

An Act Providing For Permanent Registration Of Voters

(Continued from page 15)

penses incident thereto shall be paid in advance by said party.

Sec. 23. Such sums as are necessary to carry out the objectives and purposes of this Act are hereby authorized to be appropriated. The positions created by this Act as well as the sums needed for operating expenses during each fiscal year shall hereafter be included and provided for in annual Appropriations Act. *Provided, however,* That the Commission on Elections is hereby authorized to use such sums available from any savings in the appropriation for the nineteen hundred sixty-three election as it may in its discretion deem necessary for the initial expenses to implement the provision of this Act.

Sec. 24. *Annulment of registry list.*—Any precinct book of voters not prepared in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or the preparation of which is effected with fraud, bribery, forgery, impersonation, intimidation, force or any other similar irregularity may, after due notice and hearing, be annulled by the Commission on Elections.

Sec. 25. The preparation of a new list of voters which in accordance with section ninety-five of Republic Act Numbered One hundred eighty as amended by Republic Act Numbered Five hundred sixty-three is hereby postponed. *Provided,* That the list of voters for the nineteen hundred sixty-three election shall be prepared in accordance with section one hundred one of the revised election code, to the date that this Act takes effect; on which date the list of voters then existing shall be annulled and every voter shall have to register anew; *Provided,* That the provision of this section shall not be applicable if the date this Act takes effect falls within less than one year from a general election; in which case this section shall take effect on the first day of January next succeeding said general election.

Sec. 26. *Repealing clause.*—Provisions of the Revised Election Code and other laws rules and regulation inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 27. *Effectivity.*—This Act shall take effect on January one, nineteen hundred sixty-four: *Provided,* That section twenty-five hereof shall take effect immediately upon approval of this Act.

Approved June 22, 1963:

Greetings from

Manuel C. Torres
PNRC—ADMINISTRATOR
Camarines Sur—Naga City Chapter
City of Naga

Compliments of—

Atty. Benjamin P. Ramos
Senior Technical Assistant
Office of the Provincial Board
City of Naga

Welcome Peñafrancia Pilgrims—

Jenny's Tailoring

Gen. Luna St.

Naga City

Welcome Peñafrancia Pilgrims—

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Biaknabato, Tabuco

Naga City

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Mrs. Gaudencia Imperial de la Paz
Asst. Manager-Treasurer

Land Reform Under Freedom

Speech delivered by Sen. Juan R. Liwag at a rally of tenants held in barrio Santo Cristo, Gapan, Nueva Ecija July 20, 1964.



Sen. JUAN R. LIWAG

During the regular session of Congress this year, I took the floor of the Senate to deliver a privilege speech entitled "Our Muddled Rice Situation." Shortly thereafter, I spoke before the 1964 Producers-Exporters Congress on the subject "The Land Reform Code—An Enigma." In both of these speeches, I criticized the Land Reform Code in its present form as an undemocratic, unrealistic and unsound piece of legislation. This criticism drew varied reactions from many quarters. It has been my misfortune—or good fortune, depending on one's point of view—to be most of the time involved in controversy. Be that as it may, I have welcomed both the praises and accusations levelled at me because this is a healthy sign of our growing democracy. But lest I be unjustly labeled as a mouthpiece of the landlords, as I believe I have already been so misunderstood by some sectors, I deem it fit to clarify my position on the Land Reform Code.

My stand on the Land Reform Code is clear: By all means, I am for land reform. I am all for the laudable objectives of the land progress. I believe that the wealth of the land that God has blessed us with should be as much as possible available to all Filipinos. But what I vehemently oppose is the adoption of any undemocratic or revolutionary means of attaining this end. I am not against any particular class or in favor of any particular interest. But I cannot countenance the destruction of any social class by the coercive power of legislation. I believe that success in land reform can be best attained not by a normal a revolutionary or coercive manner, but by a normal and evolutionary process. I have faith in freedom—like freedom of locomotion, freedom of ownership, freedom of contract, freedom of economic enterprise. I believe that freedom alone can and should be the most effective vehicle through which we can achieve progress and greatness.

Under our Constitution, land reform is possible only in a regime of law, justice, liberty, and democracy. It must be pursued within the

context of the democratic precepts by which our government operates. One of the specific mandates of our Constitution is that "the state shall regulate the relations between landowner and tenant and between labor and capital in industry and in agriculture" (Article XIV, Section 6). Consider therefore, that no less than the fundamental law of the land recognizes the existence of certain social classes—specifically, that of landowner and tenant—in agriculture. Consider also that the Constitution provides no more than regulation of such relations.

What anyway is envisioned in the Land Reform Code? A simple perusal of the title and the provisions of the law readily conveys the impression that the positive intention of the legislature is to abolish tenancy and therefore to destroy an existing social class recognized by the Constitution. No stretch of the imagination is necessary to show that abolition or destruction is not and cannot be regulation. In simple language, regulation presupposes the existence of the landowner-tenant relationship, and regulation cannot exist where there is no such relationship.

Paraphrasing, in the field of industry there is a counterpart measure of regulation of the relations between labor and capital, which is Republic Act 875, better known as the Magna Carta of Labor. This monumental legislation was enacted precisely in obedience to the constitutional mandate that the state shall regulate the relations between labor and capital in industry. It is worthwhile to note that this law does not at all seek to abolish or destroy any of such social classes recognized by the constitution in the field of industry. On the contrary, it seeks to preserve the relations between the capitalist and the laborer and to foster harmony, understanding and cooperation between such classes with industrial peace as its ultimate goal. There can therefore be no dispute that what the constitution desires in the field of agriculture is a similar regulatory effort towards the goal of agricultural peace.

(Con'td. on page 10)

To Intensify Promoting of Cottage Industry

Administrator Jovito A. Rivera of the National Cottage Industries Development Authority yesterday appealed to the economic sectors of the country specially to the rural areas to intensify the development and promotion of cottage industries as a major solution to the economic problems of the country.

Rivera made the appeal as the NACIDA prepares to celebrate Cottage Industries Week from October 1-7.

The NACIDA chief stressed that there is an imperative need to accelerate the production of handicrafts in view, he said, of the acceptance in the foreign markets of Philippine cottage industry products.

"This acceptance is the safest guarantee that cottage industries, if fully developed, can significantly help in reshaping the posture of our economy," Rivera said.

Rivera allayed fears of financial shortage in assisting cottage industries saying that the Cottage Industries Bank will soon operate with an initial capital of P5 million. He also said that cottage industries are more labor-intensive than capital-intensive and therefore requires comparatively smaller capital.

Rivera however warned that quality should not be sacrificed in the process of mass production. He admitted that the production of interior quality handicrafts was what drew back our cottage industries prior to the creation of the NACIDA.

The NACIDA, according to Rivera, will establish a technological center with the aid of the United Nations in an effort to help private producers conduct continuing researches or creating new products and maintaining high quality according to specifications from foreign buyers.

Welcome & Farewell Party To D-I Members In Naga

The Daughters of Isabella of Naga City held a welcome party at the Rodriguez residence, this city in honor Mrs. Virginia F. Perez, DI regent of the Naga Circle, who went to Washington D.C., U.S.A., where she attended the biennial convention of D.I. and Miss Tessie Palacio who also arrived from abroad. At the same time the party was also a farewell for Nena Mateus who is transferring to Davao City. Her husband, Ben Mateus, supervisor of Philam Life in Naga, was promoted to be the Manager of Philam Life Insurance branch at Davao City.

Among those present at the dual affair were Dr. and Mrs. Joaquin I. Perez, Judge Perfecto Palacio and his daughter, Tessie, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Mateus, Atty. and Mrs. Delfin Rodriguez (host and hostess) Pilar Espinas, Dancing de la Paz, Cayang Modino, Conching Ventayan, Didang Reyes, Rosie Felipe, Benang Frias, Rosang Limjoco, Myrna Aurellano, V. (Con'td. on page 10)

Farm Tips From Los Baños

by Alexis S. Tan, U.P. College of Agriculture College, Laguna

Protect Your Corn From Storage Pests

Stored corn grain is easily attacked by pests such as weevils, flour beetles, and rice moths. It is therefore important to protect your corn from storage pests especially if you are saving seeds for the next planting season.

One way you can drive away the pests is by storing corn sacks treated with DDT. This, according to U.P. specialists, will protect corn from storage pests for as long as 10 months.

Here's how to treat the sacks. First, prepare the DDT solution. Dissolve about 5 tablespoonfuls of 50 per cent DDT wettable powder in a gallon of water. If you have 25 per cent wettable powder, use 10 tablespoonfuls per gallon.

Stir the mixture well and place in a suitable container. A wash basin will do. Then soak the sack in the solution for a few seconds. Hang it under the shade. It will be ready for use when dry.

Coco Oil In Broiler Rations

Coconut oil improves the feed conversion efficiency of broiler rations. Tests run by poultry specialists at Los Baños show that five to ten per cent coconut oil in broiler rations makes the birds gain more weight per kilo of feed consumed.

According to the specialists, the high feed conversion efficiency of coconut oil is mainly due to its high energy value. Fats and oils have two and a half times the energy value of cereals.

1965 declared Catholic Jubilee Year Here

The Vatican Secretariat in Rome has declared the year 1965 as a jubilee year for all Catholics in the Philippines to commemorate the fourth centennial of the introduction of Christianity in the country. Cebu City, where the first Catholic missionaries landed and said mass 400 years ago, next year, will be the center of the massive religious celebrations.

A jubilee year is a special year of thanksgiving, pardon and grace during which pilgrimages, active participation in religious activities and certain other devotional activities, are considered especially meritorious.

Next year's commemoration of the fourth centennial of Catholicism in the Philippines will be climaxed by the Third National Eucharistic Congress in Cebu starting April 23. However, the centennial rites will last up to May 2 of next year.

The Vatican proclamation was made in an Apostolic Rescript issued by the Sacred Penitentiary, the office in the Vatican Secretariat charged with all concession of indulgences and similar matters.

The Rescript has been transmitted to all archbishops and bishops throughout the Philippines.

Previous to the National Eucharistic Congress in Cebu, a series of regional and local congress will be held in all dioceses throughout the country, it was informed. From The Bicol Post.

U.P. Farm Economist Studies Rice Prices

Why does rice always seem to cost so much?

In a study conducted in Nueva Ecija by Los Baños farm economist Benjamin Peredo, it was found that the rising prices of rice were due to two main causes. First, the palay that farmers produced passed through so many middlemen before reaching the consumers. And secondly, the marketing patterns of rice worked in such a way that during the off-harvest season, usually from May to October, the supply was concentrated in the hands of big middlemen, enabling them to control prices.

Farm economist Peredo says that only one per cent of the farmers' harvest was sold directly to retailers. Ninety-nine per cent was channeled to a host of middlemen.

Peredo observed that middlemen were indispensable in many instances. However, the presence of so many handlers brought about duplication of services which contributed to the rise in consumer prices of rice.

Nitrogen Increases Citrus Yield

You can get more yield from your citrus trees if you apply enough nitrogen fertilizer at the right time.

Tests at Los Baños show that lack of nitrogen limits plant growth and fruit production. Unfertilized trees usually have yellow leaves and give less yield.

More yield can be obtained by applying nitrogen. Specialists recommend that 2-1/2 to 3 kilograms ammonium sulfate should be applied per tree. The fertilizer should be applied evenly beneath the tree crown twice a year—once after fruit set and again after harvest. With this rate and timing of application, you'll be able to harvest around 45 kilograms of fruit per tree.

Sorsogon Bares Palay Harvests

Sorsogon, Sorsogon. Some 928,218 cavans of palay were produced in this province during the fiscal year 1963-64, according to the report released recently by the Commission on Agricultural Productivity office here.

The total production of 928,218 cavans was harvested from 30,099 hectares planted to upland and lowland varieties of which 878,252 came from lowland areas (1st and 2nd crops while 49,966 cavans were upland rice).

Welcome & Farewell...

(Con't. from page 8)

cion Martinez, Clony Aguilar, Nera Villegas, Mercy Abcede, Millet Bichara, Fe Bichara, Choleng Hidalgo, Chung Serranzana, Nene Mariano, Bening Escalante, Babing Borjal, Soraing Cledera, Mameng Cervantes, Fening Cecilio, Cily Santos, Angeling Manalo, Meding Guballa, Conching Hidalgo, Cion Grageda, Aida Felipe, Pat Priela, Celia Aureus, May Palacio, Edith Dizon & Charito Villacorta.—s.m.

Land Reform (Con't. from page 8)

But what is happening within the first year of the implementation of the Land Reform Code? Heard now are the rumblings of a disturbance in the social system of the country, particularly in the relations between landowner and tenant. In fact, many a tenant or landowner have sought judicial intervention in the settlement of the irreconcilable disputes arising from the implementation of the Code. The law has only succeeded in pitting a class against another, in creating a cleavage between two classes of our society which have traditionally worked together in harmony and in cooperation. The Land Reform Code, wittingly or unwittingly, has managed to foment class struggle, and is beginning to upset the economic and social equilibrium in the inter relations between two basic and complementary classes of our society, namely, the landowner and the tenant. The Supreme Court found occasion in one case (Guido vs Rural Progress Administration, 84 Phil. 847) to attempt a reconciliation between the conflicting claims of social justice on the one hand, and protection of property rights on the other. Said the Supreme Court:

"Hand in hand with the announced principle, herein invoked; that the promotion of social justice to insure the well-being and economic security of all the people should be the concern of the state, is a declaration, with which the former should be reconciled, that the Philippines is a Republic state created to secure to the Filipino people the blessings of independence under a regime of justice, liberty and democracy. Democracy, as a way of life enshrined in the Constitution, embraces as its necessary components freedom of conscience, freedom of expression, and freedom in the pursuit of happiness. Along with those freedoms are included economic freedom and freedom of enterprise within reasonable bounds and under proper control. In paving the way for the breaking up of existing large estates, trusts in perpetuity, feudalism, and their concomitant evils the Constitution did not propose to destroy or undermine property rights, or to advocate equal distribution of wealth, or to authorize the taking of what is in excess of one's personal needs and the giving of it to another. Evincing much concern for the protection of property, the Constitution distinctly recognized the preferred position which real estate has occupied in law for ages. Property is bound up with every aspect of social life in a democracy as conceived in the Constitution. x x x

"The promotion of social justice ordained by the Constitution does not supply paramount basis for untrammeled expropriation of private land by the Rural Progress Administration or any other government instrumentality. Social justice does not champion division of property or equality of economic status; what is and the Constitution do guaranty are equality of opportunity, equality of political rights, equality before the law, equality between

NOTICE OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT OF THE ESTATE OF THE DECEASED EULALIA MAGPANTAY

In pursuance of the provisions of Section 1, Rule 74 of the new Rules of Court, notice is hereby given to whom it may concern, that the heirs of the deceased EULALIA MAGPANTAY who died intestate on March 3, 1964, in Naga City, who is survived by her husband, Pauline Andal and children, namely, Santos, Julia, Leonor and Concepcion, all surnamed Andal; and her grandchildren, namely, Leonardo, Florita, Guille, mo, Marietta, Lolita and Alfredo, all surnamed Andal being the children of the deceased Canuto Andal, son of the decedent; and grandchildren, namely, Lydia, Cesar, Conrado, Thelma, Aveino, Ernesto, Virgilio, Linda and Joselito, all surnamed Andal, being the children of deceased Demetrio Andal, son of the decedent, hereof; that the latter six namely, Thelma, Ernesto, Avelino, Linda and Joselito being minors are represented by their mother, Basilisa Recto Andal; that all are residents of Maanguing, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, except Florita, Lolita and Alfredo who are residing at Carolina, Naga City and Lydia Andal Pasumbol who resides in Penafraancia Avenue, Naga City;

That decedent left no known debts;

That the decedent and her husband Paulino Andal, acquired real properties identified as follows, to wit: 1) A parcel of coconut land located in Manguring, Calabanga, C. Sur declared under Tax No. 10079, assessed at P6,310 with an area of 16,3658 Has. covered by O.C.T. No 19. 2) a parcel of coconut land, located in San Jose de Pagatpat, Calabanga, C. Sur, with an area of 11.0818 Has. Dec. under Tax No.9805 covered by T.C.T. No. 593.

3) A parcel of coconut land located in Manguring, Calabanga, C. S. with an area of 2.8330 Has. covered by TCT No. 2466, declared under Tax No.12627 assessed at P1,670.

4) Coconut land, located in Manguring, Calabanga, C.S. area 2.8828 Has., under Tax No.10852, assessed at P1,070 described in OCT No.1326. 5) Coconut land located in Manguring, Calabanga, C S, with an area of 2,2684 Has. under Tax No.11149, assessed at P830 covered by TCT No. 1500.

6) Coconut land, located in Manguring, Calabanga, C.S. area 2.1869 Has. under Tax No. 11146, assessed at P620, covered by TCT No. 1162. 7) Coconut land, located in Manguring, Calabanga, C.S., with an area of 3.0347 Has, under Tax No. 11482 assessed at P1,050, covered by TCT No. 1686 8) Unirrigated rieland, located in Sta. Isabel, Calabanga, C.S., area 1.4403 Has. assessed at P790, under Tax No.13470 and OCT No. 963.

9) Unirrigated rieland values given and received, and equitable sharing of the social and material goods on the basis of efforts exerted in their production. x x x"

It may be safely concluded, therefore, that the Land Reform Code does violence to (Con'td. on page 16)

located in Bombon, Cam. Sur, area 5.9650 Has. Tax No. 2690 assessed P2,680 covered by TCT No.2690.10) Unirrigated rieland, in Sta. Cruz, Quipayo, Calabanga, C.S., area 4575 Ha. under Tax No. 12966 assessed at P180. 11) Unirrigated rieland, located in Sta. Cruz, Quipayo, Calabanga, C.S. area, 3264 Ha., under Tax No.14078, assessed at P280. 12) Irrigated rieland, located in Quipayo, Calabanga, C.S. area 6644 Ha. under Tax No.13471, assessed at P240. 13) Irrigated rieland, located in Quipayo, Calabanga, C.S., area 13252 Has., Tax No. 1488, assessed at P600.

14) Unirrigated rieland, located in Quipayo, Calabanga, C.S., area, 5510 Ha., under tax No 14843, assessed at P280.15) Unirrigated rieland in Sta. Cruz, Quipayo, Calabanga, C.S., area, .0160 Ha. Tax No.13764, assessed at P160.16) Unirrigated rieland in Pagatpat, Calabanga, C.S. area .8570 Ha., Tax No. 12410, assessed at P260; 17) Unirrigated rieland, in Cabanassan, San Roque, Calabanga, C.S. Tax No 13252 assessed at P90.18) Unirrigated rieland, in Cabanassan, San Roque, Calabanga, C.S. area, 2544 Ha., Tax No. 13251, assessed P140.

19) Irrigated rieland, in San Roque, Calabanga, C. S., area .5684 Ha., Tax No. 12647, assessed at P230.

20) Irrigated rieland, in San Roque, Calabanga, C.S., area .0054 Ha. Tax No. 13669, assessed at P220 21) Irrigated rieland, in San Roque, Calabanga, C.S., area, .3756 Ha., Tax No. 12626, assessed at P150.22) Irrigated rieland in San Roque, Calabanga, C.S., area, .1032 Ha., Tax No. 9726, ass. at P40. 23) Irrigated rieland, in San Roque, Calabanga, C.S., area, 3040 Ha., Tax No. 9725, ass. at P120. 24) Irrigated rieland, in San Roque, Calabanga, C.S., area .4488 Ha.; Tax No. 9724, ass. at P120.

25) Irrigated rieland, in San Roque, Calabanga, C.S., area, .1224 Ha., Tax No. 9723, assessed at P40. 26) Irrigated rieland in San Roque, Calabanga, C.S., area, .0684 Ha., Tax No. 9722, ass. at P140. 27) Irrigated rieland, in San Roque, Calabanga, C.S. area .2712 Ha., Tax No. 13564, ass. at P120. 28) Irrigated rieland, in San Roque, Calabanga, C.S., area 4264 Ha., Tax No. 14613, ass. at P210.

That the above named heirs adjudicated unto themselves the foregoing described real properties in accordance with the extrajudicial settlement they executed and acknowledged before Notary Public Martin N. Sales, in Calabanga, Camarines Sur; on August 29, 1964, bearing Doc. No. 69, Page 49, Book VI, S. of 1964.

This notice will be published in the Bicol Star, once a week for three consecutive weeks before the instrument of extrajudicial settlement is registered in the Register of Deeds of Camarines Sur.

Any and all persons having opposition thereto may appear before the said register of deeds to show cause, if any they have, why said extrajudicial settlement should not be registered.

MARTIN N. SALES
Notary Public Until Dec 31, 1964

Pub. Sept. 5, 12, 19, 1964