



MANILA CATHEDRAL- Original painting by Ramon de Ocampo



CALTEX PHILIPPINES

Travel Guide

EDITION



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by foregoing unnecessary trips
and practising economical driving
habits is needed for a more
urgent, efficient use.**

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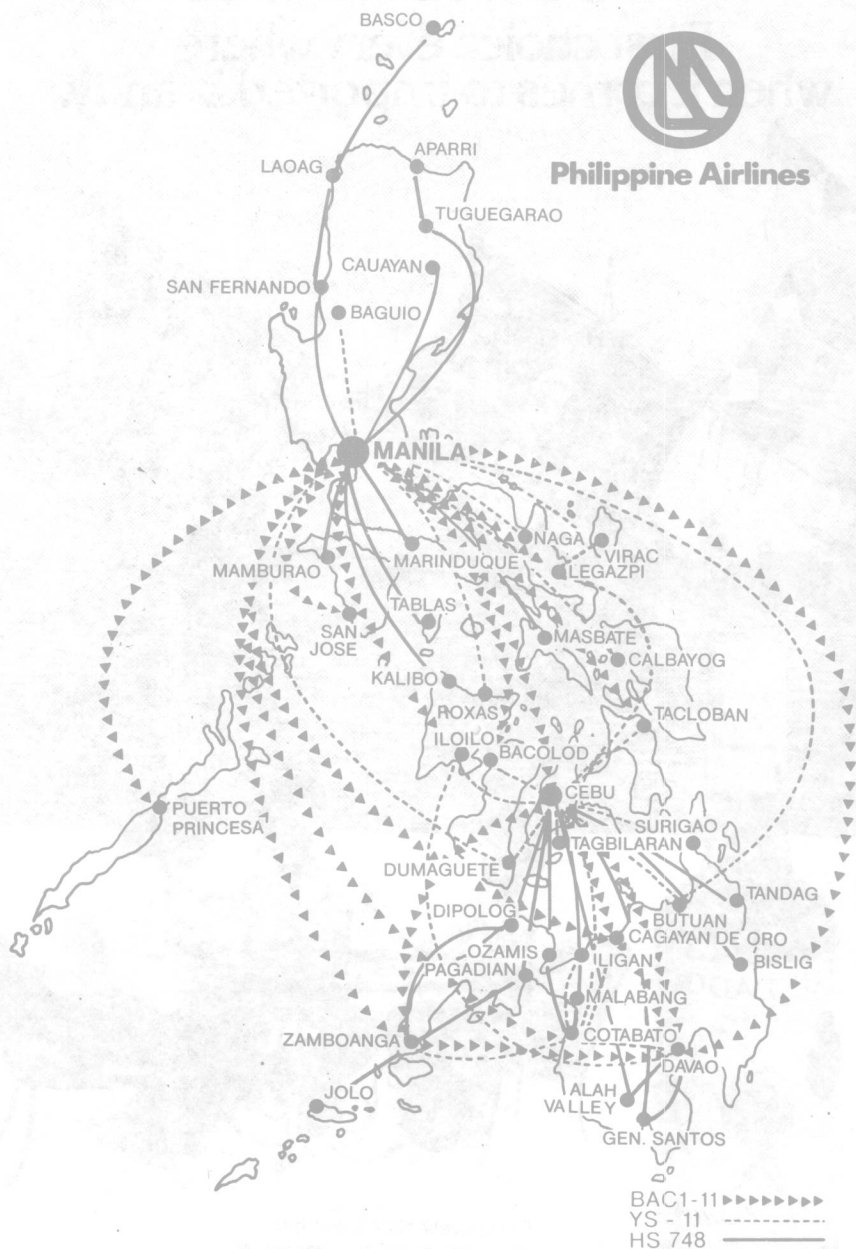


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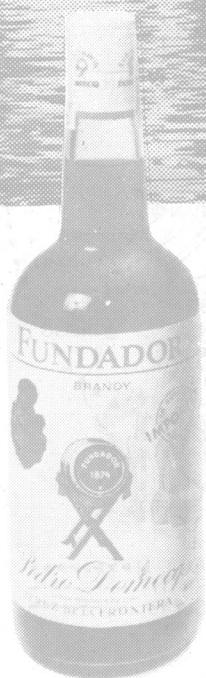


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PREFACE

No other publication in this country has merited the trust of those who depend much on written directions longer than the Caltex Philippines Travel Guide. For several decades, since 1911, it has furnished statistics and suggestions that have helped countless tourists, motorists and other travelers.

The primal mission of this book is to provide travelers with basic information about the Philippines. On its targ principally are those who are likely to need provisional replacements for customary home comforts and conveniences, as well as wholesome diversions. Consequently, emphasis has been laid on such topics as where to go, how to get there, where to stay and eat, what to see and do, and what to buy.

To gratify curiosity and enlighten travelers on other matters, not necessarily related to their objectives, capsule histories of provinces and cities, population figures, local dialects, and notes on economy have been added.

What the Caltex book lacks in color-pictorial ambience is offset by a profusion of maps useful to travelers. Motorists, particularly, will find the strip-maps of roads, with accompanying descriptions, very helpful especially when traveling minus the services of a guide. These maps have been prepared either by the Ministry of Public Highways and the provincial highways engineers or by our own staff of cartographers.

The Caltex Philippines Travel Guide is not the work of "swivel chair travel experts." It is a book written for travelers by a professional traveler. While materials from official government sources, no doubt, have enriched it with stimulating, factual information, what the book carries are largely the result of the editor's actual, on-the-spot survey and substantiation work.

Evidences of his presence in many places described are provided by numerous location photographs appearing in this edition. The tour suggestions are the consequence of his actual journeys, in his capacity as a professional tour operator and as marketing consultant for a travel agency.

The Caltex Philippines Travel Guide — owned and copyrighted by Caltex (Philippines) Inc. — is revised every two years. Efforts are made to ensure that new developments in travel in this country are faithfully recorded in every new edition.

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The great spectacular: Taal Volcano in eruption.



Pres. L.B. Johnson wearing the *barong*.

WHAT THE WELL-DRESSED TOURISTS WEAR

Gentlemen visitors to the Philippines may come dressed in the latest sartorial creations of designers of Paris, London, Rome or New York, but rarely will they get more than a passing glance. The latest in men's fashion worldwide is just as prosaic in the Philippines now as the flowing hair and the riotous beards, whiskers and sideburns.

Today, the foreign visitor who comes to a business or ceremonial gathering in a fine-fitting Barong Tagalog (Barong, for short) immediately becomes a cynosure. He becomes the best-dressed gentleman.

The modern Barong, which has undergone numerous traumatic innovations with the scissors of generations of fashion designers, is still basically the Barong that the elite

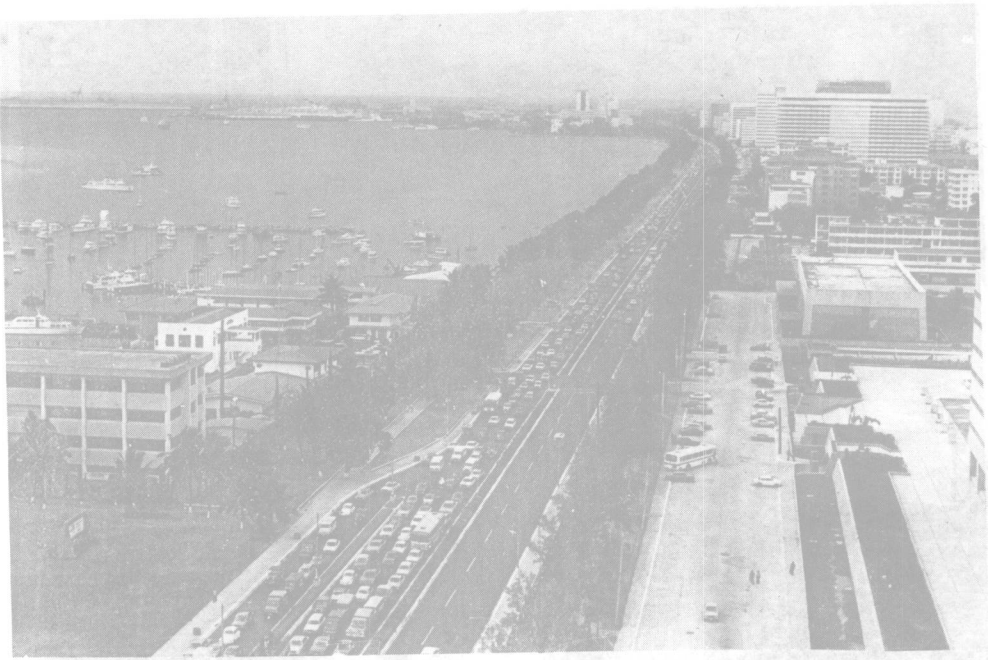


Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower in *barong* at Malacañang reception.

of the country have been wearing since the Spanish time. It is the same simple, comfortable costume that has been worn by millions of Filipinos, from Presidents down to ambassadors, cabinet members, business tycoons and the plebian row.

Foreign visitors have hailed it and worn it because of its simplicity and practicability. In a country of abundant sunshine like the Philippines, it is the ideal thing to wear. In fact, many enthusiastic visitors have developed a great liking for the **Barong** many have started to adopt it in their own countries where summer means intense sunshine. It is a fact that several foreigners have purchased dozens of this attire to wear or give away to their friends back home.

The well-dressed tourists in this country wear the **Barong**. They are happy and proud to be seen in it.



The five-kilometer Roxas Boulevard along historic Manila Bay. The Philippines has a coast line of over 14,400 miles.

THE PHILIPPINES

I. Geography

An archipelago of some 7,100 islands, about 5,100 miles off the Asian mainland; bounded on the west by the South China Sea; southwest, by Borneo; north, by Taiwan; east, by the Pacific Ocean; south by Celebes Sea.

Largest island is Luzon (40,120 sq. m.), where Metropolitan Manila is located; followed in size by Mindanao, Samar, Negros, Palawan, Panay, Mindoro, Leyte, Cebu, Bohol and Masbate in that order.

The upper portion of the Philippines is occupied mainly by Luzon, including Mindoro, Marinduque and the Batanes group.

Central Philippines includes the Visayan group of Panay, Negros, Cebu, Siquijor, Bohol, Leyte and Samar, plus Palawan, Masbate, Ticao and Romblon.

Southern Philippines consists principally of Mindanao (second largest in the archipelago) plus Sulu and the Tawi-Tawi group of islets. Many islands have no name; only 462 islands have an area of approximately 1 sq. mi. or more.

II. Physical features

The Philippines has a coastline of more than 14,400 mi. It is mountainous, dotted in places with volcanic peaks. Formation is volcanic, coral and rock. Highest mountain is Mt. Apo (9,610 ft.) in Mindanao, followed by Mt. Pulag and Mayon, both in Luzon.

III. The Climate

Often destructive are the typhoons originating in the Pacific. There are only two distinct seasons: the rainy season (July to October), and the hot season (April to June). November is sometimes rainy. From

December to March the weather is ideal for tours and outdoor activities. Average temperature is about 26°C.

IV Flora and Fauna

There are over 10,000 species of flowering plants and ferns. About 1,000 different woods have good commercial value. Among the most useful palm is the coconut, which is now exported in various forms. Also exported are rice, sugar and fruit (pineapple and mango).

The Philippines has no wild animals of the size and strain found in mainland Asia and in Africa. The water buffalo (carabao) is a domestic animal. There are some cattle and horse ranches.

There are over 1,000 species of marine fauna. Coral beds are numerous. Pearl-oysters abound, and Philippine pearls are known worldwide.

Historical Sketch

The first white men to set foot on Philippine soil were the Spaniards led by the great navigator, Ferdinand Magellan, in 1521. He lost his life in a brief battle with the

natives. A monument in his honor is in Mactan Island, near the city of Cebu, very close to the Mactan international airport.

Authentic records, however, have been found proving that mainland Asia traders had been regularly coming to the islands long before the arrival of Magellan. The country's population is now approximately 45 million.

The Philippines became an independent Republic on July 4, 1946, with Manuel A. Roxas as first President. World War II brought destruction to the country, but, under the New Society of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, the country has progressed much. Fine roads and bridges, including superhighways; mountain and beach resorts; luxurious hotels and restaurants; cultural centers; and sports development programs have helped tremendously in boosting the country's tourist industry.

How to get to the Philippines

More than twenty airline systems have direct or connecting flights to the Philippines from Europe, the Americas, Middle



Various ethnic groups frequently get together during historic and cultural celebrations. Filipinos are an alloyage of various human stocks.

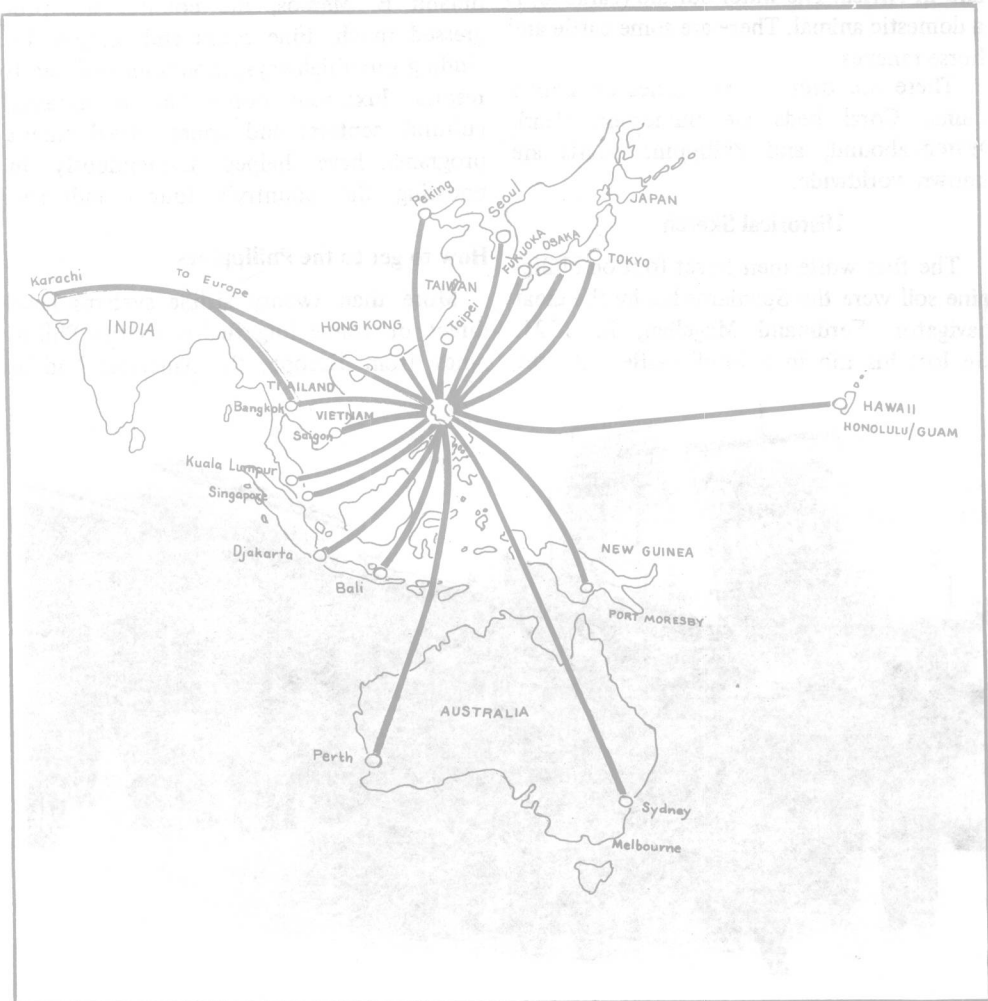
regulations with respect to ingress and exit health documents, customs and currency.

The People

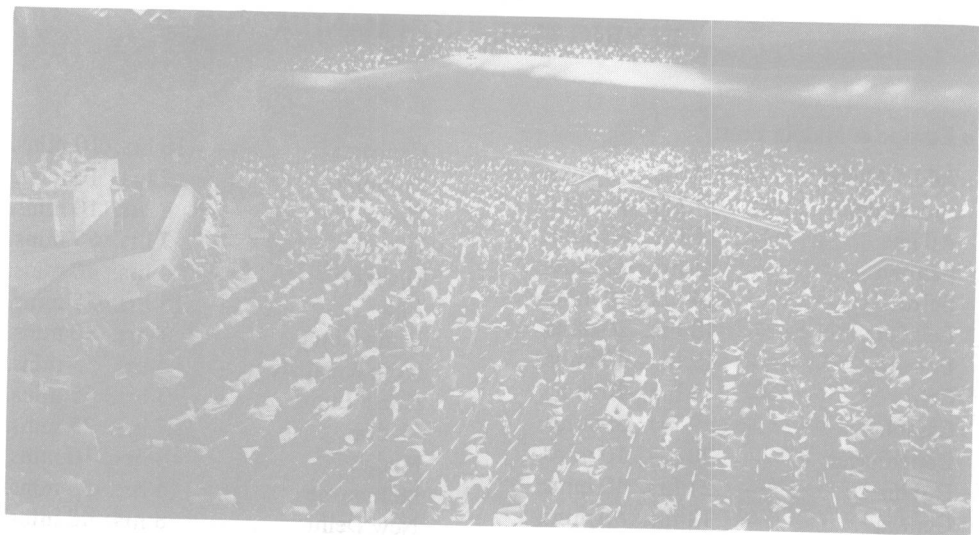
Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. It is now possible for air travelers to enter the country through at least three international airports: Manila, Cebu and Zamboanga. Many trans-ocean luxury ships making frequent voyages to the Orient call at Manila, the country's principal port of entry.

Entry requirements to the Philippines are based on standard international travel

Like the Americans, the people of the Philippines are an alloyage of various human stocks. Malaysian, Arab, Indian, Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Spanish, Portuguese, German, French, Italian, Swedish, Finnish, British, American and Russian blood run in their veins. This is evidenced by their varying physical stature, the color and texture of their skin, and the shape of their faces,



International airline routes link the Philippines with the principal cities of the world.



SANGUNIANG BAYAN (Legislative Assembly) is housed in a modern edifice. A full-capacity audience listens to the President's initial speech at the newly inaugurated law-maker's building.

eyes and noses. To the predominantly Arab-Chinese-Malaysian base has been added dribblets of Caucasian blood resulting in a racial compound remarkably different from the usual Oriental mould.

Perhaps it is this unusual admixture of human physical features that has on many occasions helped bring fame and fortune to the Filipino women in international beauty derbies.

Language

The national language is *Pilipino* based on *Tagalog*, the dialect spoken in Metropolitan Manila and in the adjacent provinces of Nueva Ecija, Bulacan, Bataan, Rizal, Laguna, Cavite, Batangas and Quezon. It is now widely used by middle-upper class families all over the country. In a way, it could be considered *pidgin* since it borrows freely and widely words of action and business from English and Spanish vocabularies.

English, the language of business, is widely spoken all over the country, starting from grade-school level. In fact, statistics show that, based on population, the Philippines is the third largest English-speaking nation



Igorot artisans, without formal education, produce fine woodcarving and other handicrafts. The Philippines is one of the world's leading exporters of native handicrafts.

FLYING TIME FROM MANILA

To Europe & Middle East:

Addis Ababa	—	14 hrs. 40 mins.
Amsterdam	—	14 hrs. 40 mins.
Athens	—	15 hrs. 40 mins.
Bahrain	—	11 hrs. 25 mins.
Beirut	—	14 hrs. 40 mins.
Belgrade	—	18 hrs. 20 mins.
Brussels	—	19 hrs. 40 mins.
Cairo	—	14 hrs. 40 mins.
Casablanca	—	19 hrs. 55 mins.
Copenhagen	—	20 hrs. 10 mins.
Dublin	—	21 hrs. 40 mins.
Geneva	—	18 hrs. 40 mins.
Frankfurt	—	19 hrs. 20 mins.
Helsinki	—	22 hrs. 40 mins.
Istanbul	—	16 hrs. 20 mins.
Johannesburg	—	20 hrs. 40 mins.
Kuwait	—	11 hrs. 25 mins.
Lagos	—	17 hrs. 40 mins.
Lasaka	—	17 hrs. 10 mins.
Lisbon	—	21 hrs. 25 mins.
London	—	20 hrs. 40 mins.
Madrid	—	18 hrs. 55 mins.
Moscow	—	15 hrs. 40 mins.
Nairobi	—	15 hrs. 10 mins.
Oslo	—	23 hrs. 40 mins.
Paris	—	21 hrs. 20 mins.
Prague	—	19 hrs. 40 mins.
Rome	—	18 hrs. 10 mins.
Stockholm	—	23 hrs. 40 mins.
Tashkent	—	11 hrs. 10 mins.
Teheran	—	12 hrs. 10 mins.
Tel Aviv	—	14 hrs. 25 mins.
Vienna	—	17 hrs. 10 mins.
Zurich	—	18 hrs. 40 mins.

To Asia & South Pacific

Adelaida	—	10 hrs. 55 mins.
Auckland	—	14 hrs. 10 mins.
Bali	—	5 hrs. 40 mins.
Bangkok	—	4 hrs.
Bombay	—	8 hrs. 40 mins.
Brisbane	—	10 hrs. 55 mins.
Brunei	—	4 hrs. 10 mins.
Calcutta	—	7 hrs. 40 mins.

Canberra	—	10 hrs. 10 mins.
Colombo	—	7 hrs. 10 mins.
Dacca	—	7 hrs. 10 mins.
Darwin	—	7 hrs. 55 mins.
Djakarta	—	4 hrs. 40 mins.
Fiji	—	15 hrs. 55 mins.
Hong Kong	—	1 hrs. 30 mins.
Kota Kinabalu	—	4 hrs. 55 mins.
Kuala Lumpur	—	3 hrs. 55 mins.
Madras	—	7 hrs. 25 mins.
Medan	—	4 hrs. 10 mins.
Melbourne	—	11 hrs. 55 mins.
New Delhi	—	8 hrs. 40 mins.
Noumea	—	15 hrs. 40 mins.
Osaka	—	4 hrs. 20 mins.
Papeete	—	18 hrs. 40 mins.
Penang	—	3 hrs. 10 mins.
Perth	—	8 hrs. 10 mins.
Phnom Phen	—	4 hrs. 25 mins.
Fort Moresby	—	12 hrs. 10 mins.
Rangoon	—	5 hrs. 10 mins.
Saigon	—	4 hrs. 50 mins.
Singapore	—	3 hrs. 10 mins.
Sydney	—	10 hrs. 40 mins.
Taipee	—	2 hrs.
Tokyo	—	4 hrs. 50 mins.

To North America

Chicago	—	22 hrs. 50 mins.
Honolulu	—	11 hrs. 50 mins.
Los Angeles	—	17 hrs.
Miami	—	22 hrs. 20 mins.
Montreal	—	29 hrs. 50 mins.
New York	—	22 hrs. 50 mins.
San Francisco	—	16 hrs. 50 mins.
Seattle	—	18 hrs. 50 mins.
Toronto	—	26 hrs. 50 mins.
Vancouver	—	21 hrs. 50 mins.
Washington DC	—	21 hrs. 50 mins.

To Central & South America

Buenos Aires	—	25 hrs. 20 mins.
Mexico City	—	19 hrs. 35 mins.
Rio de Janeiro	—	23 hrs. 50 mins.