


73

# The Legioner

OFFICIAL ORGAN PHILIPPINE LEGION

The seal of the Philippine Legion is circular with a gold border. Inside the border, the words "PHILIPPINE LEGION" are written in a circle. In the center is a red triangle with a white star and a smaller red triangle inside it. The words "DILECTIO CORAM EST PROBATIO" are written around the inner circle.

Vol. I—No. 9

Manila, Philippines, February, 1948

P0.50 a copy



**GREETINGS**

**To The PHILIPPINE LEGION  
On Its 3rd Annual Convention**

**JOSE RIZAL COLLEGE POST**

**STUDENTS CHAPTER  
PHILIPPINE LEGION**

## Our Contributors

Undoubtedly the most pressing international problem we have today relates to the Huk. Several solutions have been offered but each time there is a hostile remark on the other side of the fence.

Col. Alejo Santos, Assemblyman from Bulacan, Overall Commander of the Bulacan Military Area, and the National Auditor of the Philippine Legion, presents his view. Coming from a Huk-infested area and having a first-hand knowledge of the intricate problem since the resistance days, Congressman Santos is one of the few well-qualified to draw a conclusion on the subject. No wonder he was one of those mentioned by the Huk Supreme Commander as an acceptable mediator.

Come to think of it, maybe the resistance leaders would be excellent mediators between the Government and the Huk. It seems that the politicians have so bungled the whole thing.

Can we offer our services to the Administration? What does our comrade-in-arms Luis Taruc say?

\* \* \*

The Filipino ace, Col. Jesus Villamor, the National Historian of the Philippine Legion, opens his tight lips for the first time and talks of his new post-war assignment — the Manila International Airport and its implications. It would seem that Jess has grown tired of becoming just a mere national figure. He is trying the international field now.

\* \* \*

Lt. Col. Manuel T. Flores, the unassuming but very efficient ROTC Superintendent, touches on a flaming issue in the universities, colleges and schools today: should summer cadre training be compulsory or optional? Col. Flores was an USAFFE officer and was one of the able assistants of the late hero, Col. Nakar, in the resistance movement in the North.

\* \* \*

Lorenzo E. Cabrera is our Associate Editor and to talk further about him seems unethical. To his many friends he is better known as "Lorry".

\* \* \*

So with Maj. Alfredo M. Bustamante, our Circulation Manager, known to all his friends as "BUSTE." He is the

Vol. I No. 9

February, 1948

## In this Issue:

## Articles:

UNDERSCORING THE HUK PROBLEM . . . . .	5
by Rep. Alejo Santos	
MERIT NOT SENIORITY . . . . .	6
by Gen. Macario Peralta, Jr.	
MIA—THE FULFILLMENT OF A MISSION . . . . .	7
by Col. Jesus Villamor	
MEMORIES . . . . .	8
by Lorry B. Cabrera	
SUMMER CAMP TRAINING—An Indispensable Appendage to the ROTC Course . . . . .	9
by Lt. Col. Manuel T. Flores	
FOR UNITY'S SAKE . . . . .	10
by Alfredo Bustamante	
THE RED CROSS IN ACTION . . . . .	11
by A. A. Acuña	

## Features:

OUR CONTRIBUTORS . . . . .	1
EDITORIAL . . . . .	3
ECHOES OF THE LEGION . . . . .	12
DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS . . . . .	13
RIGHTS . . . . .	14
OUR BROTHER LEGIONS . . . . .	14
WITHIN . . . . .	16
WITHOUT . . . . .	17

Chairman of the Membership Committee of the Philippine Legion, organizer and first commander of the Legion of Mindanao Guerrillas in Manila. He served as an officer in the USAFFE and in various guerrilla outfits in Mindanao under Senator Salipada K. Pendatun and Col. W. W. Fertig.

\* \* \*

Mr. A. A. Acuña is the Press Relations Officer of the Philippine National Red Cross which has also just declared

its independence from its mother organization, in keeping with the spirit of the times. Every veteran knows what the Red Cross means to the country. This might well serve as an appeal to all our comrades to give his share to the drive. Give till it hurts! After all, aren't we used to memorizing our meals?

\* \* \*

Gen. Macario Peralta, Jr. needs no introduction to you, of course. He is the guiding soul of the Filipino veterans.



To the  
Unknown Soldier  
who failed to read the  
Amnesty Proclamation  
on Collaboration  
this page is  
reverently dedicated.

## PREAMBLE OF THE PHILIPPINE LEGION CONSTITUTION:

For God and Country, we associate ourselves for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines; to consecrate and sanctify in a strong and militant organization the brotherhood which have bound us in combat; to preserve the memories of our

resistance movement in World War II; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the Nation; to guide its members in mutual assistance; and to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy.

## THE LEGIONER

The Voice of the Filipino Veterans

Official Organ of the Philippine Legion

Published Monthly

### EDITORIAL STAFF

MACARIO PERALTA, JR.  
Editor and Publisher

JAIME N. FERRER  
Managing Editor

LORENZO B. CABRERA  
Associate Editor

MANUEL T. DIKIT  
Advertising Manager

DOMINADOR BARILEA  
Business Manager

ALFREDO BUSTAMANTE  
Circulation Manager

## EDITORIALS

### Unity, First

The Philippine Legion is scheduled for the third time to meet in a National Convention in this City. All provinces will be represented by able and outstanding veterans in order to discuss their common problems and try to seek solutions intended to redound to the welfare of the veterans as a whole. It would seem however that many of these solutions cannot be attained as long as the virus of a dread disease still clings among the veterans.

For today the Filipino veterans are

still disorganized, scattered, disunited. If there is anything that our veterans are direly in want today, it is that problematical solidarity, the ties of a common bond, the oneness of thought and purpose, the singleness of spirit and vision.

It is painful to recall the numerous unnecessary and purposeless fights that occurred between many a guerrilla unit during those trying resistance days. For sheer selfishness and a misguided ambition to control particular areas, misunderstanding developed and skirmishes arose. The lowly subordinates had to follow the command of the leader, right

or wrong, resulting in bitterness, hatred and necessary deaths.

I thought of recalling to mind those lamentable incidents not to reopen the wound but to assuage it: to draw once and for all a stinging lesson from that bitter past.

For it would seem that the veterans of today have not profited from those sad memories. Today the venom of the same disease of veterans. The same selfishness of leaders has resulted in one legion here, another led by a different commander there, and still another guided by a third who believes  
(Continued on page 27)

### Amnesty

In an unheralded and sweeping proclamation, the President of the Philippines granted "full and complete amnesty to all persons accused of any offense against the national security for acts allegedly committed to give aid and comfort to the enemy during the last war" subject, however, to the confirmation of the National Assembly.

It was literally a bombshell that fell on a stunned and bewildered public. Reactions vary and emotions differ even among a particular class of people. But

a survey shows that among a great majority of the resistance leaders there is one clear, resounding note: they are against the grant of the amnesty.

It is not that the veterans believe that all those who are under indictment in the People's Court for treason are guilty. The veterans do not feel that all those who served the puppet government during the brutal days of Japanese occupation or all those who sold commodities to the Japs during that time should be convicted.

But they do believe that all those under indictment, whether inherently innocent or with a guilty conscience,

whether rightly prosecuted or proceeded against for some political or other ulterior motives, should have his day in court.

For the innocent, amnesty would be an insult. The grant of amnesty presupposes by any measure the existence of a crime. Amnesty, as far as the innocent are concerned, cannot remove that stigma of guilt which would cling to them as long as they are alive.

This is precisely the reason why many of the inditees, particularly those accused of treasonable political collaboration are rushing up the People's Court  
(Continued on page 25)

Courses Offered:

- ARCHITECTURE
- CIVIL ENGINEERING
- ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
- MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
- MINING ENGINEERING
- CHEMICAL ENGINEERING  
AND A COMPLETE
- HIGH SCHOOL COURSE FOR  
BOYS AND GIRLS

**MAPUA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

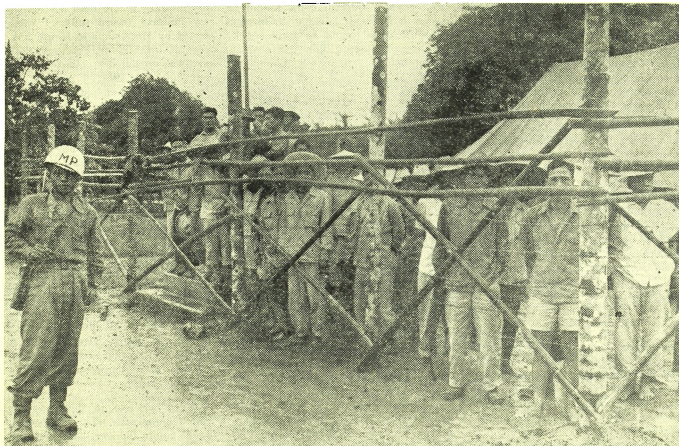
*Doroteo Jose, Near Corner Rizal Avenue*

**TOMAS MAPUA**  
*PRESIDENT and FOUNDER*

**GONZALO T. VALES**  
*DEAN*

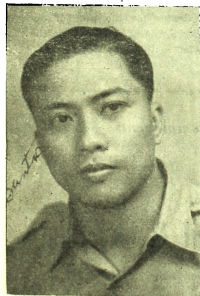
# UNDERSCORING THE HUK PROBLEM

By ALEJO S. SANTOS  
Representative, 2nd District, Bulacan



*Alleged Huks shown in a Central Luzon MP stockade closely guarded by an M.P.*

(Photo Courtesy of Manila Chronicle)



THE AUTHOR

I was requested by the Legioner to write on the much-debated Huk problem. I do not seek, by this article, to take issue with the President or with the Secretary of the Interior on their announced policy to employ force to solve the problem, albeit I believe it is not the best means. If anything, this article seeks only to give some background on the Huk situation that may be enlightening particularly to the Philippine Legioners.

In justice to the Huk organization, it may be rightfully said, and here other guerrilla commanders in Central and Southern Luzon will agree with me, that the Hukbalahap was a genuine guerrilla organization. It was one of the biggest and most active guerrilla units which operated under a Filipino overall commander. The combat record of the Hukbalahap forces during the enemy occupation will challenge many highly-touted Ussafte guerrilla forces all over the Phil-

ippines, and will put to shame so many recognized 1945 guerrilla organizations which were non-existent during the occupation. The morale and discipline of Hukbalahap forces withstood more than three years the efforts of the Japanese army to subdue them. The Huks were tougher than the Japanese Imperial Forces; in matters of intelligence and infiltration tactics, the Huk forces were superior.

I think I am in a position to know. As CO of the Bulacan Military Area during the Occupation and up to the liberation of the province, there were instances when my men and I had to deal with the Huks to the extent of engaging them in many encounters, just as it also happened in other Central Luzon provinces. Why the Huk and the Ussafte forces fought each other and became embittered enemies is quite a long story, but it can be boiled down to these causes: 1) re-

(Continued on page 21)

# MERIT NOT SENIORITY

By GEN. MACARIO PERALTA, JR.

Inasmuch as an alleged spokesman of Headquarters National Defense Forces has seen fit to mention my name in connection with charges of discrimination in promotions of senior officers in the Army, although I have not so far been involved in any alleged secret conferences, I desire to present the following for the information of this alleged spokesman.

The Quezon rule reference promotion by virtue of seniority was made during peace. The late President Quezon was the very first one to recognize that such a rule was good only for peacetime conditions and when war broke out, he sanctioned the promotion of junior officers even over the heads of senior officers because of merit proven in the battlefield. As a result, many junior officers obtained high ranks much to the envy of old fogies whose army training was sadly deficient as could be shown by their war records.

The present situation in the Army is a fight between these very same old fogies who were jumped during the war and competent young men whose military training and ability in the field have been amply proven. These barnacles insist now that everything is apparently peaceful that their long years of service be given priority over proven merit.

War is the real test of an officer. If he fails to make good in war, he should not complain when a more able man is placed over him. An army is a business — a very important business. No sane owner of a business will allow a clerk to become manager of an important division of a corporation just be-

cause of his long years of faithful service. Such a faithful clerk should be rewarded liberally but not by promotion. His pay should be increased by the "foggy" system but the business should not be left to his incompetent hands.

This is not a reflection on the faithful officers of our army who find themselves maladjusted because of changing conditions. These men must be taken care of correctly, retired with all honors and held up as an example of loyalty and faithfulness to the junior officers and men.

In my personal conversations with many of these officers, they know that they are maladjusted and hence only want their retirement in order to give way to their juniors who are more capably trained in United States schools. These men deserve my highest esteem because their attitude is one of sacrificing their personal dignity for the sake of an army and a service that they love instead of following *amor proprio*. Theirs is the attitude of a loyal rear guard unit whose job is to sacrifice themselves to assure the safety of the army. These old faithful officers represent the real spirit of the old Philippine Army.

But we have, too, a group of old officers who do not understand progress. They insist on preserving their positions and resist changing for the better so long as they can comfortably sit on swivel chairs, talk importantly, and receive their salaries. Many of this group never got promoted during the war — they only got promotions after the war based on their seniority.

This alleged spokesman who quoted my military record does not even know my military record fully. I was promoted by MacArthur to Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry on February 13, 1943, and was promoted by him to full colonel on August 4, 1943. I am not ashamed to confess that I got my promotions during the war and by merit. I was also promoted to Brigadier General jumping over the heads of many loyal and faithful officers with longer service than I. I know that many envied the record of my promotions, but I can not help it. These very same people are the type who can never forgive somebody who is more lucky than they.

Discipline in an army is essential. One can never have real discipline in the United States and Philippine Armies by ignoring merit. To some extent, you can compel enlisted men to obey an officer by fear of punishment, but that is not the discipline we want in a democratic army. Discipline must be founded on mutual respect because discipline is reasoned obedience — not blind obedience.

When one sees in the army promotion lists a man who was first lieutenant before the war, never got promoted during the war, never distinguished himself during the war, now jumping to the grade of major over the heads of young officers who proved their worth in the field, there is something dead wrong in the promotion policies of that army. The sooner we call a showdown the better for the sake of our young officers who after all will be the cannon fodder in the next war.

**Vicente Bustamante, M. D.**

Mandaluyon, Rizal

**Ladislao Gabriel, M. D.**

Mandaluyon, Rizal

*Compliments*

*of the*

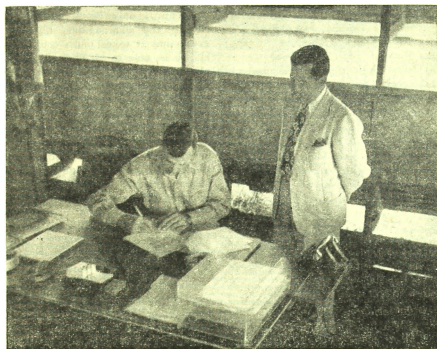
**Madrigal & Co., Inc.**

Regina Bldg., Manila



# MIA -- THE FULFILLMENT OF A MISSION

By Col. JESUS A. VILLAMOR



Col. Willis G. Carter signing the transfer papers of Nichols Field to Philippine Republic on January 5, 1948. Col. J. A. Villamor, MIA director, looks on.

Promptly at 3:00 on the afternoon of January 5, 1948, in an army shack, following the signing of transfer papers by Colonel Willis G. Carter, Commanding Officer of the U.S. Army 4th Air Depot, on behalf of the U.S. Government, and myself for the Philippine Republic, Nichols Field, U.S. Army Air Base was taken over by the Philippine Government. It was not the formal turning over where envoys and diplomats smoothly bow and exchange remarks in strict adherence to diplomatic protocol. Thereby, there was neither flag raising nor flag lowering; no brass bands blaring, no long speeches. When Colonel Carter and I signed the papers, it simply meant that a nation had fulfilled a mission and another nation was to fulfill a mission. The former, the U.S. Government was for all reasons and purposes through with the use of Nichols Field and the latter, was to proceed with a plan in keeping with general world progress by way of establishing a very much needed international airport. Thus the plan of the Manila International Airport.

What the creation of an international airport may mean to the layman in aviation is to me a matter for conjecture. But to those who in one way or another directly or indirectly involve

and devolve themselves in aviation, it is virtually to step to keeping up with all phases in world progress, be it in commerce, industry, culture and perhaps not too incidentally—defense men and women in business and all professions will realize this. Soldiers realize this. They should be the first one to recognize and rally to the importance of aviation. The last War should have made us all realize that aviation was a potent factor in the making or the unmaking of nations.

The Manila International Airport is not a scheme that was thought of overnight. It had been planned and replanned, following the Development Program of the Philippine and U.S. Civil Aeronautics Administrations. In this connection, the United States 79th Congress, in accordance with Public Law No. 370, has appropriated \$8,000,000.00 (\$16,000,000.00) for the rehabilitation of civil aviation in the Philippines. These funds were primarily intended for the building and improvement of one international airport with navigational facilities sufficient to handle the needs of a first class international airport, plus three other alternate international airports. The said fund is allocated for new 7,500 feet runway for the improvement of the existing runways

improvement of the existing runways which will meet ICAO standards; for the construction, purchase and maintenance of navigational facilities and equipment for a period of three years; and for the administrative cost of CAA's rehabilitation program for three years.

Then Nichols Field was turned over to the Philippine Government with the agreement that sufficient facilities be left by the U.S. Army to operate the airport immediately upon acquisition by the Philippine Government. This apparently was the peg to fit into the hole of the scheme of things.

But one must not labor under the delusion that things are handed to us in a silver platter—ours to make use of or to waste. The turning over of Nichols Field after the allotment of 8 million dollars need not be considered as the crowning glory. Instead, the gestures should be taken as a challenge as to how much we can make use of the extended hand. From then on, it must be our own energy, our own incentive, our own imagination, our own resourcefulness. This is a challenge to our national integrity and pride, a test on how we shall take our stride in the wake of general world advancement.

For it must be made plain that the Civil Aeronautics Administration Rehabilitation program limits itself to the construction of certain terminal facilities at the international airport and the providing of some navigational facilities for international air travel. It is therefore left to the Philippine Government to build the airport terminal facilities and other airport establishments. In the wake of this comes the problem of administration, management, operations. Administration must in general "sell" aviation. Airport operations must be so that they can have the airport operating with the assurance of the maximum of efficiency and safety. Business management must necessarily operate in a self-sustaining business proposition wherein the income should carry the entire maintenance cost of the airport and take care of the rest of the investment.

For this matter, all these functions that are necessary to run an international airport should be given a maximum of encouragement to make the Manila International Airport a paying proposition and a rich source of revenue. It must be borne in mind that the plan is approached with the view that the

(Continued on page 24)

# Memories . . .

by lorry b. cabrera



*He is still walking the pavements with only the sound of his broken-soled army shoes to guide him towards the light...*

I met one of the few surviving veterans of the 41st Division, USAFFE which was under the command of the late Gen. Vicente Lim during the Bataan Campaign at the offices of the Philippine Veterans Board at Wallace Field in Manila. The several campaign ribbons and a Purple Heart decoration with two oak leaf clusters he was proudly wearing caught my fancy as he fought his way through a milling crowd of jobless veterans eager to fill up applications with the Employment Section of the PVE. Anxious to find out what these jobless and disabled veterans feel

I took this fellow by the arm after he filled up his application blank and tried my best to ask him of his battle experiences and his present living condition. Of course this has been a favorite subject of fictionists ever since the Philippines was liberated. But to get it direct from a veteran who was really "there" sounds more than the best fiction ever written.

His name: he doesn't want his name to be published, but let's call him Pablo Bayani. He walks with a limp because he was wounded in action at Abucay and Orion.... forgotten battlegrounds as

unremembered as the men who fought in them. You have seen his kind... they are common sights in the streets... looking for a job... trying to eke out a living like the rest of us in spite of his handicap... only he is not so fortunate... the odds against him are so great that it takes much courage, like his, to be able to maintain his rightful place under the sun. He is still walking the pavements with only the sound of his broken-soled army shoes and worn out at the edges to prod him towards the light. When his body grows tired and benumbed, he stops to rest awhile on the dirty pavement, closing his eyes to deceive himself, to ignore the hard, bitter realities that have been his lot; that have been his reward for struggling for a country that can easily forget.

My first question: What do you remember about Bataan?

With a flash in his reddish eyes he quickly grasped for an answer, yes he remembers Bataan, now the unremembered.

Thus he began: "It's funny that I can only find peace now in the memories of Bataan; these are the only things that have remained. I recall fondly how the people in December 1941 looked with pride at us as we passed the streets of Manila, how they cheered and put up their fingers in a "V" for Victory sign. We were heroes then," he murmured as he clenched his teeth with bitterness.

"In January 1942, we reached Bataan confident that when it was all over we would be welcomed with the same kind of cheering and warmth. But, what do I find now? The people who cheered have forgotten us. Fellow veterans do not even share in the fruits of Victory because they who fought are still restless, they who fought have still no peace after the long and bitter ordeal. I am not happy anymore," he sighed and asked me for a glass of water.

I motioned to one of the clerks to give him some water while I was busy writing his story. I noticed his hands were trembling and before I could warn him the glass fell from his trembling, dirty hands.

"I only feel rested when I think of my dark days in Bataan, but that only reminds me of killing and all the horrible things that go with mortal strife. And for the first time, I, Pablo Bayani, the soldier, veteran of many grim battles,

*(Continued on page 24)*

# SUMMER CAMP TRAINING—An Indispensable Appendage to the ROTC Course

by Lt. Col. Manuel T. Flores  
Superintendent, ROTC

In the last world war in which we inopportunately found ourselves involved, the genuine efforts and noble sacrifices shown by ROTC graduates and undergraduates will long be remembered. For this very reason the Army is delegating to the ROTC the tremendous task of organizing, training and maintaining a wide pool of officers and men to constitute a well-prepared reserve force ready to heed the country's call not only in times of stress and chaos but also in times of peace. In this issue, we are proud to mention the resurrection of that important component of our citizen army — the ROTC.

Our ROTC program was patterned after that of the United States Army and it covers a wide scope in the field of military science. It is designed to give an individual a foundation of reasonable discipline and is not intended to serve as a conversion of peaceful trends into military fanaticism. It is rather made as an adjunct to civil education not only to make the youth conscious of his obligations and responsibilities toward the preservation of the state but also to prepare him to perform his duties confidently and efficiently in the future. Furthermore, this course of military instruction affords to institutions a means for practical training in organizational leadership which will be of value to their graduated students when they choose to enter an industrial or professional career.

The course of military science and tactics prescribed in the different colleges and universities calls for a period of four years and is divided into two parts — the Basic and the Advanced Course. The basic course is compulsory and consists of the first two years in the department of military science and tactics which correspond to the freshman and sophomore years of the academic departments. In addition, after the completion of the second year class, each cadet has to undergo summer camp training and a successful completion of this training is necessary before a certificate of graduation from the basic course is issued to him. The advanced course is optional and consists of the last two years in the department of military science and tactics which

correspond to the junior and senior years of the academic departments.

Having set foot on the threshold of the ROTC program, we begin to picture a clearer view of the whole course of military education. With this premise, we may now proceed to discuss the fundamental necessity of the summer camp training in the curriculum of the basic course, contending that this phase is an indispensable appendage to the ROTC course as a whole and hence a subsidiary element contributing to the success of the overall national defense system of our country.

Summer camp training indoctrinates the individual on the principles of morale, discipline and initiative far beyond what the classroom work in the university can orient or be able to accomplish. It develops the health, strength and physical endurance of the individual in the face of adverse odds. He is physically hardened, qualifying him to long and strenuous marches, to skillful use of his weapons and to incessant care for himself and his transportation in the field. It permits the individual to absorb the basic and technical subjects that are taught in school because in the training camp these subjects are so well balanced as to finally prepare him to take the field at any time. It further develops the inherent quality of the individual to react correctly to the solution of an assumed or outlined tactical situation in the least possible amount of time whether he is working individually or as a member of a unit or team. Finally it serves as a check to unforeseen deficiencies, the correction of which may have been neglected or overlooked during the process of instruction in the school.

In the summer camp, adequate terrain is secured to suit certain phases of tactical problems which otherwise training in the college will not be able to cope with due to the limited area of the campus terrain. The daily routine duties such as reveille, mess, guard mounting, retreat and taps which are only theoretically explained in the basic instruction in the university goes into practical application in the summer camp and thus it imparts thoroughly an atmosphere of real soldier's life.

The applicatory tactical exercises such as firing, bayonet exercise, night marches and field maneuvers and demonstrations assure the development of leadership, adaptability, teamwork and tactical proficiency partially serving as a direct training for combat but wholly compatible with the objectives of the ROTC organization.

Just as practice develops the after effect of theories, so does the rigor of camp life develop the proficiency and skill of men in the field and consequently in battle. Although it is true that a good deal of knowledge can be acquired from military instruction in the different colleges and universities, more can be derived by supplementing that instruction with the actual training in an intimate atmosphere of camp life which at times is purposely impregnated with setups of simulated battlefield conditions. To those who indulge in the contemplation that the summer camp is nothing but a traditional formality in the course of their basic training should cast that thought aside and instead, should consider the issue more seriously. It would be relieving if it could be treated as any of the academic subjects wherein they should imbibe the most of what they can and should try their utmost to finish the camp training successfully. Those who consider the summer camp as only a stepping stone to exemption from further ROTC training, should realize its significance now and in the future in case of any national emergency. Those who conjecture that it is only conjoined to the basic course so as to qualify cadets for the advanced course and hence entitle them to a reserve commission may just as well remember this: although that is the penultimate purpose for which the Reserve Officers Training Corps was organized, this unsavory attitude does not merit any consideration from the authoritative point of view. And so we come to the realization that with all the aforementioned advantages that cadre training can assure an individual, it becomes imperative to keep this SUMMER CAMP a part and parcel of the ROTC course which will anyway be the nucleus of our national security.

# FOR UNITY'S SAKE

By Alfredo M. Bustamante

The Legion is dead! Long live the Legion! So may the Mindanaoesse proclaim, as the royalists of yore upon the death of a king and strongly knit Mindanao Guerrilla Legion, at the Third Annual Meeting at Davao City on 25-26 January this year.

Strong and widespread was the sentiment against the dissolution of the Mindanao Guerrilla Legion, organized three years ago at Del Monte, Bukidnon, seat of the short-lived 6th Infantry Division, AP, composed of the best, bravest, and boldest of the entire 10th Military District under Col. Wendell W. Fertig — truly the elite of Mindanao guerrilla leaders and fighters during the enemy occupation. Torrential had been the shedding of tears in the exchange of arguments for and against the dissolution of the organization. Great was the fear that the dissolution would result in the forgetting of the sacrifices and sufferings, the difficulties and privations, the dangers and deaths shared together in the valiant fight against the enemy.

Names of outstanding resistance leaders were recalled — Fertig, McLeish, Pendatun, Haggerty, Cabili, Grinstead, Philips, Piang, Aquino, Delgado, Teano, Noble, Matas, Dilangalen, Mangelen, Matalam, Laureta, Laplap, Buhay, McVicker, Bustamante, et al — and with the recollection came an upsurge of

loyalty and love, pride and devotion in the breasts of the delegation assembled in the convention.

Spearheading the move to dissolve the Mindanao Guerrilla Legion in order to give way to the organization of the Mindanao Department of the Philippine Legion were Senator Salipada K. Pendatun, the most colorful Moro leader who severally and successfully commanded the Bukidnon-Cotabato Force, the 117th Inf. Regt. 109th Div. and the 118th Inf. Regt. 106th Division; Maj. Albino Noble, who lost a charming and beautiful daughter in the infamous enemy attack at Talakag, Bukidnon; Maj. Froilan M. Matas, organizer of the stubborn and hard-hitting Matas outfit; and Maj. Teofilo Rivera of Laureta's Jap-baiting and collaborator-hating Davao guerrillas. When these leaders, in forceful persuasiveness, assured the convention that the dissolution of the Mindanao Guerrilla Legion and its subsequent organization into a department of the Philippine Legion would not only the more focus the attention, interest, and sympathy of both the guerrillas themselves and non-guerrillas on their sacrifices, exploits, and achievements, but also serve the more strongly and the more compactly to unite the Mindanao Guerrillas with the Visayas and the Luzon Guerrillas into common aims and common purposes, their fears were assuaged.

Major Noble in part declared: "In dissolving the Mindanao Guerrilla Legion, Inc. which we organized three years ago at Del Monte to perpetuate the memory of our dead comrades and our sufferings during the occupation, we are not dissolving the ideals that prompted us to organize. On the contrary, we want fellow veterans from Luzon and the Visayas to share our ideals and at the same time arm ourselves with UNITY in our fight to tackle our common problems."

So convinced were the delegates that when the motion to dissolve the organization and subsequently form it into the Mindanao Department of the Philippine Legion was voted on it was unanimously carried amidst cheers and applause.

Right then and there, the Mindanao Guerrilla Legion, Inc. was dissolved and the Mindanao Department organized, with Major Albino Noble by an overwhelming vote elected Department Commander.

The Mindanao Department, with some 50,000 Legionnaires scattered all over the vast island of Mindanao, voted to undertake the project of raising \$30,000 to contribute to the funds of the Philippine Legion Mission which will soon leave for the United States to work for the passage of the Rogers Bill.

MABUHAY, Mindanao Department!



Officers of the Mindanao Guerrilla Legion, Inc. now the Mindanao Department of the Philippine Legion

# THE RED CROSS IN ACTION

By A. A. ACUÑA—PRO, Red Cross



*Red Cross in Action*

(Photo Courtesy of PNRC)

More than ever, veterans are confronted with diverse and manifold problems in the difficult transition to civilian life. Ready, willing and able, veterans are yet beset with the all-important issue of what to do for a living in their new sphere of existence. Aged and past the prime of life, having bestowed many years of service to their country, they see no future in the bleak days ahead; while maimed, they endure a miserable lot on the charity of relatives and friends or face cheerless days of confinement in military hospitals.

There is no second road for veterans. There is only one way for them to travel, a path to take, and this they do not always take successful alone.

The Philippine National Red Cross, in recognition of the nation's responsibility to veterans and soldiers alike, carries a two-fold program for their welfare, promotes two services to assist them in the solution of their pressing problems: the Home Service and the Military Welfare Service.

Taking his problems to the Red Cross, which is accessible to everyone in any region of the country through its scattered 36 chapters and 14 sub-chapters, the veterans will not go his way in bewilderment and despair nor fight his bitter fight alone. In the Red Cross, he will come to know the nation's gratitude and find a true and trusted friend. His various problems will be threshed

out and the exact nature of his needs established. Available resources will be employed to help him back on his feet.

The deep concern of the Red Cross for veterans and soldiers alike does not end there. It goes deeper as to include in its extent assistance and service to their heirs and loved ones. When harassed with vexing perplexities in life and trying situations, kins and relations are likewise guided and aided by the Red Cross.

Extending assistance to veterans and soldiers in the filing of claims for pension, gratuity, arrears in pay, and other government benefits, is not a simple matter as it seems. The veteran or soldier is most often at a loss how to proceed. The Red Cross assumes the responsibility for him and attends to the intricate technicalities involved, such as intensive interviews, procurement of documentary evidences, affidavits, or power-of-attorney, presentation of same through proper channels, etc., etc.

Soldiers and veterans in search for lost members of their families find immediate solution of their common problem through the Red Cross. With its network of chapters and sub-chapters forming a system of communication that reaches the remotest barrio, the Philippine National Red Cross acts with speed and precision and loses no time in supplying soldiers and veterans with the necessary information.

When a case of unemployment confronts veterans, the Red Cross assists them in getting contact with the right party and supplies prospective employers with necessary referral and information. If it is hospitalization which is necessary, every possible means is exploited to bring the ailing veteran to a military hospital for treatment.

The Red Cross is brought to camps and military hospitals by the Military Welfare Service stations, which pursue their mission of assistance, comfort and cheer through various means. Aside from its program of service to help solve the soldiers' and veterans' problems, Military Welfare Service extends facilities for entertainment and recreation. It helps allay the tediousness of days of confinement in hospitals and camps with musical programs and movies, arts and crafts activities, informative and recreational reading sessions, fun and enjoyment through the promotion of games. Too, the Military Welfare Service...

(Continued on page 24)

# ALL'S SET FOR THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

The preliminary preparations for the National Convention of the Philippine Legion have already been completed, it was announced in the National Headquarters of the Philippine Legion. The date has been definitely set on March 4-7. The place: The Villamor Hall, University of the Philippines, which, with its still unhealed wounds inflicted by the enemy during the last war, would be a perfect setting for a gathering of a national veterans' organization.

The honored guests will be the Overall Commanders of all outstanding guerrilla units, namely, Gen. Macario Peralta, Jr., Gen. Mariano Castañeda, Col. Wendell W. Fertig, Col. James Cushing, Col. Ruperto Kangleon, Col. Salipada K. Pendatun, Col. Russell Volkmann, Col. Edwin P. Ramsey, Col. Marcelo Adduro, Col. Marcos V. Agustin, Col. Eleuterio Adevos, Col. Vicente Umali, Col. Alejo Santos, Col. John Boone, Col. Bernard L. Anderson, Col. Salvador Escudero, Col. Teofilo Padua, Lt. Col. Licerio Lapus, Lt. Col. Francisco Sandico, Lt. Col. Montano Zabot, Maj. Salvador Abcede, Maj. Robert V. Lapham, Maj. Ramon Magsaysay, and Maj. Sofronio Untalan.

The speakers on the occasion will be President Manuel A. Roxas, Ambassador Emmet O'Neal, Speaker Eugenio Perez, Senator Salipada K. Pendatun, Col. Jesus Villamor and Col. Marking Agustin.

The program follows:

March 4th (Thursday)

## Part I

- 8:00—Processing of Delegates
- Roll Call
- Overture, Philippine Army Band
- One Minute silence in memory of the Dead Comrades-in-Arms
- Opening Remarks—Gen. Macario Peralta, Jr.
- Speech of Welcome — Col. Marking Agustin
- 9:30—Deliberation on Committee Reports

## Part II

- 12:00—Lunch at the Manila Hotel
- Deliberation on Committee Reports
- 8:00—Entertainment of Delegates
- March 5th (Friday)
- 2:30—Roll Call
- 9:00—Introduction of the Guest of Honor — Hon. Salipada K. Pan-

datun

- Speech of the Guest of Honor—Ambassador Emmet O'Neal
- Deliberation on Committee Reports

## Part II

- 2:30—Deliberation on Committee Reports
- 8:00—Entertainment of Delegates

March 6th (Saturday)

## Part I

- 8:30—Roll Call
- Introduction of Guest of Honor — Col. Jesus Villamor
- Speech by the Guest of Honor—Speaker Eugenio Perez
- Consideration of Committee Reports
- 12:00—Lunch at the Manila Hotel
- Guest Speaker — His Excellency Manuel A. Roxas, President of the Philippines

## Part II

- 2:30—Final Consideration of Committee Reports
- 8:30—Reception & Ball at the Fiesta Pavilion, Manila Hotel
- March 7th (Sunday)
- 11:00 o'clock A. M.—Delegation to see President Manuel A. Roxas

The Committee-in-charge of the affair is composed of:

- Gen. Macario Peralta, Jr. — Chairman
- Col. Eleuterio Adevos — Vice Chairman
- Col. Dominador Z. Barile — Finance
- Col. Jaime N. Ferrer — Program
- Col. Adonais Maciang — Invitation
- Maj. Leon O. Ty — Publicity
- Capt. Armando Crisostomo — Ball
- Maj. Salvador Abcede — Processing
- Maj. Gervacio Francisco — Auditing
- Capt. Vicente Cabo Chan — Banquet
- Maj. Melencio Ola Orbase — Agenda
- Col. Vicente Umali — Arrangements
- Col. Manuel T. Dikit — Business
- Maj. Alfredo M. Bustamante — Master of Ceremonies
- Capt. Ruperto Estanislao — Hall
- Maj. Fernando Poe — Entertainment

A beautiful souvenir program to commemorate the occasion is being prepared.

Meanwhile all Chapters and Posts are holding their respective conventions in anticipation of the annual national event of the Legion.

# ECHOES of the LEGION

## MINDANAO

One of the far-reaching achievements of the Philippine Legion this year is the dissolution of the Mindanao Guerrilla Legion, Inc. and its conversion into a Mindanao Department of the Philippine Legion.

The Mindanao Guerrilla Legion, Inc., with 50,000 members was the original organization of Mindanao veterans. It had its own constitution and by-laws and its rules and regulations. In its Convention held on January 25-26, 1948, the Mindanao Guerrilla Legion, by a unanimous vote affiliated itself with the Philippine Legion as a part and parcel thereof. (A detailed report of the event appears elsewhere in this issue.)

## STUDENT VETERANS

Another milestone towards the unity of veterans is the organization of all student veterans not only in Manila but in Iloilo and Davao. The students formed themselves into a students chapter of the Philippine Legion with the following Officers:

- Chapter Commander—Teofilo Jamolin
- Vice-Chapter Commander — Jose M. F. Belo
- Chapter Adjutant — Sinfiriano Cabagnot
- Chapter Finance Officer — Francisco de Leon
- Chapter Auditor — Alejandro de la Rosa
- Chapter Press Relations Officer — Rebec Espiritu

Posts were organized in the different universities, colleges and schools, as follows:

## University of the Philippines (Manila) Post

- Post Commander — Jose M. F. Belo
- Vice Post Commander — P. Marcos
- Adjutant — Victor Lim
- Finance Officer — Manuel Villanueva
- Press Relations Officer — Elias Asuncion

## University of the Philippines (Laguna) Chapter

- Post Commander — Teofilo Fran
- Vice Post Commander — Rosales Juni
- Adjutant — Jesus Recto
- Finance Officer — Melencio B. Lopez
- Press Relations Officer — Cesar Villarita

(Continued on page 15)

# DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS



Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo shown during a press interview upon arrival from the U.S.

(Photo Courtesy of Manila Chronicle)

**Editor's Note:** For its significant import we are publishing hereunder the "Declaration of Human Rights", formulated by the United Nations. It contains the "quintessence of humanity's most cherished freedoms, and defines the moral basis upon which it hopes to found the new international order."

Just as important is the fact that more than half of the International Declaration of Human Rights was written by a Filipino veteran of the last war, Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, who was widely acclaimed for his brilliant and decisive work in the drafting of the declaration at Geneva. The provisions printed in bold type were largely drawn by the Philippine delegate.

On the basis of his performance in the conference, the French Press started boosting Gen. Romulo for the Nobel Prize for peace.

## Article 1

All men are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed by nature with reason and conscience, and should act towards one another like brothers.

## Article 2

In the exercise of his right, everyone is limited by the rights of others and by the just requirements of the democratic state. The individual owes duties to society through which he is enabled to develop his spirit, mind, and body in wider freedom.

## Article 3

1. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration, without distinction of any

kind, such as race (which includes color), sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, property status, or national or social origin.

2. All are equal before the law regardless of office or status and entitled to equal protection of the law against any arbitrary discrimination or against any incitement to such discrimination in violation of this declaration.

## Article 4

Everyone has the right to life, to

liberty and security of person.

## Article 5

No one shall be deprived of his personal liberty or kept in custody except in cases prescribed by law and after due process. Everyone placed under arrest or detention shall have the right to immediate judicial determination of the legality of any detention to which he may be subject and to trial within a reasonable time or to release.

## Article 6

Everyone shall have access to independent and impartial tribunals in the determination of any criminal charge against him and of his rights and obligations. He shall be entitled to a fair hearing of his case and to have the aid of a qualified representative of his own choice, and if he appears in person to have the procedure explained to him in a manner in which he can understand and to use a language which he can speak.

## Article 7

1. Any person is presumed to be innocent until proved guilty. No one shall be convicted or punished for crime or other offence except after fair public trial at which he has been given all

(Continued on page 23)



Ambassador Elizalde can be seen as he met Ambassador Romulo at the Airport. Both are working hard for the passage of the Rogers Bill.

(Photo Courtesy of Manila Chronicle)

## Our Brother Legions

### AMERICAN LEGION

The Philippine Department, American Legion, moves swiftly along the path of fulfillment of its 1947-48 departmental platform. Several honors and outstanding events have marked the past few weeks, including recognition from National Headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind.

In the membership category, the department won three National awards. For showing the greatest percentage of membership increase among the 54 departments of the Legion for the year 1947, the Philippines won the annual "North Carolina Trophy." From its small-rebeginnings in 1946 the membership increase was avalanche into a miraculous 3,245.00%. The department also won a standard annual award for increasing its membership by more than 100% in any one year. The third award was won by eight Posts on the Philippine Department, all of them having a membership of over 100%.

San Fernando, Pampanga, Post No. 3 (Victor Henzon, Commander) recently won a distinguished service certificate from the National Headquarters for signing up its entire 1947 membership again for 1948 before November 11th. This is the only local Post to rate that accomplishment.

Leaving membership, we find that Department Adjutant Frank S. Tenny was appointed by National Commander James T. O'Neill to be a General Member of the National Law and Order Committee. This is in line with Adjutant Tenny's chosen profession, as he is the Executive Director of the Philippine Safety Council and an Active Member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. National committee membership are seldom awarded to departments outside the continental limits of the United States.

Manila Post No. 1 recently was honored by a visit and speeches from Mayor de la Fuente and Chief of Police Eduardo Quintos. These honored guests were enthusiastically received by the members.

The two resolutions approved at the last Philippine Department convention in July, 1947, are getting very favorable response in the states, according to official reports. The resolution supporting the claims of USAFFE veterans and bone-fide guerrillas to the "GI Bill of Rights" has been worked into a "Philippine Veterans Act of 1947" by President Truman himself and will be

(Continued on page 27)

## Fund Drive Progressing Satisfactorily

Mission Leaving This Month

The Fund Drive of the Philippine Legion to support a veterans mission which will be sent to the United States to work for the Rogers Bill is progressing satisfactorily, it was declared by Speaker Eugenio Perez of the House of Representatives, who is the Chairman of the Drive. The Rogers Bill provides for the following benefits to Philippine Army veterans and their dependants.

1. Construction of hospitals for physically disabled veterans, amounting to \$22,500,000.00;

2. Maintenance of such hospitals at the rate of \$3,385.00 a year;

3. Payment of heirs of deceased veterans of \$200 for burial expenses;

4. Payment of tuition of veterans going to school at \$200 a year;

5. Payment of subsistence allowance to veterans going to school at the rate of \$65.00 a month.

Speaker Perez is sparing no efforts to reach the \$100,000.00 goal. The contributions received so far are as follows:

President Manuel A. Roxas	1,000.00
Speaker Eugenio Perez	500.00
Ambassador Joaquin Elizalde	500.00
Ex-Speaker Jose Yulo	500.00
HQ, National Defense Forces	4,000.00
Luzon Theaters, Inc.	1,000.00
FEU veterans	5,097.00
Adamson University veterans	280.00
University of Manila veterans	80.00
FEATI veterans	980.00
Philippine Law School veterans	335.00
Arellano University veterans	44.00
National University veterans	70.00
Jose Rizal College veterans	490.00
National Teachers College veterans	250.00
UP (Manila) veterans	360.00
PCORA veterans	260.00
Cosmopolitan Colleges veterans	285.00
Centro Escolar University veterans	360.00
National Radio School veterans	683.15
Manila Law College veterans	295.40
Manila Central Colleges	141.00
College of Oral & Dental Surgery veterans	120.00
Davao veterans	460.00
Other Mindanao veterans	435.00
Bicol veterans	242.50
Bulacan Military Area veterans	177.00
Other veterans (individual)	1,781.00
Banal Regiment, Hukbalahap	400.00
Col. Manuel T. Dikit	5.00
Capt. Salvador Macaranas	50.00
White Page & Co.	20.00
Bonifacio Ortega	5.00
Angel Jose Transportation, Inc.	25.00
G. Manlapit, Inc.	10.00
Atty. Felixberto Capati	10.00
Jose D. Mia	20.00
J. E. Parrish	20.00
Sgt. Hilario Balogoy	5.00
Capt. Offemaria	50.00
Col. Eduardo Alabastro	5.00
Chaves, Salinas & Co.	50.00
Blue Bar Coconut Co.	100.00
Rizal Surety & Insurance Co.	25.00
Metropolitan Water District	20.00
Polo & Obando Teachers Association	200.00
Urdaneta High School	8.75

(Continued on page 22)



## Echoes of the . . .

(Continued from page 12)

## Far Eastern University Post

Post Commander — Mohammad de Venancio

## University of Sto. Tomas Post

Post Commander — Maj. Primitivo San Agustin  
1st Vice Commander — Avelino E. Damian  
2nd Vice Commander — Juan G. Frivaldo, Jr.  
3rd Vice Commander — Jacinto Cavioe  
Adjutant — Alfredo Dias  
Press Relations Officer — Jose Meily, Jr.

## National University Post

Post Commander — Jose M. Lizardo  
Vice Post Commander — Pablo G. Nao  
Adjutant — Victor P. Ventura  
Finance Officer — Jaime Flores  
Press Relations Officers — Manolo Topacio & Federico Eugenio

## University of Manila Post

Post Commander — Rebeck Espiritu  
Vice Post Commander — Ricardo Manalili  
Adjutant — Miss Natividad Rivera  
Finance Officer — Lourdes Catig  
Press Relations Officer — Ismael Allanono

## Arellano University Post

Post Commander — Jose P. Arro  
Vice Post Commander — Melchor N. Masakayan  
Adjutant — Marcial C. Borlaza  
Press Relations Officers — Eladio Recaido & Pablo Anosa

## Adamson University Post

Post Commander — Sinfiorano Cabagnot  
Vice Post Commander — Jesus Sol  
Adjutant — Jaime Templonuevo  
Finance Officer — G. V. Quiroga  
Press Relations Officers — M. A. Rimorin & Antonio Ocampo

## Centro Escolar University Post

Post Commander — Rizal Crisostomo  
Vice Post Commander — Eulogio Cruzado  
Adjutant — Miss Josefina Angeles  
Auditor and Finance Officer — Miss Generosa de Guzman  
Historian — Miss Felicidad Rivera  
Press Relations Officer — Anselmo Angeles

## Manila Law College Post

Post Commander — Teopisto Jamolin  
1st Vice Post Commander — Gregorio Limjuco  
2nd Vice Commander — Rodolfo Andal  
Adjutant — Restituto J. Guerrero  
Finance Officer — Miss Faustina Santos  
Auditor — Vicente N. Cavallada  
Press Relations Officers — Buenaventura Padilla & Jose D. Manansala

## Cosmopolitan Colleges Post

Post Commander — Justo M. Pascua  
Vice Commander — Deogracias B. Buan  
Adjutant — Tomas B. Viray  
Finance Officer — Antonio C. Ang  
Auditor — Nicanor L. Causay  
Press Relations Officer — Damian M. Lomoco

FEATI Institute of Technology Post  
Post Commander — Napoleon Gaerlan  
Vice Post Commander — Fateino Santos

Adjutant — Victor de Leon, Jr.  
Finance Officer — Rufino Gervacio  
Press Relations Officer — Anastacio P. de Leon  
Asst. Press Relations Officer — Pascasio Lachica

## Mapua Institute of Technology Post

Post Commander — Melanio S. Rey  
Vice Post Commander — Patricio M. Abu  
Adjutant — Aurelio S. Ugalde  
Finance Officer — Florentino F. Frias  
Auditor — Pedro P. Santiago  
Press Relations Officer — Ismael Tomoldin  
Historian — Tomas Batillo

## Philippine Law School Post

Post Commander — Carlos S. Valbuena  
Vice Post Commander — Gregorio Hombreueno  
Adjutant — Ciriaque I. Hocson  
Finance Officer — Loreto Neri  
Press Relations Officer — Miguel T. Doria

## Manila Central Colleges Post

Post Commander — Fraterno M. Marfori  
Vice Post Commander — Benigno F. Blason  
Adjutant — Abelardo T. Tuano  
Finance Officer — Cresencio C. Donato  
Auditor — Consolacion C. Cacabelas  
Press Relations Officer — Coferino Matigas

## Jose Rizal College Post

Post Commander — Reinerio M. Tejada  
Vice Post Commander — Cesar Legayada  
Post Adjutant — Ricardo B. Villaruel  
Post Finance Officer — Alejandro de la Rosa

## Phil. College of Commerce &amp; Business

Administration Post  
Post Commander — Francisco de Leon  
Vice Post Commander — Eduardo M. Villanueva  
Adjutant — Rosario E. Castano  
Finance Officer — Carmelo Camara, Jr.  
Press Relations Officer — Cesar Quebral, Jr.

## National Radio School Post

Post Commander — Feliciano Espina  
Adjutant — Raymundo Monse  
Auditor — Jerry Posadas  
Press Relations Officer — Santiago Bellezza

## Central Institute of Technology Post

Post Commander — L. Gapay  
Vice Post Commander — L. Mangahas  
Adjutant — Felix Manalo  
Finance Officer — A. Gasita  
Press Relations Officer — R. Rigor

## San Agustin College Post (Iloilo City)

Post Commander — Conrado Norada

## Mindanao Colleges Post (Davao City)

Post Commander — Gonzalo Latorilla

## BICOL DEPARTMENT

Department Commander Melencio Ola Orbase of the Bicol Areas is performing the herculean task of uniting the various guerrilla units in this region into one compact and closely-knit Department of the Philippine Legion. The Bicol Department Staff is composed of the following:

Commander — Maj. Melencio Ola Orbase  
Vice-Commander — Maj. Faustino Flor  
Adjutant — Lt. Pose Garcia  
Finance Officer — Lt. Julian Napal  
Auditor — Lt. Agustin Crisostomo  
Chaplain — Rev. Fr. Crisostomo  
Historian — Lt. Pedro B. Offemoria  
Committeemen: Capt. Cristobal Bonavie, Maj. Dominiano Rigos, Lt. Mariano Broqueza, Capt. Amanda Gu-

(Continued on page 19)

# WITHIN

Major General George F. Moore, commanding general, Philrycom, will present the Silver Star Medal to Brig. Gen. Macario Peralt, Jr., Chairman, Philippine Veterans Board, Col. Claro B. Lizardo, CO Philippine Ground Forces, and Lt. Col. Felagio A. Cruz, PAF commanding officer, in a formal ceremony at Camp Murphy on February 20, at 4:30 p.m.

Forty-eight other officers, enlisted men, and civilians will also be awarded medals, ranging from the Silver Star to the Medal of Freedom.

Following is a complete list of those who will be decorated:

**Silver Star:** Cpl. Isidro Soliman, Cpl. Gil Soliman (posthumous), Col. Claro B. Lizardo, Lt. Col. Macario Peralt, Jr., Maj. Felagio A. Cruz, Maj. Ciriano V. Mirasol, Maj. Napoleon D. Valeriano, Maj. Enrique C. Solares, Capt. Eusebio I. Sotero, T/4 Pedro L. Montano, and Sgt. Laureano Chualo.

**Legion of Merit:** Col. Patricia Gamantes, Lt. Col. Tomas Domagol (posthumous), Capt. Amos M. Francis, and Maj. Luis M. Albo.

**Bronze Star:** Maj. Luis M. Albo, Capt. Mariano Cardenas, Sgt. Jose V. Altarejo, Lt. Col. Napoleone L. Soliman, Maj. Pedro Cruz, Maj. Pabong Arpe, Capt. Kallagan Calangui, 2nd Lt. Teleforo Valente, and Pfc. Melicio Cuing.

**Purple Heart:** Lt. Col. Jose S. Dinamao, Maj. Alfonso Roberto, Capt. Damiano T. Corrallo, Capt. Enrique E. Uria, Capt. Octavio V. Villorino, 1st Lt. Jose Monar, 1st Lt. Emilio R. Magrille, 1st Lt. Irene Eusebio, Jr., 2nd Lt. Epimaco V. Oras, 2nd Lt. Arturo E. Pormelico, 2nd Lt. Armando D. Quilan, 1st Sgt. Manuel Padeco, Sgt. Nolas Soliven, Sgt. Leonario B. Perez, Sgt. Panfilo Corren, Sgt. Manuel Japson, Capt. Amador Faber, Capt. Desiderio A. Tolosa, Col. Eustaquio L. Tejano, Pfc. Leonario de Villor, Pfc. Estomino E. Roxas, Pfc. Enrique Turand, Pfc. Fortunato F. Amora, Pfc. Ricardo C. Eustaquio and Pfc. Francisco R. Nubor.

**Medal of Freedom:** Jorge J. Tirado and Ciriaco Gabalen.

Two citizens of the Philippines were given the posthumous award of the Medal of Honor with gold palm in prosecution of the war against Japan in the Southwest Pacific. They were Enrique Pirovano, who was cited for "inspiring bravery in the cause of freedom," and Antonio Escoda, who "by his bravery, resourcefulness and devotion to duty made distinct contributions to the welfare and morale of prisoners of war and internees." Both were in the SCAP list of 73 persons including citizens of Spain, Ireland, and Germany.

The problem of guerrilla recognition was afforded a solution as Headquarters PHILRYCOM announced recently that with the exception of a very few units decision has been rendered on all requests for guerrilla recognition numbering 1,242,000. This completes the largest single mission of the recognition program.

The deadline for the filing of claims under the provisions of the Missing Persons Act for arrears in pay and allowance has been extended from January 15 to February 29, 1947, Philrycom announced. It was stressed, however, that the new extension applies only to claims based on the service of deceased members of recognized guerrilla organizations.

Secretary of Justice Roman Ozaeta, ruling in an opinion for the PVB, rendered the decision that claimant of a disability pension who received gratuity pay in a lump sum cannot be granted another pension under Republic Act No. 65 which provide that "persons . . . who are permanently incapacitated from work owing to sickness, disease, or injuries sustained in line of duty, shall be given a life pension of fifty pesos a month unless they are actually receiving a similar pension from other government funds . . ."

Reason: "Both pensions are bestowed in consideration of the same disability of the recipient and with a view to giving him assistance during his incapacity."

The Philippine Veterans Board has just formulated a far-reaching policy relative to the length of time a veteran may enjoy the educational benefits under Republic Act No. 65, otherwise known as the Philippine Veterans Bill of Rights. This provides that every veteran, whether he be a USAFFE, a USAFFE-guerrilla, a recognized or an unrecognized guerrilla, would be entitled to a minimum of one school year within which he could enjoy his educational benefits, plus the length of time of his total recognized or credited services during the period between December 8, 1941 and September 2, 1945.

President Roxas has issued an instruction to Budget Commissioner Pio Pedrosa to make an immediate survey of the amount of guerrilla notes in the hands of the people. This is being done to facilitate redemption of these notes.

The Huk problem turned to a more critical slant in recent days with Huk Supremo Tarcus's uncompromising stand on his chosen grounds. Opinions are divided on the government's stand for the solution of the problem. The most

outspoken spokesman of the Roxas policy of no-appeasement was Secretary of the Interior Jose C. Zulueta who said that the policy is intended to exterminate the Huks, but to do justice for them. This is in reply to the Avelino charge of his allegedly "monopolistic" attitude in solving the peace and order problem. The policy, the interior secretary opined, is also that of his department.

Said Zulueta, "In the interest of a permanent peace settlement on the Huk problem, I am in favor of granting amnesty to Huks—but only under certain conditions." He said that such amnesty must be in "keeping with the constitutional processes of the democratic government obtaining in the Philippines." He called any attempt in "releasing portions of the law in the interests of pacification circumventing the laws in favor or against any person or party," dangerous.

The Congress and Senate of the Philippines convened in joint session at the Congress session hall on Lepanto Street to hear the state of the nation message of President Roxas.

The stability of government, the administration of justice, individual freedom, peace and order, foreign relations, national defense, financial and monetary matters, supply of food and wages, education, national income, education, public health, care of veterans, etc. were explained in detail by President Roxas.

In closing the President said, "Let us not waste our energies in partisan conflict nor in any attempt to gain personal advantages. The kind of heritage we leave to our children . . . constitutes the problems that should absorb our thoughts . . . God help our people if we desert our trust."

Early in January, the Supreme Court left the door open for the city government to eject Chinese vendors from the city market stalls when it denied the alien merchants' request for a temporary order preventing their eviction, under the municipal market ordinance. The explosive issue reportedly brought about the imminence of sweeping changes in China's foreign policy with the Philippines and the recall of Chan Chih-ping from his Manila post.

But reports indicated the possibility of a "close alliance" between the Philippines and China. Said charge d'Affaires (Continued on page 18)

# WITHOUT

General Dwight D. Eisenhower will not run for this year's presidential election in the United States. This was disclosed in the General's letter to a New Hampshire supporter, Leonard V. Funder, publisher of the *Manchester Evening Leader*. Although a personal letter, it was made public the army press division said, because Eisenhower "hopes through this means to inform every interested person or group of persons that he is not in politics and that he would refuse the nomination if offered." Albany, New York, reported that the office of Governor Thomas E. Dewey obviously was jubilant, but General Douglas MacArthur told the United Press that he had "no comment" to make on General Eisenhower's announcement that he could not accept the nomination as a presidential candidate. With General Eisenhower out of the Presidential race, and no GOP nomination shining with any special brilliance, the MacArthur boom gained momentum, since the General has not yet definitely stated that he was not available. His supporters have quoted his recent letters to show that he does not regard public service in a political capacity as incompatible with a professional military man's duty.

The most tragic event of the month was the assassination of Mohandas K. Gandhi on Friday evening, January 30 at a prayer meeting in New Delhi. The assassin gave his name as Ram Nathuram, Hindu. He fired twice at Gandhi, then at his own head but only grazed himself. He was pummeled severely by a crowd before the police seized him. Gandhi was 78 years old.

The next day, the United Nations lowered its blue white flag to half mast for the first time, in mourning for Gandhi. World reaction was immediate.

Georgi Dimitrov, Communist leader of Bulgaria, bluntly declared that when the time is ripe, members of the eastern European orbit would form a federation of states as allies of Russia.

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin protested to the English cabinet a drastically revised global program on foreign policy covering every point in the world conflict between Russian and American interests. The tone of the revised pro-

gram indicated complete abandonment of the Labor government in trying to maintain a conciliatory balance between the United Kingdom and Russia, and the outright English support of the American policy. Winston Churchill, Britain's war-time leader has thrown his powerful support behind Bevin's proposal to consolidate western European nations to block Communist expansion westward thereby increasing hope of averting another world conflict or at least postponing it.

The U.S. announcement of reactivating the abandoned American base at Mellaha, in Libya, as a refuelling station for its military and commercial aviation transport, elicited Russian protest on the ground that the reactivation of the base constitutes a threat to the "democracies within the Mediterranean area". Later, Russia protested against the announced visit of an American naval squadron to Italian ports. Secretary of State Marshall countered that both protests will be rejected, since the acts did not in any way contravene existing agreements either among the great powers or with small nations as against the Russian view.

Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall announced that on or about July 1 the army would turn over the military government in Germany to the state department. The announcement was made after recent conferences attended by Royall, Secretary of State Marshall and General Lucius D. Clay, military governor of the American zone in Germany. The announcement by Royall came about two weeks after Marshall told Congress that the new "target date for transfer in Germany was June 10." In this connection, it should be remembered that Germany continued in its round of griping about food shortages which stirred at least two American congressmen to observe that a good policy for the Germans would be to put them on a work or starve basis.

In France, a tough crisis went through as Premier Schuman pushed through the French assembly his program of devaluing the franc in a desperate effort to increase French exports. The aim was to make French goods cheaper in terms of foreign currencies.

Meanwhile, tension eased off in world's financial markets following Britain's pledge to defend the value of the pound sterling. Treasury officials worked out measures considered necessary to protect the pound from the repercussions of French devaluation of the franc.

The battle over the Holy Land continued both in Palestine and in Lake Success. Senator Francisco, tired of the delays, crossed thrust into the diplomatic prevarications. Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent delegate of England, announced that they would give up their mandate over Palestine on May 15; that before that time they are to maintain peace and order in Palestine; that they would not permit any other force to enter the country, even a United Nations force, and that they would not permit the recruiting of a Jewish militia. The United Nations Palestine commission has agreed that the situation in Palestine is steadily worsening and will verge on chaos when the British give up their control of the Holy Land about May 15. The commission gave this conclusion in its first monthly report, which it was preparing behind closed doors for the United Nations security council.

All these were happening while the various Arab states continued to announce their plans for an invasion of Palestine, and as when the British withdrew. A "liberation" army is reportedly being organized under a wartime Arab commander, who has been announcing that Americans will regret their support to the Zionists when they find that they cannot construct a pipeline on which many millions of Arabs and their rulers depend.

The determination of the British to maintain their mandate over Palestine resulted in initiating their practice of searching American ships for munitions and military supplies destined to help the Jews. They diverted an American ship openly carrying such supplies from the Jewish port of Tel-a-Viv to the Arab port of Haifa. The U.S. State department has acceded to this procedure, which had been discounted after certain negotiations in the Atlantic in 1812-1815.

In Seoul, Korea, Senator Meleico  
(Continued on page 18)

**Within . . .**

(Continued from page 16)

Patrick Pichi Sun of the Chinese legation in Manila: "I will not say that the Nanking government can afford to be indifferent to the repercussions of the market issue. However, the China government has invariably set its diplomatic sights on friendship and collaboration with the Philippines as paramount considerations."

The National government will operate on a balanced budget for the first time since liberation in the coming fiscal year which starts next July. The proposed budget which the President will submit to congress for action on February 10, will cut down the proposed expenditure for the next fiscal year to an amount of 10 million pesos less than the estimated income of P250,000,000.

All Philippine currency now in circulation, whether treasury certificates or Victory notes, will become invalid as legal tender after March 31 of this year, if they are without the proper stamp it was learned from Malacanang. In accordance with Commonwealth Act No. 17 as amended by Act No. 92, the deadline for the stamping of all paper notes in circulation has been set on March, 1948, and at the expiration date only stamped currency will be valid as legal tender.

U.S.-educated Princess Tarhata Kiram of Jolo conferred with Vice-President Elpidio Quirino, concurrently secretary of foreign affairs, regarding clarification of her claim to the Turtle Islands as part of her inheritance from the Sultan of Sulu. She also urged the Philippine government to take the necessary steps to acquire North Borneo which is also claimed by the heirs of the Sultan of Sulu.

An information has been received by the commanding general, PHILRYCOM, from the US department of the army that all bills of any and all foreign governments, agencies or persons within such foreign countries for obligations established prior to July 1, 1916 must be submitted for payment not later than March 31, 1948. Failure to submit such bills to the appropriate US government agency by the designated deadline date would undoubtedly result in considerable delay in receiving payment. Such a delay would require a request to congress for additional funds after the end of the present fiscal year in order to meet the obligations.

A bill is being prepared by Rep. Remedios Fortich, lone woman member of

**Without . . .**

(Continued from page 17)

Arranz showed growing impatience over the failure of the United Nations Korean Commission of which he is a member to get anywhere with the calling of free elections for Korea. The stalemate was caused by Gromyko's reiteration of Russians decision to stay out of the business and with the absence of the Ukrainian delegate. Meanwhile, increasing pressure to hold elections for South Korea alone was being brought about to bear in the commission.

The realization of the carrying out of the Marshall plan has been boiled down to the approval of the minimum figure of \$6 billion for the first part of the program. Marshall sounded firm in getting this sum for the administration of his plan — or it may as well be nothing. A Chinese mission has arrived in Washington to present the Chinese figures on an Aid-to-China plan. In the meantime President Truman was being obligated to present his plan.

The Republicans went on with their own tax program amidst the Truman view that it is too drastic, taking into account the American board commitments abroad and the mounting armament bills at home.

With Communist force alternately gaining and losing, the Nanking minister of defense, Pai Chung Hai, has made an appeal to all retired soldiers to organize themselves into local home de-

the lower house, providing for the subdivision and apportionment of public lands to war veterans and landless peasants. She cited as an example the vast idle lands in Mindanao which can be tilled to provide food for the needy. She confessed having thought of this after an experience which she has had wherein people desirous of settling in Mindanao had to come to her for help.

Extension of the time limit for reinstatement of National Service Life Insurance on a comparative health basis up to and including July 31, 1948 has been authorized by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, it was stated yesterday by the Public Information Office, PHILRYCOM.

The extension applied to both term and converted policies, it was stated. Prior to the extension, applicants had only until midnight December 31, 1947, to reinstate such insurance on a comparative health basis.

fense units to resist communists wherever they may penetrate. Pai's assignment is the Yangtze River Valley, bulwark of the communists. In Nanking, the Hsin Hsin Pao, independent daily, lashed at the American policy with Japan and pictured the horror of another Pearl Harbor. It warned the danger of General MacArthur's economic rehabilitation program for Japan who would turn on the United States first, the moment she became strong enough, as "from the Japanese point of view your esteemed country was mainly for her defeat."

The Indonesian Republicans unconditionally accepted the United Nations Security Council's "good offices" committee's plans for a political settlement in Indonesia. The acceptance, which was announced in a statement from the "good offices" committee follows a pause in negotiations as a result of misunderstandings about the terms of the political settlement.

These misunderstandings arose after the Dutch-Indonesian truce was signed on January 17. Negotiations between the Dutch, who have already accepted the committee's plans and the Republicans will be resumed.

A bill which would give an average of \$5,850 to each of approximately 6,000 American civilians interned by the Japanese during the war in the Philippines and elsewhere in the Pacific received House approval and was sent to the senate. The bill also provides that the commission which will be set up to administer payments will be authorized to pay \$7,000 to heirs of around 600 American civilians who died as a result of their treatment by the Japanese and an average of \$2,760 to disabled persons.

Young King Ananda Mahidol of Siam died in June, 1946 not as a suicide, but at a murderer's hand. This was announced by the Siamese government radio. The investigations reveal that the gun found beside the body of the king was not the weapon with which the king was shot.

Meantime, both the U.S. and the British governments awaited the results of next elections before deciding whether or not to recognize the Bangkok government headed by Premier Kuang Aphaiwong. If the elections, honestly held, would show popular support for the new regime, Britain and the U.S. would recognize it, it was believed.

## Echoes of the . . .

(Continued from page 15)

rifa, Capt. Salvador Rodolfo, Maj. Dangalan, Atty. Rafael Lucila

The Albay Chapter, amidst impressive ceremonies, held a most successful chapter convention early January. Several resolutions intended for the welfare of the veterans in general were passed. The following are the newly elected officers:

Chapter Commander — Judge Ubaldo Arangel  
Vice Commander — Atty. Delfin de Vera  
Adjutant — Johnny Begg  
Finance Officer — Angel de Celis  
Auditor — Ramon de Lopez  
Chaplain — Rev. Fr. J. Carullo  
Historian — Jaime Sarte  
Auditor — Ramon de Leoz  
Committeemen — Atty. A. de los Reyes, Dr. Eulogio Saqueton, Dr. Salomon Adornado, Jose Parlad, Dr. Pacifico Arcilla, Atty. Justino Casimiro

## Post Commanders

Legaspi — Capt. Ananias Brondial  
Daraga — Mayor Pedro Carlos Camalig — Capt. Isidro Animos  
Guinobatan — Capt. Onofre Soratorio  
Jovellar — Lt. Jose Carcangel  
Ligao — Jose Jaucian  
Oas — Capt. Domiciano Ragos  
Polangui — Mayor Jesus Salalima  
Libon — Capt. Juan Maronilla  
Bucacay — Capt. Francisco Basco  
Malillipot — Capt. A. Caldino  
Tabaco — Lt. Mariano Barata  
Malinao — Maj. Antonio Ruivivar  
Tiw — Capt. Ladislao Colinares  
Manito — Mayor A. del Castillo  
Rapu-rapu — Maj. M. Aguilar

The first annual convention of the Camarines Norte Chapter was held on January 4th in the Camarines Norte High School Auditorium. The following Officers for 1948 were elected:

Chapter Commander — Lt. Col. Francisco D. Boayes  
Vice Commander — Maj. Bonifacio R. Gregorio  
Adjutant — Maj. Salvador B. Teoxon  
Finance Officer — Maj. Jose Abano  
Auditor — 1st Lt. William Mullangan  
Chaplain — Rev. Fr. Dominador Padua  
Historian — Maj. Arsenio Dagnalan  
Chapter Committeemen: — Capt. Pedro A. Venida, Capt. Vicente Inocalla, Capt. Andres Armenta, Capt. Clemente Apuya, 1st Lt. Jose Arive

The following were elected delegates to the National Convention:

Capt. Pedro A. Venida (Spokesman)  
Maj. Arsenio Dagnalan  
Maj. Bonifacio R. Gregorio  
Maj. Filemon Odiamar  
Capt. Clemente Apuya  
Lt. Col. Francisco D. Boayes  
Capt. Jose de Lima was designated Acting Camarines Sur Chapter Comdr.

## BATAAN

The Bataan Chapter of the Philippine Legion, composed of USAFFE veterans and Boone's Guerrillas (Bataan Military District), will hold its Chapter Convention on February 15, 1948 at the historic town of Abucay where the late Gen. Vicente Lim, with his fighting 41st Division, held at bay the Jap onslaught in January, 1942. Chairman of the Convention will be Lt. Col. Anastacio Valencia, Chapter Commander and President of the Mayors' League of Bataan. The Convention will elect new Chapter officers and select delegates to the National Convention of the Philippine Legion in Manila on March 4-7, 1948.

Guest of honor will be Gen. Macario Peralta, Jr., National Commander. Other guests include Lt. Col. Edwin P. Ramsey, Overall Commander of the ECLGA; Commander Marc Stice of the Philippine Department, American Legion; and Governor Emilio Naval of Bataan.

Preparations for the Convention are being made by Col. Boone himself, organizer of the Bataan Guerrillas, assisted by his former Chief of Staff, Col. Jose A. Bernales, Lt. Col. Victor Abad, Maj. Crispin Reyes and Capt. Ruperto Estanislao of the Philippine Veterans Board.

## BULACAN

The Bulacan Chapter held its convention in January and elected Lt. Col. Adonais Maclang as the new Chapter Commander. Col. Maclang is the new Member of the Philippine Veterans Board.

## CAVITE

The Cavite Chapter has recently been reorganized with the following acting officers pending the Chapter Convention:

Chapter Commander — Lt. Col. Mariano Villanueva  
Vice Chapter Commander — Lt. Col. Gregorio de Guia  
2nd Vice Commander — Col. Hermogenes Quiamzon  
Adjutant — Maj. Dominador Lazaro  
Auditor — Lt. Col. Hermogenes Campos  
Finance Officer — Col. Francisco Guerrero

Chaplain — Capt. Pedro Vicedo  
Chapter Committeemen:

Col. Lamberto Javalera  
Col. Ladislao Joya  
Col. Emilio Arenas  
Col. Magno S. Iruquin  
Col. Lorenzo Saulog  
Col. Maximo Reyes  
Col. Hugo Vidal  
Col. Teofilo Romero  
Col. Sebastian de Vega  
Col. Jose T. Nueno  
Lt. Col. Modesto Dayrit

## CEBU

The Cebu Chapter has named the following as its delegates to the National Convention:

Abel F. Trazo  
Atty. Felipe Fernandez  
Rogaciano C. Espiritu  
Ricardo Fernandez  
Atty. Santos L. Migallos

## LANAO

A telegram has just been received from Commander Rovira of the Lanao Chapter naming the following as delegates to the National Convention:

Congressman Manalao Mindalano  
Ex-Governor Marcelo Paiso  
Maj. Busran Kalaw  
Tomas de Castro  
Pedro Aquino

## LA UNION

The National Commander has recently designated Mr. Tancredo Guray as Commander of the La Union Chapter.

## MISAMIS ORIENTAL

The Misamis Oriental Chapter held its Chapter Convention last month, electing the following officers:

Chapter Commander — Maj. Albino Noble  
Vice Commander — Ricardo Abellanos  
Adjutant — C. F. Cataylo  
Finance Officer — Marcelino Bual  
Auditor — Julian Taga  
Judge Advocate — Atty. Dofedo Marban  
Historian — Dr. Alfredo Reyes

## NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

Capt. Eugenio Antonio, Jr. has been elected Chapter Commander of Occidental Negros in its last convention.

## NUEVA VIZCAYA

A new Post has just been organized (Turn to next page)

## Echoes of the . . .

(Continued from page 19)

in Dabang, with the following as officers:

Post Commander—Domingo Rangel  
Vice Commander—Felipe Moscoso  
Adjutant—Benjamin Cuasmasa  
Finance Officer—Benjamin Calacayuy  
Chaplain—Camilo Pimentel  
Historian—Diego Umanos  
Sergeant at Arms—Alexander Anig  
Committeemen—John Ware  
Florence Lupada  
Saturnino Pascual  
Concancio Ocampo  
Loreto Vereseles

## PANGASINAN

Congressman Juan de G. Rodriguez has indicated his intention to join the Philippine Legion, according to the Acting National Adjutant, Col. Jaime N. Ferrer. Congressman Rodriguez is now organizing posts in nine towns in Pangasinan which he controlled during the occupation. He was an overall commander in the province in the resistance days.

## QUEZON

The following are the 1948 officers of the Quezon Chapter:

Chapter Commander—Col. Andres Umali  
Vice Commander—Capt. Mamerto Ricalfort  
Adjutant—Jose Zagala  
Finance Officer—Benjamin C. Reyes  
Historian—Ubaldo Orias  
Auditor—Quirino Remo

## RIZAL

One of the most interesting conventions of the Philippine Legion held so far was that of the Rizal Chapter. Within the tattered walls of the Rizal High School at Pasig, representatives of various guerrilla units met for the first time and pledged to unite in the interest of the veterans. Present were representatives of Markings, Hunters, ECLGA, Fil-Americans, Barrios, Anderson's, and other minor organizations.

The delegates were unanimous in their stand against amnesty. The convention also passed quite a number of important resolutions.

The following officers were elected for 1948:

Chapter Commander—Lt. Col. Frisco San Juan  
1st Vice Commander—Lt. Col. Leon

C. Cabalhin  
2nd Vice Commander—Lt. Col. Mohammad de Venancio  
3rd Vice Commander—Col. Eduardo Manahan  
4th Vice Commander—Col. Lena Tuason  
5th Vice Commander—Capt. Concancio Gabriel  
Adjutant—Lt. Artemio Vicencio  
Asst. Adjutant—Lt. Eutiquio Mendoza  
Finance Officer—Miss Virginia Tuason  
Auditor—Capt. Juan Antonio  
Historian—Judge Rafael Hilan  
Post Commanders  
Parafique—Capt. Arcadio Marquez  
Las Pitas—Maj. Eufacio Villanueva  
Muntinglupa—Lt. Col. Baldomero Vifalon  
Pateros—Col. Leon Tuason  
Taguig—Lt. Col. Pedro Cruz  
San Juan—Capt. Alejandro de Guzman  
Mandaluyon—Col. Bonifacio  
Malabon—Lt. Leonardo Reyes  
Quezon City—Col. Arcadio Santos  
Calocan—Col. George Sanchez  
Marikina—Lt. Pio Santos  
Cainta—Maj. Maximo del Rosario  
Angono—Capt. Ponciano Rivera  
Binangonan—Maj. Faustino Antiporda  
Antipolo—Maj. Pablo Coronacion  
Taytay—Maj. Felix del Rosario  
Baras—Conrado Jimenez  
Cardona—Capt. Bernardo San Juan  
Tanay—Col. Peñaranda  
Pililla—Mayor Aquino

## RIZAL CITY

The National Commander has just appointed Capt. Mariano Tibay as Chapter Commander, and Lt. Col. Fabio Ynchausti as Vice-Commander of the Rizal City Chapter.

## ROMBLON

Meeting in a convention last December, the Romblon Chapter elected Dr. Jose Moreno as Chapter Commander.

## MANILA

Post No. 1 of the Manila Chapter, located at the Philippine Veterans Board, has elected the following officers for 1948:

Post Commander—Maj. Liberato Jimenez  
Vice Commander—Alejandro Remigio  
Adjutant—Roberto Almaden  
Finance Officer—Salvador Macaranas

Auditor—Maximo Salvador

Cheering that lasted for more than five minutes brought to a close the meeting of Mindanao guerrilla leaders representing more than 50,000 men in Iwaso City recently. During the meeting the dissolution of the Mindanao Guerrilla Legion, Inc. and the forming of the Mindanao Department of the Philippine Legion was agreed upon after a long debate replete with the sufferings of Mindanao guerrillas during the occupation.

Major Albino Noble, Major Froilan Matas and Major Teofilo Rivera sponsored the dissolution to "Let veterans from Luzon and the Visayas and elsewhere share the ideals that prompted us to band together and to arm our selves with unity to tackle our common problems".

Amidst wild applause from his fellow veterans, Major Froilan Matas of the famous Davao Militia demanded of the administration thru Gen. Macario Peralta Jr. the abolition of the NAFCO for alleged failure to administer enemy plantations in accordance with the policy of President Roxas. Abuses allegedly committed by some NAFCO personnel were aired by Matas including blackmailing of NAFCO copra and allocations of NAFCO administered plantations to friends and relatives of NAFCO personnel to the prejudice of guerrilla squatters.

Peralta promised to take up the matter with President Roxas.

President Manuel Roxas recently announced that the amount of P6,000,000 has been earmarked for veterans benefits. The additional amount will be disbursed thru the Philippine Veterans Board for payment of pensions to disabled veterans, indigent parents of deceased veterans, war widows and orphans, and payment of tuition fees of veterans studying under the Educational Benefits Provisions of Republic Act 65.

The appointment of Col. Adonias P. Maciang, a distinguished guerrilla commander of the Bulacan Military Area under Col. Alejo Santos as member of the Philippine Veterans Board was recently announced by Chairman Macario Peralta, Jr. Maciang is now in charge of the Death Pension Benefits Division which formerly was under Lt. Col. Jaime N. Ferrer, another Board Member. Ferrer is now general counsel to veterans.

## Under scoring the . . .

(Continued from page 5)

fusal of Filipino commanders to come under American guerrilla command; 2) overlapping of area control between Huk leaders and Usafie commanders; and 3) publication of communistic literature by Huk headquarters, which Usafie commanders resented.

After liberation, the bitter Usafie-guerrilla-Huk misunderstanding stood as one of the main problems that confronted the reestablished civil government. Requisitioned by the Commonwealth from the US Sixth Army to become the Governor of Bulacan upon liberation, I was imposed with the responsibility of ironing out these differences toward the end that normalcy, which then meant peace and order, may be restored.

The people of Bulacan and neighboring provinces can bear me out that from March 1945 up to after the 1946 elections, there was peace in Bulacan. The Huk problem was totally in-existent. People in the barrios could go to the towns without fear for their lives, businessmen and townspeople could pass unmolested anytime, anywhere in Bulacan. The landlords could get their share of the harvest even from the remotest farm. The farmers were unmolested. The Huks never for an instance stayed away from the ways of peace.

They organized the PKM or peasants' union and sought, by collective effort, to work for the amelioration of the farmers lot. This organization, the PKM, succeeded in securing a 60-40 crop-sharing basis. The ratio of the farmers to landlords in Central Luzon is 20 to 1, and because the PKM convinced the farmers of its sincere desire to help them by its actions, it was but a natural consequence that these farmers should repose confidence in the PKM leaders. It was mainly on this popularity of the organization among the farmers that the Democratic Alliance representatives won overwhelmingly in Pampanga, Nueva Ecija and in a district each in Bulacan and Tarlac. I acknowledge with humility the support given me in the 1946 elections but it would be unfair if I will not mention and give corresponding weight to the help of former comrades in the BMA, teachers, Iglesia ni Kristo followers (which organization, incidentally, is staunchly anti-Huk) and loyal Nacionalistas of the second district of Bulacan.

It was after the overwhelming victory of DA candidates in Central Luzon that the Huk situation in Central Luzon developed. The Liberal Party refused to grant the Central Luzon representatives-elect their rightful seats in the Congress of the Philippines. But the musses of Central Luzon who voted for these un-

seated congressmen were elected through terrorism and other reasons. They felt that their rights were trampled.

The Huks are human like any other group of guerrillas, who were tied by common love in defense of a common ideal. In Tarlac and Lupa and their other leaders, they see the stumbling block of feudalism in Central and Southern Luzon. Time and again, the government has announced social justice policies. But have they been carried out?

Take the 70-30 Tenancy Law. Whether it is any other than the 60-40 previous agreement or worse, I shall not treat here. Suffice it to say that at first glance, the new law is much better than the former. Granted. But is it carried out? For the peasants and farmers of Central Luzon who live within the territorial limits of the "private armies" and civilian guards organized by the landlords, the 70-30 Tenancy Law is a dead law. It is a farce, a mockery to the spirit of social justice behind its enactment.

On the stage which is Central and Southern Luzon today, a great drama is being played: government forces on the one hand and "dissidents, bandits, murderers and rapists" on the other. The play is not half-over. It may take a long time, but the watching millions will

(Turn to page 22)



Dead bodies of alleged Huks after an MP operation in Bulacan  
(Photo Courtesy of Manila Chronicle)

### Underscoring the . . .

(Continued from page 21)

eventually see the end. Supposed agents of law and order have justified killings, raping and burning of villages allegedly to run down outlaws, bandits, rapists and murderers. But who are the victims? Are not the poor barrio residents the victims? And what about these "outlaws and bandits?" Are the people afraid of them and against them? Or are they of the belief that they are supporting a movement to destroy feudalism and that these "dissidents" are the "champions of their cause?" There is ample reason to believe that the people—the great mass of people—are supporting the Huk. Else, how has the movement prospered? It would have fizzled out long ago.

What caused Taruc and Lava to go underground? This is again a moot question. But the fact of their unseating and the subsequent liquidation by civilian guards and government forces of their followers may not be far from the reasons.

Taruc and Lava may be wrong when they do not come out and heed the peace calls of the administration. But who can blame them? They wanted to live—and are still alive. Their common friend, Juan Feleo, they have not forgotten, was unceremoniously killed while performing peace missions for the government. I cannot believe that the body-guards furnished by the government to protect Feleo liquidated him, but then no Huk, too, will believe that a Hukbalahap killed Juan Feleo.

As it is, innocent civilians are being killed, villages are burned, chosen representatives are refused admittance into the halls of Congress, social justice policies remain unimplemented. And the Huk situation remains unresolved thereby.

The Huk problem is as simple as any problem anywhere in the Philippines. It is not a matter of subjugating the Huk forces. Force and fear cannot enhance brotherly love and lasting cooperation. It is barbarous, undemocratic and unchristian. Blood cannot beget love. The confidence of the people in the government, rather, should be restored. Their faith, badly shaken by successive insincere actions against them, will have to be brought back. The masses of people who believe in the movement, who are sincerely convinced that the Huk organization is out to gain concessions for them and give them a chance to eke out a decent livelihood for themselves and their loved ones—these people will have to be given sufficient and definite guarantees and assurances that will not be open to suspicions that the administration indeed has their welfare at heart.

### Fund Drive . . .

(Continued from page 14)

Norton & Harrison Co. ....	100.00	
Winthrop & Stearns, Inc. ....	20.00	
MLQ School of Law ....	232.00	
Capt. Mariano Sanchez ....	5.00	
Cebu veterans ....	500.00	21,157.89
Bureau of Public Works ....	137.85	
Miss Virginia J. Evangelista ....	95.00	
Abra Chapter ....	100.00	
Juan Luna Elementary School ....	23.50	
International Labor & Marine Union ....	40.00	
Harbor Police ....	64.50	
Division of Protests & Appeals, Bureau of Customs ....	11.50	
Chua Limco & Company ....	50.00	
Gold Star Bakery ....	30.00	

GRAND TOTAL .... P22,984.24

Ladies committees have been formed by the Students Chapter of the Philippine Legion in the different universities, colleges and schools in Manila. These committees, representing the cream of the coeds, are helping wonderfully well.

The Mindanao Department of the Philippine Legion, in its last Department convention, resolved to contribute no less than P30,000.00. Major Albino Nobie, Department Commander for Mindanao, has circularized all the veterans in the Island to help in the campaign. A benefit basketball game was held in Cagayan, Oriental Misamis recently in connection with the drive. The Davao veterans are contributing several piculs of hemp each.

A student veterans rally was held in Iloilo City to boost up the Rogers Bill. Contributions poured in.

Concrete examples, not speeches and promises of social welfare and implementation of policies will have to be laid before these people before their faith and loyalties can be placed back where they were before.

Why cannot the government employ the services of the governors and representatives in their respective areas to restore peace and order? The government will not lose face by using arbiters like governors and representatives to bring about bloodless peace with the Huk. Can these men, elected by the people themselves, not work out the peace problems of their respective regions—without the use of force and wastage of human lives? Cannot the Philippine Legion veterans be made peace agents in the troubled areas? Former guerrilla commanders, in this capacity can work wonders. They will know how to deal with the Huk. Because the ordinary Huk, just like any other ordinary Filipino, knows how to respond to goodwill and love.

The Cebu veterans responded to the appeal during the recent visit of General Peralta there. They gave an initial contribution of P600.

Up in the North, Governor Molintas of Mt. Province, himself an outstanding veteran, has circularized all the war veterans in his province urging them to contribute to the fund.

The student veterans of Negros Occidental Institute at Bacolod have formed an association called the "ONIVA" to help in the drive. The following were elected officers: President, Manuel C. Jalando-on; Vice-President, Joaquin Tolentino; Secretary-Treasurer, Fernando T. Quebrar. Advisers are: Capt. Melchor Infante, Lt. Pastor T. Quebrar, Lt. Jorge Poblete and Lt. Guillermo Moreno.

Maj. Gen. Rafael Jalandoni, Commanding General of the National Defense Forces, contributed P4,000.00 out of the Disabled Veterans Fund solicited by HNDF sometime ago.

Speaker Perez also plans to hold benefit shows and horse races, the proceeds of which will go to the drive.

Frank Cushing, a Navy veteran, and a brother of the Cushings of guerrilla fame in the Islands, is transporting his famous all-veteran circus troupe from America in order to put a six-day show at the Rizal Football Stadium for the benefit of the drive.

Meanwhile, Ambassador Elizalde openly stated that he is in favor of sending the mission. Elizalde left for the States last month and intends to confer with Congresswoman Edith Rogers, the author of the bill. He is coming back about the middle of this month in order to attend the FAO conferences here and will report on the possibility of the passage of the Rogers Bill. By that time, Elizalde declared, the veterans mission could have left already for the States.

Slated to compose the important mission (Continued on page 27)



## Declaration of . . .

(Continued from page 13)

guarantees necessary for his defense. No person shall be held guilty of any offense on account of any act or omission which did not constitute such an offense when it was committed, nor shall he be liable to any greater punishment than that prescribed for such offense by the law in force at the time when the offense was committed.

2. Nothing in this article shall prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for the commission of any act which, at the time it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations.

3. No one shall be subjected to torture, or to cruel or inhuman punishment or indignity.

## Article 8

Slavery, in all its forms, being inconsistent with the dignity of man, shall be prohibited by law.

## Article 9

Everyone shall be entitled to protection under law from unreasonable interference with his reputation, his privacy, and his family. His home and correspondence shall be inviolable.

## Article 10

1. Subject to any general law not contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and adopted for specific reasons of security or in the general interest, there shall be liberty of movement and free choice of residence with the borders of each state.

## Article 11

Everyone shall have the right to seek and be granted asylum from persecution. This right will not be accorded to criminals nor those whose acts are contrary to the principles and aims of the United Nations.

## Article 12

Everyone has the right everywhere in the world to recognition as a person before the law and to the enjoyment of fundamental civil rights.

## Article 13

1. The family deriving from marriage is the natural and fundamental unit of society. Men and women shall have the same freedom to contract marriage in accordance with the law.

2. Marriage and the family shall be protected by the state and society.

## Article 14

1. Everyone has the right to own property in conformity with the laws of the state in which such property is located.

2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

## Article 15

Everyone has the right to a nationality.

All persons who do not enjoy the protection of any government shall be placed under the protection of the United Nations. This protection shall not be accorded to criminals nor those whose acts are contrary to the principles and aims of the United Nations.

1. Individual freedom of thought and conscience to hold and change beliefs is an absolute and sacred right.

2. Every person has the right, either alone or in community with other persons of like mind and in public or private, to manifest his beliefs in worship, observance, teaching, and practice.

(Concerning the following two Articles, 17 and 18, the Commission decided not to elaborate a final text until it had before it the views of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press and of the International Conference on Freedom of Information.)

## [Article 17]

[Everyone is free to express and impart opinions, or to receive and seek information and the opinion of others from sources wherever situated.]

[2. No person may be interfered with on account of his opinions.]

## [Article 18]

[There shall be freedom of expression either by word, in writing, in the press, in books, or by visual, auditive, or other means. There shall be equal access to all channels of communication.]

## Article 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to participate in local, national, and international associations for purposes of a political, economic, religious, social, cultural, trade union, or any other character, not inconsistent with this declaration.

## Article 20

Everyone has the right, either individually, or in association with others, to petition or to communicate with the public authorities of the state of which he is a national or in which he resides or with the United Nations.

## Article 21

Everyone, without discrimination, has the right to take an effective part in

the government of his country. The State shall conform to the will of the people as manifested by elections which shall be periodic, free, fair, and by secret ballot.

## Article 22

Everyone shall have equal opportunity to engage in public employment and to hold public office in the State of which he is a citizen or a national. Access to public employment shall not be a matter of privilege or favor.

## Article 23

1. Everyone has the right to work.

2. The State has a duty to take such measures as may be within its powers to ensure that all persons ordinarily resident in its territory have an opportunity for useful work.

3. The State is bound to take all necessary steps to prevent unemployment.

## Article 24

1. Everyone has the right to receive pay commensurate with his ability and skill, to work under just and favorable conditions, and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests in securing a decent standard of living for himself and his family.

2. Women shall work with the same advantages as men and receive pay for equal work.

## Article 25

Everyone, without distinction as to economic and social conditions, has the right to the preservation of health through the highest standards of food, clothing, housing, and medical care which the resources of the State and community can provide. The responsibility of the State and community for the health and safety of its people can be fulfilled only by provision of adequate health and social measures.

## Article 26

1. Everyone has the right to social security. The State has a duty to maintain or ensure the maintenance of comprehensive measures for the security of the individual against the consequences of unemployment, disability, old age, and all other loss of livelihood for reasons beyond his control.

2. Motherhood shall be granted special care and assistance. Children are similarly entitled to special care and assistance.

## Article 27

Everyone has the right to education. Fundamental education shall be free and compulsory. There shall be equal access for higher education as can be pro-

(Turn to next page)

**Declaration of . . .**

(Continued from page 23)  
 vided by the State or community on the basis of merit and without distinction as to race, sex, language, religion, social standing, financial means or political affiliation.

**Article 28**

Education will be directed to the full intellectual, physical, moral, and spiritual development of the human personality, to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to the combating of the spirit of intolerance and hatred against other nations or racial or religious groups everywhere.

**Article 29**

1. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure.
2. Rest and leisure should be ensured to everyone by laws or contracts providing in particular for reasonable limitations on working hours and for periodic vacations with pay.

**Article 30**

Everyone has the right to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts, and to share in the benefits that result from scientific discoveries.

**[Article 31]**

(The Commission did not take a decision on the two texts reproduced below, but submits both for consideration.)

(Text proposed by the Drafting Committee:)

[In States inhabited by a substantial number of persons of a race, language, or religion other than those of the majority of the population, persons belonging to such ethnic, linguistic, or religious minorities shall have the right, as far as compatible with public order, to establish and maintain schools and cultural or religious institutions, and to use their own language in the press, in public assembly, and before the courts and other authorities of the State.]

(Text proposed by the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities:)

[In States inhabited by well defined ethnic, linguistic, or religious groups which are clearly distinguished from the

rest of the population, and which want to be accorded differential treatment, persons belonging to such groups shall have the right, as far as is compatible with public order and security, to establish and maintain their schools and cultural or religious institutions, and to use their own language and script in the press, in public assembly, and before the courts and other authorities of the State, if they so choose.]

**Article 32**

All laws in any State shall be in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations as embodied in the Charter, insofar as they deal with human rights.

**Article 33**

Nothing in this declaration shall be considered to recognize the right of any State or person to engage in any activity aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms prescribed herein.

**Memories . . .**

(Continued from page 9)

am afraid. If I can only find a job that will keep me busy, that will give me no time to remember, perhaps I can be myself again. I can still remember the horrible sight of the Death March, brave, young and courageous men dying by the hundreds daily of hunger, exhaustion and disease. Each one of us veterans carries the memory of it as a burden in our minds. I can remember very well the frail voice of Lt. Juan Santos, his benumbed body left by the brutal enemy on the way to Capas, crying for his family. He died before we were a few meters away from him. It made many of us say some crazy things. That was one dead begging the living to be remembered," he continued as tears welled from his weary eyes.

"Strange, that this is the same thing that we ask of our government and all authorities concerned; WHY HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN US? We, the living, speak for the dead of Bataan and ask you again... WHY HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN US?

This is the CHALLENGE... still unanswered by so many of us. Do the dead of Bataan have to rise... yes, do they have to rise and speak for those who have remained? We, the Veterans, await your answer.

**The Red Cross . . .**

(Continued from page 11)

fare Service goes out of its way to solace a depressed and moody veteran patient confined in a hospital, dissipating his worries by ferreting out the root of his trouble and helping him solve it. His morale is sustained when he most needs it, thus bringing sunshine into his otherwise gloomy life.

Summarized are but a few of the many vital activities indulged in for veterans and soldiers alike by your Red Cross, which are being made possible through the support of the nation. Whether these services — and all other Red Cross services — will continue for another year, depends in full measure on what the people has to say when the next appeal for funds of the organization is sounded off. As proclaimed by President Manuel A. Roxas, the 1948 Fund Campaign of the Philippine National Red Cross will be held February 1—29. This is the first Red Cross drive since its proclamation as an independent society on 15 April 1947.

The Philippine National Red Cross is your Red Cross. To continue with its prodigious humanitarian task, your Red Cross depends on the most that you can give. Now is the time to rally behind the people by supporting that good old symbol of brotherhood and service to all — your Red Cross, the Philippine National Red Cross.

**MIA—The Fulfillment . . .**

(Continued from page 7)

airport is an enterprise that must necessarily be an asset rather than a liability to the coffers of the government.

The planning and building of the Manila International Airport was and is beset with difficulties. However, as far as the follow-up of the project goes, things have proven so that any difficulties could be surmounted with the proper approach and sincere trust and cooperation among those concerned. In this connection, I believe that sound judgment, foresight and utter sincerity plays a great part in the success of a plan.

Thus, to mention in passing, that the mission of the Manila International Airport is sincere in its trying to fulfill our hopes, when our nation lay prostrate in ruins and ruins—that she may rise again and hold her own among the other nations of the world—and perhaps down to the more direct relations, it could mean better living to thousands of our countrymen.

**Amnesty . . .***(Continued from page 3)*

to dismiss their respective cases before they are overtaken by the concurrence of the National Assembly on the amnesty proclamation. Others simply shrug their shoulders and say, "We are not interested." This is a crystal indication that the very accused themselves are not in favor of amnesty.

For those guilty of the gravest crime against the security of the state, they should by all means be tried so that they may suffer in the consequence of their treasonous acts. In these times when the security of the state is a common target by self-seeking individuals, when traitors can betray their country free and unmolested, it is well that we here show that we cannot compromise with treason, before the very foundation of the institutions for which many a Filipino spilled their last drop of blood, does not crumble and decay.

The procedure of the People's Court in the prosecution of the indictees is quite fair. The accused has a perfect day in court. For instance, the testimony of two witnesses is an absolute necessity to prove an overt act. And in the case of an economic collaborator, it will have to be definitely proven what particular

or specific commodity was sold to the Japs and whether this material was necessary in the prosecution of the war. Verily, it would be extremely difficult to secure the conviction of an innocent indtee.

One reason in favor of the grant of amnesty frequently utilized by members of the National Assembly is that the accusations of the People's Court are allegedly questionable, that the People's Court is not handling the situation in the manner expected of it. But, undoubtedly, it cannot be that for this reason alone amnesty should be granted. This is rather a child's way of approaching a problem. A better solution would be to change the composition of the People's Court, if it is slackening in its duties.

Another argument often advanced in favor of amnesty is that the issue of collaboration has already died out in this country with the election of supposed collaborators to high positions in the Government. We cannot subscribe to this idea. We may agree that President Roxas was in a way a collaborator. But if he was elected to the most exalted position in the country it was not because the people has forgiven the treasonable collaborators. Rather he was

an innocent collaborator and, above all, the people at that time, just healing from the bitter wounds of the war, saw in him the salvation of the country.

Neither does the triumph in the last election of those accused in the People's Court prove the contention. It may not be that if they were so elected it was because the people believe them to be innocent. But it is our opinion that they were elected not because the issue of collaboration has been buried by the people for good. Rather, the people as a whole have seen distressing signs among a considerable number of the present Government officials that they would welcome a change, any change.

Yes, the veterans are vehemently against amnesty. The Filipino veterans do not claim for themselves alone the blessings of patriotism. They are not that capricious. The living are happy, if for having come out of it all alive. But it's well to remember the unfortunate dead, many of them unknown and unsung. It's well to recall those who died many a painful death resisting, not collaborating.

Let us not forget Governor Vinzonos of the Bicol region, Governor Ablan of the North, Chief Justice Abad Santos, and

*(Continued on page 27)*

*Welcome Delegates  
to the*

## **Third Annual Convention Philippine Legion**

**Norton & Harrison  
Company**

814 Echague, Manila

*Welcome Delegates  
to the*

## **Third Annual Convention Philippine Legion**

**Warner, Barnes  
& Co., Ltd.**

Soriano Bldg., Manila

**WE SALUTE *The* DELEGATES**  
**to the**

**Third Annual Convention**  
**Philippine Legion**

**Philippine Refining Co., Inc.**

1035 Isaac Peral, Manila

*Compliments  
of*

**PHILIPPINE TRUST CO.**



Plaza Gotti, Manila

*Compliments  
of*

**THE NATIONAL CITY BANK  
OF NEW YORK**

Ayala Bldg. Manila

*Compliments  
of the*

**F. H. MYERS**

*Compliments  
of the*

**E. L. Hall**

**Amnesty . . .***(Continued from page 25)*

a host of others. They died simply because they refused to collaborate. It is hard enough to think of their cruel deaths. It is harder yet to remember them as suckers.

The guilty ones — those who gave their all in aid of the enemy, those who attempted to sell the country for a few pieces of dirty silver, should not escape the penalty of the law now that the war is over. For if this happens we certainly would be setting a pernicious example to those who will follow us. The difference between patriotism and treason would be simply in sound and spelling, and the people would not care to distinguish.

Sooner than most of us expect, a new war may again engulf us. History often repeats itself, so they say. When that time comes, which I pray hard it may never come again, we sincerely hope that we of the present generation will not have faltered in our duty to protect the very pillars of this country against those who betray and have betrayed it. This is our country, our native soil, the land of our birth, the seat of our affections, and there can be no greater happiness for us in this world than to see her "standing in the morning sunlight of her life; land of today; tomorrow's hope." Ours is not of yesterday or of today; we are thinking of tomorrow, of our posterity. Our children and our children's progeny must realize in deed as well as in example that we cannot afford and we shall not tolerate more Judases.

**Fund Drive***(Continued from page 22)*

sion are: Secretary of National Defense Ruperto Kangleon; Senator Salipada Pandatun; Congressman Juan Borra; Col. Jose Razon of the USAFFE; and Father Haggerty, the Guerrilla Padre of Mindanao.

Once more we appeal to all the veterans and to the general public to help in this worthy cause. Please turn in your contributions to Speaker Eugenio Perez of the House of Representatives, or to Gen. Macario Peralta, Jr., National Commander of the Philippine Legion, Wallace Field, Manila.

**Unity, First . . .***(Continued from page 3)*

himself to be greater co-exists. The followers, still impregnated with that same spirit of loyalty that they have learned to love during the war, follow their wartime commanders. Those in the neutral corner are confused, skeptical and don't know what to do. And yet if you ask a veteran what he wants most, he will readily snap at you: "Unity, first and foremost."

It may be conceded that the purposeless fights among and between us were pardonable during those times because the situation then was for the most part under control anyway.

But today the situation has radically changed. The sound and fury of the war have long died away. The heroes belong to history only to be remembered for an hour or so during National Heroes Day. Men who can stick out their necks are important and necessary during times of distress; after every war, they are forgotten and forsaken.

Today we have more enemies than we ever thought of. The country is littered with "great" men whose only ambition is to enrich themselves at the country's expense, with post-liberation "heroes" whose only desire is their self-aggrandizement.

These are our perennial enemies because they are those destroying the very foundations of the institutions for which many of our comrades-in-arms gave their all believing that in shedding their blood they would be fertilizing the soil from whence they sprang. And these are the vipers who are trying to destroy and disunite us because if the veterans are one, together and indivisible, they know perfectly well that they cannot play their dirty trade. As long as the veterans are divided, so long shall they become perfect ladders and stepping stones for unscrupulous politicians and their ilk.

But united, compact, solid, 400,000 veterans constitute a veritable force that no man in this country can afford to ignore. Then and only then may the solutions thru which we seek to cure our veterans problems prosper. Then and only then can we call it a day's

**Our Brother . . .***(Continued from page 14)*

presented to the next session of Congress for action. The second resolution, pertaining to American internees, is likewise meeting with encouraging reaction. It appears that both these measures will be enacted into law.

A large American Community party is being sponsored by the Legion on February 22nd, Washington's Birthday. This will be the first event of its kind since the war. Ambassador O'Neal will be the guest of honor. American Legion Posts are now active in Zamboanga, San Fernando (Pampanga), the PHILRYCOM Headquarters Depot, at Clark Field, and at three locations in Manila. Efforts are being made to reconstitute the pre-war Posts are Cebu and Baguio.

Another Legion accomplishment of recent date is the presentation of cash donations to both the Boy and the Girl Scouts of the Philippines totalling P400, plus the giving of a flag and a bronze plaque to the American School in Rizal City.

To conclude this report, Department Commander Marc A. Stice sends his best wishes to all "his fellow Legionnaires" of the Philippine Legion, and wishes them the greatest success.

**FRANK S. TENNY**  
Department Adjutant

**PHILIPPINE LEGION ADOPTS NEW IDENTIFICATION CARD**

Beginning this year every member of the Philippine Legion will be issued an identification card as shown below upon payment of the annual fee of P2.00. The Card is serially numbered.

This identification card will be honored by all Philippine Legion Post or Chapter Commanders and other Legion officers everywhere in the country.

work.

The need for unity among us is imperative, and I ask the delegates to the forthcoming National Convention of the Philippine Legion to give this paramount problem their utmost consideration.

**Benjamin M. Fermin, D.D.S.**

Mandaluyon, Rizal

**C. R. Vicente**

Filling Contractor

No. 4, Shaw Blvd., Mandaluyon, Rizal

*We Greet the Delegates  
to the*

**Third Annual Convention  
Philippine Legion**



**Dee C. Chuan & Sons, Inc.**  
16 Soler, Manila

*We Greet the Delegates  
to the*

**Third Annual Convention  
Philippine Legion**



**Col. A. P. MACLANG**  
Member  
**PHILIPPINE VETERANS BOARD**

*Greetings to the Delegates*

**Third Annual Convention  
Philippine Legion**



**Philippine Bank of Commerce**  
State Bldg., Manila

*Greetings to the Delegates*

**Third Annual Convention  
Philippine Legion**



**A. L. Ammen Trans. Co., Inc.**  
Ayala Bldg., Manila

*We Salute the Delegates*

*to the*

**Third Annual Convention  
Philippine Legion**



**LUZON BROKERAGE CO.**

Derham Bldg., Manila

**I. A. MARQUEZ**

Architect



Tel. 8-71-26

Quezon City

