

OSCAR C. TIBAYAN

On November 8, 1992, Melecio Collado, proprietor of RCM Construction Supplies, dropped his wallet along Session Road, in Baguio City.

The wallet contained US \$500 and a check for P20,000. Oscar Tibayan was coming out from a store near Pines theater when he found the wallet. Tibayan took the wallet to the radio station to announce the loss.

Scouter Tibayan of Baguio Council received an **Honesty Award** in 1993 from President Fidel Ramos for returning the wallet.

EMERITO DE LA ROSA ARQUERO

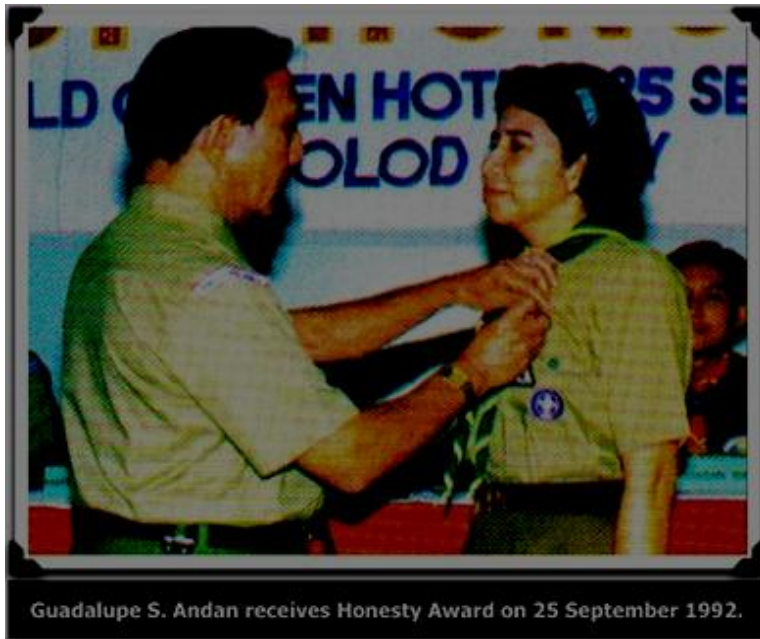
In 1992, Emerito Arquero, a room steward at the Tamaraw Hostel of the Boy Scouts of the Philippines National Office in Manila was making the beds when he found P1,115. Arquero turned over the cash to management for safekeeping. The money was traced to Cesar Magtajas, a former boarder from Cagayan de Oro City, who had inadvertently left the amount on his bed. Magtajas discovered the loss only several days later. The money was returned to Magtajas in the presence of some BSP officials.

With his honest deed, Arquero maintained the reputation of Tamaraw Hall as a safe home for travelers and transient visitors. BSP employee Arquero received a **Letter of Commendation**.

GUADALUPE S. ANDAN

St. Paul School Principal Sister Ignatius Placido met with Guadalupe Andan and unknowingly left an envelop containing P50,000. Andan found the envelope on her desk and traveled from Malolos, Bulacan to San Rafael, Bulacan to return the money to Sor Ignatius.

Bulacan Council employee Andan received an **Honesty Award** on 25 September 1992 at the National Court of Honor in Bacolod City.



ALEJANDRO CHAN

On August 25, 1941, as an ROTC cadet at Mapua Institute of Technology, Alejandro Chan joined the 31st Infantry. Chan fought in Bataan as the USAFFE valiantly struggled to stay the massive onslaught of the enemy forces. Eventually Gen. Wainwright surrendered the USAFFE armies to the enemy to prevent a total massacre of their troops, but instead of receiving civilized treatment, the prisoners of war were made to walk from Bataan to San Fernando, Pampanga in a cruel march under the April sun that decimated the marchers' ranks.

After seeing the way the enemy treated prisoners, Chan escaped and joined the underground resistance. He was later caught, and his last known location was Cortabitarte Garrison in Manila.

POW Chan disappeared and was presumed killed - date, place, and method unknown. But he is remembered in the memory of Holy Ghost Church as one who did his duty and offered his life in the defense of his country.

Alejandro Chan joined the Holy Ghost Church Scouts in 1934.

He became Patrol Leader, and later served as Assistant Scoutmaster, Holy Ghost Church, Rizal Avenue, Santa Cruz, Manila.

SETH T. CUEVAS

On November 27, 1986, Seth Tondo Cuevas found an envelope containing cash and checks worth P10,000. Cuevas sought and found the owner, teacher Daylinda Quinol of Salag Elementary School and returned the amount.

Scouter Cuevas of Negros Oriental-Siquijor Council received the first **Honesty Award** in 1988.

MANILA COUNCIL SCOUTERS

On February 5, 1972, the Area IV Scouting Committee of the Manila Council was conducting its third training session on troop camping at the Celedonio Salvador Elementary School, when they were suddenly interrupted by loud shouts. Flames had broken out at Luzon Brokerage Company Building. Responding to the call of duty, the Scouters prevented the fire from spreading and saved the building from being razed. The Scouters also cordoned off the area to prevent looters from taking advantage of the situation.

Then a few days later on March 4, 1972, a group of Scouters and Scout Albin Lorico rescued a 5-year-old boy who drowned in a muddy creek at Bayani and Hernandez Streets, Santa Ana, Manila. The victim, however, was dead on arrival at Trinity General Hospital.

Scouters Cezar Batilo, Rolando Legazpi, Crispulo Nunez, Fernando Paras, Arefio Reinier, Carlo Del Rosario, Ernesto Del Rosario, Manuel Del Rosario, Wenceslao Senica, and Antonio Tanchico, and Scout Albin Lorico each received a **Letter of Commendation** for their efforts.

HANS ARBER

Throughout our nation's history, there have been people who may not have been born in the country but who have been Filipinos at heart. In Philippine Scouting history, these include Joseph Stevenot, William Quasha, Irving "Daddy" Hart (founder of Philippine Band of Mercy and first Leper Scout Troop), and Hans Arber.

Here is Arber's story, told in his own words:

"I joined the Scout movement in Switzerland when I was 13 years old. During my college years, I was in charge of a Scout unit in Geneva, Switzerland. I came to the Philippines in 1937.

"History of Troop 80: In October 1948 during the Boy Scout month, I met an Atenean, Freddie Vidal. He was a member of the Philippine delegation to the first World jamboree after the war, in France. He told me that at the Ateneo High School, they had no Scout unit and he suggested that I organize a troop. I had contact with the BSP through Scout units at the Far Eastern University and University of Santo Tomas and after consulting friends in the Scout movement like Mr. Willy Padolina, then Scout Executive of the Manila Council, organized Troop 80 on February 1949.

"The first overnight camp on a small island in front of Taal Volcano was a great success. We repeated

this overnight camp a few times and then I organized the first Baguio Easter camp in April 1949. Almost every month we had an overnight camp in Los Baños, Lake Taal, and Lido Beach and the Troop grew. We attended the first jamboree of the BSP after the war in 1954.

“I became a member of the Executive Board of the Manila Council and later on a member of the Board of the Metro Manila South Council when I transferred my residence to Pasay City. The troop now is 46 years old.

“For many years, I conducted the Baguio Easter camp family mainly for underprivileged boys which are thereafter beneficiaries of the Troop 80 Scholarship Funds. Thanks to my good health and the inspiration I received from the boys.”

RUDY BADAJOS

Rudy Badajos saw a *banca* capsize off Canigaran Beach, Puerto Princesa City, Palawan, swam to the rescue, and saved four girls (Misses Grande, Magay, Magay, and Ponce de Leon).

Scoutmaster Badajos of Palawan Council received the **Silver Medal of Honor** in 1974.



JAIME MALANYAON

Jaime Malanyaon saved Corazon Coquia Nolasco, 50, a school-teacher of University of Nueva Caceres, Naga City, in the Inarihan River, Calabanga, Camarines Sur.

Council Commissioner Malanyaon received the **Silver Medal of Honor** in 1974.

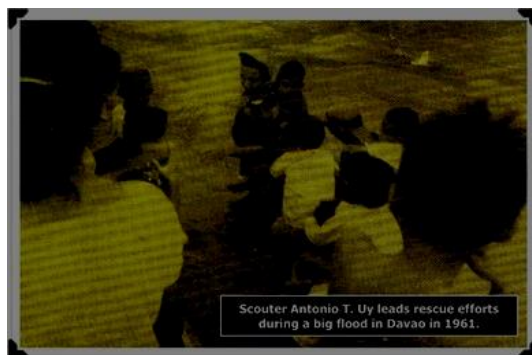
DARUSALEM JAMANULLA

On February 18, 1976, the **Silver Medal of Honor** was conferred on Scouter Darusalem Jamanulla of Kawan 21, McCormick-Gepigon Sulu Council, for saving 28 people from drowning in Sulu Sea near Sulari Island on June 14, 1975.

ANTONIO UY

On November 16, 1964, the **Bronze Medal of Honor** was conferred on Scouter Antonio Uy of Davao

Council, for leading the Davao Emergency Service Corps in rescuing two marooned children in Toril on February 28, 1962, and for assisting in fighting fires in Davao on February 10 and July 27, 1964.



MARCOS MORENO

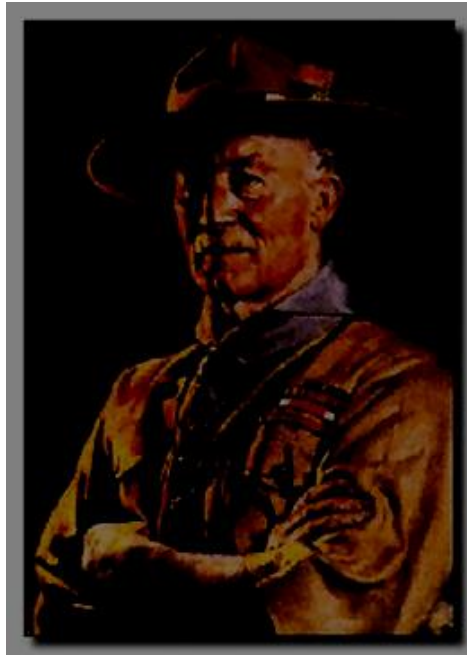
On December 30, 1974, a **Certificate of Commendation** was awarded to Scoutmaster Marcos Moreno of Troop 14, Sumpong Elementary School, Malaybalay, Bukidnon Council, for coming to the aid of Asai Tikuyasi, a vehicular accident victim, on November 7, 1972.

NAPOLEON VALIENTE

On February 18, 1976, a **Certificate of Commendation** was awarded to Scouter Napoleon Valiente of Circle 21, Isarog Council, for assisting police in the apprehension of robbers of a jeepney on Quezon Bridge, Quiapo, Manila on February 25, 1975.

The Seven Charter Members

In 1907, a British military officer, one **Major General Robert Stephenson S. Baden-Powell**, held a camp on an island called Brownsea, off the coast of Dorset, England with 20 boys (plus his little nephew Donald Baden-Powell as an “aide de camp”). The camp became the start of a great worldwide movement called the Scout Movement.



In 1909 an American publisher, **William Dickinson Boyce**, lost in foggy London, received help from a stranger, a boy, who refused the man's grateful tip because he was a Scout. In February 1910 Boyce filed papers in the USA incorporating the Boy Scouts of America.

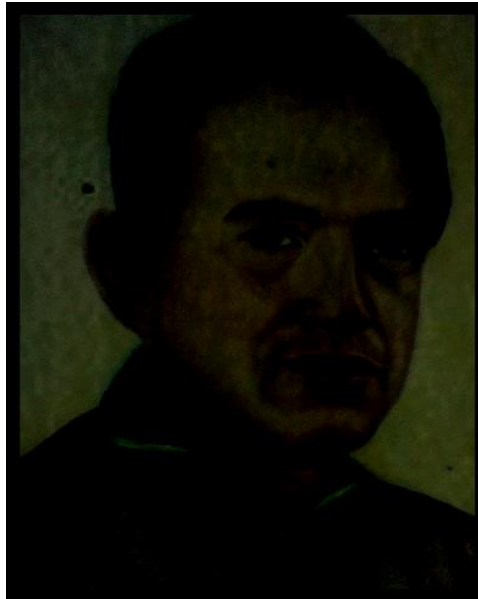
In the same year of 1910, some now-unknown stouthearted men in the Philippine Islands, an archipelago which was then a US possession in the South Pacific, started taking boys in the grand adventure called Scouting. In 1923 the Rotary Club of Manila took the initiative of organizing the Manila Council which quickly became the Philippine Council, Boy Scouts of America.

Over the years, the Philippine Council and its activities grew and developed through the efforts and support of many selfless men and women. When it became obvious that the Philippine Islands would later revert into a sovereign republic, the incumbent President of the Philippine Council, Joseph Stevenot, started working for the establishment of a Scout association in the Islands separate from the Boy Scouts of America. Through his labors, he almost single-handedly laid the foundation for setting up the organization which would eventually become the third largest Scout association in the world.

On October 31, 1936 a bill sponsored in the Philippine National Assembly by Hon. Tomas Confesor of Iloilo was signed into law by Philippine President Manuel Quezon. The law, Commonwealth Act No. 111, became the charter of incorporation of the Boy Scouts of the Philippines. Six men of high repute and standing in the community lent their names and influence to be incorporators of the fledgling organization. These are their stories.

JOSEPH E.H. STEVENOT (1888-1943)

The name of Joseph Emile Hamilton Stevenot is a byword to many Scouts in the Philippines. He is the first personality a Boy Scout encounters during a study of the local Scouting association's history.



Stevenot is significantly remembered as the first President of the Boy Scouts of the Philippines (1938-1942). He was responsible for making the Scouting organization in the country independent from that of the United States of America. He secured the passage and approval of Commonwealth Act 111 creating the Boy Scouts of the Philippines on 31 October 1936 with the assistance of civic leaders. He then completed arrangement with the Boy Scouts of America for the independent operation of the newly-organized movement. In January 1938, when the local organization started operating independently, the erstwhile Philippine Council elected him president of the BSP.

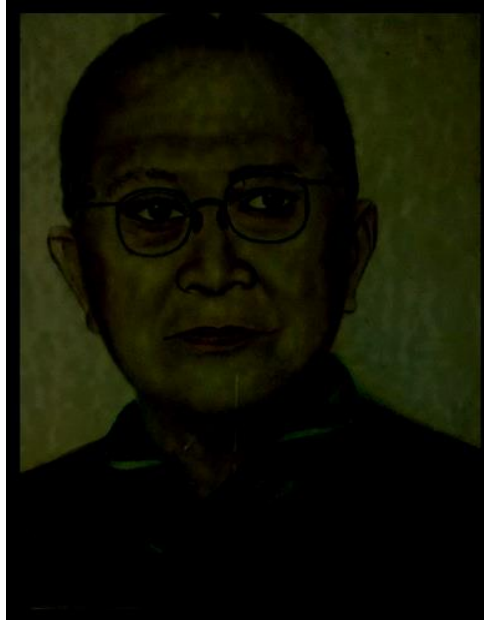
Stevenot organized the Philippine Long Distance Company where he served as executive Vice President and General Manager in 1910. He started in the Philippine Council of the Boy Scouts of America as chairman of the finance committee, upon the invitation of Gen. Vicente Lim, another pioneer in Philippine Scouting. The council was then financially unstable adversely affecting its operations. With Stevenot's background in management and strong leadership, the Council's position improved considerably.

Maj. Stevenot died while on a mission for the United States Army with the staff of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in New Caledonia on 8 June 1943. His body was taken to a US military cemetery in the Southwest Pacific. Upon request of the Boy Scouts of the Philippines and the intercession of its parent organization the Boy Scouts of America, his remains were transferred to the Philippines in February 1948, and then buried at the North Cemetery, Manila.

MANUEL R. CAMUS (1875-1949)

Manuel Roxas Camus was the first native Filipino President of the Boy Scouts of the Philippines (1945-1949). Known as the "Grand Old Man of Philippine Scouting," Camus was born 16 October 1875, in

Manila. His parents were Pedro de Camus and Gregoria Roxas.



When the Philippine Council, Boy Scouts of America was organized in 1923, Judge Camus was appointed National Scout Commissioner. He held on to the position even after the Philippine Council was dissolved and the Boy Scouts of the Philippines was formally inaugurated on 31 December 1937. Camus was the first Filipino to receive the **Silver Beaver of the Boy Scouts of America**. On 28 May 1947 he became the first Filipino recipient of the **Silver Buffalo of the Boy Scouts of America** at the BSA's Annual National Council meeting. A brilliant businessman, Camus excelled also as statesman, attorney, jurist and social worker.

Camus finished his education in Singapore where he worked as a clerk. In 1899, he returned to Manila and served as interpreter and translator for the Provost Marshall General of the United States Army.

Later, he became city attorney for Manila. He was the first Filipino appointed judge of the Municipal Court of Manila in 1910. In 1913, he was promoted and designated associate judge of Land Registration. The following year, he was appointed judge of the Court of First Instance in Manila. After a few years of service in the bench, he resigned to engage in private practice. He served as Senator for non-Christian provinces during the administration of Governor Leonard Wood. Camus has also been Vice President, Chairman and Manager of the American National Red Cross Philippine Chapter, and President of the local YMCA.

He held on to his position as BSP President until his death on 22 December 1949 of heart attack at age 74.

GABRIEL A. DAZA (1896-1994)

Gabriel A. Daza's involvement with the local Scouting movement started in 1928 when he registered as

a member of the Cebu Council, Boy Scouts of America.



Stevenot appointed Daza Secretary of the Boy Scout Foundation of which the Major was Chairman. His assistance was often solicited by the Finance Committee during the chairmanship term of the body by Vicente Lim. In 1938, he served as chairman of the Activities and Civic Service Committee. He continued to sit in the National Executive Board in various positions. In 1961, upon the retirement of Jorge Vargas as President and Chief Scout, Daza was elected to assume the responsibility of the leadership role at the annual Council meeting. Prior to this, Daza saw the steady growth of the movement. As treasurer in 1945, he came in direct contact with and shouldered the burden of its financial operations. Before his election as President and Chief Scout (1961-1967), Jorge Vargas designated Daza as acting President and Chief Scout.

Daza finished Bachelor of Arts at Ateneo de Manila in 1914. The following year, he was sent to the United States as an employee of the Philippine delegation to the Pan-Pacific International Exposition held in San Francisco, California. Daza attended Herald's Engineering College (San Francisco, California), Bliss Electrical School (Washington, DC), and the Educational Department of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania). After his studies, he joined Alexander in New York.

Daza's ability in his chosen line of work secured for him several positions in the Philippines. He also served in the government. From 1945 to 1965, he was a Director at the National Power Corporation, Chairman of the Board of Electrical Engineering Examiners, Assistant Chief Examiner and Engineering Consultant of the US-Philippine War Damage Commission, and Executive Vice President of the Manila Railroad Company.

Although surrounded by the pressures of work from business interests, Daza found time to devote his energy to civic service and fraternal organizations. He was a member of the Philippine Association of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta; Asociacion de Condecorados Pontificos de Pilipinas; incorporator, Director and Treasurer of the ECAFE Association of the Philippines, and Magistral Knight of Grace, Sovereign Military Order of Malta.

His outstanding record of service to the community earned him several award among which are **Knight, Pontifical Equestrian Order of St. Sylvester** conferred by Pope Pius XII in 1947, **Knight Commander with Star**, Pontifical Equestrian Order of St. Sylvester conferred by Pope John XXIII in 1960, and a **Certificate for Quarter Century of Service** from the Philippine National Red Cross.

His Scouting awards included the **Bronze Wolf** awarded by the World Scout Conference (Mexico 1965), **Berrendo de Plata** (Thailand) conferred in private audience by HM King Bhumibol Adulyadej in 1965, **Silver Tamaraw** (BSP), **Golden Pheasant** (Japan), **Cruz de Merito** (Venezuela), **Silver Tiki** (New Zealand), and **Mongunhwa Gold Medal** (Korea).

VICENTE PODICO LIM (1888-1944)

Vicente Podico Lim was one of the greatest Filipino military career officers. He was 22 when he entered the United States Military Academy, West Point, on 1 March 1910. He graduated from the USMA on 11 June 1914.



VICENTE P. LIM: One of the greatest
Filipino military career officers

On 12 June 1914, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts, US Army, and was ordered to return to the Philippines via the Trans-Siberia Railways. He was assigned at Fort San Pedro, Iloilo. In 1916, he was appointed instructor in the Philippine Military Academy. He resigned from the academy in 1917 and accepted an assignment in JoIo, Sulu, followed by a stint at Pettit Barracks in Zamboanga and Fort McKinley, Rizal.

He took advanced studies at Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia and at the Command and General Staff School, Leavenworth, Kansas. Culminating his studies was his stint at Army War College, Washington, DC in 1929.

Upon his return, he was appointed Commandant of the ROTC unit in San Juan de Letran College. He

was promoted to lieutenant colonel on 1 November 1936 and subsequently appointed Chief of the War Plans Division, Philippine Army with the rank of Brigadier General.

Gen. Lim was a member of the Executive Board of the Philippine Council of the Boy Scouts of America upon its organization.

He first served as chairman of the civic service committee and in 1933 he was elected President which was then on the verge of collapse due to financial problems. Together with the other members of the Board, he brought back financial stability to the Council. This led to his appointment as chairman of the finance committee in 1934-1937.

Gen. Lim was born on 5 April 1888 in Calamba, Laguna. He finished his secondary education at the Philippine Normal School in 1908. He was married to Pilar Hidalgo, during his instructional assignment at PMA.

During the war, he was captured and taken by the Japanese at Fort Santiago on 1 July 1944. His captors mercilessly tortured him following his stubborn refusal to disclose leaders of the guerrilla movement in the Philippines. He died a hero's death when he was executed at the Chinese cemetery in Manila sometime in the latter part of 1944.

ARSENIO NICASIO LUZ (1888-1966)

Arsenio Nicasio Luz was a journalist and businessman. He was born on 14 December 1888 in Lipa, Batangas. He obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree from Liceo de Manila, and took up law in La Escuela de Derecho. He studied journalism at the University of Columbia. He joined the staff of *La Vanguardia* and *Renacimiento* at a young age. His articles were eagerly anticipated by readers who followed them everyday. He was appointed editor of *El Ideal* in 1911, another widely-read Spanish newspaper. He transferred to the *Philippine Herald* as editor and general manager. After the war, he became publisher of the *Evening News*.



Prior to his appointment as editor of *El Ideal*, he was the secretary of Sergio Osmena, then Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Luz was also outstanding as a businessman. He was a commercial agent for the United States and did much to promote US-PI trade before World War II. He was director and at one time President of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and director-general of the Philippine Carnival Exposition. He was Philippine representative to the Foreign Trade Convention in San Francisco, California, and the Tropical Products Exposition in London. During the administration of Governor-General Theodore Roosevelt Jr., he served as commercial adviser in Malacañang.

Luz was also professor and head of the Spanish department of the University of the Philippines. He was also connected with several civic organizations.

In 1923, Luz became a member of the executive committee of the Philippine Council of the Boy Scouts of America. In 1934, he was elected Second Vice President. He was unanimously elected First Vice President the following year. In this capacity, he helped in the passage of Commonwealth Act 111.

Luz died of a lingering illness on 12 November 1966.

CARLOS PENA ROMULO (1899-1985)

A distinguished public servant and diplomat par excellence, Carlos Pena Romulo's achievements gave him a prominent international stature. A medalled hero, he was a journalist and one of the few career foreign service men in the country.



Romulo's name initially came to international prominence as World War II loomed. **The first Filipino to win a Pulitzer Prize for journalism** (as editor of *The Manila Times*, he predicted Japan's wartime assault on Southeast Asia), he became a cabinet minister-in-exile after the Japanese invasion and an aide to Pacific commander Gen. Douglas MacArthur. It is said that Romulo had urged on MacArthur the famous line: "I shall return."

He was a Pulitzer prize winner for journalism, America's highest award in a field of endeavor. The award came after his series on the pre-World War II political and military situation in Southeast Asia.

Romulo authored some 17 works, the last being *Classifying the Asian Mystique*.

He started his brilliant journalistic career in 1918, when he served as a Cub reporter in the staff of the *Cablenews-American*.

At the same time, Romulo had been studying at the University of the Philippines, where he took his AB degree. He later on enrolled in Columbia University and graduated in 1921 with a Master of Arts degree.

He then returned to the Philippines and accepted a position in UP as assistant professor in English, subsequently becoming the first Filipino to head the university's English department.

Four years later, he resigned from his post at UP and became editor of the *Tribune*. Romulo was appointed editor-in-chief of the *TVT* newspapers in 1931.

An enduring symbol of Asian nationalism, Romulo became a co-founder of the United Nations, insisting that its charter endorse the independence of colonial countries. He was the first Asian President of the General Assembly in 1949-50, and served three terms as Security Council President. Only a Soviet veto blocked his nomination to the post of Secretary General. He has also held positions in the Political Committee and the Administrative and Budget Committee of the United Nations. At one time, he was Chairman of the Korean Committee and President of the Freedom of Information Conference held in Geneva. One of his greatest accomplishments as a diplomat is the nine articles and sections of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which he authored and sponsored. A five-star general in the US and Philippine armies, Romulo also was a leader of the 1955 Bandung Conference in Indonesia — a notable early effort at Third World solidarity.

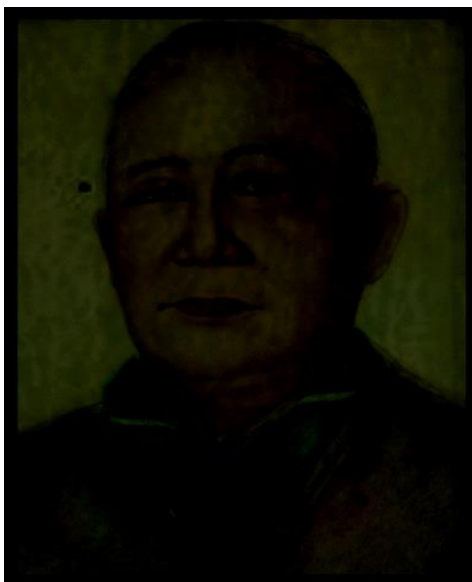
Romulo's government service started when he was secretary to Senate President Manuel Quezon in 1922-1955. He was a member of the Independence Mission to the United States in 1921, 1928-29, 1933, and 1937. He was Secretary of Information and Public Relations in President Quezon's War Cabinet in Washington DC, 1943-44. He accompanied General MacArthur and the liberation forces in invading Leyte and recapturing Manila. He was resident commissioner of the Philippines to the United States in 1944-46.

He attended numerous international conferences and earned 57 decorations, honors and awards among which are the **Silver Star**, **Purple Heart**, **Legion of Honor** with the rank of commander, and **Presidential Unit Citation** with oak leaf clusters from the United States government, the **Aztec Eagle**, highest decoration of the government of Mexico, and the **Golden Heart Presidential Award**, highest Philippine decoration, awarded by President Ramon Magsaysay on 13 September 1954. He was the first awardee of the **Annual Gold Medal Award** conferred by the World Government News for his peace-making endeavors while in the United Nations in 1947.

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore once called him “indestructible.”

JORGE B. VARGAS (1390-1980)

Jorge B. Vargas had always been an ardent advocate of youth movements and had always devoted his time to help improve the youth, in mind, spirit and body. Vargas' connection with Scouting started in 1935 when he became a member of the executive board of the Philippine Council, Boy Scouts of America. Together with other Boy Scouts of the Philippines, he was greatly instrumental in the passage and subsequent approval of Commonwealth Act 111. Upon the death of Manuel Camus (1949), he was the unanimous choice of the BSP National Executive Board, to succeed as President and Chief Scout. He held the position until 1961.



Vargas served as a member of the Boy Scouts International Committee. From this body, he received the **Bronze Wolf** for distinguished and meritorious services in the promotion of Scouting. He also received several awards from Scout associations all over the world.

These include the **Silver Tamaraw** (Philippines), **Silver Fox** (Canada), **Silver Ibex** (Austria), **Silver Wolf** (UK), and the **White Eagle** (Japan).

Vargas became the first recipient of the **Tanglaw ng Kabataan Award** of the BSP in 1961.

He graduated valedictorian from the Bacolod (Negros Occidental) High School in 1909. He obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree from the College of Liberal Arts, University of the Philippine in 1911 and finished his Bachelor of Laws degree with honors from the same institution in 1914.

Vargas was a staunch adherer to the benefits that sports can give to the health of the youth and an orientation towards friendly competition. He was largely responsible for the creation of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation. He was a charter member of the PAAF, serving as a member of its Executive Committee from 1918-1928, Vice President from 1929 to 1935, and President from 1935 to 1955 continuously.

He was the first Vice President of the Far Eastern Athletic Association. He was elected Vice President of the Amateur Athletic Association of the Orient. He was a member since 1936 of the International Olympic Committee. From 1950 to 1954, Vargas was President of the Asian Games Federation. In 1959, after serving as member of the Executive Committee of the Asian Games Federation from 1954 to 1958, he was elected Honorary President for life.

Shortly after his admission to the Philippine Bar in 1914, he started his service in the government as law clerk in the Philippine Commission in 1915. In 1917, Vargas was promoted Chief Clerk of the Department of the Interior. He was commissioned major, Judge Advocate General's Department, Philippine National Guard. He later served as Executive Secretary in two Independence Missions to the United States.

In 1919, President Quezon appointed him secretary in the Philippine Senate. He held various positions in the government as director, undersecretary and administrator of various bureaus, departments, and corporations.

In 1960, for his “outstanding leadership and Quezonian zeal for public service, his deep concern for the welfare of the masses, his devotion for character building and citizenship training of the youth, his advocacy of sports as a factor to a healthy nationhood, his active membership with the Boy Scouts International Committee from 1951 to 1957...” the Republic of the Philippines conferred on Vargas one of the highest decorations, the **Philippine Legion of Honor**, rank of Commander.

Vargas was born in Bago, Negros Occidental on 24 August 1890. He was the first son of Angel Vargas and Filomena Celis. He married the former Marina Yulo of Molo, Iloilo, with whom he had eight children. He died on 22 February 1980.

Appendix I

LETTER FROM THEODORE ROOSEVELT TO JAMES WEST

THE OUTLOOK

287 Fourth Avenue, New York

Office of
Theodore Roosevelt

July 20th, 1911.

My dear Sir:

I quite agree with Judge Lindsey that the Boy Scout Movement is of peculiar importance to the whole country. It has already done much good, and it will do far more, for it is in its essence a practical scheme through which to impart a proper standard of ethical conduct, proper standards of fair play and consideration for others, and courage and decency, to boys who have never been reached and never will be reached by the ordinary type of preaching, lay or clerical. I have been particularly interested in that extract of a letter from a Scoutmaster in the Philippines, which runs as follows:

“It might interest you to know that at a recent fire in Manila which devastated acres of ground and rendered 3,000 people homeless, that two patrols of the Manila scouts reached the fire almost with the fire companies, reported to the proper authorities and worked for hours under very trying conditions, helping frightened natives into places of safety, removing valuables and other articles from houses that apparently were in the path of the flames, and performing cheerfully and efficiently all the tasks given to them by the firemen and scoutmaster. They were complimented in the public press, and a kind editorial about their work.

“During the recent Carnival the services of the boys were requested by the Carnival officers, and for a period of ten days they were on duty performing all manner of service in the Carnival grounds, directing strangers to hotels, and acting as guides and helpers in a hundred ways.”

What these boy scouts of the Philippines have just done, I think our boy scouts in every town and country district should train themselves to be able to do. The movement is one for efficiency and patriotism. It does not try to make soldiers of boy scouts, but to make boys who will turn out as men to be fine citizens, and who will, if their country needs them, make better soldiers for having been scouts. No one can be a good American unless he is a good citizen, and every boy ought to train himself so that as a man he will be able to do his full duty to the community. I want to see the boy scouts not merely utter fine sentiments, but act on them; not merely sing, “My Country 'Tis of Thee,” but act in a way that will give them a country to be proud of. No man is a good citizen unless he so acts as to show that he actually uses the Ten Commandments, and translates the Golden Rule into his life conduct -and I don't mean by this in exceptional cases under spectacular circumstances, but I mean applying the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule in the ordinary affairs of every-day life. I hope the boy scouts will practice truth and square dealing, and courage and honesty, so that when as young men they begin to take a part not only in earning their own livelihood, but in governing the community, they may be able to show in practical fashion their insistence upon the great truth that the eighth and ninth commandments are directly related to every-day life, not only between men as such in their private relations, but between men and the government of which they are part. Indeed the boys even while only boys can have a very real effect upon the conduct of the grown up members of the community, for decency and square dealing are just as contagious as vice and corruption.

Every healthy boy ought to feel and will feel that in order to amount to anything, it is necessary to have a constructive, and not merely a destructive, nature; and if he can keep this feeling as he grows up he has taken his first step toward good citizenship. The man who tears down and criticises and scolds may be a good citizen, but only in a negative sense; and if he never does anything else he is apt not to be a good citizen at all. The man who counts, and the boy who counts, are the man and boy who steadily endeavor to build up, to improve, to better living conditions everywhere and all about them.

But the boy can do an immense amount right in the present, entirely aside from training himself to be a good citizen in the future; and he can only do this if he associates himself with other boys. Let the boy scouts see to it that the best use is made of the parks and playgrounds in their villages and home towns. A gang of toughs may make a playground impossible; and if the boy scouts in the neighborhood of that particular playground are fit for their work, they will show that they won't permit any such gang of toughs to have its way. Moreover, let the boy scouts take the lead in seeing that the parks and playgrounds are turned to a really good account. I hope, by the way, that one of the prime teachings among the boy scouts will be the teaching against vandalism. Let it be a point of honor to protect birds, trees and flowers, and so to make our country more beautiful and not more ugly, because we have lived in it.

The same qualities that mean success or failure to the nation as a whole, mean success or failure in men and boys individually. The boy scouts must war against the same foes and vices that most hurt the nation; and they must 'my to develop the same virtues that the nation most needs. To be helpless, self-indulgent, or wasteful, will turn the boy into a mighty poor kind of a man, just as the indulgence in such vices by the men of a nation means the ruin of the nation. Let the boy stand stoutly against his enemies both from without and from within, let him show courage in confronting fearlessly one set of enemies, and in controlling and mastering the others. Any boy is worth nothing if he has not got courage, courage to stand up against the forces of evil, and courage to stand up in the right path. Let him be unselfish and gentle, as well as strong and brave. It should be a matter of pride to him that he is not afraid of anyone, and that he scorns not to be gentle and considerate to everyone, and especially to those who are weaker than he is. If he doesn't treat his mother and sisters well, then he is a poor creature no matter what else he does; just as a man who doesn't treat his wife well is a poor kind of citizen no matter what his other qualities may be. And, by the way, don't every forget to let the boy know that courtesy, politeness, and good manners must not be neglected. They are not little things, because they are used at every turn in daily life. Let the boy remember also that in addition to courage, unselfishness, and fair dealing, he must have efficiency, he must have knowledge, he must cultivate a sound body and a good mind, and train himself so that he can act with quick decision in any crisis that may arise. Mind, eye, muscle, all must be trained so that the boy can master himself, and thereby learn to master his fate. I heartily wish all good luck to the movement.

Very sincerely yours,

Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. James E. West,

Executive Secretary

Boy Scouts of America, New York City.

Appendix II: Editorials



Scouting Golden Jubilee

The cleaning of the historic walls of Intramuros by 3,000 Boy Scouts is the introductory project of the Golden Jubilee celebration of Philippine Scouting.

This and other projects are inspiring to behold, but the main impact of Scouting is felt rather than seen. It is felt in the hearts of thousands of young boys who eventually grow up to become constructive members of the nation.

For Scouting exploits the youth's love for adventure and companionship while moulding his character within the desirable norms of society.

As Philippine Scouting marks its 50th year, we hope that it will eventually reach out for every boy, in school, or out of school, in this country.

Bulletin Today
February 11, 1973

Invasion of Intramuros

Historic Intramuros was “invaded” by 3,000 Scouts in a massive cleaning operation for three days — Feb. 9 to 11. This was the initial “impact project” of the Golden Jubilee of Philippine Scouting which will be celebrated this year. To maximize their efforts, the boys camped at the Sunken Garden for the duration of the operation.

The Boy Scouts have time and again spearheaded many a worthy project. They have often been in the forefront, doing humanitarian work like helping the needy, rescuing or saving lives, and engaging in reforestation and other laudable projects. Sprucing up the Walled City was just another challenge to them.

There is now an honest effort of both the public and private sectors to restore Intramuros to its prewar beauty. The recent visit of Spanish experts to the Walled City has generated fresh hopes for assistance from the former mother country in the preservation of Spanish architecture and engineering works. They came here to look into the possibility to restoring the Spanish-type buildings and walls destroyed during the last war.

Because of its historical and aesthetic values and accessibility, Intramuros, when rebuilt, may become a major tourist attraction of the country. Plans are now afoot to make it a paradise of tourists, complete with open-space cafes, restaurants swimming pools, open theaters and other public facilities.

In the meantime, something must be done to preserve what still remain as reminders of 400 years of Spanish colonization. Cleaning the Walled City, a job well done by the Boy Scouts, will greatly help in making the place a tourist attraction. We salute the Scout leaders and boys for accomplishing a worthy project. - DCB

Philippine Daily Express

February 14, 1973

Scout motto not a boast

The Boy Scouts are not truly boys but men of commitment. They have proved their preparedness and capability to rise manfully to challenges and problems - in times of disaster as well as in routine civic work. As the Boy Scouts of the Philippines celebrates its 50th year today, there are bigger hopes that these fine young men would rise to higher levels of achievement. The Boy Scout motto — Be Prepared — is not a boast or an empty slogan. It is a way of life an enduring work ethic.

The splendid job done by the Boy Scouts in cleaning the historic walls of Intramuros was a remarkable display of the spirit of commitment. In a matter of three days some 3,000 Boy Scouts from the Manila area transformed the weed-infested walls into a clean and pleasant looking sight.

Armed With bolos and axes, most only with bare hands, the fine young lads uprooted kilometers of weeds, unsightly shrubs and wild grass which have blighted the walls of the original city. They have restored dignity to a national shrine, have given meaning to a Presidential decree calling for the protection and development of historical and cultural treasures.

This, according to the Boy Scouts of the Philippines is only the first of a series of nation-wide impact projects they are prepared to launch this and in the coming years. Given the performance they displayed in Project “Paglilinis,” it is safe to divine what other massive projects they could accomplish in the coming months. Of course the BSP record of performance is already formidable. Under the New Society, there will be bigger projects and areas of challenges for them to confront, tasks which we are sure they

shall undertake with industry and enthusiasm.

The Boy Scouts are showing their elders what involvement can accomplish. We can take a lesson from them. Also, let us not stint in our support to this fine organization. The Boy Scouts need our help - as much as we need theirs.

Times Journal
February 17, 1973

Appendix III

Roster of Heroes

GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR

NAME	YEAR OF AWARD	YEAR OF INCIDENT	COUNCIL
Teoclorico G. Casipit	1927		Manila
William Warmesley	1931		Cagayan
Tome N. Biteng	1932		Manila
Buenaventura Espiritu	1937		Camarines Sur
Maximo Flor	1937		Samar
Julito Semine	1937	1933	Agusan
Florencio Suzara	1937		Manila
Cesar Gepigon	1941/P	1941	Sulu
Exequiel V. Montilla	1941/P		Manila
Valeriano Ibañez Abello	1946	1944	Leyte
Oscar Joson	1946		Bataan
Narciso Figueroa	1947		Bulacan
Fidel Tabasan	1949/P	1947	Ilocos Sur
Santos Gunda	1951	1950	

Aspi Anahon	1951	1951	Sulu
Santos Balaerez	1951	1951	Rizal
Fidel Exconde, Jr.	1951	1950	Davao City
Cipriano Hollete	1954/P		Capiz
Doroteo Villareal	1954/P		Capiz
SS Paul Edward Bailen	1962/P	1961	Pangasinan
RS Eleuterio Reynoso	1962	1962	Cotabato
Dr. Bonifacio Vitan Lazcano	1963/P	1963	National
Fr Jose Agcaoili Martinez, Jr.	1963/P	1963	Misamis Oriental
Sctr Librado L.S. Fernandez	1963/P	1963	Manila
Sctr Florante Lirio Ojeda	1963/P	1963	Agusan
Ramon Valdes Albano	1963/P	1963	Manila
Patricio Dulay Bayoran, Jr.	1963/P	1963	Pasay City
Gabriel Nicolas Borromeo	1963/P	1963	Manila
Roberto Corpus Castor	1963/P	1963	Quezon City
Henry Cabrera Chuatoco	1963/P	1963	Manila
Jose Antonio C. Delgado	1963/P	1963	Manila
Felix Palma Fuentebella, Jr.	1963/P	1963	Manila
Pedro Hermano Gandia	1963/P	1963	Manila
Victor Oteyza De Guia, Jr.	1963/P	1963	Baguio City
Antonio Mariano Limbaga	1963/P	1963	Zamboanga City
Roberto Del Prado Lozano	1963/P	1963	Dagupan City
Paulo Cabrera Madriñan	1963/P	1963	Pasay City
Jose Fermin G. Magbanua	1963/P	1963	Negros Oriental

Romeo Rafael Rallos	1963/P	1963	Quezon City
Filamer Santos Reyes	1963/P	1963	Cavite
Wilfredo Mendoza Santiago	1963/P	1963	Manila
Benecio Suarez Tobias	1963/P	1963	Tarlac
Antonio Rios Torillo	1963/P	1963	Cavite
Ascario Ampil Tuason, Jr.	1963/P	1963	Manila
Rogelio Celis Ybardolaza	1963/P	1963	Quezon City
Wilfredo P. Binal	1965	1965	Iloilo
RM Octavio Alvarez	1968		Quezon City
Arnel Villalobos	1968	1968	
Oscar Y. Alcaraz	1970/P	1970	Metro Manila North
Alejandro Lucas, Jr.	1970/P	1970	Rizal
Ernesto C. Carlum	1971	1971	Batangas
Roy Babas	1971/P		Confesor (Iloilo)
SM Virginio Leal	1971/P	1971	Nueva Ecija
Manuel Fernandez, Jr.	1974/P		E Pangasinan
Rolando Marpa	1974/P	1974	R. Magsaysay
Arnel Bongay	1981		Mayon (Albay)
Romarico Bueno, Jr.	1981		Mayon (Albay)
Marcos Bueno	1981		Mayon (Albay)
Danet Pineda	1981		Bulacan
Dante B. Coloma	1982	1980	Benguet
Rico Calma	1983	1983	Pampanga
KS Robert Donguines	1984		Negros Occidental

Roderick E. Flores	1984/P	1984	Metro Manila North
KS Premy E. Punsalan	1984/P	1984	Pampanga
Norberto de Vera	1984/P		Pangasinan
Jose Arjona, Jr.	1989	1988	Agusan
Florencio Agapito			
Robin Q. Garcia	1990/P	1990	Nueva Ecija
Joseph Edep Dandal	1991/P	1991	Palawan
Sonny Reyes Bautista	1993/P	1993	Davao City
Sahjid S. Bulig	1993/P	1993	Bulacan
Fulbert T. Guerrero	1993/P	1993	Caanduanes
Aris Canoy Espinosa	1993/P	1993	Lanao del Norte
Marco Norberto Go de Vera	2001	2000	Marinduque
Deonick C. Arotcha	2005/P	2005	Manila
John Walter Esperida	2008/P	2008	Sorsogon
Muhammad Adel E. Roa	2012	2011	Cagayan de Oro City

SILVER MEDAL OF HONOR

NAME	YEAR OF AWARD	YEAR OF INCIDENT	COUNCIL
John Noble	1938	1937	Manila
Jose Maglacas	1948		Marinduque
Faustino Sarianosas	1950	1949	Samar
Vicente Masangkay	1952	1952	Davao
Edwin Baldia	1954		Iloilo

Amando Kimpo	1954		Capiz
SM Reynaldo I. Castillo	1955	1955	Batangas
Victor Nartates	1955	1955	Nueva Ecija
Ruben Fenis	1957	1957	Camarines Sur
SS Ruben Amor	1962	1961	Pangasinan
CS Herminio Cruz	1967	1967	Bulacan
Michael Manapol	1968	1968	Basilan City
SM Rudy Badajos	1974		Palawan
SM Calberito Caballero			
SM Filomeno G. Osmil	1974		Bohol
SM Jaime Malanyaon	1974		Camarines Sur
SM Darusalem Jamanulla	1976		MCG Sulu
KS David Rebamontan	1976		E. Samar
Danny V. Bringas	1978		Abra
Tirso Villasfir	1982		Bulacan
Herr K. Escalona	1984		Palawan
SM Perfecto de Jesus	1984		Bulacan
SM Rodrigo B. Corpuz	1985		Manila
Rommel Tradio	1988	1988	Agusan
KS Laurence Alegre Beros	1990	1990	E. Samar
Richard I-I. Celestino	1993		Bulacan
Carlo Gragasin	1993		Baguio City
Frances Rances	1993	1991	Manila
KS Ronald G. Dalogdog	2001/P	2001	Zamboanga del Sur

ES Cliff Ian Salcedo	2012	2011	Cagayan de Oro City
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BRONZE MEDAL OF HONOR

NAME	YEAR OF AWARD	YEAR OF INCIDENT	COUNCIL
Emilio Benitez, Jr.	1938		Leyte
Francisco Bondoc	1938		Pampanga
Clarence Lelis	1938		Sorsogon
Eladio Montilla	1938		Leyte
Jose Peña	1938		Cebu
Gani Tayung	1938		Cotabato
Ricardo Morelos	1940		Camarines Sur
Julian C. Santos	1940		Nueva Ecija
Bienvenido Suñiga	1940		Camarines Sur
RS Amado Oblanca	1948	1948	Pangasinan
Vicente Taosing	1948		Samar
Rodolfo Ante			
Edilberto Flores	1949	1949	Ilocos Sur
Jose Nañola	1949		Quezon
Leonardo Balatbat	1950		Bulacan
Angelito Dawadao	1950		Baguio-Benguet
Enrique Denna	1950	1950	Baguio-Mt. Province
Alejandro Edep	1950	1949	Palawan
Simeon Patao	1950	1949	Ilocos Sur

Rolando Batara	1951	1950	Rizal
Luisito Bituin	1951	1951	Pampanga
Emilio Dayag	1951	1949	Baguio-Mt. Province
Ricardo Enero	1951	1951	Quezon
SM Jesus R. Mata	1951	1951	Manila
Jose Mayor	1951	1951	Romblon
Buenaventura Manuel	1952	1952	Manila
Rogelio Quimbo	1952	1952	Romblon
Antonio Trajano	1953		Bulacan
Amando Trinidad	1953		Davao
Inocentes Adolfo	1954		Davao
Procopio Agustin	1954		Davao
Jacinto Albarracin	1954		Davao
Norberto Aligarbes	1954		Davao
Lerney Bilbao	1954		Iloilo
Jarnes Binuya	1954		Davao
Cristobal Bravo	1954		Davao
Jacinto Buhat	1954		Davao
Vicente Cabalida	1954		Davao
Claudio Calinawan	1954		Davao
Carmelo de los Cientos	1954		Davao
Leonito Erecre	1954		Davao
Pedro Francisco	1954		Bulacan
Pedro Guyot	1954		Davao

Bertuldo Hera	1954		Davao
Macario Lanticse	1954		Davao
Jose Lopez	1954		Manila
Pedro Mosqueda	1954		Davao
Federico Nobleza	1954		Davao
Julio B. Olamit	1954		Davao
Teodoro Salas	1954		Davao
Francisco Semilla	1954		Davao
Cristeto Bangga	1955	1955	Davao
Rodolfo Benitez	1955	1955	Davao
Remigio Bulasco	1955	1955	Tarlac
Avelino Caguiat	1955	1955	Tarlac
Aniceto Enerio	1955	1955	Misamis Oriental
Sarecel Escalona			
Vicente Maongat			
Nolisito Nang	1955	1955	Davao
Wilfredo Santos	1955		Bulacan
Alfredo Tiamzon	1955	1955	Tarlac
Aladino Togutan	1955	1955	Davao
Alfredo Bagnes	1956/P	1955	Batangas
Virgilio Dizon	1956	1956	Rizal
SM Manuel Nolasco	1956	1956	Manila
Candido C. Dabuet	1957		Samar
Ponciano N. C. Dacallos	1957	1957	Samar

SM Felicisimo Peñaranda	1957	1957	Negros Oriental
Antonio M. Tuason	1957		Samar
Pablo Doronilla, Jr.	1959	1959	Iloilo
Romando Sambile	1959	1959	Bukidnon
Jamiri Abdulmali	1960		MCG Sulu
Arthur Articulo	1960	1960	Cagayan
Antonio M. Tuazon	1960		Samar
Cirilo Masaoy	1964		Dagupan
Antonio T. Uy	1964		Davao
Jose Agod	1965		Mountain Province
Vicente Velez	1965		Misamis Oriental-Cagayan de Oro
Charlito Francisco	1967	1967	Manila
Ciriaco Gaton	1967	1966	Confesor
Saturnino Laroco	1967	1966	La Union
SM Mangona Mawalil	1967		MCG Sulu
Ramon Montemayor	1967	1966	Pampanga
Felix Tagura	1967	1966	Abra
Jose B. Villaruz, Jr.	1967		Confesor
Eleazar Garcia			
Celso Balmaceda			
Dante Sana	1968	1968	Cagayan
Reymundo K. Quinto	1968	1968	Cagayan
SM Elpidio Zaragosa	1968	1968	Iloilo

Ismael A. Bansil	1970		Basilan
SM Senen Fontanilla	1971		Manila
SM Danilo Gulin	1971		Manila
SM Rolando Joco	1971		Manila
SM Deo A. Libre	1971		Manila
Benigno Marman	1971		Quezon
Pablo Olmedo	1971		Manila
SM Alfredo Ong	1971		Manila
Lito Rosanes	1971		Manila
Manuel Tuazon	1971		Manila
Solomon Pacete	1973		Mindoro Occidental
CS Paul Pascual	1974	1974	Bulacan
Bonifacio Arances	1975		Misamis Oriental
KS Ernesto Castillo	1975		Pangasinan
Jaime Celones	1975		Manila
Vicente B. Genotiva	1975		Northern Samar
Nemesio Medina	1976		Bulacan
Rogelio Recente	1976		Misamis Oriental
Avelino Sampana	1976		Bulacan
Oscar A. Dulay	1981		La Union
Alfredo Cawil, Jr.	1983		Manila
Jaime Roganit	1983		Leyte
Rolando Terceño	1983		Leyte
Kenneth Espiritu	1985	1984	Manila

KS Paul Ulric Llanes Cañete	1988	1988	Cebu
Rommel Tradio	1988	1988	Agusan
Leandro T. Vallejos	1988	1988	Agusan
KS Eliseo Canet Gador III	1990	1990	Negros Occidental
Ruel E. Ledesma	1990	1989	Zamboanga del Sur
Paolo Angelo B. Danila	1991		San Pablo City
Samuel B. Simapao	1991	1989	Negros Oriental-Siquijor
Jim I. Paulino	1995	1993	Davao City
Eben Ryan A. de la Cruz			
Roberto A. Durano	1997	1996	Iloilo
Leonila M. Ramirez			
Gregorio C. Sandoval	1997	1995	Pangasinan
Lauro Perez	1997	1996	Bulacan
Kent Brian C. Tan		1997	
Ronnie Cabamungan	1998	1997	Cotabato
Nicolas T. Jumaquio	1998	1997	Bulacan
KS Ronald G. Dalogdog	2001/P	2001	Zamboanga del Sur
Marco Norberto G. De Vera	2001	2000	Marinduque
Randy C. Mori	2003	2002	Agusan del Sur
Minoru Efren S. Estrada	2003	2002	Agusan del Sur
Lymuel D. Leda	2003	2002	Capiz
FSE Jolly A. Cabangon	2003	2001	Aklan
Scouter Erwin S. Esto	2003	2001	Aklan
Scouter Teodoro S. Urquiola	2003	2001	Aklan

Scouter Medsil C. Carrillo	2003	2001	Aklan
Rodman P. Anggaban	2005	2004	Ifugao
Flor Vincent V. Taoc	2008	2008	Negros Oriental-Siquijor
Christian N. Hingpit	2008	2008	Negros Oriental-Siquijor
Jason D. Yangzon	2008	2008	Negros Oriental-Siquijor
ES Mark Vincent D. Bernas	2009	2008	Capiz
Mark Ryan B. Obsioma	2012	2011	Cagayan de Oro City

Honesty Award

NAME	YEAR OF AWARD	YEAR OF INCIDENT	COUNCIL
Seth T. Cuevas	1988	1986	Negros Oriental-Siquijor
Orlando M. Corias	1990		Surigao del Norte
James Lao Gorrez	1991		Davao
Paul Z. Sitoy	1991		Surigao del Norte
Peter Z. Sitoy	1991		Surigao del Norte
Bambino Martinez	1991		Surigao del Norte
Joey C. Lim	1991		Surigao del Norte
Royce Roy O. Martinez	1991		Surigao del Norte
Guadalupe S. Andan	1991		Bulacan
Claro R. Fabiano	1991		Antique
Oscar C. Tibayan	1993	1992	Baguio City
Emilio Padirnal Advincula	1996	1996	Quezon City
Mark R. Eradio	1997	1996	Cagayan de Oro

Melchor Y. Masnayon	2004	2003	Batangas
Harried H. Escalona, Jr.	2006	2005	Negros Occidental
Hobard Jonn Kennie J. Lim	2007	2006	Manila

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