawin.

Pagsapit sa may baybayin ng Atimonan, Quezon (noo'y Tayabas pa), ang ayudante ni Funston ay lumusad at humanap ng ilang malalaking bangkang magagamit sa paglunsad sa look na pagdaaungan nila sapagka't hindi dapat lupat sa baybayin ang Vicksburg. Walang nakuhang bangka sa Atimonan kaya nagtuloy sila sa pulo ng Polilyo. Dooy' nakatagpo sila ng tatlong bangkang may katamtamang lhim.

Ika-13 ng Marso nang sila'y buong lhim na pumasok sa look ng Kasiguran. Ang mga ilaw ng Vicksburg ay pinagtatakan upang huwag mapansin ang sasakyan. Noo'y nakahanda na ang sulat na ipadadala kay Aguinaldo. Si Funston ang naghanda niyon at si Segovia naman ang nagsalin sa papel na may tatak na "Brigada Lucena" at sa ibaba'y may hinuwad na lagda ni Hen. Lacuna.

Ang sa mga sulat na pinetsahan ng Pebrero 24, 1901 ay nagbabalita ng pagkatanggap ni Lacuna sa mga sulat na may petsang Enero 13 at 14 at gayundin ng pagpapasalamat ni Lacuna sa pagkakahirang sa kanya

ni Aguinaldo bilang heneral ng brigada. Ang ikalawang sulat namang may petsang Pebrero 28, 1901 ay nagsasaad na si Lacuna ay tumanggap ng utos ni Hen. Baldomero Aguinaldo, puno ng hukbo sa Gitnang Luson, na ipinadala niya sa madaling panahon ang isa sa mga piling pangkat na kawal sa Pangulong Aguinaldo. Tinukoy rin sa sulat ang mga pinuno ng pangkat na darating.

Malakas ang ulan at malalaki ang alon nang ibaba ang mga boteng taglay ng Vicksburg, at pagkaraan ng katakut-takot na panganib na muntik nang ikasawi ng ilan ay nakasapit din sila sa dalampasigan. Pagkailunsad naman nila'y nabalis nang naglayag ang Vicksburg na patungong Baler.

Doon na sila nagpaugama, sa lhim ng isang malaking punongkahoy. Walang naidip sa kanila dahil sa patuloy na pag-ulan.

Mag-iikapito ng umaga nang magsimula silang lumakad patungong kabayanan ng Kasiguran. Ang pagkain nilang dala'y sapat lamang para sa maghapong paglalakad. Ang limang Amerikanong kunwa'y bihag ay nakasamit-sundalo lamang, nakasumberong pangkampung, nakapalinas at sa kanilang balikay ay nakasakbat ang tig-isang makapal na kumot. Ngunit sa loob ng kanilang damit ay lhim nilang iningatnan ang tig-isang rebolber na di ipinamalay sa mga kasamahang kawal.

Naunang lumakad at namangka sina Cadhit at Segismundo na may kasamang apat na Makabebe. Dala nila ang isang sulat na may lagda ni Tal Placido para sa punong-bayan ng Kasiguran na nagbabalita ng kanilang pagdating.

Hindi nila dinatnan ang punong-bayan ng Kasiguran na umano'y nakipamista sa Palanan, kaya sa pangalawang punong-bayan na lamang nabigay ni Cadhit ang sulat. Agad namang nagpahanda ang pangalawang pu-



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nong-bayan. Mag-iikaan ng hapon, ika-14 ng Marso, nang sumapit sa Kasiguran ang buong pangkat ni Tal Placido, Tuwang-tuwa sa panonood ang mga tao sa limang bihag na Amerikano, habang nagpapakitang-gilas naman ang mga sundalong nagbabantay.

Ang mga sundalo'y itinuloy sa ilang bahay na pina-handa ng pangalawang punong-bayan at ang limang Amerikano naman ay ikinulong sa isang silid na mahig-pit na natalalibaan ng ilang kawal.

Sa Kasiguran ay tolong salita sa inaangin palay at ang karamihan kinakain nila'y mais na giniling, kamote, pingang na kalabaw at isdang nahuhuli sa tabing dagat.

Nang gabing iyon ay nabaliitan nilang magdaros ng isang malaking pagdiriwang sa Palanan sa ika-22 ng Marso alang-alang sa kaarawan ni Aguinaldo. Nabali-ta ring umano'y dumating sa Palanan sina Hen. Tinio na may dalang 400 kabig na pawang sandatahan. Nahin-takutan ang marami sa mga Makabebe. Napawi lamang iyon nang malinawan nilang ang balitang yao'y gawa-gawa lamang ng ilang mapagbiro nilang kasamahan.

Noo'y nasa hilaga ng Luson si Hen. Tinio at kasa-kabayang nappapalaba sa libu-libong kaaway.

MAPANGANIB NA PAGLALAKBAY

Noong Marso 17, 1901, mag-iikawalo ng umaga, ay tumalak ang pangkat sa hangaring makasapit agad sa Palanan. Bago sila umalis ay natipada na nila sa ilang lungrot at dalawang taga-Kasiguran ang isang liham na padala ni Tal Placido kay Aguinaldo at ang dalawa pang may hinuwad na lagda ni Lacuna.

Sa kanilang pag-alis ay wala silang gaanong pagka-ning nabaoon. Gayunman, kung sila'y makapaghihintay pa nang ilang araw, ipinangangako ng pangalawang punong-bayan na sila'y makapagdadalang ng sapat na pagkaing kailangan. Ngunit hindi na sila maaring makapagtagal sapagka't may tipanan sila sa muling paglitaw ng Vicks-burg na maghihintay sa look ng Palanan sa takdang araw.

Maraming hirap silang tinis; ang kanilang dinaraan ay matatarik na libis, masukal na gubat, mapu-putik na landas, habang halos walang tigil ang pagbu-hos ng malakas na ulan. Sa daan ay natagpuan nilang nakabitin sa isang sanga ng kahoy ang sulat na ipinada-la nila bago sila lumakad. Wala ang sinuman sa tat-long inutusan nila. Nakasalubong sila ng isang baluga at iyon ang inupahan nilang maghatid niyon sa Palanan.

Mag-iikaan ng hapon noong Marso 22, araw ng Biyernes, nang sapitin nila ang Dinudungan na may lalanding patungo sa Palanan. Hapung-hapo na sila sa gutom at pagod.

Dinatnan nila sa Dinudungan ang isang matanda, na may taglay na sulat buhat kay Koronel Villa para kay Tal Placido. Ang sulat ay siyang tugon sa ipinada-la nila sa Palanan. Sinasabi roon na natanggap ni Aguinaldo ang liham at ang tagubilin ng heeneral na sila'y magpahinga sa Dinudungan hanggang sa tumang-pag ng panibagong utos.

Nabalisa ang pangkat, lalo na ang mga pinuno, dahil sa tagubilin iyon. Nagpulong agad ang mga puno. Hindi maaring humimpil sila nang ilang araw sa Dinudungan sapagka't ang karamihan sa mga Makabebe ay mahinang-mahina sa gutom at pagod.

Ipinasiya nilang sulatan si Koronel Villa at sila'y humihiling na padalhan ng pagkain. Nilagdaan ni Tal Placido ang liham. Kinabukasan ay dumating kaagad ang maraming pagkain buhat sa Palanan, kasama ang isang sulat ni Koronel Villa na nagtatagubilin sila'y tumuloy na sa Palanan, ngunit ang mga bihag na Ame-rikano'y iwan sa Ilog Dibulo at babantayan na lamang sa sampung sundalo, upang pagkaraan ng ilang araw ay ihatid sa Isabela at tuluyang pakawalan.

Ngunit hindi pinansin ni Tal Placido ang nilalaman ng liham, at nang mag-iikawalo ng umaga'y nauna nang lumakad ang mga Makabebe ng ipinanginungan nina Tal Placido at Segovia. Pinagdalawa ang pangkat; ang una'y kay Cadhit at ang ikalawa'y kay Bato. Ang limang Amerikano namang kunwa'y bihag ay natalalibaan ng sampung piling Makabebe at sumusunod sa ag-wat na may ilang daang metro lamang.

Nang may ilang kilometro na lamang sila sa Pala-

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nan ay nasalubong nila ang 22 kawal ng Katipunan na pawang nasasandatahang mabuti. Ang sarhenito ng pang-kat, si Andres Reyes, ay may taglay na isang sulat ni Koronel Villa. Sinasabi sa sulat na ang pagtatanod sa limang bihag na Amerikano ay isalin sa pangkat ni Sar-hento Reyes upang ang lahat ng tauhan ni Tal Placido ay makasama sa Palanan at doo'y makapamahinga at tuloy makapanood ng kaunting kasayahan.

Dahil sa pangyayaring ito, nilalang nila ang mga kawal ng himagsikan at sila'y lihim na nagpulong ukol sa parang gagawin.

Sa wakas ay naisip nilang magpabalik nang lihim sa ilang kawal upang ibalita kay Funston ang pang-a-nib na darating. At nang malayo na ang dalawang kawal na inutusan ay saka ibinigay ni Cadhit sa sarhen-ito buhat sa Palanan ang isang sulat na may lagda li Tal Placido, para sa sarhenito ng destakamento sa Dibulo, upang isalin ng mga yaon ang pagtatanod sa limang Amerikano. At pagkuwa'y lumakad na ang mga kawal ni Aguinaldo patungo sa Dinudungan.

ANG PAGKABIHAG KAY AGUINALDO

Nang ikatatlo ng hapon ay sumapit ang buong pang-kat ni Tal Placido sa Ilog Palanan. Dito'y nantatila sila sa pagtawid sapagka't tao lamang ang naaaring sama-kay. Malalim at laki ang ilog, na may kaluwangan din naman.

Sa tawiran ay sinalubong sila ni Kapitan Tomas Mag-sarili, pangamkin at kinatawan ni Aguinaldo, biang pa-kikilugod at pagbati sa mga kasamahang dumating. At samantalang sila'y tumatawid, si General Aguinaldo ay nakatanaw mula sa bintanang paharap sa ilog.

Walang anu-ano, habang sinisipat ni Aguinaldo ang mga dumarating, sa-tatapat sa durungawan ng heeneral si Komandante Alhambra. Sinabi ni Alhambra kay Aguinaldo na malabis niyang pinag-aanlinlangan ang mga kawal na dumarating at hiniling niyang kung itu-

tulot ng heneral ay magpapaputok siya upang makilalang lubos ang dumarating na hukbo. Subalit si Aguinaldo'y hindi lamang tumanggi kundi muntik pang magalit dahil sa matapat niyang paniniwalang mga kapangyarihan ng mga dumarating.

Sa di-kawaya'y nakatawid na lahat sa ilog ang mga nakabalatkayong Makabebe. Huminto sila sa may dakong tapat ng bahay ni Aguinaldo, sa layong may ilang dipa lamang. Sa gawing kaliwa namay' nakanahanay ang may 16 na kawal ng himagsikan na may-sakit ang karamihan at kaya lamang nanagoy ay dahil sa utos ni Aguinaldo na sila'y sumalubong at humati sa mga bagong dating na kapanalig.

Noo'y walang malakas na kawal sa Palanan kundi ang pangkat na ipinadala sa Dinudungan upang magtanod sa limang Amerikano at ang 25 kabig ng Cuerpo de Señales na pinamumunan ni Kapitan Velasco at may ilang araw nang di sumisipot sa pagbabantay sa kabanungahan.

Pagkatapos ng kaukulang pagagalang sa matataas na pinunong dinatnan, sina Tal Placido at Segovia ay buong pitagang nanhik sa bahay ni Aguinaldo. Sina Cadhit at Bato ay naiwang kasama ng pinagdalawang pangkat at kapwa naghihintay ng huday.

Dinatnan nila sa itaas si Aguinaldo at ilang pinuno ng Katipunan na nakapaligid sa isang mesang susulatan. Galak na galak ang kanilang dinatnan. Isa't isay' nasasabik sa ibinabalitang paraan ng pagkabiha ng sina Tal Placido sa limang Amerikanong umano'y inawan sa Dinudungan. Ngunit ang totoang mga kawal ni Aguinaldo na ipinadalang magtatano ay binihag at ikinalung ni Tal Placido bago sila pumasok sa kabanungahan ng Palanan.

Ipinahayag ni Segovia na siya'y naging ayudante ni Hen. Llanera at makailang napalaban sa mga kawal ng Amerika. Nang itanong ni Aguinaldo kung saan sila kumukuha ng punglo't baril, sinabi ni Segovia na sila'y lihim na nagbibili sa Maynila at sa ibang dako ng kapuluan. Si Tal Placido naman ay sumasag-ayon sa bawat' sabihin ni Segovia; bihira siyang kumibo sapagka't ipinagbawal sa kanya ni Funston ang magsasalita ng ano man.

Pagkaraan ng may labinglimang minuto, sinabi ni Aguinaldo na sila'y magpahinga muna, gayundin ang mga kawal na naglakbay pa nang malayo. Hindi kaila kay Aguinaldo ang pagkapagal ng mga bagong dating. Nang si Segovia'y magtindig, na umika't halos hindi na makahabang, binati pa siya ni Dr. Barcelona at inatok na magamutin ang kanyang sugat.

Dali-daling nanagoy si Segovia. Sa daan ay nasalubong niya si Francisco Ventus na nagtatanong kung sino sa mga kawal na bagong dating ang marunong humihip ng korneta. Ngunit hindi iyon pinansin ni Segovia at pagkalapit sa hanay ng kanyang mga kawal ay buong lakas na sumigaw:

—Oras na, mga Makabebe!

At halos kasabay niyon ay biglang bumuga ng kamatayan ang mga hawak nilang baril. Nagkagulo at nagpanakbuhang ang mga tao. Kabi-kabi'y umaanil ang sagitsit ng punglo. Datapwa, sa pag-aakala ni Dr. Barcelona na nagkakataywa lamang ang mga bagong dating, siya'y sumungaw sa balkon at sumigaw:

—Huwag ninyong ayangin ang bala!

Lalo lamang nag-ulol ang putukan. Hindi pa rin nakahalata si Aguinaldo. Patako pa siyang tumayo sa balkon at sinaway niya ang sa akala niya'y malabis na pagpapaputok.

—Alto el fuego! —malakas na sigaw ni Aguinaldo na pumipigil sa pagpuputok. —Alto el fuego!

Lalong sumidhi ang putukan. Waring lalong nag-ulol ang galit ng mga bagong dating at pikit-matambing papaputukan ang bawat' makita. Napahumindig si Aguinaldo, natapik sa balikat ang manggagamat at napabalalas:

—Doctor, son enemigos!

At sabay na umurong ang dalawa at lumayo sa balkon. Agad sumunggab si Aguinaldo ng isang rebolber. Ngunit nang anyong papuputukan ang mga kaaway pang dumating, piniigil siya ni Dr. Barcelona sa isang

bisig, kasabay ang mahinahot at sumasamang wika.

—Huwag ninyong ibuwis ang inyong buhay, kailangan pa kayo ng ating bayan.

Nag'yakap ang dalawa. Noon pa lamang nakaramdam si Aguinaldo sa limang buhay niya ng isang matindi't ang-angoy na galit.

Nagsala-salabat na noon ang punglo sa bahay. Nang makita pala ng mga Makabebe na ang ilang tauhan ni Aguinaldo ay nagsisipaglagos sa bintana upang tumulong sa mga napipilang kasamahang o kaya'y upang tumakas, pinaputukan nila nang walang taros ang bahay na kinaroroonan ni Aguinaldo.

Ang pagkakaligtas sa tiyak na kamatayan ni Aguinaldo ay parang himala. Sa kabila ng nagsala-salabat na punglo, siya'y hindi nasugatan. At nang magpanakbuhang nang lahat ang mga kawal ni Aguinaldo, ang pangkat ni Tal Placido ay nagsisagawa: —Mabuhay!

At sa sumunod na sandali, si Aguinaldo'y mabilis na napaligiran ng mga Makabehe ng nakamang ang baril sa heneral. Isang Makabebe naman ang sumungbong kay Dr. Barcelona, at nang ito'y anyong papuputukan sapagka't tumatanggung lumuhod ay siyang paglapit ni Cadhit at iniligtas ang buhay ng m'tandang manggagamat. Ilang sandali pa'y siyang paglapit sina Tal Placido at Segovia na ang hawak na rebolber ay nakatutok kay Aguinaldo.

Kayo'y mga bilag ng Amerika! — tila makaharing wika pa ng isa.

Sa ilang saglit pa'y nanhik sina Hen. Funston, Kapitan Hazzard at Ten. Hazzard.

Buong kapatung naipahayag ni Aguinaldo na ang gayong kataksilan at pagkakaulo sa kamila'y isang kapangyarihan ito at hindi matuturing na tumampay ng kaaway. Himiling ni Aguinaldo na sila'y pakawalan at tulatung makapiling ng mga manghihimagsik, at saka maglaban ang dalawang pang nang buong kabayanihan at kasigtingan. Ngunit hindi sumang-ayon ang pinunong Amerikano at iminatwid na ang nais ng Estados Unidos ay mapayapa ang Pilipinas at mawakasan na ang madugong pagbabaka.

Maya-maya'y idinatang naman ng dalawang Makabebe ang matapang na si Koronel Villa. Hahapay-hapay siya at duguan ang buong kawatan. Nang maringing pala ni Villa ang putukan, siya'y dali-daling nasok sa isang silid upang kumuha ng rebolber. Ngunit natutulanan siya ni Segovia at napaputukan agad nang tatlong sunod.

Sa mga kawal ni Aguinaldo ay dalawa ang namatay sa maikling labansang nagapan, at sa pagkabiha ng iba ay nagpanakbuhang sa gutat. Sa kanilang pagtakas ay nakaawan sila ng 18 baril at maraming punglo, bukod pa ang may 6,000 pingpong ginto't pilak na nasa kumbenteng pinaghihimpanan nila.

Sa mga kawal ni Tal Placido ay isa lamang ang nasugatan, na ang ipinalalagay na nakatama'y ang nakatanod sa pintuan ni Aguinaldo. Ang tanod na iyon, na nanggagalang Valeriano Belle, ay nauatok at lumaban hanggang sa hulung sandali ng buhay. Si Belle ay taga-Karanglan. Nuweba Eschita at ang isa pang nasawi ay si Crispin Santiago, taga-Imus, Kabite.

MUNTIK NANG MAGBAGONG-LOOB ANG

MGA MAKABEBE

Kinababihang nang Marso 23, 1901, sa gitna ng pusi-ki sa karimlan, ay nagtayo ng kuta sina Tal Placido sa paligid ng bahay na kinapitpanan nila Aguinaldo, Villa at Dr. Barcelona dahil sa pangamba nilang lubusin at agawin ng mga kawal ng Katipunan si Aguinaldo. Sa utos ni Funston, si Cadhit ay nagpaputok nang tatlong sunod sa kanyang rebolber na delusos, bilang huday sa pinuno ng Vicksburg na naghihintay sa laot.

Ang tatlong bihag ay inilagay sa isang silid, kasama ang isang pinunong Amtrikano. Isang Makabebe ang nakatalaga sa silid at siyang n'zhabatit nang pagkain sa mga nakapit doon. Ang kawal na ito ang muntik nang maging dahilang ng pagbabagong-loob ng mga Makabebe

Isang gabi, ang limang Amerikano ay nasa isang silid at ang tatalo naman —sina Aguinaldo, Dr. Barcelona at Kor. Villa — ay magkakaasama sa isang silid. Sa

(Continued on page 80)

Abdominal Pain

By Captain JOSE F. UNGCO (MC) PC
OIC Surgical Section
Constabulary Station Hospital,
Camp Crame

Pain in the abdomen may be localized or generalized. It may be one of slight pains, to one, so intense as to cause the patient to shriek and break out into a cold sweat, depending on the condition present. This is a symptom produced by many conditions, as stone in the urinary or biliary tracts, inflammation of the stomach, intestinal colic, gastric or duodenal ulcers, appendicitis, intestinal parasites, tuberculosis, syphilis, pneumonia and so on. When pain is generalized, the most common cause is peritonitis.

Peritonitis is the inflammation of the serous membrane which lines the abdominal wall. This is the most serious cause of abdominal pain. If the peritonitis is caused by perforation, the pain is, at first, localized to the site of perforation and the abdomen is retracted. Later, whether the peritonitis is or not perforative, the abdominal wall becomes distended and pain becomes generalized. Increase in the rate of pulse, rigidity and immobility of the abdominal wall are the most important signs. The pulse becomes more and more rapid, the temperature is raised, the bowels are constipated and there is nausea and, perhaps, vomiting. A progressive rise of pulse rate taken at intervals points to the need for urgent operation. The early diagnosis of acute generalized peritonitis is of vital importance; it has been estimated that each hour of delay in opening the abdomen reduces the chances of recovery by five per cent. Morphine and its derivatives and sedatives should not be given unless and until the diagnosis is established, for its administration may mask the symptoms and obscure the diagnosis. Enema should not be given, nor purgative taken, for if the cause of pain is appendicitis, it may perforate same.

The onset of pneumonia is sometimes announced by abdominal pain so acute that generalized peritonitis is closely simulated. The



rapid respiration rate may point to the lesion in the chest.

Intestinal colic is due to many causes which leads to painful contraction of the intestinal muscles. In true colic, the severe attack consists of frequently recurring paroxysms which may be of all degrees. The abdomen is generally distended. The abdominal muscles may be rigid. Pain may be accompanied by nausea and eructations. The patient tosses about and finally selects a position in which he can bring pressure to the abdominal wall. This is usually brought about by eating some indigestible food. This may be due to obstruction, or the effects of gastrointestinal irritants or poisonous drugs.

Tumors of the abdomen usually do not produce much pain in the beginning. Pain appears most often later when it produces pressure symptoms or causes obstruction.



DRUG ADDICTION

Questions and Answers
 (Prepared by the Narcotics Section, CIS, HPC, Camp Crame)

repeated. In many cases drugs were first taken as a relief from pain or mistakenly taken as an aphrodisiac or as a supposed cure for disease (T.B.), or out of curiosity or devilment or for some misguided reasons. Many who find themselves in the midst of squalor and misery turned to the drug in the hope of physical or psychological relief. Little did these individuals realize that once they had experienced the illusion of exhilaration and well being which the dose produced, there would be a constant irresistible urge to repeat the experience. Once they succumbed for the second time, the tendency would be to have a third dose, the habit was formed and to satisfy their craving and obtaining the same degree of satisfaction, they were forced to increase their doses, until they found that it was impossible for them to break the habit.

(Continued on next page)

1. Q — What is drug addiction?
 A — The World Health Organization defines drug addiction as a "state of periodic or chronic intoxication, detrimental for the individual and society, produced by the repeated consumption of a natural or synthetic drug." For lay purposes, it may be defined as a state in which a person has lost the power of self-control with reference to a drug and abuses the use of the drug to such an extent that the person or society is harmed. It is produced by opium, morphine and heroin.
2. Q — What are the characteristics of drug addiction?
 A — There are three characteristics of drug addiction, namely:
 - a. An irresistible desire to continue to take the drug and to obtain it by any means. The addict needs the drug as much as food and drink.
 - b. A tendency to increase the dose. This means that the taking of same amount after a certain length of time has no effect.
 - c. A mental (psychological) and general physical dependence on the effects of the drug. Deprivation of the drug brings about considerable discomfort and mental unbalance.
3. Q — How is drug addiction acquired?
 A — It may be acquired in many ways. It may be the result of a legitimate administration of the drug to relieve pain. The craving is then gradually engendered and the habit starts. Usually it results from a dose given by one addict to another individual and



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4. Q — What is the effect of drug addiction on the individual?

A — The plight of an individual addicted to opium is bad. Morphine and heroin reduce him to abject slavery in a matter of few months, the initial habit-forming period being as short as two weeks. Once the drug takes hold, physical deterioration sets in, mental breakdown is rapid and the moral restraints acquired through upbringing, education, family honors and so on are swept away to satisfy the craving for the drug. A drug trafficker may not even know that his wife or daughter may have turned to prostitution to obtain the amount she needs for her daily shots of the drug.

5. Q — What are the symptoms of drug addiction?

- A —
- Bloodshot, glassy eyes, dilated pupils
 - Pinpoint marks on arms, blood-stains on the sleeves
 - Continuous yawning, runny nose, restlessness, nervousness, easily annoyed, no appetite for food
 - Sleepiness and chain smoking
 - Burned holes on bed, clothing or on hands
 - Spending large sums of money
 - Possession of pawn tickets things missing from the home
 - Girl from a good family who becomes a prostitute
 - Possession of a hypodermic needle, eye dropper, small glassine bags of white substance, resembling sugar
 - Association with other addicts.



CHAPLAIN'S CORNER

Morality In The Service

We usually understand morality as the practice of rectitude in human conduct.

When a human act is in conformity to the standard or rule of right behavior, it is said to be morally good.

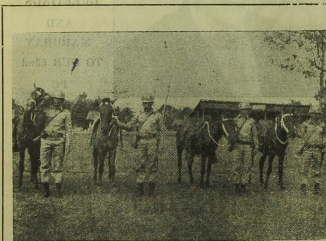
If the reverse is true, it is said to be morally bad or wrong.

It is obvious that morality has reference to some criteria or norms.

In fact, before we begin to act all in regard to certain objects, we know that some objects of desire and action are good while others are evil.

The objective ultimate standard of right moral action is the Eternal Law of God, because that is the ruling of Divine Reason, determining from eternity all the acts of all creatures, in accordance with the nature of each and sundry.

In the human sphere where there are free acts in the moral order, our acts are determined by God in accordance with our nature as free agents.



The Bukidnon PC mounted patrol and experimental unit first conceived by Gen Atienza, CG IV PCZ, as an arm of the PC in its operations against banditry and lawlessness. It had its first appearance when Pres Macapagal visited Malaybalay, last Feb 63.

Right reason is a practical judgment of reason, issuing a general order that good is to be done and evil is to be avoided: it is the proximate, immediate and general standard of right moral action.

Our human acts, being concrete and particular, the act of right reason which dictates them is the practical judgment called conscience.

Conscience, then, is the proximate, immediate and particular norm of concrete acts of morality.

The command which conscience issues is not issued by reason as itself commanding but only as proclaiming and imposing the command, as it were, of a higher headquarters.

Conscience, so to speak, is an adjutant issuing the command on behalf of his commander.

But how do we know that reason is right in its dictates?

We know it by means of our human nature which is the radical objective criterion of right moral action. Some acts befit human nature because they maintain and perfect it and conduce it to the final end, while others, opposed to it, are against that human nature.

(Continued on next page)

PC officers, soldiers, and Municipal Police Force of the Year 1962-63

Outstanding PC Provincial Commander of the Year

Major Jose B Gutierrez I PCZ
Zone Provincial Commander of the Year

Major Severino R Ruaro I PCZ
Lt Colonel Artemio S Espido I PCZ

Lt Col Pantaleon E Revillas III PCZ

Major Benjamin G Berenguer IV PCZ

Outstanding PC Company Commander of the Year

Captain Cirilo A Bueno, Jr III PCZ

Zone PC Company Commander of the Year

Captain Tomas P Diaz I PCZ
Captain Jorge Z Villena II PCZ

Captain Alfredo F Basas III PCZ

Captain Angel P Garcia IV PCZ

HPC Company Commander of the Year

1st Lieut Rodrigo B Gutang HPC & HSB

Outstanding PC Junior Officer of the Year

2nd Lieut Camilo M del Mundo III PCZ

Zone PC Junior Officers of the Year

1st Lieut Celestino D Sicut I PCZ

1st Lieut Buenaventura P Viray II PCZ

1st Lieut Aniceto S Simoy III PCZ

2nd Lieut Soliman G Mendoza IV PCZ

HPC Junior Officer of the Year

1st Lieut Orlando Q Antonio PGB

Outstanding PC Soldier of the Year

S Sgt Jose S Almazan, Jr IV PCZ

Zone PC Soldier of the Year

Sgt Juan C dela Cruz I PCZ
Sgt Crisanto C Potil II PCZ

S Sgt Teodoro C Zata III PCZ

S Sgt Castor A Guerra IV PCZ

HPC Soldier of the Year

S Sgt Remigio H. Mabagos CIU

Outstanding Municipal Police Force of the Year

Municipal Police Force, Bauar, Batangas II PCZ

(Police Lieut Quirico A Garcia — Acting CP)
Zone Municipal Police Force of the Year

Municipal Police Force, Florida-Baheret, Pampanga I PCZ
Municipal Police Force, Mauban, Quezon II PCZ
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If you ask the man in uniform why he has been trying, despite the odds, to be honest all these years, he will tell of at least one of these: the God above our heads, the dignity of human nature, the dictates of his conscience.

Most of them will just make mention the service which includes all the other answers.

For, morality is so ingrained in the service that this raises up or falls down with that.

Morality is the code of the service.

It is written in Army rules and regulations, in the Articles of War which are articles of war against what is immoral and, even of what is merely unbecoming, in various executive orders, in directives and memoranda, in the work of its indefatigable Chaplains.

But above all, morality in the Service is there because it is not a command responsibility. Is not the commander ever responsible for what his command does or fails to do?

Last 31 December, our Commander-in-Chief, the President of the Philippines, said: "I appeal to all officials and employees of the Government, both national and local, from the humblest to the highest, to support the drive for moral regeneration. Let us give chance to our people to have a good government and to enjoy thereby a better life by serving them honestly, unselfishly and well. Let us bequeath to our children honor and a good name they can be proud of. Let it be enough that we have a position which gives us dignity and a means of modest livelihood. Let us remember that life on earth has to end, the ill-gotten sums that may be acquired through abuse of our public trust will avail us naught at the hour of our death, and instead, we shall on that account carry to the grave a sense of guilt that we have not led honest lives. If we need additional income, let us seek it through legitimate investments and honest way but not through misuse of our position or official influence. By doing this, we shall help develop a prosperous country and a noble and happy race."

The men and women who are in the service are expected to be the first to have responded to that appeal for morality.

On The Occasion Of Its

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From the pulpit and elsewhere, the preachers exhort the faithful to reserve Sabbath Day for the Lord. Among us Catholics, we consider Sunday as Sabbath Day, hence the familiar sight on Sunday mornings and late afternoons, of men, women, and children trooping to the churches to reverend and/or commune with the Lord. On the other hand, we also see another familiar scene shortly after noontime on Sundays, of men from all walks of life, likewise trooping, but not to the temple of God with the familiar sign of the cross, but to a coliseum with an equally impressive sign, that of a red banner with the ensemble of a proud and pugnacious rooster which place is no other than the arena of the fighting cocks. While the faithful and devotees silently murmur their prayers, the "aficionados" on the other hand shout on top of their voices their bets and preferences, using the characteristic lingo — "sa pula, sa puti, logro dies, logro once." Just as we find churches and places of worship throughout the country, we likewise find cockpits from Batanes to Jolo. The game, if ever it is, commands nationwide patronage.



Legal Opinion Digest

Cockfighting And The Law

By Capt MAXIMINO R DIONISIO
Office of the Constabulary Staff Judge Advocate

A SPORT OR A VICE? As to whether or not cockfighting, with all its attendant evils, can be considered a sport or a vice, Mr. Justice Gregorio Perfecto gives the answer in his concurring opinion in the case of Gregorio Miguel vs. Vicente Tose, et al (G.R. No. L-416, Prom. April 30, 1948).

Says Justice Perfecto:

"Such forms of vice and gambling are regulated by express provisions of law, such as the Spanish Royal Decree about cockfighting which, as stated in the decision penned by Mr. Justice Tuason, continues to be in effect.

"Evidently, all the preaching of Rizal against cockfighting, due to its evil and demoralizing effects, have been in vain. More than half a century has elapsed since his death. We have enshrined his hallowed memory as our number one hero and as one of the greatest moral figures of humanity. We have been making vociferous avowals of adherence to the lofty ideals and doctrines he bequeathed us through his immortal writings and the noble example of his life. But the sanguinary gambling continues unabated and the sordid greed of the gamblers is shamefacedly brought to the temples of justice, in a litigation about money besmirched with rooster's blood.

"While applying the law in this case, placed as we are in one of the highest forums of our nation, and in a position of national leadership, we feel it our duty to state that it is about time to marshal all the moral forces in all sectors of the country so as to emancipate our people from the degrading

shacklers of legalized gambling. As it will be a long way for our country to reach the acme of material progress, let us find compensation in striving to be always in the forefront on all matters of permanent cultural value, on all things that would develop, enhance and elevate the noblest qualities and the dignity of a human being."

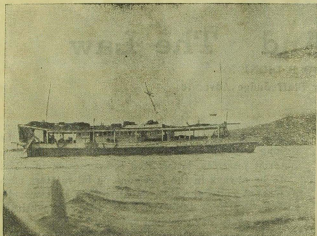
In the case of Quimsing vs. Lachica, (G.R. No. L-14683, Prom. May 30, 1961) our Supreme Court thru Mr. Justice Roberto Concepcion finds another occasion to comment on this nation-wide game. Says Mr. Justice Concepcion:

"x x x it is a matter of common knowledge that cockfighting is one of the most widespread vices of our population, and that the government has always shown a grave concern over the need of effectively curbing its evil effects. x x x"

HOW PLAYED. — As established by customs and adhered to by the aficionados there are three principal varieties of this game. The most common is that of a fight to the finish of a pair of roosters of about the same size and equal weight, each fitted with a very sharp, pointed and single bladed gaff. These cocks are made to fight each other until death or until one runs away in virtual surrender or defeat. In this type of play, each fighting cock is at the start held by a person "sultador", thence released simultaneously with the other at a given signal. The signal is given by a referee called the "sentenciador", who takes control of the bout. Unlike in boxing, this referee acts as the sole judge of the game. His main job is to promptly proclaim the winner of each bout. He must therefore en-

joy the respect and confidence of the cockfighting fans. The other type of play is called the "battle royal" wherein more than two fighting cocks, each one armed with a gaff at the left lower leg, are made to fight one another to the finish. Here is a situation where there is expected to be one winner but more than one loser. The third and last type is a marathon bout called "patakuban". This is similar to the first type except that no gaff is used. The cock who runs away is declared the loser.

WHERE PLAYED. — As authorized by law, cockfighting bouts must be held only in a duly licensed cockpit. Lately, however, it has been observed that cockfights have been held and perhaps still are being held in other places of amusement not duly licensed as cockpit, like the Philippine Racing Club in Makati and in the Araneta Coliseum in Quezon City. Where the bout is held in an improvised arena (sometimes at the backyard) which is of course not a licensed cockpit, the cockfighting is called "tupada". This is prohibited by law and is punishable under Art 199 of the Revised Penal Code.



Trawl "MARIA LOURDES-B" caught by illegal fishing team of the 43rd PC Company operating in Sorsogon Bay, violating Republic Act No. 3048.



Basaludin Jaotong, outlaw leader, turning over his TSMG Cal 45 to Lt Col Rizalino Ma Garcia, Provl Comdr Sulu PC, during the effectivity of his surrender at Km 35 boundary, Seit Lake, and Camp Andres, Luuk, Sulu, on 11 May 63.

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SEMBLANCE OF FAIR PLAY. — The consensus among the cockfighting fans is that cockfighting is the game where fair play is observed the most. This is so on the assumption that the fighting cocks involved are not susceptible to fraudulent schemes such as a "combination fight". For instance, in horse racing, much depends upon the jockey, which is not so in cockfighting. Furthermore, among bettors, the honor system is observed. To illustrate, betting is normally done by "oral calls" without the necessity of actually handing out cash to one another. After the bout, the loser pays his due to the victor without question. In fact, bettors need not have direct dealings with one another. In practice, an experienced go-between or broker, known as "Cristo", who is usually gifted with wonderful memory, does all the rudiments of matching bets among bettors on a percentage basis.

The game, however, is not completely foul-proof. Among the possibilities of foul-play are: (a) the discreet poisoning of the fighting cock of an adversary shortly before the start of any bout in order to insure victory and (b) the improper harnessing of the gaff to an opponent's fighting cock thereby reducing the chances of the said cock to inflict injury to its adversary. These fraudulent practices however, are rare.

THE LAW IN POINT. — At the outset, let there be first a distinction between the term "cockpit", which is the place where the cockfighting is held, and the term "cockfighting", which is the fighting bout itself. Our laws regulate "cockpits" and "cockfighting" separately. Borrowing the language of our Supreme Court in the case of Quimling vs. Lachica, while "Section 2243 (i) of the Revised Administrative Code empowers municipal councils to regulate cockpits, yet the authority of said council over cockfighting is found in Sections 2285 and 2286 of the said Code, not in Section 2243 (i). Similarly, Article 199 of the Revised Penal Code punishes, not illegal cockpits, but illegal cockfighting." Quoted hereunder are Sections 2285 and 2286 of the Revised Administrative Code:

"Section 2285. Restriction upon cockfighting. — Cockfighting shall take place only in licensed cockpits and, except as provided in the next succeeding section hereof, only upon legal holidays and for a period of not exceeding three days during the celebration of the local fiesta. No card game or games of chance of any kind shall be permitted on the premises of the cockpit."

"Section 2286. Cockfighting at affairs and carnivals. — In provinces where the exposition of agricultural and industrial products of the province, a carnival or any other act which may redound to the promotion of the general interests thereof, shall be held on a suitable date or dates, the council of the municipality in which such fair, exposition, or carnival is held may, by resolution of a majority of the council, authorize the cockfighting permitted at a local fiesta to take place for not to exceed three days during the said exposition, fair, or carnival, if these fall on a date other than that of the local fiesta. Where this action is taken, cockfighting shall not be permitted during the local fiesta unless a legal holiday occurs at such period in which case cockfighting may be permitted upon the holiday."

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It will be noted that in the above quoted Section 2285, RAC, "cockfighting" is permissible on legal holidays, meaning all legal holidays without exception. This portion of Section 2285, RAC, has already been modified three times namely: (a) by RA No. 137 prohibiting the holding of cockfighting on July 4th of each year; (b) by RA No. 229 prohibiting the holding of cockfighting on the 30th day of December of each year; and (c) by RA No. 946, prohibiting the holding of cockfighting on



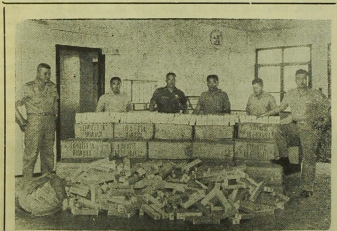
Maundy Thursday and Good Friday.

Section 2286, RAC, treats of the holding of cockfighting during an "exposition of agricultural and industrial products of the province, a carnival, or any other act which may redound to the promotion of the general interest thereof" for a period of not exceeding three days in lieu of the holding of said cockfighting during the celebration of local fiestas. The cockfighting being held during this period is commonly known as "Pintakasi."

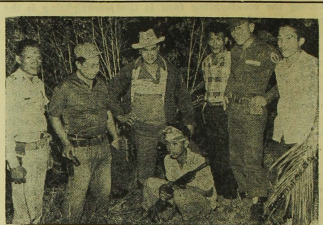
Deliberately, perhaps, many municipal and city councils expand the meaning of this provision of law by declaring more than one exposition, carnival, or fair, during the year so that "pintakasi" may be authorized more than once a year. To some extent, some municipal councils, by resolution or ordinance, declare every Thursday, or Friday as the case may be, as "fair, carnival, or market" day and at the same time authorize the holding of cockfighting on the said day or days of the week in addition to Sundays and legal holidays. It is submitted that this interpretation of the law is erroneous. Since the holding of the "pintakasi" during an exposition, carnival, or fair is authorized where no such "pintakasi" was held or is to be held during the celebration of the local fiesta, it follows that this pintakasi may be held only once a year because a fiesta must also be held only once a year (Sec. 2282, RAC).

It seems that what emboldens the different city and municipal councils to arrogate unto themselves the power to regulate "cockfighting" (not cockpit) is the seemingly ambiguous provisions of RA No. 938 as amended by RA No. 1224, quoted hereunder:

"The municipal or city board or council of each chartered city and the municipal council of each municipality and municipal district shall have the power to regulate or prohibit by ordinances the es-



A PC raiding team under 1st Lt Felix Chaguile raided Apid Island, Iloilo, on 17 May 1963 and found 55 cases of abandoned smuggled blue seal cigarettes inside a cave in said island. Members of the raiding team were T/Sgt Jorge Almaden, SSgt Pablo Nidera, Cpl Pascual Regis and Cpl Pedro Mil. The smuggled blue seal "Union" cigarettes were turned over to Bureau of Internal Revenue authorities at Tacloban City on 18 May 1963. Photo shows from left: Maj Jose Bass, provincial commander, Cpl Mil, patrol member, Lt Chaguile of the 59th PC Company, patrol leader; Cpl Regis, patrol member, Sgt Nidera, patrol member and Capt Lorenzo D. Dima-ala, assistant provincial commander.



At Mt. Itim, Calatagan, Batangas, where Yakan Arao (with carbine) was encountered by a patrol led by Lt Paulino Sihan, Sgt Ariston Marquez, and Cpl Francisco Bedua of the 36th PC Company recently.

establishment, maintenance and operation of night-clubs, cabarets, dancing schools, pavilions, cockpits, bars, saloons, bowling alleys, billiard pools, and other similar places of amusement within its territorial jurisdiction: **Provided, however,** That no such places of amusement mentioned herein shall be established, maintained and/or operated within a radius of two hundred lineal meters in the case of night clubs, cabarets, pavilions, or other similar places, and fifty lineal meters in the case of dancing schools, bars, saloons, billiard pools, bowling alleys, or other similar places, **except cockpits,** the distance of which shall be left to the discretion of the municipal or city board or council, from any public building, schools, hospitals and churches: **Provided, further,** That no Municipal or city ordinance fixing distances at which such places of amusement may be established or operated shall apply to those already licensed and operating at the time of the enactment of such municipal or city ordinance, nor will the subsequent operating of any public building or other premises from which distances shall be measured prejudice any place of amusement already then licensed and operating, but any such place of amusement established within fifty lineal meters from any school, hospital or church shall be so constructed that the noise coming therefrom shall not disturb those in the school, hospital or church, and, if such noise causes such disturbance then such place of amusement shall not operate during school hours when near a school, or at night when near a hospital, or when there are religious services when near a church: **Provided further-** **more,** That no minor shall be admitted in any bar, saloon, cabaret, or night club employing hostesses: **And provided, finally,** That this Act shall not apply to establishments operating by virtue of Commonwealth Act Numbered Four hundred eighty-five nor to any establishment already in operation when Republic Act Numbered Nine hundred seventy-nine took effect."

Many municipal councils consider the aforementioned law as an amendment by implication of Sections 2285



Marches and Bivouac — 28 kilometers with 1st Lt. E A Campo, Jr., of the Negros Oriental PC, who is leading the group.

and 2286 of the RAC, thus they contend that they have power to authorize the holding of cockfighting on any day of the week and as long as they want to.

In the case of chartered cities, their respective charters contain certain provisions which their respective councils find convenient to exploit towards authorizing cockfighting oftener than what the Revised Administrative Code authorizes. An example of such provision is Section 21 of Commonwealth Act No. 158, otherwise known as, The Charter of Iloilo City, which is quoted hereunder:

"Section 21. Except as otherwise provided by law, the Municipal Board shall have the following legislative power x x x to tax, fix the license fee for, and regulate among others, theatrical performances x x x and places of amusements (par. j) x x x."

Taking advantage of RA No. 938 as amended by RAs No. 979 and 1224, many city and municipal councils passed ordinances and/or resolutions authorizing the holding of cockfighting on days other than those authorized by the Revised Administrative Code. Following are examples of such ordinances:

(a) Ordinance No. 7 of Caloocan City which took effect on March 13, 1962, wherein cockfighting is permitted on any ordinary day upon prior application and permit issued by the City Mayor;

(b) Ordinance No. 60-4346, Quezon City which took effect on March 13, 1962, wherein cockfighting is permitted on Saturdays.

TEST CASE. — In the expectation that this variance in the interpretation of the various laws relating to cockfighting might be settled once and for all by the proper court, the Iloilo Constabulary Command, either on purpose or by accident, forced the issue by raiding the cockfighting being held on February 13, 1958, which was a Thursday, at Molo District, Iloilo City, notwithstanding the existence of a City Ordinance and a permit issued by the City Mayor authorizing the said cockfighting. This Constabulary action gave rise to the celebrated case of Quimsing vs. Lachica, cited earlier. The dispositive portion of the decision in this case is

quoted hereunder:

"Thus, the issue boils down to whether Republic Act No. 938 as amended, gives local governments a blanket authority to permit cockfighting at any time and for as long as said governments may wish it. "Upon mature deliberation, we hold that answer must be in the negative. To begin with, repeals and even amendments by implication are not favored, whereas an affirmative answer would entail a virtual amendment, amounting, for all practical purposes, to a repeal, of Section 2285 and 2286 of the Revised Administrative Code. Secondly, grants of power to local governments are to be construed strictly, and doubts in the interpretation thereof should be resolved in favor of the national government and against the political subdivisions concerned. Thirdly, it is a matter of common knowledge that cockfighting is one of the most widespread vices of our population, and that the government has always shown a grave concern over the need of effectively curbing its evil effects. The theory of petitioner herein presupposes that the Republic of the Philippines has completely reversed its position and chose instead, to place the matter entirely at the discretion of local governments. We should not, and can not adopt, such premise except upon a clear and unequivocal expression of the will of Congress, which insofar as said premise is concerned, is not manifest from the language used in Republic Act No. 938, as amended.

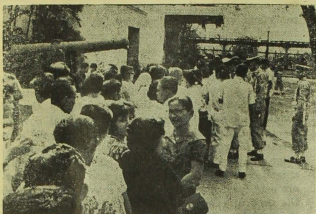
"Lastly, "cockpits" and "cockfighting" are regulated separately by our laws. Thus, section 2243 (j) of the Revised Administrative Code empowers municipal councils "to regulate cockpits." Yet, the authority of said council over "cockfighting" is found in sections 2285 and 2286 of said Code, not in said section 2243 (j). Similarly, Article 199 of said Revised Penal Code punishes, not illegal "cockpits", but "illegal cockfighting". What is more, participation in cockfights "on days other than those permitted by law", is dealt with in said article separately from participation in cockfights "at a place other than a licensed cockpit."

"So, too, the authority of local governments, under Republic Act No. 938, as amended, to "regulate x x x the establishment, maintenance and operation of x x x cockpits, does not necessarily connote the power to regulate "cockfighting", except insofar as the same must take place in a duly licensed "cockpit." Again, the first and second proviso in section 1 of said Act, regulating the distance of cockpits and places of amusement therein mentioned from any public building, schools, hospitals and churches," and the third proviso of the same section, prohibiting the admission of minors to some of these places of amusement, suggest that the authority conferred in said provision may include the power to determine the location of cockpits, the type or nature of construction used therefor, the conditions to be observed for the protection of persons therein, the number and/or by each operator, the minimum age of the individuals who may be admitted therein, and other matters of similar nature — as distinguished from the days on which

(Continued on page 88)

How To Meet A President

By 1st Lt. DIONISIO S. TAN-GATUE, JR.
Presidential Guard Battalion, PC



Citizens Day at Malacañang

Now it can be said, and quite safely, that it is easier to meet the President of the Philippines than to see a typical government big shot.

Early Friday morning, at around seven o'clock, take an extra-ordinarily heavy breakfast, wrap yourself up a "baon", put on an old, cheap-looking polo shirt, not necessarily the long-sleeved variety, take a jeepney on the nearest route to Malacañang gate No. 4 and join a line, just like seeing a popular movie in a downtown theater which, in all probability, must have been formed as early as five o'clock by people from the provinces, and there wait for seven thirty. At seven thirty on the dot, a short, curly-hair young man from the Office of the Appointments Secretary will hand you a slip of paper on which to write, among other things, your name, address, the purpose of your visit or matter you wish to bring to the attention of the President, what action you request to be done on the matter and to whom it is to be referred. Just as soon as you finish filling up this blank slip, the Sergeant of the Guard of the Presidential Guard Battalion on duty will request you to proceed to the Palace front Door where you will line up again to wait for eight o'clock, the time the President normally receives the citizen visitors. Find your place. It's strictly first come, first served. The slip of paper you have just filled up is numbered, and if your number, for instance, is fifty, you can be sure that you will be the fiftieth person to meet the President, not the forty-ninth or the fifty-first. That's how the guards can be so thorough.

While patiently waiting for the appointed hour, don't be self-conscious. There is nothing wrong even if the guards will look at you in a quizzical manner. It's just that three persons out of your group of a thousand and two souls, by experience, are potential trouble makers,

cranks, drunks or tucking pistols and balisongs in their waists. For so big a crowd, that is good enough percentage.

At eight o'clock sharp, the line moves up the stairway leading to the President's study room in groups of ten persons. If you are number fifty, you will be the last man of the fifth group to go up. Naturally, while waiting for your turn, you will expect some wise guys to insert in the line. But don't gripe. If he is not a security man out to take a closer look at you, he will not escape notice from eagle-eyed guards. From among these characters, too, here are some people you will probably meet with their familiar, oft-repeated remarks:

The VIP: "I'm the president of the Mancomunidad Chabacana, with five thousand voters, I mean, member."

The Relative: "I'm a long-lost cousin-in-law."

The Cabalen: "I'm from Lubao."

The Infirm: "I need a brand-new wheelchair in order to reach the polling place this November."

The Poor Boy: "I also tend five carabao's in waterholes as big as those found in Florida-blanca."

The Beauty Contestant: "I like him."

Some people especially from the provinces make it a point to bring 'pasalubong' to the President. Well, that can't be helped. Whether they bring fresh carabao's milk from Pangasinan, live mudfish, wriggling in basket-shaped banana stalks from Paete, Laguna, or special home-made "bagoong" from La Union, don't mind the bearers and don't mind the odor. It

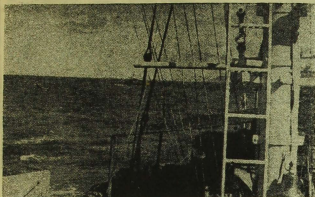
(Continued on page 72)



Elements of the PC Zambo Norte and Ranger Teams engaged these out-laws in a bloody battle. All were killed, their various arms were captured. In this encounter, Capt. Mangondato was hacked on the head. He was awarded the Gold Cross Medal, pinned by the President himself, while the men were awarded the Bronze Medal.

On Our Defense Problems

By Lt WILFREDO D. VIRAY, PN



The vast expanse of our territorial waters necessitates the constant employment of fast and highly-effective vessels for seaward defense and law-enforcement.

At no other time in our history has the matrix of our defense problems been placed under closer scrutiny than the present. This is a healthy sign and is most heartening indeed, as the country begins to demand more and more no less than the precise solutions to our ever-changing problems of security. And it is the beauty of a free society such as what we have that citizens can take part actively in the great dialogue of defense planning and strategy.

The central theme of the discussion on defense and security has been, simply, how best we can optimize our efforts along this line, or how we can get the most by way of security with the least expenditure of resources. This problem is an old one and indeed, our difficulty will lie only on how well we shall apply standardized concepts on the prevailing local and international conditions.

We have to accept, first of all, the truism that defense considerations are both a science and an art. In their scientific aspect, people are generally agreed on what considerations should prevail or what factors should be controlling in military planning. It is in the realm of the military field as an art, or in "the right reason of things to be made," where men are apt to split hairs and disagree.

In defense strategy, as it is in other fields of knowledge, academic discipline is essential. The seemingly insurmountable pile of problems will never admit of solution unless approached methodically and with rigor seeking as it were a solution that is complete and minimizing as much as possible the isolated exceptions.

Present-Day Realities

To many, the defense establishment is an organization that is unique and quite apart from other functions of government. While it is true that the armed services exist to fight and thus provide security to the nation, their reason for being should be viewed on a broader perspective.

That all governmental activities are intertwined in the pursuance of the national interests is a fact that

deserves utmost appreciation. And in this light, that is, in support of the national objectives, the armed establishment exists for a variety of reasons.

Conflict is in the nature of men. Conflicting interests are in the nature of nations. And though there is evidence to show the improbability of another global war, new forms of combat in limited scopes have been devised. New weapons, new munitions, new advancements in science and technology are now engaging in modified scales of warfare. But whatever the form and sophistication of the new warfare in question, the basic element of conflict is present, the conflict that arises when diplomacy breaks down.

And yet a nation's armed strength may insure that diplomatic relations are not severed and, therefore, preserve peace even in the absence of war. Diplomacy and military power therefore go hand-in-hand in working for the national aims.

A country's defense establishment is more of an entity for maintaining the peace rather than an instrument for fighting a war. This fact brings to light the full significance of the role of the armed services in war and peace. And keeping this notion in mind, we readily see that the concept of an armed force "for defense only" is absurd.

On a broader canvas, the missions of the defense establishment can be summed up as follows:

- (1) To act as a deterrent for aggression and subversion by any foreign power;

(Continued on next page)



Jeering Japanese troops yelling "Banzai" after they had captured a hill in Bataan during World War II.

- (2) To complement diplomacy and statecraft;
- (3) To conduct warfare during actual conflict;
- (4) To assist in the accomplishment of other national aims.

The Core of Our Problems

The Armed Forces of the Philippines is presently supported by the taxpayers' money to the tune of some P284-M annually. To many, this means no more than a subsidy to a sprawling complex of "forces in being." But even considering the AFP as such, that is without regard to its peacetime functions, we find that our forces are meager when placed side-by-side with those of our Asian neighbors. And while it is true that there is no fixed rule on how much percentage of the gross national product should be spent for defense efforts, the merits of any particular situation in any particular region should be the controlling factor. In our case, a major build-up and not a drastic trimming, is urgently necessary.

If we cannot aspire to match our neighbors force by force due to the limitations of our resources, then a certain standard of parity should be achieved in order that there will not be a glaring imbalance of forces in our region. The existence of a power vacuum alongside dynamically powerful forces is portentous of agitation and turbulence. A great disparity between nations in actual and potential strength, whether in the military, cultural, or economic field, always brings about the movement of forces from the stronger to the weaker.

A continuous adjustment, both quantitatively and qualitatively, should be effected in our defense system to neutralize or nullify ever-changing threats that may confront us. Flexibility in defense thinking is therefore of primary importance. Our forces should be capable of meeting shifting exigencies over land and sea, and in the air, and should be able to concentrate at points where a decision will have a profound influence in the overall furtherance of the national interests.

Our greatest problem is how best to live within our means and still provide the necessary measure of defense and security to the nation. What has resulted is a somewhat overstraining of our physical and mental powers. Speaking of the navy, this has meant the accomplishment of numerous missions, both naval and civic, virtually on a shoestring. Added to this have been the

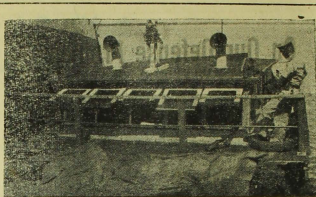


Photo shows Capt Cesar G. Villarin, CO 53rd PC Company, inspecting Muslim Kumpit "Millena" which was loaded with untaxed blue seal cigarettes. The kumpit was intercepted in the waters off Dalaguete, Cebu.

tedious and backbreaking tasks of operational training and fleet maintenance.

Taking the case of our naval establishment further, problems are ever surmounting in the maintenance and operation of vessels and equipment that have long outlived efficient use. The demands for greater ship endurance, sturdier ship construction, and greater speeds are getting more and more acute as our naval service feels increasingly the absence of more appropriate ship types.

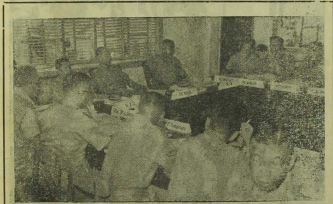
Our patrol and other light craft are still pegged to speed that are "unthinkable" in our present era. While other nations build their navy, we continue to shore and patch up old ships that "look like new" only because of our own ingenuity.

There is a grave deficiency in our seaward defense forces which we can obviate immediately using 100% Filipino capital and labor. And this is the construction of motor torpedo boats which, by appropriate design, can make runs up to around 35 knots. Similar vessels constructed by the more technologically advanced countries easily make around 45 knots, complete with surface-raiding and anti-submarine warfare armaments.

In this respect, we do not have to look very far for the necessary example and incentive. The very first vessels of our Off-Shore Patrol (OSP) prior to World War II were three Q-boats, forerunners of present-day motor torpedo boats. And we have constructed this type of fast patrol boat even before the war!

Money would not be a major problem in the acquisition or construction of this ship type for the Philippine Navy because cost consideration would not be appreciable. And for the money, as the saying goes, nothing more can be desired. These small but fast torpedo boats will afford us the greatest return for whatever money that may be invested for ship acquisition and operation.

The problem of a small navy coexisting with a mammoth fleet of a hostile sea power is one of importance to us. History is replete with examples of this predicament and we have only to turn to the recorded past to draw guidance in the solution of our own problem. The quickest though not necessarily the best "way out" is through alliance with other foreign powers, thereby endeavoring to achieve a semblance of that proverbial balance of power. This we have plunged into



PC CRIME CAMPAIGN
Plans to minimize criminality in Mindanao and Sulu were mapped out during Command Conference of the IV PC Zone in Cagayan de Oro recently.

through bilateral and multilateral treaties and alliance. But a solution to the problem that would depend entirely on our own would suggest the employment of forces that would make maximum use of the elements of concealment and surprise, speed and striking power. These are precisely the requirements and catalysts which have brought about the invention of the submarine and the construction of light and fast patrol torpedo boats.

For our purposes, therefore, since we are and will be for some time the naval "underdog" in our hemisphere, the employment of submarine and fast patrol torpedo boats would afford us the best means to offset our tremendous material disadvantage.

The Spirit of Defense

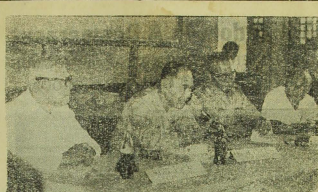
Let us now take the case of evolving our concept of defense. In this respect, the term "defense" should be fully clarified. To borrow Mahan's concept, which has permeated defense thinking not only in the United States but also in Europe, an armed establishment for defense is one that will be used only when attacked. The actual operations that may be conducted can, therefore, be both offensive and defensive in nature. The spirit of defense is by no means only defensive in form.

To think of national defense in terms of "digging in" and waiting for the enemy simply because our armed forces are for "defense only" is therefore fallacious. We should forever banish the thought of fighting tomorrow's conflict with the weapons and mentality which we have used in the past.

Politically, economically, and culturally, we stand today on a different light compared to our predicament



Officers and EM of PC Masbate: Major Morris H Pedrosa, Provl Comdr; Capt. Buenaventura C Casaña, Company Commander; 69th PC Co. Masbate; T/Sgt Leopoldo Lanza, Chief Provl Hq. PC Masbate; T/Sgt Wenceslao Honrubia, Chief Commo.; S/Sgt Juan L. Deslos Jr; Aetg Co. F/Sgt; S/Sgt Gerardo Gotis, S/Sgt Lucilo Escape, S/Sgt Salvador Ramos, S/Sgt Ramon Taumbaga, S/Sgt Bernardo Villanueva, Sgt Roselo Borrás, Sgt Jaquín Salvador, Sgt Cesar Dellomas, Sgt Pablo Bolon, Sgt Joselito Enage, Sgt Antonio Ariate, Sgt Dioscoro Cabug, Sgt Demetrio Manlangit, S/Sgt Andres Castillo, Cpl Arseno Elarieg, Cpl Eriberto Legronio, Cpl Leonardo Bresoto, Cpl Jesus Cabug, Cpl Alfredo Peralta, Cpl Sofronio Bartelay, Cpl Jesus Gulecino, Cpl Cristito Cervantes, Cpl Benvenido Prado, Cpl Edmundo Rosales, Cpl Raymundo Condat, Cpl Ireneo Marañon, Pfc Agapito Tabug, Pfc Nicolas Rosoro, Pfc Cornelio Medalle, Pfc Pedro Formareje, Pfc Wilson Judal, Cpl Mecail Cañonco.



A peace and order conference was held at Davao City by Brig Gen Rigoberto J. Atienza, IV PC Zone Commanding General on 6 June 1963 attended by Davao Governor Vicente Duterte, Davao City Mayor Carmelo Porras and different Municipal Mayors of Davao province. Among those taken up during the conference were: Acquisition of high-powered firearms for local police, police training, illegal fishing, illegal slaughter of carabaos and also behavior of PC personnel in Davao. Shown in picture above is Gen Atienza with Lt Col Celso Songcya, Davao PC provincial Commander, Provincial Board Secretary of Davao province and Secretary of the Municipal Board of Davao City.

just prior to World War II. As an independent country free to decide its own fate and fortune, we have to appreciate the realities of international relations, particularly the realities of war. We have to see that neither war nor its aftermath is absolute. At most, settlements or terms that are born of victory or defeat in war are merely interim arrangements. Subsequent events may make enemies of friends and vice versa. A strategy that may result in national extinction would be sheer folly. Survival with honor should be the objective.

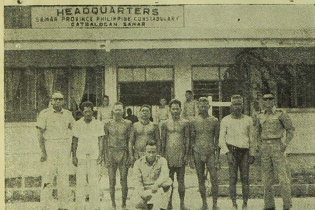
As such as our resources will permit, let us carry warfare, should it come again, away from our shores. We should build a strong, potent force in being and build our reserves. But a deep reserve force presupposes the corresponding stockpile of materiel and munitions, the existence of arsenals, armories, depots, and mobilization centers. Otherwise, the Citizen ARMY, the core of our reserve force, will remain just that, even after a state of emergency has been declared or at most, it may serve only as a paramilitary force with scant weapons and equipment.

Warfare is a many-faceted affair. Let us not get carried away by any single innovation or device, or by any new technique or doctrine. But let us have an eye for progress and development. Let us assimilate new things that come up which we find noteworthy in our defense efforts. Let us incorporate into our system new doctrines on warfare which will serve our purposes efficiently and effectively.

Finally, in our desire to cut down on defense spending, we cannot possibly become too exceptional or isolationist in attitude. Since collective security is an essential feature of modern times, we have to conform with our defense partners in more ways than one. Our use of modern weapons and techniques according to the collective standards is inevitable. Collective security is our best chance for survival in the present bipolar conflict.

A Kingdom In A Democracy

KING MALIFICH IS THE KING OF MOGMOG ISLANDS OF THE ULITHI-ATOLL GROUP



Six Ulithians with the Assistant Provincial Commander PC Samar. These people were stranded from the Fasaroi Island of the Ulithi Atoll group, US Territory.

On April 11, 1963 a group of Ulithians headed by Mr. Pedro Yamalmal sailed out of Fasaroi Island in a banca. They were bound for Fais Island to buy tobacco and to barter food stuff. Unfortunately, however, a strong gale hit them. For three days the typhoon pounded their banca and torn to pieces its sail until finally the men found themselves way out in the mid Pacific. Losing their bearing, they kept on paddling until they landed at San Julian, Samar, on May 3, 1963, tired and exhausted with nothing except water.

The companions of Mr. Yamalmal were: Yabones Egwig, 40, single; Luis Yolores, 42, married; Joseph Yormar, 45, married; Pablo Hoseur, 40, married; and Menchor Mavulfa, 50, married.

Mr. Yamalmal is the only member who knows how to speak English, read and write too.

According to Mr. Yamalmal their ruler is King Malifich, the recognized ruler of the Ulithi-Atoll group, comprising the islands of Falolop, Fasarai, Asor, Loher and Mogmog. The King resides at Mogmog. This Kingdom has long existed. It is under the Yap island group district, with an administrator, and under the commissioner of Saipan.

What is admirable in this Kingdom is that drinking, gambling and immorality are not tolerated. The King wields absolute power over his subjects, known as the Ulithian. They are all Roman Catholics and are provided by the King adequate education. Mr. Yamalmal further informed the Samar PC that all teachers there are native. The people grow rice, coconut, potatoes, papaya, squash, vegetables and tarro. They also produced tuba and the group

enjoyed very much our tuba in Samar. The only difference, according to Mr. Yamalmal, is the complexion, theirs is white. From their physical appearances, they are healthy, strong and sturdy. In spite of the 23 days without food, they still looked hale and healthy when they landed at San Julian. The first thing Mr. Yamalmal and members asked upon arrival at Camp Lukban, Maulong, was to request for a Catholic priest to say a thanksgiving mass for them for their safety.

The American Embassy was informed of the fate of these Ulithians.

They liked to go back home on their borrowed banca, which is about 35 years old, according to Mr. Yamalmal. They are now waiting for a word from the US Embassy and from the US Naval Station at Falalop island. Except for a few dollars and a navigators camp, these people are practically only with G-string like our own Igorots.



A thorough check-up on logs for export owned by the Lanao Export Corporation is made to determine smuggled logs.



Brig Gen Dominador F Garcia, Chief of Constabulary spearheads 1963 mass blood donation drive in the PC at ceremonies held at the Officers Club, Camp Crane, on 16 April 1963, in coordination with Philippine National Red Cross, Quezon City Chapter officials. Photo shows Gen Garcia being bled, while Red Cross workers, members of the PC Ladies Club and PC Officers look on.

Care Of The Human Dentition

By: Captain ROMEO C CASTRO
OIC Periodontia Section
1105th PC Dental Dispensary
HPC, Camp Crame

(Last of a Series)

It has been pointed out in my first article about the importance of conserving the temporary teeth in view of the fact that this has a very important bearing in the eruption of the permanent ones. This matter should not be overlooked for the simple reason that the consequences are immeasurable from the stand point of esthetics. The only safe plan, therefore, is the frequency of recalls for a periodic checkup until the full complement of the permanent teeth has erupted. It is therefore the primordial object of this phase to emphasize to the patient the importance of a need for judicious and careful advices every now and then.

IMPORTANCE OF THE FIRST PERMANENT MOLAR

One of the greatest events in the life of a child is the eruption of the first permanent molar usually at his sixth birthday. These are four in number, one on each side of both upper and lower jaw. They are considered one of the most important teeth in the Dental Arch, on account of the fact that they are the largest, strongest, and most effective weapon in the mastication of food. The loss of this can cause disarrangement of the entire sets of teeth and can bring about a serious defect in the facial expression of the child. In other words, when the first permanent molars are lost, the damage is irreparable unless corrective measure is made. When lost at early age, the normal set up of the remaining teeth is usually deranged by the falling backward of the bicuspids and the forward movement of the remaining molars. Next

to fall out of alignment is the moving of the central incisors away from the median line causing a space between the two central incisors, thus seriously destroying the expression of the mouth.

In a family where there is a considerable high susceptibility to dental caries, the sixth year molars are already deeply decayed before the eighth year of the child. In about ninety-five percent (95%) of cases, the loss of the first molar is through decay. It is therefore suggested that this should be filled up right away to prevent its loss.

During childhood period, generally speaking, parents do not know the presence of the first molar when the child reaches the age of six. The truth is that they are prone to be neglected in view of the fact that these teeth erupt behind the temporary molars without their dropping from the arch. Needless to say, there are no other teeth that are often lost from inattention other than the first permanent molar.

IDEAL TOOTH BRUSHING —

Every person young and old should be under the direct supervision of a dentist if he desires to maintain a high standard of mouth hygiene. The reason behind this matter is quite obvious, because the individual may do more harm than good due to incorrect method in the use of the tooth brush. This presentation, therefore, is chosen with the belief that each person should be taught about the correct technic until he has mastered it well.

The most ideal and simple device designed for cleaning the teeth is the tooth brush. It should be carefully selected to suit every individual need. As soon as the proper type is selected, it is placed in cold water for a few minutes and the dentifrice of choice by the patient is applied to the bristle of the tooth brush. The teeth are then in an edge to edge bite and the brush is placed

(Continued on page 78)

COMPLIMENTS OF

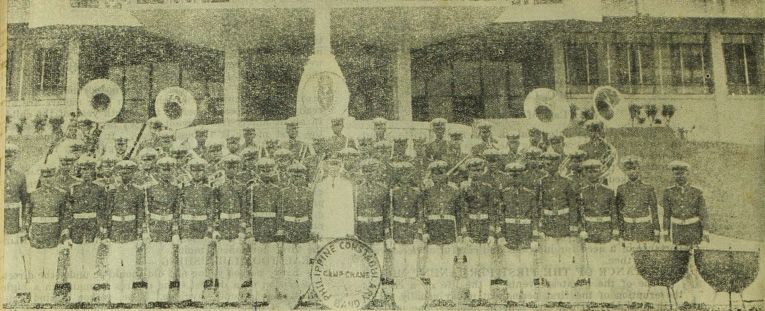
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Philippine Constabulary Band

It was 61 years ago when the original Philippine Constabulary Band was organized by the late Lt. Col. Walter H. Loving. Two years therefrom, that was in 1904, Governor General W. H. Taft sent it to the St. Louis Exposition, where it was extended, in recognition of its fine showing, the privilege of alternating with the world's finest. Governor Taft left the Philippines not long after the return of the band to this country, but before finally departing, he had the band equipped with string instruments. In 1907, when he came back, no longer as civil governor, of this Islands but as Secretary of War of the United States to inaugurate the Philippine Assembly he had the pleasure of hearing his brain-child play as a band and then seeing it suddenly transformed, in its entirety, into a symphony orchestra.

In 1909 when Taft was elevated to the highest position within the gift of his people, as President of the United States, he did not forget the Philippine Constabulary Band. Upon his election, he invited the Filipino military band to Washington and when the day came for him to march from the House of the Capitol to take his oath of office, it was to the Philippine Constabulary Band that he gave the honor of escorting him.

The Philippine Constabulary Band went to America for the third time in 1915 to take part in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. While there, it played itself into the hearts of the American people once more and added luster to its name and fame to the Filipinos as musicians. Cassasa, the renowned director of the Italian Band, which served as the official band of the Exposition, ranked the Filipino military band among the World's greatest. On the occasion of a banquet

at the exposition, Sousa, "King of Marches" at that time, did not hesitate to state in public that in his opinion the best organized unit among the great bands of the world was the Philippine Constabulary Band.

From March 1915 to the closing of the exposition, December 1915, the late Capt. Pedro Navarro, then Sergeant, directed the band upon Col. Loving's extended leave in America. Equally elated by the exceptional showing of this young Filipino Sergeant, President Manuel Quezon sought the Sergeant out. Resident Commissioner at that time to Washington, the impressive, dynamic Filipino leader was on the way back to the Philippines with the Jones Law in his pocket. What he said when he met Navarro is something that should be recorded. "Navarro," he said in eloquent Spanish, as he rocked the hand of the bewildered Sergeant in a vigorous hand shake, "I heard a great deal about you and your band in Washington. I am greatly delighted to know that under your baton we have a band that can stand side by side with the best they have in this Exposition. As soon as I get to the Philippines, I shall see to it that you get your just reward."

Shortly upon the band's return from the Panama-Pacific Exposition, Sgt Navarro was commissioned Third Lieutenant, then he was designated to be the director of the band upon the retirement of Col. Loving. In 1917, Lt. Navarro (who was later retired as Captain) was succeeded by Lt. Jose Silos, as the third Director of the Band.

After a year, Lt. Silos left the service and Col. Walter Loving was recalled to the Philip-

pinos to reorganize the Band. Capt. Alfonso Fresnido (then a Sergeant) was commissioned Third Lieutenant and was sent to the United States for further musical training. Upon his return to the Philippines in 1923, he was designated the fourth director of the band.

In 1938 Col. Loving was again recalled by President Quezon to prepare the band for its participation at the Golden Gate Exposition in San Francisco, California. As in its previous tours of America, the Philippine Constabulary Band won again the admiration of the American people.

The PC Band was not reorganized until 1946, when the Philippine Constabulary was yet known as the Military Police Command. Under the supervision of young but able Captain (then lieutenant) Jose M. Campaña, the band was again put together and has since grown from the handful of musicians in 1946 to a 76-piece band in 1949. It had none of the pre-war veterans of the band, for the few survivors of the pre-war organization was taken over by other bands of the AFP. The new PC Band may not be as famous as the old, but Capt. Campaña saw to it that the new organization followed the latter's glorious traditions. And as a fitting compensation to his tireless efforts and initiative, Capt. Campaña was promoted to the rank of major on 1 June 1959. It is with deep regret however, that Major Campaña had to leave the service due to failing health.

THE PC BAND TODAY

1st Lt Honorato S Pedro assumed command of the PC Band on 1 Oct 1962. Of the military band conductors today, he is the only violinist in his own right. Young and good looking, he has quite a musical background. He started as a violinist in a conservatory of music, was a member of the Manila Symphony Orchestra, and had toured eight Southeast Asian countries with the Barangay Dance Troupe during the first Philippine Floating Exposition. His musical background is further satiated by the fact that he was enlisted musician for ten years under the able tutelage of Col Antonino Buenaventura.

The son of a pre-war PC Band member, his assumption as commanding officer and conductor of the PC Band gave fulfillment to the life-long wish of Col Loving, that officers and conductors of the famous organization should emanate from its members.

PC BAND PERSONNEL

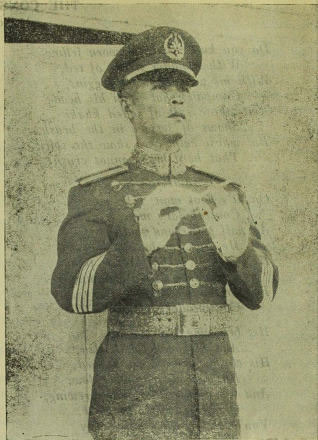
1ST LT. HONORATO S. PEDRO, DOL (PC)

CO & Conductor

MSgt Leon M Clanor, INF (PC)

Asst Conductor

Piccolo	B Flat Clarinet
Sgt Benjamin O Villareal	SSgt Lauro E Buenaflo
Flute	Sgt Salvador P Federico
Pfc Guillermo J de Guzman	Sgt Lino C Peregrina
Oboe	Cpl Jacinto Z Garcia
Pvt Porfirio P Arbolado	Cpl Ricardo G Eusebio
E Flat Clarinet	Pfc Rogelio H Cruz
Cpl Irineo P Barbon	Sgt Raymundo L Colcoado



1st Lt. HONORATO S. PEDRO

Cpl Mauro C dela Cruz	French Horns
Pfc Romeo R Alejo	Cpl Alfredo C Bago
Sgt Maximo M Roma	Cpl Avelino P Mejico Jr.
Cpl Leonardo L Eneabo	Cpl Alfredo A Medina
Cpl Mario D Sesante	Cpl Hospicio P Colcoado
Alto Clarinet	Sgt Bernardino S Calupad
Sgt Conrado R Halili	Trombones
Bass Clarinet	Cpl Ricardo G Reyes
SSgt Luminado M Atajar	Cpl Marcelo S Bayugo
Bassoon	Sgt Leonardo M Camantigue
TSgt Pedro P Moral	Cpl Francisco G Mugal
Sgt Patricio E Biglangawa	Cpl Alfredo S Alfonso
Alto Saxophone	Euphonium
Cpl Florencio C Porteria	Sgt Emperato P Mejico
Cpl Roberto C San Pedro	Cpl Venus P Bote
Tenor Saxophone	Basses
Sgt Aladin M. Ramos	Cpl Amando C delos Santos
Sgt Emelito S Vida	Cpl Lamberto G Lozares
Baritone Saxophone	Sgt Jose S Siño
TSgt Esmeraldo A Moral	Pfc Jaboco M Esteban
Cornets T	String Basses
SSgt Bienvenido F Matias	Sgt Crescencio M Mateo
Cpl Severino E Herrera	Percussions
Sgt Bernardino delos Santos	Sgt Ricardo H Buan
Sgt Crispulo S Camahalan	Bass Drum & Cymbal
Pfc Florencio D Manabat	Cpl Edmundo N Palacao
Sgt Faustino R Rodis	Snare Drum 1
Sgt Isidro I Roxas	TSgt Merope G Leño
Cpl Ugudeo S Javier	Tympani
	Chief Clerk, Sup & Fin Sgt
	SSgt Constanancio S
	Madarang

THE CONSTABULARY MAN

(Author Unknown)

*Do you know that careworn fellow
With shoulder straps of red,
With his woolen puttee leggins,
Campaign hat upon his head;
And whose suit of faded khaki
Shows of service in the brush,
But whose calm eyes show the spirit
That hardships cannot crush?*

CHORUS

*Oh, it's hoot man, hike man,
Constabulary man;
As, half police and soldier,
He does the best he can.
He's always in for fun or fight
And doesn't care a damn;
Foot or mounted, wet or dry,
Constabulary man.*

*His belly may be empty,
And his pocketbook also;
His clothes maybe are ragged,
But his spirit's never low.
And when there's trouble brewing,
Or the enemy's in sight;
You'll always find him ready
And willing for a fight.*

*Do his orders come at one A.M.,
He's on his way by two.
Tho's lacking rations for his men,
He'll stay till he gets through.
He may be gone a week or month
To Samar or to — well,
The daily papers never learn
What this young man could tell.*

*When economy becomes the cry,
You hear the people say,
We'll cut the P.C. strength in half,
They're drawing too much pay,
But when the cholera hits the town,
And the people are scared green,
It's the P.C. man who's on the job
Maintaining quarantine.*

*He's a doctor and a lawyer
And apothecary too,
He's a teacher and a padre
And has other things to do.
He's artillery and cavalry,
Tho' infantry the more;
He's sure United Service Man —
A member of this Corps.*

Lowdown On Firearms

SECTION I. Definition of Terms —

1. "Firearm" or "arm" as herein used, includes rifles, muskets, carbines, shotguns, revolvers, pistols, and all other deadly weapons for which a bullet, shot, shell or other missile may be discharged by means of gun powder or other explosives. The term also includes air rifles except such as being of small caliber and limited range which are used as toys. The barrel of any firearm shall be considered as a complete firearm for all purposes hereof (Section 877, RAC).

2. The word "ammunition" shall mean loaded shell for rifles, muskets, carbines, shotguns, revolvers, pistols and all other deadly weapons from which bullet, ball, shots, shell or other missile may be fired by means of gun powder or other explosives. The term also includes ammunition for air rifles mentioned in this Section (Section 290, CA No. 466).

SECTION II. Kinds of Licenses —

There are three kinds of firearm licenses being issued, namely:

1. **Regular License** — issued to private individuals, business firms or establishments, security and/or watchman agencies for the use of its security guards, in ac-

cordance with Section 887 of the Revised Administrative Code;

2. **Special Permit** — issued to government officials and/or employees for personally-owned firearms pursuant to Sections 881 of the Revised Administrative Code; and

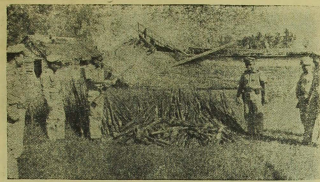
3. **Certificate of Registration** — issued also to government officials and/or employees for government-owned firearms in accordance with Section 879 of the Revised Administrative Code.

SECTION III. Legal Authority to Issue License. —

The Chief of Constabulary is authorized and directed to approve and disapprove applications for personal, special and hunting licenses to possess firearms and ammunition (Paragraph 15, Executive Order No. 8, dated January 21, 1919).

SECTION IV. Regular License —

1. A regular license to possess firearm may be issued to any applicant at least 21 years of age, of good moral character, of sound mental and physical condition and who possesses the qualification prescribed elsewhere in this Section. No license shall, however, be issued to any citizen or national of any country not having diplo-



Capt Basas, CO 92nd PC Company, and his men inspect loose firearms seized by a patrol under Cpl. Tortosa at Barrio San Roque, Hinigaran, Negros Occidental.

matic relations with the Philippines.

2. Applications for regular license shall be coursed thru the following offices for investigation and recommendation:

(a) Provincial Governor and Provincial Commander if applicant is residing in the province.

(b) City Mayor and Chief of Police, if applicant is a resident of Manila, Baguio or Quezon City. Residents of other chartered cities should course their applications thru the City Mayor and Provincial Commander.

3. To Whom Regular License May Be Issued:

(a) Revolver or pistol license not heavier than caliber .38 may be issued to the following:

(1) A proprietor or owner of agricultural lands assessed at P30,000.00 or more.

(2) An administrator or overseer of an agricultural land assessed at P30,000.00 or more.

(3) A lessee of government or private agricultural land, fishpond or pasture land assessed at P30,000.00 or more.

(4) A businessman with an invested capital of P30,000.00 or more, realizing a gross sales of P4,000.00 or more per business quarter.

(5) A professional in the active practice of his profession who travels to isolated places and/or carries large sums of money.

(6) An official or employee of business firms holding responsible position who travels and/or carries large sums of money.

(7) A US army or Navy veteran pensioner who has rendered active duty service for at least 20 years and receiving a pension for life of P400.00 or more.

(8) A retired EM of the AFP with at least 20 years of active service and receiving a monthly pension for life.

(9) A civil service employee retired under Republic Act No. 660.

(10) A business firm or establishment for the use of its officials and/or employees.

(11) A duly licensed watchman or security agency for the use of its security guards.

(b) For caliber .22 pistol or revolver license, the qualifications are the same as those in paragraph 3a above, except the following:

(1) For property owners, or administrator, or lessee, assessed value of the property is reduced from P30,000.00 to P10,000.00 and

(2) For businessman, the capital investment is reduced to P10,000.00, and the gross sales or income, to P3,000.00 per business quarter.

(c) License for Low Powered Rifle, calibre .22, shotgun or air rifle may be issued to the following:

(1) A proprietor or owner of agricultural land, fishpond, pasture land or timber land assessed at no less than P1,000.00.

(2) An administrator, lessee or overseer of agricultural, fishpond, pasture land or timber land assessed at P2,000.00 or more.

(3) A businessman or merchant who pays business taxes of P30.00 a year or who has an invested capital of P1,000.00 or more.

(4) An owner of a homestead actually cultivated by him.

(5) A regular school teacher of a public school or institution recognized by the government.

(6) A veteran of the AFP on CDD status.

(7) An employee receiving a salary of P200.00 a month or more.

(8) A US Army or Navy veteran pensioner receiving at least P200.00 a month.

(9) A retired EM of the AFP with at least 20 years of active service.

(10) Any applicant who possesses the required qualifications for revolver or pistol.

4. Persons who do not come within any of the foregoing specifications but who satisfy the proper officials that they travel frequently in isolated places with considerable sums of money in connection with their business or calling may likewise be issued a license to possess a firearm lower than caliber .45.

5. Professional hunters and well known sportsmen may be issued license for caliber .45 pistol or revolver or any high powered rifle.

6. Every firearm applied for shall be test-fired for ballistics examination and deposited pending approval of the application.

7. Upon approval of the application a firearm security shall be posted for each firearm before license is issued.

8. Kinds of Firearms Securities:

The law provides for two kinds of securities required of private individuals, namely:

(a) Surety Bonds issued by authorized bonding companies in the amount of P100.00 for each firearm in favor of the licensee guaranteeing the safekeeping of a firearm.

(b) Certificate of Deposit — There are two kinds of Certificates of Deposit acceptable as security for a firearm license. They are (1) Firearm Certificate of Deposit for P40.00 issued by the Philippine Postal Savings Bank, and (2) Certificate of Deposit issued by the Treasurer of the Philippines for government bonds.

SECTION IV. Special Permit — to possess a firearm under Section 881 of the Revised Administrative Code may be issued to any government official or employee to possess firearm in connection with the performance of his official duties.

SEC. 881 of the Revised Administrative Code provides that, any government employee can get any type of firearms on Special Permit. Reserve Officers in the Active Service may be granted possession pursuant to this provision of Law. (Continued on next page)

1. Procedures in Filing Application —

(a) With the exception of the national and/or high government officials, application for Special Permit shall be coured thru the following offices for investigation and recommendation:

(1) Provincial Commander, if applicant resides in the province.

(2) Chief of Police of Manila, Quezon City or Baguio City if applicant resides in any of these cities.

(b) The application must be properly accomplished in PC Form No. 3 and recommended favorably by:

(1) Senate President or Speaker of the House, or respective Secretary of each body, for national officials and employees in either body.

(2) Provincial Governor, for provincial officials and employees.

(3) City or Municipal Mayor, in case of local officials to include Barrio Lieutenants and/or Vice Barrio Lieutenants.

(4) Bureau Head or Chief of Office, for appointive officials and/or employees.

(c) The application shall be supported by a copy of appointment, if appointive official or employee or Oath of Office, if elective officials.

(d) Firearm applied for shall be test-fired for ballistics.

2. Procedure in the Collection of Firearms —

(a) The Bureau Director or Chief of Office shall, upon separation, resignation, dismissal or retirement from the service of any appointive official or employee, cause the permittee to surrender his or her firearm to the nearest PC unit or Chief of Police as the case may be, and notify the Constabulary of such separation, resignation, etc., in order that appropriate steps may be taken to insure collection of the firearm (Executive Order No. 186, dated February 11, 1939).

(b) Upon expiration of the term of office of the elective official, the Provincial Commander or Chief of Police, as the case may be, shall collect all firearms issued to him or registered in his name while serving his term.

(c) Ex-officials and/or employees may file application under regular license to possess the firearm if they so desire, subject to the requirements in Section III hereof.

(d) All firearms and ammunition taken up from



Officer and enlisted men of the 94th PC Company under Captain Arturo V. Andrada, Commanding Officer.

ex-officials and/or employees shall be forwarded to FEO within a period of sixty (60) days for deposit. If the firearm or ammunition taken up is a government property, the name shall be deposited with the Accountable and/or Property Officer of the office concerned.

3. Regular, Retired and/or Reserve Officers of the AFP may, upon filing of necessary application be issued Special Permit to possess personally-owned firearms, provided the following requirements are complied with:

(a) Applications (PC Form No. 3) shall be coured thru and recommended by their respective CO's, if applicant is in the active service.

(b) If the applicant is Retired Officer or Reserve Officer (in-active), the PC Form No. 3 shall be properly accomplished and signed by the applicant, supported by a copy of the Special Order of Retirement if retired AFP Officer, and by General Orders of Commission and Certificate of RAD that applicant is a member in good standing of the reserve force, AFP, if reserve officer in the inactive status.

(c) Reserve Officers in the inactive status below the rank of Captain, shall in addition to the requirements in paragraph b above, submit proof of their means of livelihood.

(d) Reserve Officers both in active duty or inactive status, may be authorized to possess under Special Permit the following firearms:

(1) One official sidearm, .45 caliber pistol or a Carbine caliber 30, or both at the discretion of the C, PC.

(2) Additional firearms of target model only.

(3) Souvenir firearms, provided that the arms shall be first demilitarized; and provided further that any part removed in the process of demilitarization shall be deposited with the PC.

SECTION V. Certificate of Registration —

1. Certificate of Registration under Section 879 of the Revised Administrative Code are issued for government-owned firearm. There are two kinds of Certificate of Registration of Firearms being issued. They are:

(a) Certificate of Registration (Long) issued to Provincial, Municipal and/or City Treasurers, Chiefs of Police, and government bureaus and offices.

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(b) Certificate of Registration (Short) issued to individual official or employee upon recommendation of their respective Bureau Heads or Chiefs of Offices.

2. Procedures in filing application for Certificate of Registration are the same as that of Special Permit.

SECTION VI. Miscellaneous Matters —

1. Change of domicile by licensee. — When a person holding a valid license to possess any firearm or firearms shall change his domicile, he shall, within 10 days thereafter, notify in writing the Chief of Constabulary of such change, or he shall notify the Provincial Commander of the province in which he takes up his new residence, or the Chief of Police of the City, as the case may be, and the said Provincial Commander or Chief of Police shall transmit such information to the Chief of Constabulary (Section 890, Revised Administrative Code).

2. Duty of holder to exhibit license. — It shall be the duty of any person holding a license to possess firearm or ammunition to exhibit such license whenever called upon to do so by a Provincial Governor, a PC officer, or peace officer, under penalty of having the license revoked. (Section 898, Revised Administrative Code).

3. Annual inspection of Firearm held under license. — Every firearm holder is required to present his firearm and license once every calendar year for verification to either the Provincial Commander, Chief of Police of Manila, Baguio or Quezon City, under whose jurisdiction the licensee is residing (Section 897, Revised Administrative Code).

4. When a licensed firearm is lost. —
(a) Any firearm licensee who loses his firearm or fails to account for it upon proper demand, forfeits his bond (Section 900-901, Revised Administrative Code).

(b) Holders of firearms under Special Permit or Certificate of Registration who loses their firearms are penalized by an administrative fine of P40.00 for each firearm lost (Executive Order 186, — 1949).

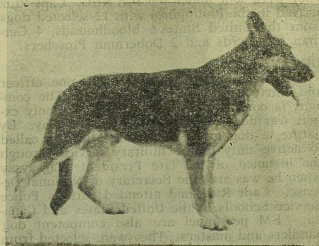
(c) Only upon presentation of satisfactory proof showing that the firearm was destroyed or lost beyond reasonable chance of recovery by any person and through no fault or negligence on the part of the licensee may exempt him from forfeiture of his bond or payment of administrative fine. The holder who loses his firearm may also lose the privilege of possessing another firearm aside from the forfeiture of his bond or fine (Section 903, Revised Administrative Code).

5. Duration of a firearm license. — A personal license shall continue in force until the death or legal disability of the licensee unless prior thereto, the license shall be surrendered by him or revoked by authority of the President (Section 899, Revised Administrative Code).

6. Carrying of firearms outside of residence. — No person, except peace officers, shall carry his licensed firearm outside of his residence without first securing a "permit to carry firearm" from the Chief of Constabulary or his duly authorized representative (Executive Order No. 290, as amended, series of 1949).

The Police Service Dog Company

By Captain ALBERTO C. RUIZ
Commanding Officer



The 1st Scout Dog Unit was activated and assigned to PATC, pursuant to Sec II GO No. 196 as Scout Dog Training Center. Later it was re-designated as Scout Dog Training Unit effective 1 July 1951. On the same date it was placed under the command of CO, RTC, per Sec III GO No. 4 HAFPTC, dtd 1 Aug 51. The unit was the Pet project and brain child of the late Pres. Ramon Magsaysay when he was Secretary of National Defense. In spite of the unit's countless accomplishments in all Huk campaigns during the time, it was deactivated due to budgetary reasons. During the non-existence of the unit for almost two years, banditry, criminality and lawlessness became rampant so Senator Eulogio Balaog, the then Secretary of National Defense, thought of activating the unit to help solve and prevent the existing condition.

The new dog unit was activated pursuant to Sec II GO No. 964 GHQ, AFP effective 1 June 1956, with designation as Scout Dog Platoon (Separate). It is constituted as a unit of the AFP and assigned to PATC. Under its activation order, the Scout Dog Platoon (SDP) was organized and has an authorized strength per AFP TO & E 7-167R of two officers and 37 enlisted men. Capt. Alberto C. Ruiz, one of the organizers and the last commanding officer of the defunct Scout Dog Unit, because of his experience, qualifications and knowledge as an expert dog trainer, was designated the Commanding Officer and Organizer of the new dog unit.

The mission of the unit is to render Scout Dog combat support to Infantry units and its capabilities are to train Scout Dog teams for sentry, scouting and patrolling, tracking and

(Continued on next page)

attack duties.

After two months of existence of the newly organized dog unit, Capt Alberto C Ruiz, and two EM were sent to the United States and Canada to study and observe Rural Police Technique, specializing on Dog training on both basic and specialized Dog training for police work. They were sent under the ICA-NEC. Capt Ruiz arrived in the Philippines with 12 selected dogs from the United States-6 bloodhounds, 4 German Shepherds and 2 Doberman Pinschers.

ORGANIZATION

The company is composed of one officer and thirty four (34) enlisted men. The company is commanded by Capt Ruiz, the only expert war dog trainer in the country today. By nature, a dog lover and fancier he was called to active duty in the military service through the instance of the late President Magsaysay when he was still the Secretary of National Defense. Capt Ruiz had attended various Police Service Schools in the United States and Canada. EM personnel are also competent dog handlers and masters. They were selected from the former old unit and retrained properly to keep them proficient in dog handling. There are at present 14 dogs assigned with the company. They are organized into dog teams. As per TO & E of this unit, a team is composed of two dogs, one tracker and one attack dog with 3 EM, two as handlers and the other one as team leader and assistant dog handlers. Men and dogs when not on actual duty in the different PC Zones are trained daily in order to maintain their acquired knowledge of military duties and police work.

TYPES OF DOGS AND CAPABILITIES.

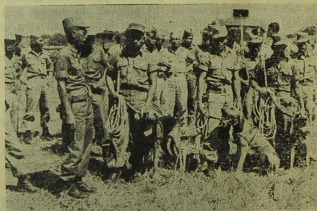
Presently the unit has three breeds of trained dogs for both the military and police work, the Bloodhounds, German Shepherd, and Doberman Pinscher. The bloodhound which consists the bigger number of the canine force is considered the best and more reliable when it comes to tracking fugitives or criminals. As a matter of fact the pure breed bloodhound is the only breed that is accepted and recognized in most law courts in the States. Although much is done in these days by the use of scientific mechanical aids to put the PC soldiers in a position of superiority over the criminal it would be foolish to ignore the special qualities of a dog which can provide such powerful and skilled aid to man. Just the presence of a bloodhound in a community helps greatly. It prevents and lessens criminality. This breed is the first of its kind in the Philippines. In action you would be surprised to see them almost plowing up the ground with their square nose in pursuit of their quarry. On the other hand, the unit has German Shepherd and Doberman Pinscher best qualified for sentry, scouting and attack duties. These breeds are teamed up with the bloodhound during operations.

SENSE OF SMELL

The nose is perhaps the dog's most important weapon. A dog sense of smell is more highly developed than that of human being. This is one reason why dogs are very much superior than ordinary team of soldiers used in the field of operations. The dogs could be used for tracking by the direct scent from human sweat deposited on the ground from feet or through footwear, and by scent caused through pressures on the ground of the human foot. A dog brought to the scene of crime could easily pick up and follow a ground scent, or can be trained to search quickly a wide area and will certainly discover persons hiding in the vicinity by picking them up thru direct scent even if they are concealed in dense vegetation, or up in a tree. An example of this could be seen during the dramatic capture of escapee Isaurio Reverente by the PC dogs bloodhound Gypsum, Joe, and Leonie. Reverente, the master-mind and the most notorious among the 14 escapees who bolted the provincial jail of Nueva Vizcaya, was able to escape after an encounter with PC soldiers. It would be impossible for the soldiers to track him down, as the area is wide, mountainous and densely vegetated. The dog teams, under Capt Ruiz, which were then operating in that province against the escapees at the time, were notified. The dogs were brought to the scene where the escapee was last seen. In no less than 15 minutes, the quarry was found by the dogs inside a cave of a big rock, along the side of a very thickly vegetated area. Without the use of dogs, Reverente would have not been captured and probably would have endangered life and property.

SENSE OF HEARING

Dogs also have an acute sense of hearing, their ears being attuned to higher and pointed noise than the human ear. In this case, dog's senses of smell and hearing are complementary, though smell remains the most potent weapon.



Captain Ruiz is shown in above photo briefing members of the dog team during exercise training at Diliman, Quezon City.

INTELLIGENCE

No dogs can be successful at police work without a lucky intelligence. This could be revealed or noticed during the course of training, that a good dog will show a keen interest in its work.

OTHER USES OF DOGS.

PC dogs are used to retrieve buried weapons, stolen properties or articles abandoned by robbers and thieves. These are used for evidence in courts. They are also used for demonstration for psychological effect.

TRAINING.

The purpose of basic training are as follows:

a. To develop in dog's behavior what is basic to more specialized training for specific functions.

b. To determine the specific military function for which each dog should be trained.

c. To simultaneously teach specially selected enlisted men to train dogs.

The basic training involves training on leash the following: Hell, Sit, Down, Cover, Stay, Come, Crawl and Jump.

After the dogs are already proficient on the aforementioned exercises, they would be taught of leash on same exercises. The dogs are also taught on accustoming to muzzles riding on car, gun-fire, crossing rivers, etc.

The basic training of dogs has no place in the military program. It serves simply to develop in dogs the behavior essential to efficient and effective training for military functions. The dogs that have successfully completed basic training are disciplined, prepared to absorb instruction of a specialized nature. Their behavior on basic training is an indication of the type of specialized training for which they may be best suited. Basic training of enlisted men serves similar purposes. Under the specialized training, the PC Dog Unit concentrates its activities more on training the dogs on tracking and attack, and of course on police works.

The basic training covers eight weeks, and five weeks for the specialized training. But in the case of the bloodhounds, their training is just the reverse of the above procedure. They are trained to specialized training, first the tracking and later on the basic.

EMPLOYMENT.

The use of war dogs is not a new practice. Even in ancient times the Greeks and Romans started using war dogs. The German Army employed no less than 30,000 war dogs during World War I as sentry and messengers. The Philippine Constabulary uses these war dogs in tracking down criminals, such as escaped convicts, murderers, hold-uppers, cattle rustlers, Huks and the like. Like the PC, when it was still under the Philippine Army, which contributed much in the Huk campaign in Central Luzon, the Police Service Dog Company had

already contributed its worth in the maintenance of peace and order. Late in July 1957, after completion of training of EM and war dogs, the company started dispatching dog teams to different parts of the country. Even some municipal police forces took advantage of the use of dog teams in the solution of crimes in their respective municipalities. Following are a few important accomplishments of the Police Service Dog Company.

1. Capture of 14 escapees from the Provincial Jail of Nueva Vizcaya, 20 Apr 58. Capt Ruiz with three bloodhounds, Gypsum, Leonie and Joe, were awarded the Military Merit Medal.

2. Capture of Carlos Gocela, alleged killer, in Cebu City 9 Sept 58.

3. Capture of Narciso Disoso, alleged murderer of Justice of the Peace Federico Gapusan of Ilocos Sur, 13 Oct 58.

4. Capture of Fernando Racena, alleged murderer of Gregorio Roder of Ilocos Sur, 13 Oct 58.

5. Recapture of Bureau of Prisons escapees by leading PC troopers.

6. Early apprehension of Anderson Fil-American Guerrilla (AFAG) leader Pedro Borja by leading troopers to his hideout, from 1 Jan to 1 Feb 59.

GREETINGS To The

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On Its

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FIREARMS

Questions and Answers

(Printed hereunder are excerpts of a question and answer of a radio-television interview of Major Abelardo L. Galang, deputy and executive officer of the Firearms and Explosives Office Headquarters Philippine Constabulary, for possible guidance of the Public).

The Revised Administrative Code empowers the President of the Philippines to grant licenses for firearms to deserving and qualified individual provided they are: (1) Of legal age (2) With no criminal record (3) Needing firearms for the protection of life and property.

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 8 series of 1919, the President delegated the power to grant licenses for firearms to the Chief of Constabulary. Regulations were to be promulgated by him, subject to the approval of the President. As a consequence the FEO was organized. The mission, therefore, of the FEO is the enforcement of the firearms laws. Its functions are the following:

1. To process applications for firearms, ammunition and explosives, for recommendation to the Chief PC;
2. To issue licenses after the application had been approved;
3. To intensify the collection of loose firearms;
4. To supervise and control all licensed firearms to include those held by Watchman and Security agencies, Firearms dealers, Gun Clubs, Fireworks manufacturers, Explosives dealers and Manufacturers;
5. To account for all registered firearms in the country by instituting different and various control measures.

There are about 400,000 licenses in the Philippines today and we are receiving between 200 to 250 new applicants daily. To be able to cope up with this gigantic task and responsibility, the FEO is organized into five branches:

1. Administrative branch — it takes care of internal office administration and includes the Records Section, the Message Center and Administrative Section.
2. Intelligence and Investigation Branch — it takes care of covert and overt surveillance of loose firearms and illegal explosives. It also takes care of the annual verification of firearms. There is a plan also to add the Prosecution Branch, where search warrants and warrants of arrest are procured from the Courts of Justice, and served. Prosecution of cases for illegal possession of firearms and explosives may also be undertaken.
3. Operative Branch — this is where applications are received, briefed and processed and sent to chief PC for approval. Upon approval, licenses are issued here. This branch also takes care of the inspection and supervision of Firearms dealers and Manufacturers, Gun Clubs, Watchman and Security agencies and Fireworks factories.
4. Supply Branch — this includes the Storage Section, Ballistics Section, In-Storage Maintenance Section and the Receiving and Shipping Section.
5. Last, but not least, is the Management Branch which takes care of planning, policy-making in the training of personnel of the FEO.

To supplement this, all Provincial Commanders of the PC, to include the Chiefs of Police of Manila, Quezon City and Baguio City, assist in the control of firearms and explosives by conducting verification and investigation (in case of application) and they enforce the firearms laws. Permit to carry firearms outside residence are also issued by Provincial Commanders to de-

serving licensee, pursuant to policies of the Chief of the Philippine Constabulary.

1. What is verification of firearms and what are the requirements of firearms holders?

Answer: Verification of firearms is the presentation of the license and firearms of a licensee once per year as required by Sec 897, Revised Administrative Code to look into whether the licensee is living and still qualified, whether the firearm still exists and whether the surety bond premiums and BIR taxes are paid up to date.

2. What are Permits to Carry Firearms Outside Residence?

Answer: They are the authority given by the PC to authorize license holders to carry their firearms outside residence as provided by Executive Order 290 as amended by Executive Order Nos. 294 and 296.

3. During this election ban, who are exempted from this requirement and who may be authorized to be issued Permits to Carry?

(Continued on page 90)

GREETINGS TO THE

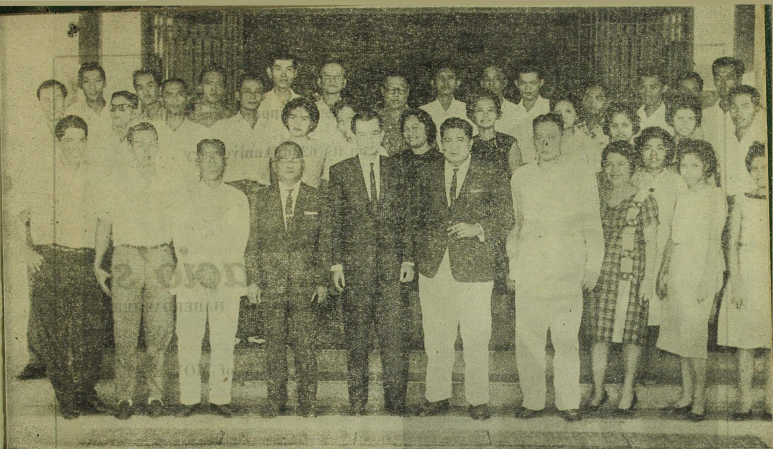
PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY

On Its

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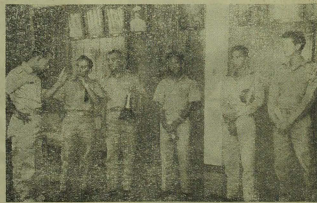


Representative of the Auditor General in the PC Tomas Sebastian (fifth from left, front row) and office personnel. As "Watchdog" of government funds and properties. The Office of the Representative of the Auditor General in the Philippine Constabulary is charged with the audit of all accounts, disbursements, properties and other financial

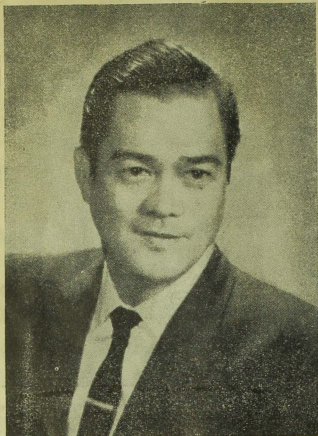
matters by seeing to it that they are legally expended for legitimate purpose or purposes as prescribed by law and by maintaining adequate and efficient control of public funds and rendering records thereon for the information of the general public.



Miss MARIQUIT SOLIMAN
PC Muse 1962-63 AFP Little Olympics



Major Jaime F. Villafuerte, Constabulary Chief of Special Services, presented to Brig. Gen. Dominador F. Garcia, Chief of Constabulary, the PC Tennis team after coping the over-all tennis championship in connection with the recently concluded Philippine-American Tennis Tournament — Sangley Point Naval Station, Cavite.



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to the **Philippine Constabulary**

on its **62nd Anniversary . . .**

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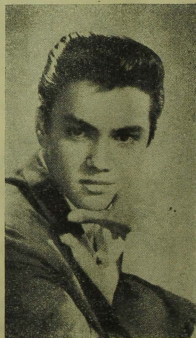
Stage - Movie - TV - Radio Section



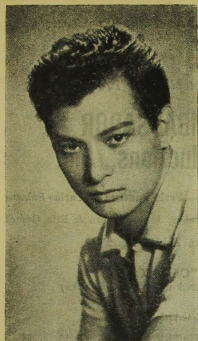
Jovy Cachola of Sampaguita-VP Pictures



Eddie Gutierrez and Susan Roces of Sampaguita-VP Pictures



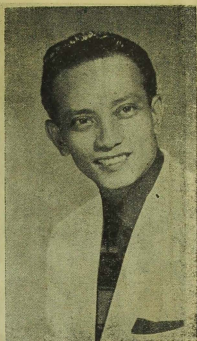
Bert Le Roy Jr. of Sampaguita-VP Pictures



Vic Vargas of Sampaguita-VP Pictures.



Blanca Gomez of Sampaguita-VP Pictures



Teroy de Guzman, one of top performers of stage, screen & radio.



Romeo Vasquez enacts on the screen the true-to-life story of Lt. Fabian Ver of the PC Detachment 11th, named Tiger Unit. He leads a handful of men in many unsurmountable encounters against the enemies.



TIGER UNIT

Siella Suarez, as Commander Liwayway, a rugged and desirable Huk amazon, in a romantic scene with Romeo Vasquez, as Lt. Fabian Ver. One of the breathless situations in ZULTANA INTERNATIONAL'S TIGER UNIT



Rod Navarro as Joseph Riggetts Jr., and one of the undaunted PC soldiers who joined the famous Tiger Unit in many untold battles. A Zultana International production, directed by Armando Garcia.



Isa sa mga nakahihindik na tagpo sa "GABI NG LAGIM" sa DZRH-TV Channel 11. Hindi lamang iilang kasaysayan ang ginampanan ni Bb. Caridad Pavico sa dulang Gabi Ng Lagim lalo't ang papel na gagampanan ay isang vampira. Mapapanood ang dulang ito, "GABI NG LAGIM" sa DZRH-TV Channel 11 tuwing Miyerkoles sa ganap na ika-walo ng gabi. Sinulat at pinamahalaan ni FROILAN VILLEGAS.



Picture taken during the inter-unit Basketball Tournament held at HQ III PC Zone Basketball court recently.

Greetings To The Philippine Constabulary

on its 62nd Anniversary

Compliments From

AMBASSADOR Productions, Inc.

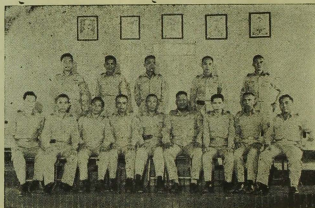
Zaldy Zshornack — Perla Bautista — Carlos Salazar
Pugak, Etang Discher, Jose Vergara & Rita Gomez
in Pablo Gomez's

"CARA CRUZ"
(Serialized in *Hiwaga Koniks*)

Direction: CHAT GALLARDO
CENTER THEATER — AUGUST 12 — 18

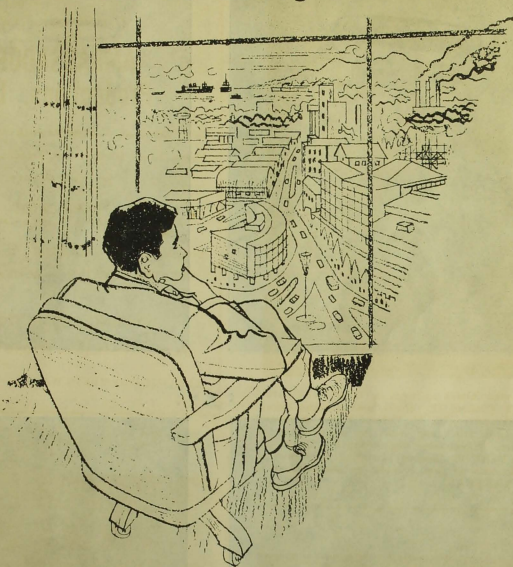
COMING PRODUCTIONS:

DATING PUSAKAL — PITONG TERITORYO
BATANGUESO MEETS WARAY — BUTANGERO



Newly elected officers of the HPC Enlistedmen's Club for 1963, from left; (seated) MSgt Leva, C — Bus Mgr; MSgt Ver, F — Bd Mbr; FSgt Clamor, S — Bd Mbr; MSgt Javier, B — Bd Mbr; MSgt Escasinas, F — Club President; FSgt Malonzo, T — Vice President; Msg Cunanan, M — Bd Mbr; MSgt Tubiera, B — Secretary; TSgt Argarin, C — Bd Mbr. Standing from left: SSgt Odoño, G — Sergeant-at-Arms; TSgt Cabigon, M — Bd Mbr; MSgt Mabanag, M — Bb Mbr; TSgt Ramos, T — Auditor; SSgt Muñoz, C — Treasurer; and not in the picture MSgt Aquino, F — Bd Mbr; MSgt Ibarra, I — Bd Mbr; and TSgt Berjay, T — Sergeant-at-Arms.

Look around you...



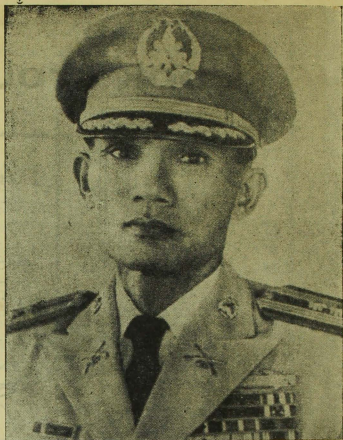
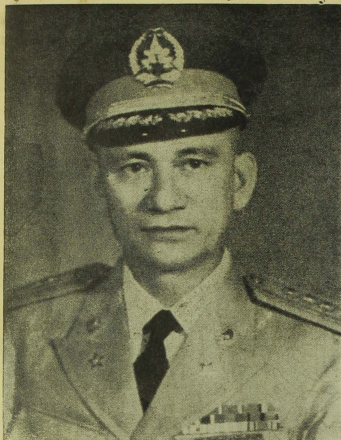
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Deputy Chief PC

Col LUCAS V CAUTON
Chief of Staff

Col ESMERALDO R LAZARO
AC of S, C1

(top panel, left to right)

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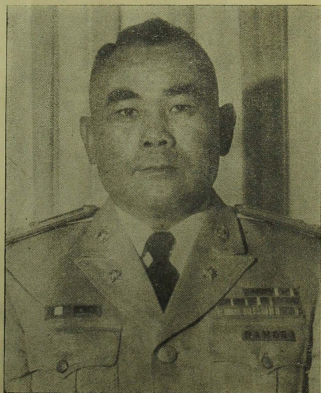
Col FRANCISCO M JIMENEZ
AC of S, C2

Col DELFIN E ARGAO
AC of S, C3

Lt Col PEDRO G JAVIER
AC of S, C4

Lt Col ONOFRE T RAMOS
AC of S, C5

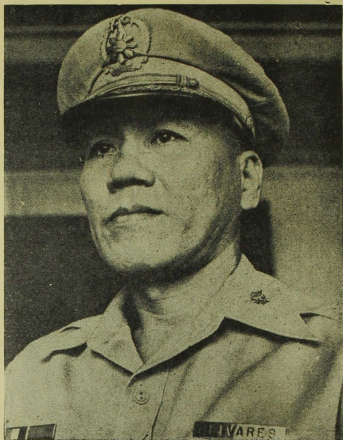
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Brig Gen ISMAEL D LAPUZ
I PCZ

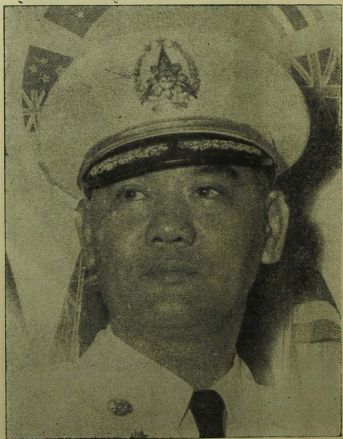
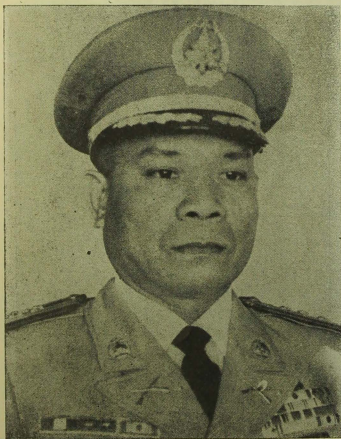
Col ALFONSO P PALENCIA
III PCZ

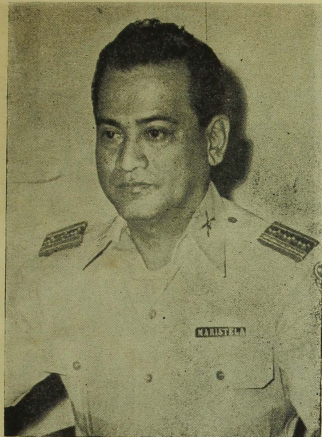


Brig Gen FLAVIANO P OLIVARES
II PCZ

Brig Gen RIGOBERTO J ATIENZA
IV PCZ

ZONE COMMANDERS





Col JOSE C MARISTELA
Chief, CIS



Col QUERUBIN J MABUGAT
Inspector General, PC

Col ELADIO G SAMSON
C, SJA

SPECIAL STAFF & CO SEPARATE UNITS

Col AVELINO E SAUCO
Commandant, PCS





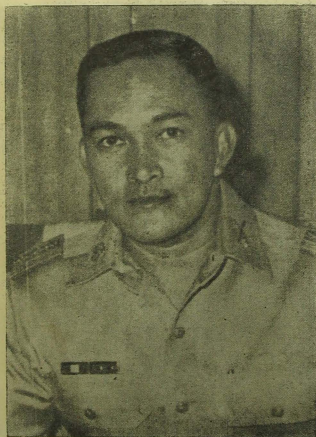
Col NOBERTO B MENINA
Chief, Dental Surgeon



Col ABELARDO C TEASO
Surgeon General

Col JOSE D REGALA
Chief, Trafcen

Lt Col JOSE M J ZULUETA
Chief, Finance Officer





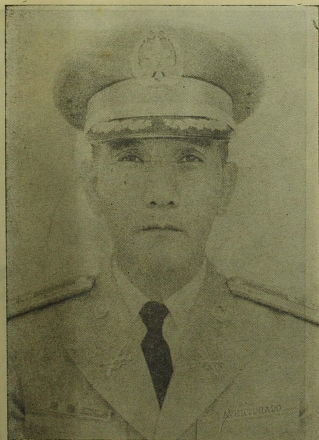
Lt Col BRUNO G BALANCIO
Sec Const Staff

Lt Col DAVID C AVENTURADO
Camp Comdr & CO, HHSB & HPC



Lt Col ARMANDO V MEDEL
Chief, CSO

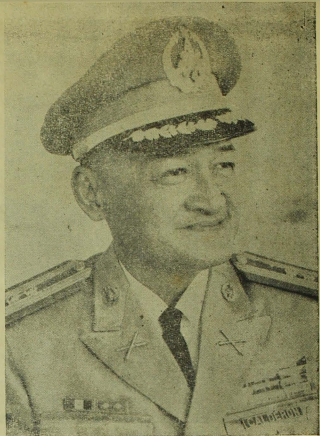
Lt Col MIGUEL N SISON
Chief, FEO





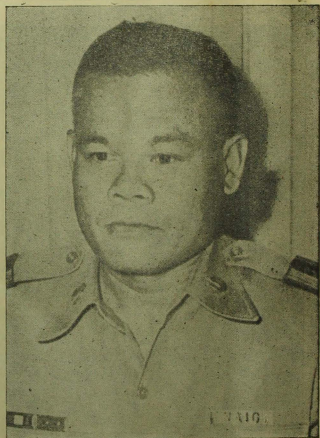
Lt Col ENRIQUE S FILART
CO, CSH

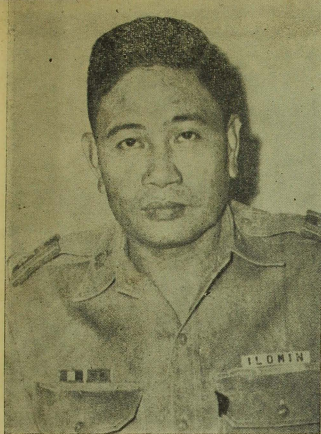
Lt Col DOMINADOR DE VERA
Chief Chaplain



Lt Col ALFONSO A CALDERON
Chief, CRO

Lt Col ANGEL M NAIG
Const Chief Ord Officer





Lt Col AMADO G ILOMIN
Chairman, PC-SMG

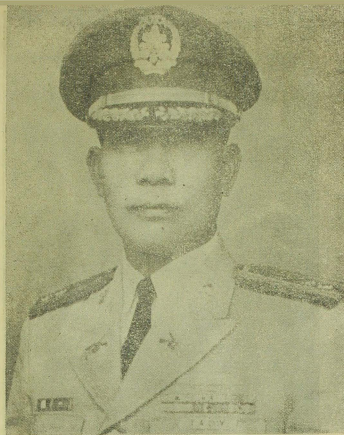
Lt Col BENJAMIN G TOLENTINO
Commander, PGB



Lt Col PEDRO L DEL ROSARIO
Chief, PCCSP

Lt Col CARLOS R RIOS
Adjutant General





Col FAUSTO S TADY
Comdt, PC-ROTC, FCCR.

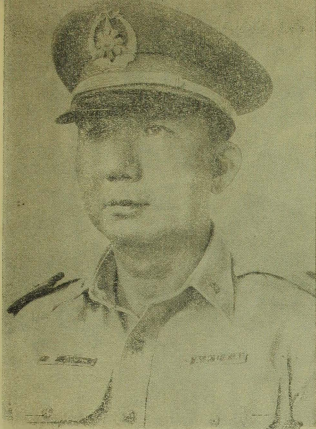
Maj PERFECTO V EUGENIO
Chief, OIA



Maj JAIME F VILLAFUERTE
Chief, Special Services

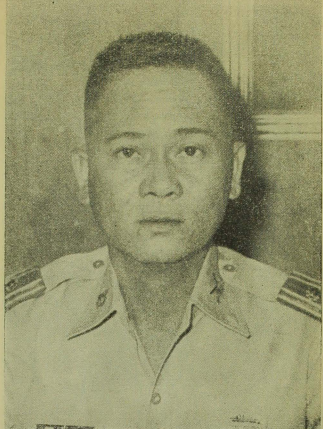
Maj GALICANG M LACHICA
Chief, Camp Engineer





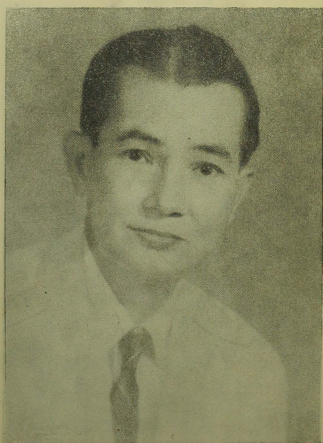
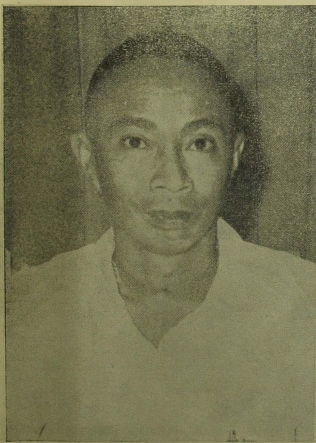
Maj CLEMENTE D APUYA
CO, 1105th Dental Dispensary

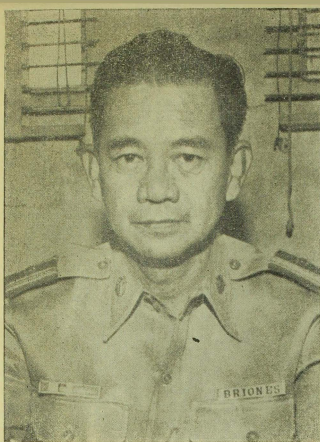
Mr. SEGUNDINO PE BENITO
Chief Accountant, PC



Maj MANUEL C RAMOS
Officer-in-charge, Repl Det

Mr. TOMAS D SEBASTIAN
Chief, RAG PC





Maj ANTONIO U BRIONES
Chief, PCCL

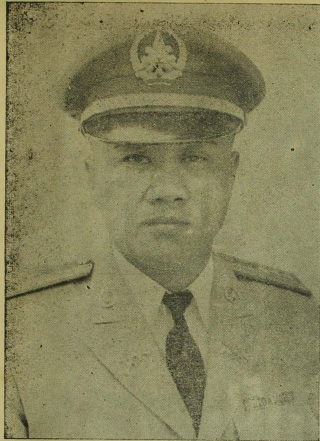
Capt EUGENIO K SATURNINO
CG, Const Patrol Co.



Capt VICENTE L BABAO
Chief, PIO

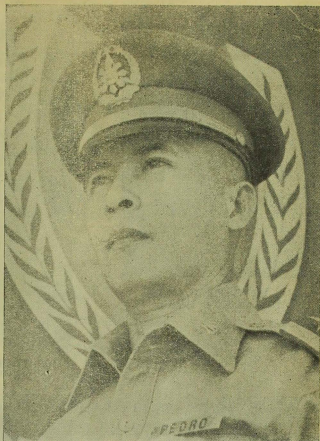
Capt ALBERTO C RUIZ
CO, Police Service Dog Co.





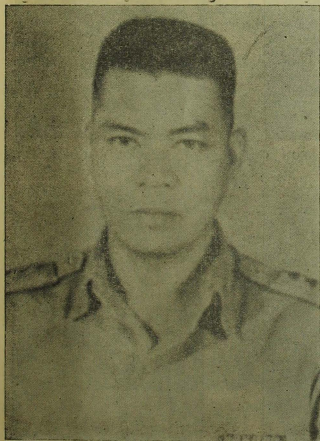
Capt BERNARDO A LIGANOR
HPC Det Comdr

Capt BIENVENIDO G SONGCO
CO, Cavalry Troops, PC



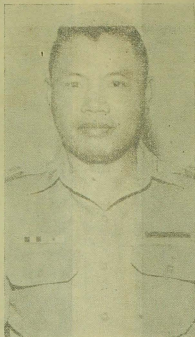
1st Lt HONORATO S PEDRO
CO & Conductor, 2nd PC Band

1st Lt EDGARDO M ABENINA
CO, 145th PC Co.





Maj ERNESTO LLAMAS
Dept & Ex-O HHSB



Capt THELMO T GARUCHO
Cmndt, PC-ROTC Lyceum



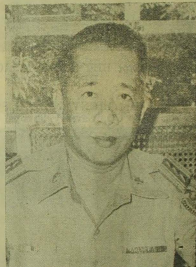
Capt CARLOS D MANALO
CO, Trans & Maint Co.



Capt APOLINARIO R DE GUZMAN
Post Finance Officer



Capt ROGELIO C YNSON
CO, HHC, HSB



Capt SERAPION G MAGALLANES
CO, Signal Service Co.



Capt DOMINGO V GARCIA
CO, HSBn Det



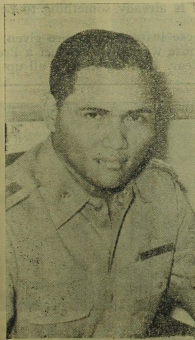
1st Lt AGUSTIN V MATEO
ASO Cp Sup, HHSB & HPC



1st Lt RICARDO M SILVERIO
Adj & S-1 HHSB



From left: 1st Lt S S Umadhay, Dep & Ex-O; Capt T Garucho, Comdt; Cpl R V Mariñas, PC-ROTC Comdt; SSgt N G Gojo, in-charge of Intelligence, Training & Operations.



1st Lt RODRIGO B GUTANG
Operations Officer, HHSB

General Santos Thanks Senator Balao

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES
Camp Murphy

July 2, 1963

Senator Eulogio Balao
Chairman, Committee on
National Defense and Security
Senate of the Philippines
M a n i l a

My dear Senator Balao,

The bill which you sponsored on the floor of the Senate, raising the rank of the Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines, has just been enacted into a law. This law which, in effect, has given honor and prestige not only on whoever is at the helm of our military organization but on the country's armed forces, is indeed an achievement that you can rightfully be proud of.

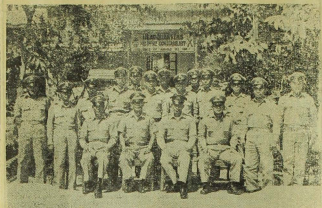
For this effort, besides the many other laws you authored granting benefits to veterans, retirees and present members of the armed forces, you truly deserve our warmest congratulations and heartfelt gratitude. We, your comrade-in-arms, will be forever grateful for your abiding concern and deep interest in the welfare of the armed forces personnel, their dependents and widows.

On my part as the incumbent AFP Chief of Staff, I feel honored and privileged to be the recipient of this promotion. It is with a deep feeling of humility that I express to you and your colleagues my most sincere gratitude for this rare opportunity afforded me; and it is with a firm resolve that I accept the challenge of the responsibility imposed on me.

Reiterating my deepest gratitude and my highest esteem and warmest personal regards, I am as ever,

Very sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) ALFREDO M SANTOS
General, AFP
Chief of Staff



Personnel of Hq Surigao Sur PC with members of the Tandag PC Detachment.

HOW TO MEET . . .

is more of a torture to the guards who are assigned to find booby-traps in them.

While waiting, you might as well start rehearsing what you intend to say to the President. For your benefit, here are some questions most often asked which you may find applicable to your particular case:

Do you have a gripe against a public official? Did you bring along that application for loan which has not been acted upon after filing it up last 1961? What extent of damage has that flood caused your fields which the papers reported to have been paid for with the release of ₱1 million from the calamity fund of the President? How many years have you been squatting on the land which you now want to own? Why do you think should the President support you this coming November? Why do you want to turn Liberal?

All at once your heart starts to pound a little faster than usual, your legs a little shaky, as you rehearse your line. Don't think aloud. You may be pulled out of the line to join the three cranks already mentioned before.

"Next ten, Number forty-one to fifty."

That will be your cue to go up. Remember what you just rehearsed. More eyes will be on you as you go up — Security men. Now, since you are already in Malacañang, you might as well look around and appreciate the huge paintings, chandeliers and ornate center table at the Reception Hall, the thickly carpeted floors and the vie wof Malacañang Park across the Pasig River. After all, Citizens Day may be good only for a few years unless there is such a thing as a reelection. This is your only chance to enter Malacañang.

Now at last, the President!

What are you suppose to tell him. Don't hesitate. Go ahead and shake his hand. You can even cry for added effects. Now you know why you're dressed just about right for the occasion. For before you is somebody in blue

"pag-asa" long-sleeved polo shirt and rather drab, crumpled old pair of light gray pants.

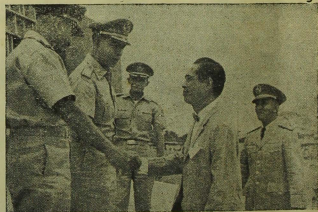
After seeing him, take a slip of paper he will hand you and see the person he tells you to see. This person, glamorously called Presidential Assistant, will be hanging around. Hand him the slip and to him, again, pour out your problems. This time you are asked more questions and you give more answers. There are about twelve persons to see, depending on the kind of problem you have. Thus, if you need a job, there are four assistants ready to draft you for EEA membership. If you need aid, there's the pretty Social Secretary and her staff to help. If you are a serviceman, there's the Military Assistant, and so on.

After meeting the President in his study room you leave passing through the Ceremonial Hall where remains of dead presidents have lain in state and newly accredited ambassadors to the Philippines are received formally, then go down to the Social Hall and into the lawn and out through the Executive Building.

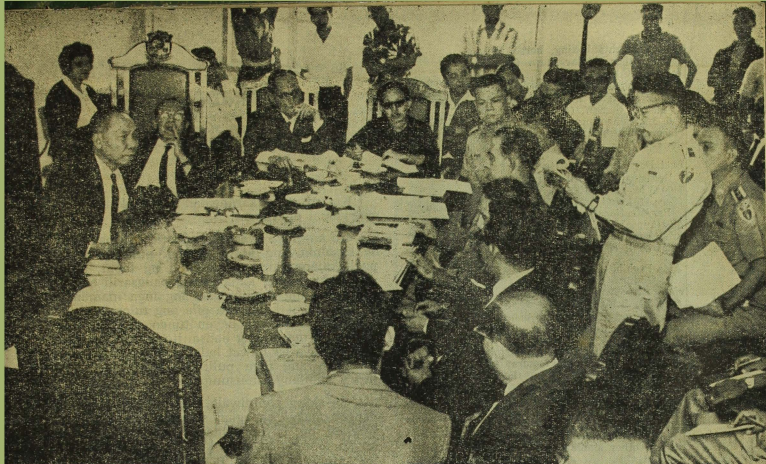
You leave Malacañang feeling somewhat relieved of a grave problem like one coming out of a confessional box after a long confession. Then perhaps from out of this refreshed feeling you may fumble a few thoughts on this visit to the President.

"It may not matter now whether my problem will be solved or not. The fact that I, Juan de la Cruz, met the President and let him listen to what I have to say without having to tag along a Congressman or a Governor, or to haggle with the Appointments Secretary — who seems to know all the reasons for keeping me out anyway — that is already something to be proud about."

Well, these instructions were given for the benefit of those who wish to meet a President. It is quite clear. The leg work is all up to you.



Brig Gen Dominador F Garcia, Chief of Constabulary, welcomes Congressman Floro Crisologo during his visit to Camp Crame. Photo shows (left to right) Colonel Angel Legaspi, DCPG; Gen Garcia, Col Cauton, C/S; Congressman Crisologo (in civies) and Lt Col David Avturado, Camp Comdr and CO, HSB, PC.



PC-COMELEC CONFAB — Top officials of the Commission on Elections and the Philippine Constabulary met in Baguio City recently to thresh out plans to ensure peaceful and orderly elections in November. Photo shows Maj. Buenaventura Fernandez, of the PC judge advocate office, standing at right, reading a Malacañang circular declar-

ing as illegal the appointments of special, confidential and secret agents by provincial governors and mayors. The conferees, headed by Brig. Gen. Dominador F. Garcia, PC chief, and Comelec Chairman Juan Borra agreed to control the issuance of firearms to said agents as one of the measures to ensure peaceful and orderly elections.

Date of release: June 24, 1963
This Calendar supersedes the Calendar released on January 10, 1965.

Republic of the Philippines
COMMISSION ON ELECTIONS
M a n i l a

C A L E N D A R
(Revised)
For The

REGULAR ELECTION OF ELECTIVE PROVINCIAL, CITY, AND MUNICIPAL AND MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OFFICIALS AND OF THE EIGHT SENATORS TO BE HELD ON NOVEMBER 12, 1963

First Day of Registration

Registration shall commence at 7:00 A.M. and shall close at 7:00 P.M. (Secs. 101 and 108, R.E.C.)

The board shall accomplish the following on this day:

- Sept. 28
1. Transfer the names of the voters appearing in the 1961 list of voters to the current list, except those excluded under No. 2, if any;
 2. Exclude the following from the 1963 list of voters upon motion of any member of the board or any elector or watcher:
 - (a) Those who have applied for the cancellation of their registration;
 - (b) Those who died;
 - (c) Those who did not vote in 1959 and again failed to vote in 1961;

Sept. 28

(d) Those who have been excluded by court orders; And after summons to the voter in case of

(e) Those who have become disabled or disqualified; and

(f) Those who do not exist.

Should the board deny the request or fail to act thereon within three days, application for cancellation or exclusion may be filed with the proper court or with the Commission on Elections. (Sec. 104, R.E.C., as amended by R.A. 867.)

3. Register new voters personally appearing before the board who have all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications of a voter and are bona fide residents of the precinct where they are applying. (Sec. 59, R.E.C., as amended by R.A. 867 and 2242, and Secs. 98 and 99, R.E.C.)

Acts Prohibited on This Day

1. Giving or accepting free of charge transportation, food, or drinks. (Sec. 51, R.E.C.)

2. Selling, drinking, or dispensing intoxicating liquors. (Sec. 52 (a), R.E.C.)

Sept. 28

3. Establishing in any polling place or within a radius of 30 meters thereof, booths of any kind for the sale, dispensing or display of wares, merchandise or refreshments, whether sold or liquid, or for any other purpose. (Sec. 52(b), R.E.C.)

Seventh Saturday before election day.

Seventh Saturday before election day.

Sept. 28	<p>4. Cockfights, boxing, horse races, or any other similar show. (Sec. 52 (c), R.E.C.)</p> <p>5. Carrying deadly weapons in the polling place or within a radius of 30 meters thereof. (Sec. 53, R.E.C.)</p> <p>6. Electioneering in any polling place or within a radius of 30 meters thereof. (Sec. 50, R.E.C.)</p> <p>Last Day of Registration</p> <p>Registration shall commence at 7:00 A.M. and shall close at 7:00 P.M. (Secs. 101 and 108, R.E.C.)</p> <p>Registration of new voters personally appearing before the board who are bona fide residents of the precinct shall continue on this day.</p> <p>Acts Prohibited on this Day</p> <p>1. Giving or accepting free of charge transportation, food, or drinks. (Sec. 51, R.E.C.)</p> <p>2. Selling, drinking, or dispensing intoxicating liquors. (Sec. 52 (a), R.E.C.)</p> <p>3. Establishing in any polling place or within a radius of 30 meters thereof, booths of any kind for the sale, dispensing or display of wares, merchandise or refreshments, whether solid or liquid, or for any other purpose. (Sec. 52(b), R.E.C.)</p> <p>4. Cockfights, boxing, horse races, or any other similar show. (Sec. 52 (c) R.E.C.)</p> <p>5. Carrying deadly weapons in the polling place or within a radius of 30 meters thereof. (Sec. 53, R.E.C.)</p> <p>6. Electioneering in any polling place or within a radius of 30 meters thereof. (Sec. 50, R.E.C.)</p> <p>Acts Prohibited on this Day</p> <p>1. Giving or accepting free of charge transportation, food, or drinks. (Sec. 51, R.E.C.)</p> <p>2. Selling, drinking, or dispensing intoxicating liquors. (Sec. 52 (a), R.E.C.)</p> <p>Keys and Election Materials</p> <p>The Provincial Commander shall have received all keys of ballot boxes from his authorized representatives by this day. Likewise, city, municipal, and municipal district treasurers shall have received all election materials from boards of election inspectors by this day. (Secs. 70 and 156, R.E.C.)</p>	<p>Seventh Saturday before election day.</p> <p>Sixth Saturday before election day.</p> <p>Sixth Saturday before election day.</p>
Oct. 1	<p>Acts Prohibited on this Day</p> <p>1. Giving or accepting free of charge transportation, food, or drinks. (Sec. 51, R.E.C.)</p> <p>2. Selling, drinking, or dispensing intoxicating liquors. (Sec. 52 (a), R.E.C.)</p> <p>3. Establishing in any polling place or within a radius of 30 meters thereof, booths of any kind for the sale, dispensing or display of wares, merchandise or refreshments, whether solid or liquid, or for any other purpose. (Sec. 52(b), R.E.C.)</p> <p>4. Cockfights, boxing, horse races, or any other similar show. (Sec. 52 (c) R.E.C.)</p> <p>5. Carrying deadly weapons in the polling place or within a radius of 30 meters thereof. (Sec. 53, R.E.C.)</p> <p>6. Electioneering in any polling place or within a radius of 30 meters thereof. (Sec. 50, R.E.C.)</p> <p>Acts Prohibited on this Day</p> <p>1. Giving or accepting free of charge transportation, food, or drinks. (Sec. 51, R.E.C.)</p> <p>2. Selling, drinking, or dispensing intoxicating liquors. (Sec. 52 (a), R.E.C.)</p> <p>Keys and Election Materials</p> <p>The Provincial Commander shall have received all keys of ballot boxes from his authorized representatives by this day. Likewise, city, municipal, and municipal district treasurers shall have received all election materials from boards of election inspectors by this day. (Secs. 70 and 156, R.E.C.)</p>	<p>Sixth Saturday before election day.</p> <p>Sixth Saturday before election day.</p>
Nov. 11	<p>Keys and Election Materials</p> <p>The Provincial Commander shall have received all keys of ballot boxes from his authorized representatives by this day. Likewise, city, municipal, and municipal district treasurers shall have received all election materials from boards of election inspectors by this day. (Secs. 70 and 156, R.E.C.)</p>	<p>On the day preceding election day.</p> <p>Day after the election.</p>

Makabayan?

Sinulat ni CARLOS F. OREVILLO
Staff Member
TI & EO, HPC

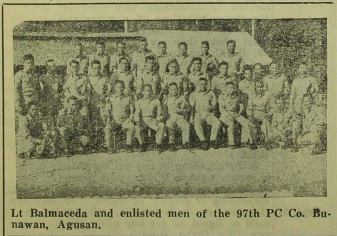
Katanyagan, karangalan at pagkakataong mag-kamal ng yaman!

Ito ang mga bagay na nakataya sa paningin ng kasalukuyang litaw ng mga pulitiko. Ang pagkakataong makapagtingkod ng tapat, lubusang hindi ang kapakanang pangsarili ang alagatain, ang matulungan ang mga mamamayan; sapagkat kailangan nila ang tulong, mithing mapa-unlad ang bayan tungo sa isang mapayapa at mayamang bansa, ito ang mga bagay na nakataya sa bawat halalan kung ating pani-niwalaan ang mga pulitiko. Iyan ang kada-lasa'y kanilang isinusumpa!

Sa aking pani-niwala, ang pulitika ay hindi pangangalalak, sapagkat sinasabi nilang sila ay lingkod ng bayan, alila ng bayan, haligi ng bayan, ama ng bayan at kung anu-ano pa. Kung ito'y totoo, lubhang napakarami naman ang maka-bayan dito sa ating bansa. Baka ang mangyari niya'y mapuno ng bantayog ng mga maka-bayan ang ating mga liwasang-bayan. Bakit ang mga pulitiko'y gumagastos ng higit sa dapat nilang tanggapi sa buong panahon ng kanilang panunungkulan? Bakit halos pati kaluluwa'y ipinangangako sa panahon ng pangangampanya? Bakit marami ang nagpapatayan, at kahit na magkahirap-hirap ay nagpipilit lumahok sa pulitika? Bakit? Sapagkat nalalaman nila na kung magtatagumpay ay hindi lamang mababawi kungdi bagkus magtutubo pa ang salaping kanilang nilustay sa panahon ng kandidatura. Tunay na ang pulitika ay siyang pinaka-manigong pangangalakal dito sa ating bansa.

Ano ang magagawa ng isang mamamayan? Maaari siyang makatulong sa ilang tao, iyon lamang. Ngunit ang isang pinuno ng pamahalaan, kung itinuturing niya ang kanyang sarili na isang mabuting lingkod ng bayan, ay maaaring makatulong sa libo mang mamamayan, pati ang buong bansa. Ang pangulo ng isang bansa ay maaaring maging kahulugan ng isang mapayapa, masagana at maunlad o magulo, masama at naghihikahos na bansa.

Ang pulitika ay maaaring maging pinakamabuting panuntunan, maaari din namang maging pinaka-masama. Ang pagiging masama ng pulitika dito sa ating bayan ay palasak na sa mga mamamayan, sapagkat karaniwa'y pagsamantala, pag-iimbot at paninira sa kapuwa ang naghahari sa kalooban ng mga pulitiko. Ang gawaing dapat gampanan sa bayan at mamamayan ay di alintana. Kung ikaw ay taong



Lt Balmaceda and enlisted men of the 97th PC Co. Buwanan, Agusan.

tahimik at walang bahid-dungis, paglahok mo sa pulitika'y lalabas na lahat ang iyong sama at kapintasan, dudut-dutin pati ang iyong kabuhayan at pinagdaanan, madaramay pati ang iyong mga kahinlog.

Pagsasamantala at pagiging pabaya sa tungkulin ang isyu noong halalan ng 1946; isyu noong halalan ng 1947 at 1949, at isyu pa rin noong 1951 at 1953, hanggang ungkatin ng kasalukuyang administrasyon ng nasabing taon ang pagdaraya at pananakot na ginawa sa nakaraang halalan. Nang dumating ang halalan ng taong 1957 at 1959, yaon pa rin ang isyu, at gayon din noong 1961. Ngayon ay umaalingawngaw naman ang tunog ng halalan, at natiyak ko na ang magiging pinakamalaking isyu ay ang kasamaan, pagsasamantala at pagiging pabaya sa tungkulin ng kasalukuyang administrasyon. Bukod pa rito ang pag-taas ng halaga ng mga pininda at ang sinasabing pag-hilig sa pagiging diktador ng ating kasalukuyang pangulo.

Maging mabuti o masama man ang layunin ng isang pulitiko, upang magwagi ay kailangan niyang maakit o mapaniwala ang mga tao upang siya ay ihalal. Ang pamumuno sa demokrasya ay hindi sa pamamagitan ng pagsasalin ng kapangyarihan. Ang kapangyarihang pumili at maglagay ng sino-mang mamumuno sa bayan ay mamamayan ang nagtatakda, kaya't sila'y dapat paki-bagayan, amuin at suyuin. Hindi lamang ito, kailangan pa rin na sila'y pangakuan at papaniwalain na kung magwawagi ay ang kabutihan at kapakanan ng bayan at hindi ang sariling kabutihan ang aalagatain. —Kung ako lamang ay dalaga, maaaring ang isa sa inyo ang aking maging kapilas ng puso. — Iyan ang sinabi ng isang babaing kumandidato sa Mindanao, noong siya ay kumakampanya sa kamorohan. Siya ay nanalo. Ang sino-mang maglilingkod sa pamahalaan, maging ito ay mabuti o mapag-samantala ay kailangan munang ihalal ng tao. Papaano nilang mananakaw ang salapi ng mamamayan na ibinabayad sa pamamagitan ng buwis kung sila ay walang katungkulan at kapangyarihan? —Bakit pa tayo nagkaroon ng kapangyarihan? — Ang katanungang ito na hindi na kailangang sagutin pa ay nangyayari lamang matapos magwagi ang isang kandidato. Ang may mabubuting kalooban ay kailangang papaniwalain ang mamamayan sa katapatan ng kanilang hangarin. Ang mga magsasamantala at magpapayaman ay lililangin ang mga tao, o kaya'y babayad ng salapi upang magkamit ng maraming boto, kung ang mga tao'y papayag na ipagbili ang kanilang karapatan.

Maging mabuti o masama man, ang isang kandidato, sa panahon ng pangangampanya, ay kakaba-kaba ang dibdib, sapagkat naiisip nila ang pagkaka-bisala tungo sa pagkatalo ng kani-



These are the "night fighters" of the 53rd PC Company under Captain Cesar G. Villarin and 1st Lt. Aniceto S. Simoy, who helped clean the Ermita District and other notorious places of Cebu City of bad elements. In a brief span of time this PC team accounted for the capture of notorious criminals.

lang kandidatura. Habang sila'y nagtatalumpati, nakikipag-kamay, gumagastos, (sapagkat lahat ay gumagasta) ay palagi nilang tinatanong ang kanilang sarili:

—Papaano kung ako'y matalo? —

Ang katalunan sa panig ng isang mabuting pulitiko ay maaaring maturingan na gantimpala. Ang paglilingkod sa pamahalaan, bilang isang taong pinagtitiwalaan ay napaka-hirap na gawain. Hindi kailan man yayaman ang isang nanunungkulan, (liban kung siya'y magpasamantala) tangi sa karanasan, ngunit ito'y sadyang kabagot-bagot sa tinagal-tagal ng panahon. Samantalang sa panig ng masamang pulitiko, ang pagkatalo ay mangangahulugan ng pagka-buwag ng lahat ng kanyang pangarap sa buhay. —Kung ilangang mabuhay ako sa pamamagitan ng tulo ng aking sariling pawis at sa mabuting paraan — Mayroon pa kayang lulungkot sa gayon kalagayan? At isipin na lang na dati'y nasa tungkulin, may kapangyarihan at sagana sa lahat ng bagay.

Ang una'y magpapatuloy na igagalang at pagtitingnan sa kabila ng kanyang pagkatalo. Itong huli'y lilibakin, pupulaan pati mga kamag-anak. —Iyan ba? Eh kung hindi nag-nakaw 'yan noong nasa tungkulin eh di katalod ko ring mahirap pa sa daga. —

Kailan pa kaya magiging hindi maka-bayan ngunit maglilingkod ng lubos at buong katapatan ang ating mga maka-bayan?

The Inspector General As A Member Of The Commanding Staff

By M/Sgt MOBESTO M. CUNANAN

One anonymous army writer once said that "an IG officer is a man past middle age, spare, wrinkled, intelligent, cold, passive, noncommittal, with eyes like a codfish, polite in contact, but at the same time unresponsive, calm, and damnably, composed as a concrete post or a plaster-of-paris cast; a human petrification with a heart of feldspar and without charm or the friendly germ; minus bowels, passion, or a sense of humor. Happily they never reproduce and all of them finally go to Hell". If at all, this is a truism, a profuse thinking or half-a-joke fashioned to exalt and to dignify, is of a faint consequence to alter the personality of the Inspector General who, like any member of the commander's staff, had his own definite mission written in the army books.

To the man in the armed service, the office of the Inspector General is either a much-revered post or an unpopular one. This seems to be a paradox as one may put it. Equally true, it can be roughly and loosely described as a mere cubicle in a military headquarters, another room next to the other unheard plenty of times. While other civilian offices may have in their structures a post that bears similarity in name and even in functions, the commonplace saying that in the armed service it is lavishly dubbed as the "eyes and ears" of the commander is a thing of note as in the wide, its varied missions served to recognize and compensate the good and could equally be cruel to those seeking to stain the organization.

To get a nearer and better feel of the role of the Inspector General in the commander's staff, let us touch a bit on army history. The Inspector General service of the AFP is similar to that of the Inspector General of the US War Department, obviously because the present AFP set up has been substantially lifted from that of the US War Department.

Army historians write it, that on 26 October 1777 General George Washington assembled a council of 14 general officers and envisioned that an office of Inspector General was necessary. The American Congress on 13 December 1777 created the office of the Inspector General of the Army and resolved on the wisdom of its creation as "essential to the promotion of discipline in the American Army, and to the reformation of the various abuses which prevail in the different departments, that an appointment be made of inspectors general agreeable to the practice of the best disciplined European Armies." It further resolved that the "appointment of conferred on experienced and vigilant general officers, who are acquainted with whatever relates to the general economy, maneuvers, and discipline of a well-regulated army." In

the prime, the duties of the Inspector General in those early days were to "muster the troops monthly, nothing the number and condition of men, their discipline and drill, state of arms and equipment, clothing, ration, etc., to reject all unserviceable recruits and to discharge or transfer to the invalid corps all men disabled in the service, and to report all abuses, neglect and deficiencies to the commander and to the Board of War."

Subsequent years found the Department expanded and created to a more permanent post and during the last war, there were 1,449 inspectors in the US Army. The office of the POM (Preparation for Overseas Movement) and OID (Overseas Inspection Divisions) were created within the Department which duties were to inspect units prior to departure to areas of operation to assure that the organization and equipment met all requirements of the theatre for which they are assigned. Inspectors assigned with the Overseas Inspection Divisions were scattered to areas and theatres of operation with the mission of inquiring into all complaints brought to the attention of the War Department.

Speaking of its local creation, by the act (CA No 1) of the National Assembly of the Philippines, approved on 21 Dec. 1935, the Inspector General of the AFP came into existence. The position before the war was only at Headquarters PA and inspectors general of the ten military districts were known as provost inspectors. After the war, the office was reorganized on 15 April 1945. Recognizing the wisdom of maintaining the dignity and import of the office, lately the position of AFP inspector general was elevated to the rank of general with former IV PC zone commander Brigadier General Valentin D. Velasco appointed to the post.

Just like any other service in a military outfit, it has its own insignia made of three distinctive parts; (1) the sword; (2) the fasces; (3) the wreath. The sword represents military power and justice. The fasces, which consists of a military axe enclosed within a bundle of birch or elm rods tied together with a strap, has since the early Roman emperors symbolized authority. As carried by the lictors, magistrates and guards preceding emperors and kings in their processions, the fasces were emblems of the absolute power which the rulers possessed over the life and limbs of their subjects. Roman dictators were usually preceded by 24 guards each bearing a fasces over his left shoulder. The wreath is a symbol reckoned since the Pythian games in Greece about 500 B.C. The laurel wreath has been a

mark of honor and distinction for winners of athletics, cultural and academic honors. Today it is more identified as a mark of excellence in academic and intellectual fields. "Droit Et Avant" an inscription in French language which literally means "Right and Forward" or freely "First be right; then take action" has been adopted as the motto of the IGS and it is written in blue, the color of the IG service standing for loyalty, faith and fidelity.

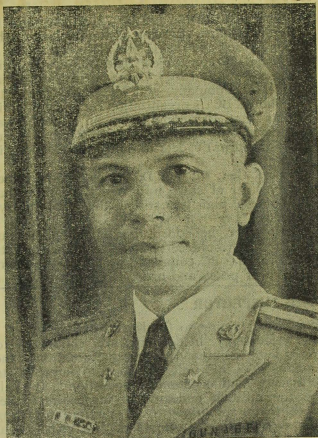
In the present AFP structure, the four major services have their own inspectors general and operate within their jurisdictional limit under orders and instructions of their respective commanders.

As lifted from pertinent army books, in the main today, the mission of the inspector general is to assist his commander in the administration of his command by inquiring into and reporting upon all matters affecting its efficiency and economy. Indeed, its members by reasons of their primary tasks of inspections and investigations are virtually confidential agents of the Secretary of National Defense, the AFP Chief of Staff, and to the commander in whose staff they serve. Such position find sustenance even in modern staff organization where commanders can under their own discretion make the position of inspector general as member of his personal staff, like in the Philippine Constabulary today.

In the wide, the office of the inspector general is actually committed to the following functions: (1) conducts inspections and investigations as directed by the commander as prescribed by regulations; (2) inspects all commands, units, systems, transportation, installations, accounts, and non military agencies, as required by the commander; (3) consults all staff sections prior to making inspection to obtain special items for the attention of inspection personnel and to obtain technical assistance; (4) advises staff sections concerning matters noted during inspections and furnishes them with copies of extracts of inspection reports of direct interest to the staff sections; (5) receives, investigates, and reports upon allegations, complaints and grievances of individuals and agencies; and (6) recommends remedial action to correct deficiencies and delinquencies noted in inspections.

Incident to his task of inspection, one will find that the range of inquiry of the inspector general is almost anything as it delves into all phases of the affairs and activities of the unit. It inquires into the conduct, discipline, living conditions, health and nutrition, morale of the unit and individuals, the condition and state of command, posts, camps and installations and of their arms, equipment and other supplies; the economical, efficient and lawful expenditures of funds and property, including purchase, receipts, storage and issue, and disposition of property and the condition of ac-

(Continued on next page)



Lt Col Luciano I Gunabe
1st PC BCT Commander

1st PC Battalion Combat Team

A highly mobile constabulary striking force was organized by Camp Crame authorities to meet all kinds of emergency cases arising anywhere in the Philippines especially in connection with the coming elections.

The force, known as the 1st PC Battalion Combat Team, is considered the PC's initial step to ensure peaceful balloting in the November polls.

Brig. Gen. Dominador F. Garcia, PC Chief, said the PC BCT is the general combat support unit that could be deployed in any troubled spots in the country on short notice.

He added that the new PC unit was envisioned to have an immense striking power in quelling riots and other civil disturbances. It could also be utilized during calamities and catastrophies.

Tapped as PC BCT commander was Lt. Col Luciano I. Gunabe, who until recently was chief of the PC Public Affairs Office (PAO) at Camp Crame.

Col. Gunabe's staff are: S1 and Adjutant, Capt. Plenio Atega; S2, Capt. Mariano Dizon; S3, Maj. Deogracias Paguio; and S4 Maj. Andres Franco.

(Continued on next page)

1st PC . . .

The BCT is manned by 72 officers and 1,445 enlisted men. Serving as the nucleus of the striking force are the 177th, 144th, 145th, 151st and 152nd PC companies. The PC Cavalry Unit, and the PC K-9 (dog) Corps form the Special Operations Company, and investigation outfits.

The PC BCT's organization came about amid reports that the commission on elections was considering the use of ROTC (Reserve Officers Training Corps) cadets to police the elections in November.

Brig. Gen. Nicanor D. Garcia, armed forces deputy chief of staff, informed the public that the Comelec plan was still in the "exploratory" stage.

However, he added that if the plan materializes, it would certainly give immense activities for the PC command as far as the maintenance of peace and order is concerned.

THE INSPECTOR . . .

counts pertaining to funds and property.

Deducing, inspections are conducted to provide the commander with an evaluation of the condition of his unit, schemed to improve its efficiency and economical operation. It shall be the militant endeavor of inspectors to devote their activities to all matters affecting the welfare of the command. Its inspectional efforts are constructive and are not limited into the confines of seeking or fishing adverse commentaries of the units and/or individual members. Indeed, exemplary activities or deeds meriting commendation, such as initiative displayed by commanders in solving their problems, religious implementation of the commanders policies and directives, mark excellence in performing assigned missions, are of equal import in an inspector's report abreast with anything it finds derogatory in the command. For sometime, others would still want to think of inspectors as untouchable snoopers of the commander.

CARE OF HUMAN . . .

at the outer surface of the right molars perpendicular to the long axis of the teeth forcing the bristle gently between them. With a vibratory and rotary motion the bristle is made to come in contact with the gum thus producing an ideal massage. This method is efficient in cleaning the spaces between the teeth. It is suggested that when the brush is placed back to the same position the movement should be downward and upward motion. This is repeated several times with the wrist making the downward and upward movements only. The brush is then brought to the bicuspid, cuspid, and incisors and the same procedure is applied. In this manner all the surfaces of the teeth on one side are brushed jointly. The mouth may then be washed several times with mouthful of water, then the same procedure is done on the other side. To brush the inside surfaces of the upper molars, bicuspid, cuspid, the brush is brought to bear on the surfaces of the upper molars on one side with the bristle pointing toward the upper gum line, the same technic is applied with the wrist making the downward motion. This is repeated until all the teeth in each

jaw are brushed. However, the procedure in brushing the lower teeth is the same as the upper except that the movement of the brush should be in an upward motion.

In most mouth the upper third molar can be better reached with the brush if the mouth is closed due to the fact that if closed the base of the angle of the mandible is so near the upper teeth leaving sufficient space for the brush. It is also advantageous in most mouth if the jaws are closed while brushing the upper second and third molars because the muscles of the cheek are relaxed.

To understand the above subject, it is suggested that the patient should stand in front of a mirror while brushing until the individual has mastered the technic well enough.

USE OF SILK FLOSS AND TOOTHPICK —

When food, like meat, slips in between the teeth, rendering the patient much annoyance by its presence, the use of silk floss is usually necessary to remove such particles, but it would not be advisable for all persons to use silk floss after each meal, due to the danger of irritating the gum, causing its recession. However, in using the silk floss it should be held with the finger close to the teeth on each side thus carefully passing in between the teeth without injury to the gum.

The toothpick is used to clean the proximal surfaces of the teeth, and its use is only indicated in cases where the gum has sufficiently receded in order to give room for the toothpick to pass between the teeth without pressure to the gum. Due to the fact that few young persons have much gum recession, the use of toothpick in younger persons is very much contraindicated.

PYORRHEA ALVEOLARIS —

In the field of modern Dentistry, the word pyorrhea alveolaris has been replaced by the more appropriate name called periodontoclasia, or in laymen's word, is simply pyorrhea. In view of the rather confusing matter which has added to its nomenclature and the exact nature of treatment, this disease is regarded as an infection which under certain condition may develop in any mouth. This, however, depends largely on the kind of oral hygiene of the individual and his physical condition.

CLINICAL SYMPTOMS OF PYORRHEA ARE THE FOLLOWING:

1. Inflammation of the gum.
2. Bone absorption.
3. Gum recession.
4. Suppuration.
5. Tooth mobility.

With the presence of the above, there follows impaired circulation, pocket formation, and infection, but the chief distinguishing characteristic of pyorrhea is the so-called pocket formation.

Many cases of gingivitis (inflammation of the gum) when scrutinized carefully are found to be pyorrhea. So that in the diagnosis, it should be kept clearly in mind that the pocket formation, no matter how slight, is the chief characteristic of the disease.

If an examination is made on several patients and the dentist were to make an X-Ray examination, he would probably be surprised to find out the large amount of bone absorption which have taken place in some of the patients, but on casual examination they all appear normal. We should bear in mind also that pocket formation is a progressive phenomenon starting as a very inconspicuous lesion around the gum. It advances horizontally; or vertically, destroying the bone around the gum margin of the tooth and making its way toward the tip of the root. It has been the observation of the author that bone absorption and pocket formation occur mostly in persons where the calculary deposits and food debris are plentiful. Also functional inactivity, bacterial invasion, and the unhygienic condition of the mouth are the most important causes in all pyorrhea disease, especially those less cared and under-nourished. The unhygienic condition of the mouth was mentioned on account of the fact that the role of bacteria favors the growth and its development in large number, eventually contributing to the possibilities of infection. Clinical experience indicates that if these local factors are entirely eliminated with high de-

The Process Of Police Organization Planning

By Major PACIENCIO S. MAGTIBAY

(Continued from last issue)

GROUPING THE JOBS

The next step of the planning process, after establishing the jobs necessary in accomplishing the police broad objective, is to group the various tasks into logical and harmonious grouping of functions. This is the basic step in organization structuring because the various homogeneous groups become the basis of the units to be created.

It also serves as a reliable guide in determining: (1) the amount of responsibilities that shall be attached to the units to be created; (2) the qualifications of the personnel who shall be selected for carrying out the activities, functions, or processes, and (3) the placement of each unit in the organizational set-up (10:40).

In the grouping process, the planner should be guided by the principle that similar activities shall be grouped together when other considerations permit. Thus, in police work, repressing criminal activities and regulating non-criminal conducts, may be grouped together being similar activities. Likewise, the apprehension of criminals, recovering stolen properties, and the gathering and processing of evidence for the prosecution of criminals are directed toward the same purpose and therefore may be grouped together.

At present, there is yet no precise and scientific formula for the grouping of jobs. However, there are guides worked out by some authorities on organization regarding this matter. One of which is that promulgated by Luther Gullick in his essay on the theory of organization which still stands today as a classic in this field (1:1-45). He stated therein that every individual worker can be characterized by (1) the major purpose he is serving; (2) the process he is using; (3) the person or things he serves or deals with; and (4) the place where he renders his service.

Before applying the guide enumerated above for the purpose of grouping the jobs, it is first necessary to divide the various tasks into two broad classifications namely, the adjective and substantive tasks. The adjective tasks are the so-called indirect types of jobs. They are intended merely to support the successful accomplishment of the substantive jobs. Some organization writers call them secondary police jobs, but in common parlance they are known as staff activities. As previously defined, staff activities refer to those activities which are advisory in nature and have to do primarily with specialized intellectual processes (3:127). It may be sub-divided into general staff, administrative staff, and service or auxiliary staff.

The substantive tasks, on the other hand, are those which primarily concern the police. They are oftenly called the police primary duties or line activities.

After the various jobs are divided into the two broad classifications, the next step is to group similar jobs under each classification into logical and harmonious groupings. This process will produce different unfunctional groupings. Each of the unfunctional group be-

come an organizational unit. This process is illustrated in the charts below:

comes an organizational unit. This process is illustrated in the charts below:

Substantive (Operational) Activities		
Grouping Process	Activities	Unfunctional Group
By major purpose	Repressing criminal activity Regulating non-criminal conduct Surveillance Inspectional activity Services to the public	Patrol function
By major purpose	Apprehension of criminals Recovering stolen properties Gathering and processing of evidence for prosecuting criminals	Police Investigation
By major purpose	Patrolling streets and highways to make them safe for both vehicular and pedestrian traffic Investigation of traffic accidents Enforcement of traffic laws and regulations	Traffic control
By major purpose	Controlling illegal vice Safeguarding the morals of the community	Vice Control
By clientele served or things dealt with	Preventing juvenile tendency Aiding in correcting anti-social behaviors	Crime prevention
Adjective (Staff) Activities		
Grouping Process	Activities	Unfunctional Group
By clientele served or things dealt with	Preparing over-all plans Preparing general policies Personnel administration Inspection Procurement and control of supplies and equipment Budget control Public relations Maintenance of facilities Crime laboratory service Criminal identification service	Administrative staff
By process	Maintenance and operation of communication system Statistics operation Maintenance of police records Follow up control Jail service	Auxiliary (service) function

(Continued on next page)

SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PYORRHEA —

When all conservative measures have failed in the treatment of pyorrhea, dentists resort to the surgical method in order to save those teeth that are not within the bounds of ordinary treatment.

There are three types of operation, but only one type will be mentioned here as this is the most common in all dental clinics. The surgical method is called gingivectomy or in simple word gum resection. The gum around the tooth is excised to the level of the pocket and all diseased tissues involved are removed. Mixture of ce-

ment which prevent the sudden exposure of the tooth to thermal changes is packed around it and left to stay for about a week. This type of operation however is only limited in cases where there are extensive bone loss and to those teeth where reinflection is difficult to control. This method also makes possible the saving of a large number of teeth that would otherwise have to be extracted.

It is therefore evident from the gist of my first and second articles on the Care of the Human Dentition that the basic problem involved in the conservation of Dento-Oral Health is largely of education, teaching the masses to understand the high cost of neglect is vast, and this becomes the greatest obstacle in the prevention of oral diseases. *

The units that may be created based on the unifunctional grouping of tasks may be sub-divided into sub-units depending on the necessity of geographical decentralization, extent of the desired specialization, and operational expediency.

Building the Organization Structure.

As stated in the preceding discussion, the heart of the formal organization structure is the unifunctional units created based from the job-grouping process. In the organization chart, these units are represented by rectangular or square boxes, arranged vertically and horizontally, usually assuming the form of a pyramid. The vertical dimension may be steep, as when there are many horizontal levels or echelons, or flat when there are few echelons (3:134). The vertical arrangement, also, takes the form of a series of steps, each graded according to the degree of authority and responsibility. They are connected with a solid line, known as the line of authority, running vertically from top to bottom. Because they appear to be chained together, the arrangement is sometimes called the scalar chain (6:14).

The echelon at the bottom of the pyramid is composed of line or operating units, and at the top, the management units. In between the two are levels of various supervisory units.

There are organization planners who favor an optimum number of horizontal levels, their primary reason is to shorten the chain of command. They contend that the more intermediate levels there are, the more they lengthen the flow of communication and the more they diminish the executive's participation in the field operations. On the other hand, there are those who disagree with the above allegation contending that by minimizing the number of the horizontal levels, it will increase the number of units in each echelon and therefore expand the span of control. This contention is premised on the belief that the number of persons one can efficiently supervise is limited otherwise the executive or supervisor will consume much of his time in their supervisory work, thus neglecting their other important responsibilities.

Both allegations may have some merits, but these are now being challenged by the modern trend toward decentralization, the growing pattern of leadership evolving from the increasing acceptance of group processes, and the rapidly growing discoveries in electronics. What then is the best arrangement? The answer to this may remain a moot one for a long long time. It may even remain unresolved forever. Meantime, any one of them may be adopted depending on which one works out most effectively.

(To be continued)

ANG PATAKSIL . . .

unang gabang sila'y hatdan ng pagkain ng Makabebe, ito'y hinikayat nilang magbalik-loob. Matapos makapag-isip-isip, waring napukaw sa puso ng Makabebe ang pag-lbig sa lupang tinubuan.

Kinabukasan, lilim na ipinatagap ng Makabebe kay Aguinaldo na napaayon o nahikayat niya ang kala-hatid ng kanyang mga kasamahan, ngunit' hiniting niyang yao'y ipakailahim lamang. Pagkaraan ng tatlong araw, naging anyong mag-utos na si Aguinaldo sa mga Makabebe na bahagin ang limang Amerikano, saka lumitaw ang katotohanang hindi nagkakaisa-isa ang mga Makabebe at pati ang mga sang-ayon ay nangatakot nang kumilos.

Umaga nang magsimulang lumakad ang pangkat patungong dalampasigan. Samantalang naghihintay ng mga boteng buhat sa Vicksburg, nagkaumpumpok ang ilan sa lilim ng isang malaking punungkahoy. At sa kanilang pagkuwentoan at pagbibiruan ay muntik nang magkabilan sina Caddit at Segismundo. Tinaguran ni Caddit na sa kanilang ginawang iyon, si Aguinaldo'y siyang Kristo at si Segismundo nama'y siyang Hudás. Kung hindi naging maagap si Funston,

The Benefit Of Counsel During Police Investigation

(Reprinted from The Lawyer's Journal, March, 1963)

By Major BUENAVENTURA B. FERNANDEZ

Police agencies in the Philippines must have experienced complaints of practising attorneys who allegedly failed to assist their clients whether the latter has been picked up or just invited for questioning by the police prior to the filing of a formal complaint. It is claimed that "the investigator may ask questions which may tend to mislead or embarrass him, or may even tend to incriminate him, in which case it is the duty of his lawyer to render him legal assistance and give legal advice accordingly". This statement did not specify whether the person picked up or invited for questioning is a suspect or a mere witness. It is, however, safe to conclude that it refers to both.

In a celebrated case it was reported that a ranking officer of a government investigative agency lawyer of a prominent law firm who wanted to be pres-

marahil ay tinanghal na bangkay noon din ang isa sa kanila.

TINANGKANG AGAWIN SI AGUINALDO

Samantalang naghihintay ng mga boteng sasakan pabalik sa Vicksburg, nagkakatipun-tipon naman ang mga kawal ni Komandante Alhambra. Bagama't may sugat pa si Alhambra, ipinasiya niyang gawin ang makakaya upang maagap si Aguinaldo.

Buong pagkakaisang sumang-ayon ang mga tauhan ni Alhambra—Agawin ang Presidente!—sigawan nila. Landa kaming mamatay at lumaban hanggang sa huling sandali!

Noon di'y lumakad ang pangkat. Pagsapit sa kabayanan ay nagpangkat-pangkat sila at saka sabay-sabay na lumusob sa himpilan at kumbento. Ngunit' ni isang Makabebe ay wala silang dinatnan. Kayat' noon di'y nagmamadali silang sumugod sa dalampasigan. Datapwa, huli na ang lahat. Nang sila'y sumapit sa baybay-dagat malayo na ang Vicksburg.

NANUMPA SA BANDILA NG EU SI AGUINALDO

Noong madaling-araw ng Marso 28, 1901, ang Vicksburg ay buong lilim na pumasok sa Look ng Maynila. Lumipat sa isang lantsa si Funston, kasama ang tatlong bihag, at tuluy-tuloy hanggang sa Palasyo ng Malakanyang—sa magarang tubanan ni Hen. Arthur MacArthur, pangkalahatang puno ng Hukbong Amerikano sa Pilipinas.

Noong unang araw ng Abril, matapos mapagkuro ni Aguinaldo na kung siya'y hindi makikipagkasundo sa bagong pamahalaan ay mananatili nang walang tining na panahon sa bilangguan ang libu-libong anak ng bayang nangabihag din, ipinasiya niyang lгдаan sa harap ng gobernador-heneral na si Hen. MacArthur at ni Cayetano Arellano ang panunumpa ng katapatan sa pamahalaan ng Amerika.

Pagkaraan ng ilang araw, si Aguinaldo ay naglagda ng isang panawagan sa bayang Pilipinas. Nanawagan siya sa kanyang mga kapatid na magsipagsalung na ng sandata at tumahimik, alang-alang sa ikatituwasa ng Inang Bayan.—*

ent when his client was under investigation that "if a man is arrested, the lawyer may see the man; but if the man is only under investigation—then no lawyer can see him". This incident brings us to the question often asked, to wit: may one under investigation especially a suspect avail of the services of a counsel during investigation? Corollary to that is the question — what are the liabilities of the police officer refusing such request? Unfortunately, the above incident did not reach the courts notwithstanding the fact that the personalities involved are prominent in government circles. As for as I know there has been no case yet in the Philippines wherein these issues are ventilated. In the interest of law enforcement and in order to safeguard our civil liberties we shall examine and analyze the pertinent provisions of law applicable.

What may be invoked by a lawyer to justify his position that he has the right to be present during the investigation of his client is perhaps that constitutional provision which says that "no person shall be deprived of his life, liberty and property without due process of law, nor shall any person be denied equal protection of the laws." The above-quoted fundamental rights, however, are not violated if the person under investigation is not detained beyond the time required by Art. 125 of the Revised Penal Code as amended, unless of course the investigator inflicts bodily injuries during the investigation in which case he may be made answerable for physical injuries or commits some other crime or crimes like rape if the person picked up for questioning is a woman.

Under what circumstances then can a person under investigation ask the presence of his counsel as a matter of right?

It is submitted that this right may be availed of either by a person arrested or by one acting in his behalf who may be a relative, a counsel or a friend. This can be gleaned from the following provisions of law.

Rule 109, Sec. 18. Right of attorney to visit person arrested. — Any attorney entitled to practice in the courts of the Philippines shall, at the request of the person arrested or of another acting in his behalf, be permitted to visit and confer privately with such person, in the jail or any other place of custody at any hour of the day, or in urgent cases, of the night.

A similar provision can be found in Rule 108, Sec. 12 in conjunction with Sec. 11 of the same Rule 108.

Sec. 12. Sending for attorney. — At any time during the proceedings referred to in the preceding section the defendant, if he so requests, shall be allowed to have the services of an attorney. For the purpose, the judge or corresponding officer may require any peace officer to deliver any message from the defendant to any attorney requesting the latter's services.

The proceeding referred to in the above-quoted Sec. 12 is the second stage of preliminary investigation. It states:

Sec. 11. Rights of defendant after arrest. —

After the arrest of the defendant and his delivery to the court, he shall be informed of the complaint or information filed against him. He shall also be informed of the substance of the testimony

and evidence presented against him, and, if he desires to testify or to present witnesses or evidence in his favor, he may be allowed to do so. The testimony of the witnesses need not be reduced to writing but that of the defendant shall be taken in writing and subscribed by him.

The title of Sec. 18, Rule 109 itself clearly shows that the right of a lawyer to be present applies to a client who is under arrest and it starts from the time of the arrest. Obviously, it does not pertain to the investigative phase conducted by the police as practised in the Philippines. This interpretation finds support in the body of the law when it recites "x x x at the request of the person arrested or of another acting in his behalf x x x". This is repeated in Republic Act No. 857 which is the sanction for violation of Sec. 18, Rule 109. Said Republic Act No. 857 provides:

Any public officer or employee who shall obstruct, prohibit or otherwise prevent an attorney entitled to practice in the courts of the Philippines from visiting and conferring privately with a person arrested, at any hour of the day or, in urgent cases in the night, said visit and conference being requested by another acting in his behalf, shall be punished by arresto mayor.

Note that there is no fine imposed for violation of this law. Note also that Sec. 18 of Rule 109 and Republic Act No. 857 are substantially the same. Although the caption of Sec. 18, Rule 109 speaks of the "right of attorney" and not the right of the accused, the effect is the same. It is enough that somebody asked for the presence of a lawyer after the arrest. Thus there are two groups who can avail of the presence of a counsel, namely: the person arrested or another acting in his behalf who may be a lawyer, a relative or a friend.

Secs. 11 and 12 of Rule 108 refer to the rights of the defendant after his arrest in the so-called second stage of preliminary investigation. These sections reinforce the opinion that the benefit of the counsel starts only from the moment of arrest, not earlier than that.

It is also argued that the right to counsel after arrest is even restricted in that what Sec. 18 of Rule 109 and Republic Act No. 857 grant to the attorney is only the right to visit and to confer with the person arrested. It does not give him the right to participate in the investigation actively, like objecting to questions asked the person under investigation. This argument overlooks the fact that the visitatorial conference provided for by these laws might have attained the evil sought to be prevented in that a caution by a lawyer to the accused not to make any statement is enough to stop the progress of the investigation. This, of course, is a hindrance to the solution of the crime.

In *Crooker v. California*, 357 U.S. 433, 78 S. Ct. 1287, L. Ed. 2d 1448 (1958), the petitioner, under sentence of death for the murder of his paramour, claims that his conviction in a California court violates the fourteenth Amendment, United States Constitution, due process of law because (1) the confession admitted into evidence over his objection had been coerced from him by state authorities, and (2) even if his confession was voluntary it occurred while he was without counsel because of the previous denial of his request. The Supreme Court of California affirmed the conviction. 47 Cal. 2d 348, 303 P. 2d 753. Certiorari was granted because of the serious

due process implications that attend state denial of a request to employ an attorney. The United States Supreme Court held that no violation of constitutional right has occurred. It said:

The bare fact of police "detention and police examination in private of one in official state custody" does not render involuntary a confession by the one so detained. *Brown v. Allen*, 344 U.S. 443, 476 (1953). Neither does an admonition by the police to tell the truth, *Sparf v. U.S.*, 156 U.S. 51, 55-56 (1895), nor the failure of State authorities to comply with local statutes requiring that an accused promptly be brought before a magistrate. *Fikes v. State of Alabama*, 352 U.S. 191 (1957).

But we have held that confessions made by indigent defendants prior to State appointment of counsel are not thereby rendered involuntary even in prosecutions where conviction without counsel would violate due process under the Fourteenth Amendment.

The right of an accused for his defense, though not firmly fixed in our common-law heritage, is of significant importance to the preservation of liberty in this country. See 1 *Cooley's Constitutional Limitations* (8th ed) 696-700; 2 *Story on the Constitution* (4th ed.) 1794.

Or as stated by a Committee headed by Prof. Zachariah Chafee, "A person accused of crime need a lawyer right after his arrest probably more than at any other time".

The demands of our civilization expressed in the Due Process Clause require that the accused who wants a counsel should have one at any time after the moment of arrest.

Luckily Sec. 825 of the California Penal Code of 1956 is similar to ours. It provides:

After an arrest, an attorney may at the request of the prisoner or any relative of such prisoner, visit the person so arrested. Any officer in charge of the prisoner who willfully refuses to let the attorney see the prisoner is guilty of a misdemeanor.

In *Cicenia v. La Gay*, 357 U.S. 504, 78 S. Ct. 1297, 2 L. ed. 2d 1523 (1958) *Cicenia* was convicted of murder following a confession obtained under the following circumstances:

In the evening of March 17, 1947, Charles Kittuah, the owner of a small dry goods store in Newark, New Jersey, was shot and killed during the course of a robbery. The crime remained unsolved until December 17, 1949, when the Newark police obtained information implicating the petitioner and two others, Armando Corvino and John DeMasi. Petitioner lived with his parents at Orange, New Jersey. Apparently acting at the request of the Newark police, the Orange police sought to locate petitioner at his home. When told that he was out, the police left word that he was to report at the Orange police headquarters the following day. Petitioner sought the advice of Frank Palmiere, a lawyer, who advised him to report as requested. Petitioner did so, accompanied by his father and brother. Upon arrival at the Orange police station at 9 a.m. on December 18, Petitioner was separated from the others and taken

by detectives to the Newark police headquarters. At approximately 2 p.m. the same day petitioner's father, brother and Mr. Palmiere, the lawyer, arrived at the Newark station. Mr. Palmiere immediately asked to see petitioner, but his request was refused by the police. He repeated his request at intervals throughout the afternoon and well into the evening, but without success. During this period petitioner who was being questioned intermittently by the police, asked to see his lawyer. These requests were also denied. Lawyer and client were not permitted to confer until 9:30 p.m., by which time petitioner had made and signed a written confession to the murder of Kittuah.

The United States Supreme Court refused to overturn the conviction. In an opinion by Justice Harlan, the court said:

The contention that petitioner had a constitutional right to confer with counsel is disposed of by *Crooker v. California* 356 U.S. 433. There we held that California's failure to honor Crooker's request during a period of police interrogation to consult a lawyer, as yet retained did not violate the Fourteenth Amendment. Because the present case, in which petitioner was denied an opportunity to confer with the lawyer whom he had already retained, sharply points up the constitutional issue involved some additional observations are in order.

On the one hand, it is indisputable that the right to counsel in criminal cases has a high place in our scheme of procedural safeguards. On the other hand, it can hardly be denied that adoption of petitioner's position would constrict state police activities in a manner that in many instances might impair their ability to solve difficult cases.

In contrast, petitioner would have us hold that any state denial of a defendant's request to confer with counsel during police questioning violates due process, irrespective of the particular circumstances involved. Such a holding, in its ultimate reach, would mean that state police could not interrogate a suspect before giving him an opportunity to secure counsel. Even in federal prosecutions this Court has refrained from laying down any such inflexible rule. See *McWebb v. U.S.* 318; *Mallory v. U.S.*, 354 U.S. 449.

In *Spano v. New York*, 360 U.S. (1960) the defendant was indicted for murder, consulted counsel, and was surrendered by his counsel to the authorities. Thereafter he was questioned for several hours despite his attempts to follow the advice of his lawyer not to answer questions. He made several requests to consult his lawyer, all of which were denied. Eventually he confessed. The Court found the confession to be involuntary and reversed on that ground without deciding the defendant's contention that he had been deprived of his right to counsel.

In a concurring opinion of the Court, Justice Douglas joined by Justice Black and Brennan, stated:

While I join the opinion of the Court, I add what for me is an even important ground of decision.

We have often divided on whether state authorities may question a suspect for hours on end

when he has no lawyer present and when he has demanded that he had the benefit of legal advice. See *Crooker v. State of California*, 357 U.S. 433 and cases cited. But here we deal not with a suspect but with a man who has been formally charged with a crime. The question is whether after the indictment and before the trial the Government can interrogate the accused in secret when he asked for his lawyer and when his request was denied. This is a capital case and under the rule of *Powell v. State of Alabama* 287 U.S. 45, the defendant was entitled to be represented by counsel. This representation by counsel is not restricted to the trial. As stated in *Powell v. State of Alabama*, supra; p. 57: during perhaps the most critical period of the proceedings against these defendants, that is to say, from the time of their arraignment until the beginning of their trial, when consultation, thorough-going investigation and preparation were vitally important, the defendants did not have the aid of counsel in any real sense, although they were as much entitled to such aid during the period as at the trial itself.

Depriving a person, formally charged with a crime, of counsel during the period prior to trial may be more damaging than denial of counsel during the trial itself.

We do not have here mere suspects who are being secretly interrogated by the police as in *Crooker v. State of California*, supra, nor witnesses who are being questioned in secret administrative or judicial proceedings as in *In re Grobar*, 352 U.S. 330 and Anonymous Nos. 6 & 7 v. Baker 360 U.S. 287. x x x As Professor Chafee once said. "A person accused of crime needs a lawyer right after his arrest probably more than at any other time." Chafee, Documents on Fundamental Human Rights Pamphlet 2 (1951-1952), p. 541. When he is deprived of that right after indictment and before trial, he may indeed be denied effective representation by counsel at the only stage when legal aid and advice would help him. This secret inquisitor by the police when defendant asked for and was denied counsel was as serious an invasion of his constitutional rights as the denial of a continuance in order to employ counsel was held to be in *Chandler v. Fretag* 345 U.S. 3, 10.

I join with Judges Desmond, Fuld, and Van Voorhis of the New York Court of Appeals (4 N.Y. 2d 256, 266, 173 N.Y.S. 2d 173, 801, 150 N.E. 2d 226, 232-233), in asking, what use is a defendant's right to effective counsel at every stage of a criminal case, if, while he is held awaiting trial, he can be questioned in the absence of counsel until he confesses? In that event the secret trial in the police precincts effectively supplants the public trial guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

In a separate concurring opinion, Justice Stewart, joined by Justices Douglas and Brennan, stated:

Indeed the right to the assistance of counsel whom the accused himself retained is absolute, whatever the offense for which he is on trial. *Chandler v. Fretag*, supra.

While I concur in the opinion of the Court, it is my view that the absence of counsel when

this confession was elicited was alone enough to render it inadmissible under the Fourteenth Amendment.

Let it be emphasized at the outset that this is not a case where the police were questioning a suspect in the course of investigating an unsolved crime: See *Crooker v. State of California*, supra; *Cicenia v. Lagay* 357 U.S. 504. When the petitioner surrendered to the New York authorities he was under indictment for first degree murder. (Underscoring supplied).

The Committee on the Bill of Rights of the American Bar Association in its report to Subcommittee No. 2 of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, United States Congress, declared:

In sum, it seems fair to say that there is unanimity for the proposition that "Strict observance of some reasonably definite and rather short time-limit for the detention of a prisoner after arrest without judicial sanction is vital to personal liberty". (Underscoring supplied). But there is a wide divergence of views concerning how definite is "reasonably definite" and how short is "rather short" (Chafee, Documents on Fundamental Human Rights, Pamphlets 1-3, (1951-1952), p. 480).

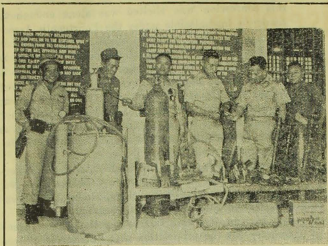
The view that the benefit of counsel starts from the moments of arrest and that it can be availed of by the person arrested or by his representative finds support also in the official report of the 1958 United Nations Seminar of the Protection of Human Rights. The delegates of the twenty nations that met in Baguio from February 17 to March 1, 1958 were generally of the opinion that the right of a person to the assistance of counsel "should exist from the time when a person was either arrested or received a summons to appear in court". (Philippine International Law Journal, Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan-March 1962, p. 220).

It would seem therefore that the stand taken by that ranking government official in that incident mentioned in the preceding pages hereof in refusing to allow the lawyer of the person undergoing police investigation to be present during said interrogation is amply supported by our law and the jurisprudence in the United States from where we copied our criminal procedure.

Now from the point of view of law enforcement this question may be asked: What benefit may society derive in denying the presence of counsel during police investigation on persons other than those arrested while under interrogation? In *Colombo v. Connecticut*, 367 U.S. Ct. 1886, 6 L. Ed. 2d — (1961), Justice Frankfurter who penned the majority opinion that voted for the acquittal of the accused, recognizing the effect of the presence of counsel in a police investigation said:

To bring in a lawyer means a real peril to solution of the crime because, under our adversary system, he deems that his sole duty is to protect his client — guilty or innocent — and that in such a capacity he owes no duty to help society solve its crime problem. Under this conception of criminal procedure, any lawyer worth his salt will tell the suspect in no uncertain terms to make no statement to police under any circumstances. *Watts v. State of Indiana*, 338 U.S. 49, 57-59.

In *Crooker v. State of California*, supra, it was held that to allow a person to obtain legal advice before



Major Zosimo J. Paredes, Provincial Commander of Bohol, with Lt Primitivo V. Lara, Jr., of 50th PC Company, inspecting implements and other paraphernalia used in the manufacture of palitik firearms, that were confiscated from Genaro Ibahe of Ubay, Bohol, recently.

talking with the police "would effectively preclude police questioning". In *Cicena v. Lagay*, *Supra*, it was also held that to do so "would constrict police activities in a manner that in many instances might impair their ability to solve cases".

Justice Frankfurter continued in the *Colombo* case:

The critical elements of the problem may be quickly isolated in light of what has already been said. Its first pole is the recognition that "Questioning suspects is indispensable in law enforcement." As the public interest requires that interrogation, and that at a police station, not completely be forbidden, so long as it is conducted fairly, within proper limits and with full regard to the rights of those being questioned. (*State v. Smith*, 32 N.J. 501, 534, 161, A 2-d, 532). But if it is once admitted that questioning of suspects is permissible, whatever reasonable means are needed to make the questioning effective must also be conceded to the police. Often prolongation of the interrogation period will be essential, so that a suspect's story can be checked and if it proves untrue he can be confronted with the lie; if true, released without charge. (See *Coakley, Law and Police Practice; Restrictions in the Law of Arrest*, 52 Nw. U.L. Rev. 2, 8-10 (1967), criticizing as possibly too short in some cases, the twenty-four maximum pre-hearing detention period provided by all of the Uniform Act, 28 Va. L. Rev. 315, 343, 347, (1942). Often the place of questioning will have to be a police interrogation room both because it is important to assure the proper atmosphere of privacy and non discretion if questioning is to be made productive and because, where a suspect is questioned but not taken into custody, he and in some cases his associates may take prompt warning and flee the premises. Legal counsel for the suspect will generally prove a thorough obstruction. Whatever fortifies the suspect or seconds him in his capacity to keep his mouth closed is a potential obstacle to the

solution of the crime. (Underscoring supplied).

In a free society like ours, we face a dilemma: either to take a suspect into custody for questioning without the benefit of counsel which method is a peril to individual freedom or to consider the case close and forget it with the suspect at large.

Prominent police authorities, like Kidd, *Police Interrogation* (1950); Mulbar, *Interrogation* (1951); Dienstein, *Technics for the Criminal Investigator* (1952), 97-115; Inbau and Reid, *Lie Detection and Criminal Interrogation* (1956), 95-126; suggested that in order to curb third degree methods utilized by the police, a law should be passed providing for some form of preliminary judicial interrogation of persons accused of crime, in which proceeding the privilege against self-incrimination is to be so far withdrawn as to permit the prosecution, upon subsequent trial of the accused to comment on his refusal to answer questions in that preliminary judicial interrogation. It is thus admitted that some form of interrogation of criminal suspects is necessary to effective law enforcement.

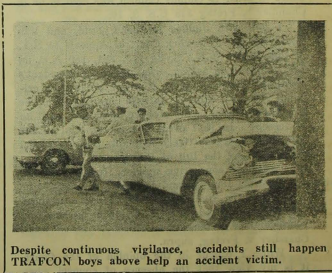
Lord Justice Sir Patrick Devlin of England also realized the importance of police interrogation and interviewed when he wrote in 1958 his book, *The Criminal Prosecution in England*. In part he said:

The least criticism of police methods of interrogation deserves to be carefully weighed because the evidence which such interrogation produces is often decisive; the high degree of proof which the English law requires — proof beyond reasonable doubt — often could not be achieved by the prosecution without the accused's own statement.

This problem of crime detection therefore needs serious study because in cases of unwitnessed crimes, often there is little else the police can do than interrogate suspects as experience shows that this phase is an indispensable part of criminal investigation.

In a Philippine case, *People v. Carlos*, 78 Phil. 535, it was held that the detention of a prisoner for a period fixed by the law pending investigation or trial

(Continued on page 87)



Despite continuous vigilance, accidents still happen. TRAFCON boys above help an accident victim.

National Discipline

Speech of Congressman GERARDO ROXAS in Cebu City

Four hundred forty-two years ago last week, a great Spaniard in the pursuit of knowledge and glory for his country, set foot on Mactan Island, a part of this great province, Cebu. It was a most fortunate day for him, but to the natives of this province his presence was an intrusion in their lives and a threat to their liberty. Nurtured as they were in the concept of independence, liberty and freedom, the natives of this province rose up in arms and led by Lapu-Lapu, slew the intruder.

My friends, just as Lapu-Lapu, the illustrious son of this province, was the first Filipino hero, our history also reveals that, interspersed in the development of our country as we know it today, there were other illustrious sons of this great province who played major roles in our development as a people and as a country. In every field of human endeavor — in the arts, in the sciences, in literature, in education, in the evolution of our legal system, in the struggle for political independence — there was always an illustrious son of this great province.

It is, therefore, with distinct honor and pleasure that I address you, the graduates, who, I know, will continue the great tradition of the illustrious sons of Cebu in the fulfillment of our people, in the development of our country, and in our continuing fight for sustenance, enlightenment, and liberty.

I would like to take this opportunity then of talking to you on a subject which I personally feel would be of great value to each and everyone of you and to our people. And this subject is the great need for national discipline.

What is national discipline? I do not mean by national discipline the restraint of personal motives. Neither do I mean the sacrifice and surrender of individual freedom, for the welfare of a nation cannot and must not require the limitation of the liberties of its citizens. I do not mean this negative aspect of national discipline at all, for it is suggestive of the discipline of an abject and miserable people. The greatest and most absolute discipline is to be found in the cemetery; there order rules and discipline reigns, but the cemetery is a community of citizens that is incapable of ever achieving anything.

By national discipline, therefore, I mean a code of individual and social behavior that releases the energies of the people for constructive national pursuits and goals; a social outlook, an ethics of incentive that encourages national achievement. This is what I mean by

national discipline and, certainly, not the exaggeration of the common connotation of "discipline" which would mean the stifling and stultification of individual initiative.

One of the greatest philosophers that this world has produced had said that nothing has been as yet devised that can serve as a greater stimulant to economic and social progress than the desire of every man to seek his self-improvement in an atmosphere of civil and political liberty. This thought he expressed is as true today as when he enunciated it.

But what is liberty? Picture a man, the lone survivor of a shipwreck, marooned on a small and uninhabited island. There no laws command him, no rules of decency curb and check his desires, and he is responsible and answerable to no man. He needs no traffic signs, observes no city ordinances, he can throw his garbage anywhere, and he is indebted to no one. Yet, to this man, justice and morality and freedom can have neither meaning nor value.

Liberty, therefore, is meaningful only when men live in society. And all the magnificent achievements that men have attained as expressions of their freedom have been possible only because men had fundamental and common purposes in society.

It is, therefore, in the wise and judicious exercise of this liberty, by discipline, that gives purpose to individual and social life and opens the doors of opportunity to individual and national achievement.

I have spoken of national discipline as a code of behavior and as a social outlook that encourages the achievement of constructive national goals and purposes. What is the relevance of national discipline to our contemporary situation? We might examine first of all the role of national discipline in the history of other nations.

England has a long and colorful history. And yet, from Alfred the Great to Richard the Lion Hearted, to Queen Elizabeth, to Winston Churchill, England has never been able to feed herself from her own resources. For which reason, in cognizance of her own incapacity in this respect, she had resorted to manufacturing in order to finance her food requirements. Knowing that it was in the export trade where the solution lay, the English adapted themselves to the situation and displayed a national discipline most admirably in at least three ways. First, they competed with foreign goods abroad by pricing their products for export cheaper than the selling price for the same items

at home. The difference, which is about 30% for medium-priced automobiles, is paid by the British citizen as a purchase tax; and yet, the British joke about this high tax and call it the "patriotic tax". Second, for about three years immediately after the war, the British government announced, and the nation accepted, that all wage and salary incomes would be frozen; this was to prevent increases in cost of production and was relaxed only last year. And thirdly, these adverse conditions did not impel labor to riot, but rather, the situation only served as a stimulus to improved efficiency in

production. It was this same national discipline which enabled the English to withstand the privations of war and to eventually win the war.

As in politics, so in economic activities. National discipline means the fruitful, gainful and judicious development of our natural resources. National discipline in production means the fruitful partnership of management and labor in the manufacture of goods and the extension of services that enrich the lives of all. A continuing effort towards efficiency in manu-

(Continued on page 87)

May 23, 1963

Capt. William N. Chavez
Camp Crame, Quezon City

Dear Capt. Chavez:

In November 1957, you helped me win a seat in the Philippine Senate. Five and a half years have passed since then, but because I never had the opportunity to apprise you of what I have done in the Senate, I am taking this opportunity to send you herewith attached a list of bills which I authored or co-authored in the Philippine Senate which were designed to benefit the officers and men of the AFP, the veterans of our Country and/or their heirs.

Mrs. Balao joins me in wishing you and your loved ones the best of health and happiness always. I am,

Sincerely yours,
(Sgd.) EULOGIO BALAO

**BILLS AUTHORED, CO-AUTHORED AND/OR
SPONSORED BY SENATOR EULOGIO BALAO
WHICH BECAME LAWS**

- RA No. 3460: Increasing the monthly base pay of EM of the AFP.
- RA No. 3056: Increasing share of widows and heirs or deceased officers to receive 75% of monthly pension.
- RA No. 2608: Providing that Colonels, Brigadier Generals, 1st sergeants and Master Sergeants be raised one grade higher upon retirement.
- RA No. 2449: Payment of Back Longevity Pay to the officer of the AFP.
- RA No. 2331: Allowing officers and enlisted men who received gratuity in lump sum to receive monthly pensions
- RA No. 2310: Providing that pensions shall not be subject to attachments, levy, execution or any tax whatsoever.
- RA No. 2071: Providing for efficient dental care for the personnel of the AFP.
- RA No. 3015: Granting retired officers and enlisted men of the PC privileges under RA 340 before World War II.
- RA No. 2664: Creating the "Philippine Veterans Administration."
- RA No. 2645: Granting medical officers of the AFP incentive pay of P100.00 a month.
- RA No. 3092: Granting dental officers of the AFP incentive pay of P100.00 a month.
- RA No. 2241: Recognizing the Veterans of World War I.
- RA No. 2640: Incorporating the "Veterans Federation of the Phil."
- RA No. 3022: Proclaiming April 9th as Bataan Day and declaring it as a legal holiday.
- RA No. 2630: Providing for repatriation of Filipinos who accepted commission in the US Armed Forces.

**BILLS AUTHORED, CO-AUTHORED AND/OR
SPONSORED BY SENATOR EULOGIO BALAO
WHICH ARE NOW PENDING CONSIDERATION**

- SB No. 95: Amending RA 2334, rotation of Reserve Officers.
- SB No. 124: Providing for successional rights to pensions of officers and enlisted men.
- SB No. 148: Creating Selection Board to pass on pro-

- motions to the rank of Colonel.
- SB No. 173: To establish a National Heroes Commission.
- SB No. 241: Extending conditional civil service eligibility to officers and enlisted men of the AFP.
- SB No. 277: Incorporating the Reserve Officers Legion of the Phil.
- SB No. 284: Enacting new Firearms Law.
- SB No. 298: To carry out an in-service training program for specially qualified personnel of the Bureau of Customs and the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the Philippine Military Academy.
- SB No. 329: Creating the Philippine Veterans Bank.
- SB No. 330: Amending Uniform Retirement System in the AFP
- SB No. 351: Increasing longevity pay of EM of the AFP.
- SB No. 348: Revamping the Military Training Program of the AFP
- SB No. 403: Granting free hospitalization and free medicine to veterans of World War I.
- SB No. 414: Establishing the Women's Auxiliary Corps.
- SB No. 417: Increasing the per diems for officers and employees of the National Government.
- SB No. 424: Amending Articles of war on Court-Martial jurisdiction.
- SB No. 431: Amending Purpose Six of Sec. 97 of the National Defense Act.
- SB No. 437: Authorizing redemption of backpay certificates within a period of 10 years of officers and enlisted men who have been in the service from December 9 up to December 31, 1941.
- SB No. 442: Authorizing incentive of P100.00 for every JAGS officer on active duty.
- SB No. 443: Granting a period of 5 years from approval within which backpay claims may be filed under R.A. 897.
- SB No. 446: Increasing sea duty pay of enlisted men from 10% to 25% of their base pay.
- SB No. 449: Authorizing the PVA to continue processing and adjudicating Veterans' Claims under RA 1889.
- SB No. 450: Extending the period for filing pension claims by Veterans of past Philippine Revolution or Wars.
- SB No. 453: Enacting the Flag and Burial Benefits Law for Veterans.
- SB No. 460: Increasing and adjusting the monthly Base Pay of Commissioned Officers of the AFP.
- P. S.R. No. 41: Requesting the Congress of the US to help in having the Memorial conceived by it and for which the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission was created, built in Corregidor Island and not in any other place in the Philippines.
- S. Jt. R. No. 2: Creating a temporary commission to be established by the government of the US to study the Veterans program of the United States in the Philippines.
- S. Ct. R. No. 3: Defining the Policy of the Republic of the Phil. with respect to the just and complete settlement of the Philippine Commonwealth Veterans and related military claims of the Republic of the Philippines.

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NATIONAL DISCIPLINE

factory will generate public confidence in the integrity of local production. Sincere compliance with the values of manufactured goods as advertised will eventually convince our people that anything manufactured here in our country is as good as anything manufactured abroad.

For the individual, national discipline means respect for authority; compliance with law, justice, charity, patience, perseverance, tenacity, diligence and determination. It means the gainful use of our time; it means the fruitful exercise of our liberty; it means the development of our talents; and it means the maximum utilization of these talents. It means honesty, integrity and dedication.

How can we foster national discipline? We must, of course, orient our youth in the schools along this direction. Our schools alone, however, cannot bring this about for society itself is the greater teacher of values and the molders of morals.

BENEFIT

(Continued from page 84)

is not a punishment but a necessary extension of the well-reorganized power to hold the criminal suspected for investigation. The ruling in this case is of far reaching effect in so far as police investigation or law enforcement is concerned. It is hoped that this ruling will blaze the trails for a better procedure in police investigation without however, sacrificing individual liberties. As it is, in democratic countries such as ours, the suspect or accused enjoys several advantages over the State in many respects. First, is the presumption of innocence in his favor, second, is that his guilt should be established beyond reasonable doubt, third, he may obtain compulsory process to compel the attendance of his witnesses, and lastly, if convicted, he can appeal but the prosecution cannot without doing violence to the doctrine of double jeopardy. In some countries the right of confrontation is a constitutional right. In

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the face of these advantages, the State should be equipped with sufficient weapons to match if not eliminate criminality. We should therefore stick to the present day practice of denying to lawyers their presence during police investigation. Anyway, the person under investigation, be he a suspect or a mere witness, is reminded of his constitutional right to remain silent or even refuse to answer any question put to him especially those that may incriminate him at the start of the inquiry. In effect that was what Justices Douglas and Black said in their concurring opinion in the *Columbe* case *supra*. After quoting the *Croocker*, the *Cicmia* and the *Watts* cases, they said:

In other words an attorney is likely to inform his client, clearly and unequivocally, that "NO person x x x shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself," as provided in the Fifth Amendment. This is the "evil" to be feared from contact between a police suspect and his lawyer.

While I advocate the continuance of our present practice I endorse the idea of injecting some safeguards in order to prevent police abuses. In so doing, however, we should reconcile society's need for police interrogation with society's need for protection from undue infringement of our civil liberties.

COCKFIGHTING . . .

(Continued from page 37)

cockfighting shall be held and the frequency thereof.

"In short, we are of the opinion that the City ordinances relied upon by petitioner herein, authorizing cockfighting on Thursday, are invalid.

"WHEREFORE, the decision appealed from is hereby affirmed, without special pronouncement as to costs."

PROBLEMS OF LAW ENFORCERS. — The foregoing decision of our Supreme Court clearly shows that cockfighting may be held only in a licensed cockpit and only on days authorized by law, to wit: (a) On Sundays and legal holidays, except on the 4th of July, 30th of December, Maundy Thursday, and Good Friday; and, (b) during the celebration of the local fiesta or in lieu thereof during the holding of an exposition, carnival, or fair but not exceeding three (3) days in a year. This decision of the Supreme Court, however, failed to put a stop to the holding of cockfights on days other than those authorized by law. Many city and municipal councils still insist on enacting ordinances authorizing cockfighting in total disregard of law and jurisprudence on the matter. Thus, the first problem encountered by law enforcers, the Constabulary in particular, is the adamant attitude of local officials regarding this matter.

Under the circumstances, the Constabulary has no other alternative but to enforce the law, particularly Article 199 of the Revised Penal Code, quoted herunder:

"Article 199. **Illegal cockfighting.** -- The penalty of arresto menor or a fine not exceeding 200 pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court, shall be imposed upon:

"1. Any person who directly or indirectly participates in cockfights, by betting money or other valuable things, or who organizes cockfights at which bets are made, on a day other than those permitted by law.

"2. Any person who directly or indirectly participates in cockfights, by betting money or other valuable things, or organizes such cockfights, at a place other than a licensed cockpit."

THE ATTITUDE OF THE COURTS. — Notwithstanding the doctrine laid down by the Supreme Court in the foregoing case of Quimsing vs. Lachica, many Courts of First Instance, are inclined to issue either a restraining order or writ of preliminary injunction enjoining the Constabulary to desist from raiding cockpits where cockfighting is illegally being held until after the question of the validity of the city or municipal ordinance authorizing the holding of such cockfighting is resolved. One can imagine the frustration which such a judicial attitude brings in the current PC campaign against illegal cockfighting. There is even an instance of a case being resurrected. The glaring example of this resurrection was an action for Damages with Preliminary Injunction filed against the Chief of Constabulary, et al, before a CFI on June 9, 1962. After the issues had been joined and arguments heard, the presiding judge dismissed the case for lack of merit. A few months later, the same plaintiff filed an action for the issuance of injunction before the same CFI, but for unknown reasons, the case landed in another branch. Promptly and ex parte at that, the judge issued a restraining order enjoining the PC, et al, not to molest or raid the

illegal cockfighting being held every Wednesday in the cockpit of the plaintiff. It is rather strange to find in this jurisdiction such an instance of a resurrection of a case that had already been dismissed.

COCKFIGHTING FOR CHARITY. — One of the strongest arguments of cockpit operators which argument finds sympathy among local officials, is that the holding of cockfighting, whether illegal or otherwise, will bring about revenue to the local governments and is a sure source of funds for charity. Here is a case of an evil act sought to be justified with a noble purpose. Charity is the magic word that cleanses the gamblers' money stained with the roosters' blood.

It is plainly evident that the evils of cockfighting have penetrated the very core of Philippine social life. It would now seem that in the face of surmounting difficulties, accelerated by a growing perversion in the sense of social values amongst the masses, any attempt to put a stop to this illegal cockfighting would entail an undertaking, that would be tougher than the Holy Crusade led by King Richard of England. Moral regeneration of the people seems to be among the hardest tasks. It seems that the good laws of the land have failed to change the attitude of the masses towards this widespread vice. The picture described by the late vernacular poet, Jose Corazon de Jesus, popularly known as Jose Batute, in his immortal poem, entitled "ANG MANOK KONG BULIK", has remained the same.

Sa Umagang pagkagising

Ang manok kong bulik ay hihimasin,

Bago ang bigas na pang-saing,

Patuka muna sa manok kong sasabungin. *

- HAPS -

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