

The LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW

VOL. I — No. 3

MARCH, 1949

ONE PESO

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Quezon's Political Philosophy

"To the New York Herald-Tribune:

"I was amazed to read in Walter Lippman's column in yesterday's edition of your paper that he takes the position, inferentially at least, that unless 'a reliable regime of security in the Pacific' can be secured, there will be 'no earthly good in granting the Philippines independence."

"Let me say at once that I am wholeheartedly in favor of collective security. I believe that, unless the United Nations provide the world with the means of insuring peace for at least two or three generations, if not for all time, the unconditional surrender of the Axis will only mean a temporary suspension of hostilities.

"My political philosophy is old-fashioned. It is still that of Patrick Henry: 'Liberty

or death.' This philosophy has inspired me to lead my people to fight to the bitter end by the side of the United States against Japan. I know from the beginning that the Philippines could not defend itself, and that, because of Pearl Harbor, America could not come to our rescue in time to save thousands of our men from death, and many of our towns and cities from desolation. After seeing the easy victories of Japan in Singapore, in Malaya, in the Netherlands East Ind and her more-difficult victory in Bataan and Corregidor, my faith in our eventual victory was rudely shaken. Yet I continued to urge my people to fight on and to accept no defeat.

"Of course, now I know that Japan's defeat is certain. But I would care little about Jap-

(Continued on page 154)

HOROSCOPE: *Were You Born in March? Turn to page 203.*

The LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW

Monthly Organ to Promote the Welfare and Prosperity of the Provinces,
Cities and Municipalities and their Inhabitants.

—oO—

83 D. Tuazon Ave., Cor. 50 Laon-Laan, Sta. Mesa Heights, Quezon City, Philippines.

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Business Manager

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Editor

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Associate

GOVERNORS, MAYORS, TREASURERS, AUDITORS, FISCALS, DIVISION SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS, DISTRICT ENGINEERS, DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICERS, AND AGRICULTURAL SUPERVISORS—Contributing Staff

Editorial—

NEGLECTED FACTORS IN MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

Let us design local administration afresh and enrich municipal life so as to bring it more in accord with modern aspirations and developing social needs. Only in this way can the machinery of government be kept responsive to public opinion especially in the rural communities.

One vital step in the process would be to grant reasonable compensation to municipal councilors and their barrio lieutenants. Historically, these municipal officials occupy positions considered as honorary. But how far should civic spirit or historical tradition be permitted to ignore the demands of public efficiency and family or personal needs for earthly existence?

Modern psychology points out that the true means of inducing others and of getting the best results from their efforts lies fundamentally in providing compensation which would result in a permanent underlying enthusiasm. Hence, historical tradition must yield to the expediency of securing a more enthusiastic consciousness of service, particularly on the part of municipal councilors and barrio lieutenants.

Thus, for municipal councilors, we urge payment of graduated per diem compensation in accordance with the class of their respective municipalities, say ₱5 for 1st class, ₱4 for 2nd class, ₱3 for 3rd class and ₱2 for 4th and 5th class, instead of the present rate of ₱2 permissible irrespective of the class of municipalities.

(Continued on next page)

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW is published monthly by Mrs. Petra O. Rivera with Atty. Juan F. Rivera, Chief of the Provincial Division of the Department of the Interior, and Mr. Jose R. Collante, Provincial Treasurer of Sorsogon, as Editor and Associate Editor, respectively. Entered as second class mail matter at the Manila Post Office on January 24, 1949.

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MESSAGE

Social and economic progress is inseparably linked with municipal institutions. Local governments constitute the base upon which the foundations of democracy and of orderly civilized living are rooted. From them the nation draws strength, vigor and vitality.

There is nothing with which the citizen comes into more intimate contact, or brings him closer to the Administration than the local government. It touches the daily life of the citizen in its ramified aspects, influences his thoughts and sentiments, builds his traditions, and develops in him his capabilities for sound and responsible citizenship. De Tocqueville's dictum has become a classic: "A nation may establish a system of free government, but without the spirit of municipal institutions it cannot have the spirit of liberty."

The improvement and invigoration of local government administration is a continuing task. A just and progressive execution of the laws and policies of the Republic in the interest of our people needs an equipment of vital, up-to-date information on the facts and problems of local government administration. The LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW should fill that need. It should act as a feeler and a registering medium to record the progress we are making in the task of directing local governmental work so that it may be responsive at all times to the will and the aims and the aspirations of our people.

I wish to congratulate the editors of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW for initiating the publication of this worthy magazine.

PIO PEDROSA
Secretary of Finance

February 26, 1949

—)o(—

Neglected Factors . . .

For barrio lieutenants, a recognition of their activities is a tribute which the proper authorities would do well to pay in fuller measure. They are the most neglected factors in rural life administration. While they spearhead campaigns for peace and order, extermination of locusts, pests and animal diseases, collection of taxes and food production, and do many errands, they get nothing tangible in return except free residence tax and the satisfaction of serving their people faithfully. On their behalf, we advocate that municipal councils be vested with discretionary or permissive power to provide them with compensation which should be lower than that which may be authorized for the councilor of the barrio or barrios concerned, upon the recommendation of the Rural Council in such barrio or barrios, so that this rural unit of local administration may be revitalized.—JFR.

THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES
[Article II, Constitution of the Philippines]

SECTION 1. The Philippines is a republican state. Sovereignty resides in the people and all government authority emanates from them.

SEC. 2. The defense of the State is a prime duty of government, and in the fulfillment of this duty all citizens may be required by law to render personal military or civil service.

SEC. 3. The Philippines renounces war as an instrument of national policy, and adopts the generally accepted principles of international law as part of the law of the Nation.

SEC. 4. The natural right and duty of parents in the rearing of the youth for civic efficiency should receive the aid and support of the Government.

SEC. 5. The promotion of social justice to insure the well-being and economic security of all the people should be the concern of the State.



President Roosevelt Approving the Philippine Constitution Fourteen Years Ago (March 23, 1935.)

STATE OF THE NATION

[Message by His Excellency Elpidio Quirino, President of the Philippines, to the First Congress of the Republic of the Philippines, Fourth Session, delivered at the Joint Session of Congress in the Session Hall, Legislative Building, Manila, on Monday, January 24, 1949, at 4 p.m.]

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker,
Gentlemen of the Congress:

I am happy indeed to meet you in this historic hall. Its rehabilitation is the most recent evidence of our efforts at rapid reconstruction. We agreed to reconstruct the Legislative Building and the Finance and Agriculture buildings yonder only last September.

Today is our homecoming to this hall. It is my hope that before long the ruins and scars of battle in this hallowed area will disappear.

I have had the pleasant experience of working with you during your last legislative session. But I have not had as yet the formal occasion to thank you all for the splendid cooperation you have been giving me from the initial months of my administration. Without that cooperation I could not have carried on. I am in hopes that during the sessions just starting we shall continue to work together with understanding and devotion, to the end that we may go ahead with the task of nation-building without unnecessary interruptions and distractions. This is an election year. We have barely ten months before most of us will have to account for our acts to the people. We have to present a work well done.

As you already know, I ascended the Presidency under the most depressing and distressing circumstances. But deep in my heart I was determined to carry on silently the work so auspiciously begun by my illustrious predecessor, our dear friend the late President Roxas, on our common venture to lay the foundations of this new Republic.

Restoration of Peace

My first concern was to complete the restoration of peace and order and to strengthen our people's morale and con-

fidence in the government. My first act in this direction was to order the reduction in the price of Class E rice, then selling at one peso, to eighty-five centavos a ganta. This order reduced the cost not only of other grades of rice but also of other essential commodities whose price structure is dependent on the cost of rice.

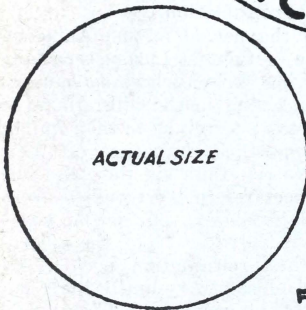
Then I made the first of my visits to the troubled areas in Central Luzon. Here the dissident elements were terrorizing the population with kidnappings and depredations. They were preying for food and other necessities upon the poor people of Pampanga, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija and Tarlac, the very people whose interests they were pretending to protect, whose welfare they were professing to promote. That tour elicited the offer of cooperation from the leader of the dissident elements. It resulted eventually, with your concurrence, in the issuance of an Amnesty Proclamation.

During the period of the Amnesty, the people of Central Luzon, especially those seeking shelter in the *poblaciones* and those hiding in the hills, found it safe once more to return to their homes and resume the cultivation of their farms. No less than six thousand one hundred hectares in the troubled areas that had lain idle for four or five years were planted to rice. Upon the expiration of the proclamation period, the misguided elements resumed their defiance of the government. They began again to harass the people during harvest time. But the government, through an effective Constabulary campaign, has been able not only to break their organization, driving the remnants to the deep recesses of the Sierra Madre, but to secure the biggest rice harvest since the outbreak of the war despite a drought and other natural calamities.

(Continued on page 147)

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GILBERT S. PEREZ
TECHNICAL ADVISER
AND ACTING SECRETARY

State . . .

The Amnesty also served to unmask the dissidents. It exposed their communistic inspiration and direction. It uncovered their real purpose to overthrow the government, which they had cloaked by agitation for so-called social agrarian reforms. Realizing this as they never had before, our law-abiding citizens gave the government all their loyalty and support in the subsequent policy it followed of going after the dissidents with all its strength and power to uphold the law. I am glad to report to you that the sporadic depredations of these outlaws in isolated areas of the country are but the last paroxysms of a dying movement.

With the recent surrender of two hundred Moro outlaws in Jolo, the only threat of disorder in the traditional trouble area in the Sulu Archipelago during many régimes, has also disappeared.

The government shall continue its vigilance against potential disruptive elements which impair the efficiency of our productive efforts. We will not tolerate further interference with the steady prosecution of our social and economic program.

Social Amelioration

My second immediate objective was to provide for relief to the people in the troubled areas.

By executive order I created the Action Committee on Social Amelioration.

I charged it with the duty to go to the field and minister to the needy, the hungry, the homeless and the sick, to victims of dissident depredations and violence. I placed the four million pesos appropriated by Congress for peace and order and relief at the disposal of the Committee.

The Action Committee has carried out a program of social amelioration on a systematic and comprehensive scale. Some 700,000 needy people in thirteen provinces and chartered cities secured direct assistance in food, clothing, medicine and, in some cases, direct cash loans. These loans amounted to ₱205,000 and were given to tenant-farmers in Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, Bulacan, Pampanga, Bataan, Rizal, Laguna and Quezon. In addition, the Committee distributed ₱333,000 worth of seeds, mainly palay, for distribution to farmers to augment the production of rice. Other food crops have likewise been planted. To provide employment to long unemployed people, the construction of public works projects in the troubled area was speeded up. In order to encourage the establishment of homes for the landless, the acquisition of big landed estates to be parcelled for resale to *bona fide* tenants at cost was also accelerated. Besides the purchase of thirty-five *haciendas* comprising 161.3 million square meters valued at 13.3 million pesos, we are acquiring

(Continued on page 150)



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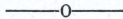
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GENERAL AUTHORITY OF MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT COUNCILS TO LEVY TAXES

SEGUNDA ASAMBLEA NACIONAL

Primer Período de Sesiones

P. L. No. 1072

[Ley No. 472 del Commonwealth]

LEY QUE REVISLA LA FACULTAD GENERAL DE LOS CONCEJOS MUNICIPALES Y CONCEJOS DE DISTRITO MUNICIPAL PARA CREAR IMPUESTOS, SUJETA A CIERTAS LIMITACIONES.

La Asamblea Nacional de Filipinas decreta:

Artículo 1. Un concejo municipal o concejo de distrito municipal tendrá facultad para crear impuestos de licencia municipal sobre las personas que se dediquen a alguna ocupación o negocio, o al ejercicio de un privilegio, en el municipio o distrito municipal respectivo, exigiéndoles que obtengan licencias según la escala fijada por el concejo municipal o concejo de distrito municipal, y para cobrar derechos y gabelas por servicios prestados por el municipio o distrito municipal, con autoridad asimismo para imponer tributos justos y uniformes, que no equivalgan al impuesto del tanto por ciento o al impuesto sobre artículos especificados, para fines públicos de la localidad y para los de escuelas, incluyendo lo que corresponde a sueldos de los maestros

Art 2. Hasta que se fije una escala más elevada de impuestos de licencia municipal, lo que corresponde a negocios de los que se enumeran a continuación, figura frente a cada uno respectivamente, siendo anual el importe expresado a menos que conste lo contrario:

(a) Comerciantes al por menor de tuba, basi y tapuy, cinco pesos;

(b) Dueños de galleras, doscientos pesos; y por cada soltada, veinticinco centavos;

(c) Dueños de teatros, museos, cinematógrafos y salones de concierto, cien pesos; o por mes, diez pesos;

(d) Dueños de circos que den representaciones en una o más localidades o provincias, doscientos pesos; o por mes, veinte pesos;

(e) Dueños de salas de billar, por cada mesa, diez pesos;

(f) Dueños de casas de empeños, cuatrocientos pesos.

Art. 3. Estará fuera del alcance de la facultad de un concejo municipal o concejo de distrito municipal, el imponer los siguientes tributos, gabelas y derechos:

(a) Impuesto de cédula;

(b) Impuesto de sello documental;

(c) Impuestos sobre los negocios de personas dedicadas a la impresión y publicación de algún periódico diario o por entregas, revista, o boletín que salga a la publicidad a intervalos regulares, con precios fijos de suscripción y venta, y que no tenga por objeto principal la publicación de anuncios;

(d) Impuestos sobre personas que operen líneas o centrales de teléfonos y telégrafos, estaciones de radiocomunicación o disseminación; o sobre las que se dediquen al suministro de alumbrado, calefacción o fuerza motriz, o a la instalación de gas, alumbrado eléctrico, calefacción o fuerza motriz;

(e) Impuesto sobre los negocios de los contratistas de transporte y de personas dedicadas al transporte de pasajeros y flete, por alquiler, así como sobre empresas de transporte por la vía terrestre o fluvial;

(f) Impuestos sobre los negocios de comerciantes al por mayor de licres y espíritus fermentados; comerciantes de tabaco, tenderos al por mayor de espíritus fermentados, destilados o manufacturados; tenderos al por mayor de tabaco manufacturado, corredores de valores, de bienes raíces y de comercio, destiladores de espíritus, cerveceros, refinadores de espíritus destilados; fabricantes de tabaco, de cigarros y ci-

(Continued on page 18)

State . . .

additional estates in Arayat and Sta. Ana, Pampanga, and in Jalajala, Rizal, for the same purpose. These proposed new acquisitions involve an area of about 49.3 million square meters valued approximately at 1.2 million pesos.

The social amelioration program has been extended to other portions of the archipelago as far as Mindanao and Sulu, and has become a major policy of the Administration.

By the approval of Republic Act No. 304, we have solved the long standing demand among our thousands of government employees for backpay, under conditions which will do justice to the beneficiaries without unduly straining the finances of our government. By Acts Nos. 312 and 315, we have increased the minimum salaries of teachers, enlisted men and other small government employees. We have also elevated the status of the nurses in the Army by the creation under Act No.

203 of the Nurses Corps in the Medical Service.

Republic Act No. 312 provides for the standardization of teachers' salaries on the basis of occupational assignments and educational qualifications. The 1948—1949 Appropriation Act had already been passed when this law was enacted. It will be my concern to make adequate provision in our next budget in order to carry out within our financial capacity the standardized rates provided for by this law.

We have further improved the lot of temporary government employees and workers, including those in the corporations owned or controlled by the government, regardless of status, by giving them fifteen days vacation leave and fifteen days sick leave with full pay each year.

This past year additional relief accrued to our people from a substantial increase in employment. Wages increased two per cent, while the cost of living, based on the price index of essential commodities, dropped 39 per cent, a most gratifying development. Verily, the rising level of earning and the decreasing cost of living are converging upon a point of economic stability favorable to the great masses of our people.

We have obtained from the United States Government provision for the hospitalization of our veterans. Our government has extended to our heroes of the war and the resistance such benefits as we have been able initially to afford. At our invitation, a mission of the United States Veterans Administration will arrive in Manila next month to look further into the possibility of improving the assistance that has been given to Filipino veterans.

We have warded off epidemics. Large-scale immunization work has been accomplished. Medical care and facilities have been extended. Traveling clinics have been established. Hospitals and puericulture centers have been rehabilitated. We are taking

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steps to introduce on a big scale in our country the latest advances in medical science, including new drugs and vaccines for the treatment or prevention of leprosy and tuberculosis.

We have solved the heretofore recurrent school crises. Nine thousand additional classes were opened throughout the country. We have made possible the admission of every child of school age seeking entrance to our public schools. For the first time in the history of civil administration in this country there was no such thing as a school crisis this school year.

To minimize the delay in the adjudication of cases, we have expanded our judiciary by increasing the number of judges. We now have a full complement of the Judiciary, which has been completely reorganized under the Judiciary Act of 1948.

Assessment of Human Resources

We have taken a new census of the country. After a long and destructive war, it was necessary to assess our resources for recovery and to plan for continued growth. The report shows our total population to be over 19 million as of October first, last. It indicates that we have sufficient manpower to carry out our program of national development.

The Administration is attaching particular importance to the adequacy of the coverage and the quality of the results produced by that census. We hope that it will give us a correct basis from which to draw a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the manpower resources of our country.

We must provide at the earliest practicable time facilities for efficient utilization of these resources. We need a more diversified occupational pattern, a reduction in the volume and duration of unemployment, an increase in the worker's share in a bigger national output. We must insure those social welfare benefits so necessary to the attainment of full stature of a self-respecting citizen—education, recreation, security against illness and the infirmities of old age.

During the last twelve months, we have rehabilitated 25,260 kilometers of roads, built 663 kilometers of new roads, constructed or rehabilitated 605 school houses, erected or rehabilitated 381 public buildings, constructed or repaired 2,241 temporary and six permanent bridges, built or rehabilitated irrigation systems, at a total cost of 68.8 million pesos. This sum came from our general appropriations, from funds obtained from the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, and from the Philippine War Damage Commission.

National Economy

We have balanced our national budget. We shall again have at the end of the current fiscal year a sizeable surplus. But it is important that we continue with vigor our efforts to increase the revenue collections and to limit expenses to the most essential needs of the public service.

We have greatly improved the economic and financial conditions of the country. Through the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, loans amounting to P90,480,136 have been granted for reconstruction and rehabilitation purposes. These loans have gone to farmers, tenants, industrialists, builders of homes and other elements assisting in the general economic uplift.

We have set up the Central Bank to expand our credit, stabilize our currency and provide a new source of financing for the agricultural and industrial development of the nation.

With the operation of the Central Bank, we expect to maintain our domestic monetary stability, the international value of the peso, the free convertibility of the peso into United States dollars and other freely convertible currencies, and the promotion of a rising level of production, employment and real income. The greatest service of the Bank to the growth and prosperity of the national economy will lie in its use of its prerogatives under the law to create that financial environment in which the growth of sound pro-

ductive enterprises and the creation of a diversified pattern of production will be greatly encouraged. It is an obligation of the Bank to promote and increase the rate of savings and channel them into productive investment outlets.

We have taken a long step forward in the financing of our industrial development. We have successfully concluded negotiations with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a loan covering our dollar needs in the construction of two of the four hydro-electric water power projects intended to spark our industrialization program. A definite commitment by the Bank in the sum of fifteen million dollars has been made. But that amount will be adequate only for the Ambuklao and Lumot projects. Further negotiations will be conducted for the financing of the Itogon and the Maria Cristina projects, particularly the latter. The intensification of the agricultural and industrial development of Mindanao occupies a top priority in our program. The commitment thus far made is not only a favorable sign ushering in finally the implementation of our plans of economic development, but a significantly successful test of the solvency of our foreign credit, for it was accepted only after a thorough examination of our resources and development plans by a board of economists of international authority.

We have effected export control to retain for our own use articles and materials in short supply here, and import control to conserve our dollar resources so necessary for the expansion of our own productive enterprises.

If in the process greater participation by our own countrymen in the import trade is fostered, a greater gain will have been achieved. The import control order is not a finality. If it be found that supplies limited by the order will not adequately meet legitimate and justifiable demand the satisfaction of which will serve the national interest, increased quotas will be

authorized. But the fundamental objective of conserving the foreign exchange resources so that they may be available for economic development and of giving impetus to domestic production will loom large in the consideration of questions involving the relaxation of these controls. Our means and our remedies will be productive rather than speculative or merely restrictive.

We have yet to expand our foreign markets and cultivate and stabilize them with the continuous flow of exportable products in improved and standardized form.

Our Prestige Abroad

With special pride I call your attention to the fact that today the Philippines has the friendship and respect of all nations. Our international relations have become stronger. Although the United States continues to be the only country that maintains an

(Continued on page 155)

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ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN PHILIPPINE CIVICS

1. obligations
2. citizenship
3. willingly
4. promptly
5. Constitution
6. patriotism
7. national anthem
8. Quarantine
9. smallpox
10. Red Cross
11. municipal police
12. Philippine Constabulary
13. fire department
14. justice
15. six
16. two hundred
17. poor
18. rich
19. homestead
20. dynamite
21. save
22. "Strike"
23. mail service
24. telegraph
25. telephone.

MARCH, 1949

Personal Circumstances: - Born on October 31, 1902, in Tagbilaran, Bohol; married to Natividad Lopez; three children.

Educational Attainments: A.A.—Silliman University; LL.B.—University of the Philippines; LL.M.—University of Columbia, New York City; D.C.L.—University of Sto. Tomas.

Profession: Lawyer (not in active practice).

Experiences and Activities: Member of the undefeated U.P. debating team which toured the U.S. in 1930; Toured Europe and observed in the Universities of Oxford, Heidelberg, and Sorbonne at Paris; Taken in by President Quezon to serve in the Division of Foreign Relations, Malacañan; Special Attache to the Resident-Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States; Admitted by the Supreme Court of the United States to practice law in that country; Chief of the European Affairs Division, Department of Foreign Affairs, upon its creation.

Hobbies: Reading, raising fruit trees, and tennis.

Motto: Life is too short to be little.

(Continued on page 159)

NATURE AND POSSIBILITIES OF ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT

There are three types of economy in government. The first consists in the curtailment of government expenditures to the lowest possible figure which seems feasible at a given time and under given circumstances. This is a negative type of economy, perhaps more properly called parsimony. The second type consists of wise and intelligent selection of the purposes of public outlays and of public as compared with alternative private outlays which may become impossible if the government conscripts private funds through taxation. This is the balancing process * * *. Finally there is the type of economy which consists of getting the most output from the least input.—*Harold M. Groves on Financing Government, p. 519 [1939].*

PRONUNCIAMENTOS—

MANUEL L. QUEZON—Always try to be the best treasurer. Don't be satisfied with being rated as second-class treasurer, regardless of the class or the category of the province where you are; be a first class treasurer for a first class treasurer can fit in, in any situation.

* * *

GREGORIO SANCIANCO Y GOSON—A sound finance is the basis of the institutions of any country; and because by it they are also molded, it follows that these institutions are defective in proportion as the financial system is deficient.

* * *

RAFAEL PALMA—We should bring about a reasonable balance between our high standard of living and of governmental service, and our means of production in order to meet fully the economic needs of the nation.

Quezon's . . .

un's defeat if my own Philippines were not going to be free.

"From my sickbed I am urging my people constantly to go on fighting—and they are doing it—because they and I expect that our country will be independent now, regardless of any future international agreements to provide for collective security.

Let no one have the impression that I am not deeply concerned about the future security of the Philippines. The Tydings-Bell joint resolution takes into consideration this question as well as all other postwar economic, social and political problems which will confront the United States also, by virtue of her relations with the Philippines. I refer you to sections three, four and five of the joint resolution. But the all-important point is that we fought and are still fighting for right and liberty, regardless of consequences. Right and liberty are more precious than life.

"Mr. Lippmann's political philosophy seems to justify a national policy of siding with the most powerful nation. This theory, if followed to its logical conclusion, would make of every Quisting a statesman."—Letter of President Quezon dated Sept. 29, 1943, at Washington, D.C., to the New York Herald-Tribune.

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Philippines

State . . .

embassy here, eight other countries now have legations, and twenty-four nations in all have set up eight consulates general, fourteen consulates and four consular agencies. For our part, we have diplomatic establishments in eight nations and consular representatives in seventeen cities. We have recently established Philippine legations in London, Rome, Madrid, Nanking, Buenos Aires and a special mission in Tokyo. Our participations in international conferences, especially in the United Nations and its various agencies, and in interparliamentary unions and scientific and cultural conventions, have been conspicuous with constructive contributions to world understanding and peace.

The bi-partisan policy in foreign affairs which we adopted at the beginning of our international life as a Republic has resulted in effective representation abroad and virtually unanimous support at home. Our delegates have been honored with appointments to positions of leadership in many international conferences in which we have participated. The nations have shown an increasing respect for the integrity and wisdom of our counsel.

Our special relationship with the United States has been productive of goodwill invaluable to our growth as a young nation. We have shared in the rejoicing of the people of the United States in the re-election of President Truman and in the return of a Congress sympathetic to his liberal program. It was President Truman who proclaimed the independence of the Philippines barely two years ago. His continuance as the head of that great nation insures an abiding American concern over the future of our young Republic.

With the entire East threatened by the onrushing tide of Communism, the Philippines, the most strategic crossroads linking the West and the East, remains the one safe, attractive home for free men in our part of the world,

a haven for the masses of humanity fleeing from that flood.

Morale in the Public Service

I have reorganized the Cabinet. New members with proven ability, experience and integrity have been appointed. I have elevated the lady Commissioner of Social Welfare to Cabinet rank, giving to that position the importance commensurate with the new tasks assigned to it of carrying out the policy of the government on social amelioration. I have advanced in both the judicial and the executive departments, men of high standard of efficiency, thus giving encouragement to those in the lower ranks who have shown merit and loyalty to the service. I have opened opportunities for younger men to prepare themselves for high responsibilities in the public service. I am determined to pursue a line of action that will insure to our people honest and efficient service and will provide full enjoyment of the liberty and equal opportunity that we have dearly fought for and won, in peace and in war, at home and abroad.

We have laid the foundations of a stable, efficient, honored and dignified government. And we have brought it nearer to our people. We have been taking every opportunity to talk directly to them in their cities and towns, to observe their manner of living, to hear them discuss their needs, express their criticisms, their hopes, their aspirations.

We have strengthened further their confidence in our sincerity and integrity. We have demonstrated our willingness to invite and face public scrutiny. We have eliminated whatever evils have been uncovered. We have proved the primacy of public interest over party, group or personal claims. More than as the supreme head of the Liberal Party, in accordance with whose rules I am "the authorized spokesman of its decisions and policies", as President of the Republic I declare this to be the unequivocal policy and determination of the Administration.

I cannot believe that God will not allow us to maintain this kind of government. We must consecrate our lives and all our efforts to its attainment and dare while we pray, and pray while we dare.

Tasks Ahead

Let me turn now to the immediate tasks before us.

Production and Social Amelioration

The most important and urgent aim of this administration at this stage is increased production and social amelioration. We cannot indefinitely ride on the foam of foreign charity and friendship. We must produce our own immediate necessities and raise, by the sweat of our brow, the lot of the men who toil on the farms and in the factories. We shall, where necessary, effect changes in the national economy to achieve this end. Our responsibility is no less urgent to those displaced and rendered homeless by public calamities.

Social security measures are under preparation by the Social Security Study Commission which I created for the purpose. The complexity and far-reaching consequences to our social life of such measures call for the closest study of their provisions. I urge you to approve adequate legislation providing for more health and housing facilities to banish our urban slums, to eliminate those fire hazards that are a daily menace to life and health, especially among the poorer sections of our towns and cities. We need more practical measures to impliment our objective of giving our citizenry the maximum benefits to be derived from the development of our agricultural and industrial potentialities.

This is the age of the common man. This government has long stopped preaching. It now goes out to the field with an Action Committee and with a sizeable fund for its use in order to improve the lot of the common man. The activities of the Committee are only in their initial stage. We want to follow up the program of social amelioration with greater intensity and

give the masses a Straight Deal. This is my all-absorbing and consuming passion. We have to insure a standard of living in the farms, in the factories, in the homes that will be more in keeping and commensurate with our progress and advancement.

Veterans and Guerrillas

The pensions to war widows, orphans and disabled veterans must continue with adequate funds therefor. The nation owes an eternal debt of gratitude to them. Their sacrifices shall not be in vain. I beseech the Congress to give the matter immediate consideration.

Emergency Currency and Guerrilla Notes

The redemption of emergency currency and guerrilla notes is a legal and moral obligation of this Government. Our people are not concerned whether the funds for the purpose come from our Government or from the United States. The amount of 30 million pesos earmarked for the purpose and an additional ten million pesos made available by our government are insufficient to cover at par the full amount of P112,951,907 found by the Emergency Currency Board as having been duly issued.

It is necessary that we evolve a redemption scheme, an equitable solution. But a quick solution is imperative.

Labor

There has been a notable readiness on the part of our laboring class to cooperate in the constructive activities of the country. The minimum wage for our laborers must be standardized and stabilized. I have urged the Labor-Management Commission, in which capital and labor are equally represented, to submit a schedule of wages applicable in the different industries and localities.

The Labor-Management Commission is now studying the problem of wage standards in different regions. We must forestall wasteful periodic demands for revision of wages and the consequent uneconomic stoppages in

our machinery of production. We need regulative rather than prohibitive measures against strikes. Both labor and capital must cooperate to achieve this end.

The salaries of employees in the lower brackets must also be improved. Private enterprises are offering better opportunities, and the Government is beginning to lose its most experienced personnel in the competition.

Public Health

The outlook for tuberculosis control in our country by the use of the vaccine called "Bacillus Calmette Guerin" (BCG) is giving us high hopes; it is opening a new horizon to the work of reducing tuberculosis incidence to the minimum. Our authorities are keeping abreast of latest developments in medical research in other countries. We are a member of the World Health Organization through which the most recent medical discoveries and techniques are being made available to our people. While we should be discriminating in the adoption or application of remedies recently discovered, we should not lose time to utilize them to relieve our people once their efficacy is proven.

In the construction of roads I recommend that we provide sufficient funds to facilitate the building of cement or asphalt roads not only for reasons of economy but for the health of our people. Our dusty roads are the causes of so many ailments afflicting them, especially tuberculosis.

In view of the lack of physicians in many of our communities, I recommend the immediate study and approval of legislation providing for pre-paid medical service to our population which cannot afford medical assistance, especially those in remote rural communities.

Education

Our educational policy must be reviewed and revised for closer coordination with the objectives of our proposed development program, without sacrificing the traditional aim of providing a liberal culture basic to the

good life. I hope that the Joint Educational Committee of the Congress engaged in this study will be able to evolve a revision of the school system more adaptable to and in keeping with our national requirements.

Economic Development

I urge total economic mobilization. Our economic structure should be built from below, making the foundation firm and accessible to the general population so that everyone can contribute to and share in the benefits of our material progress.

We must increase on the one hand our receipts from exports of improving quality, and decrease on the other the amounts of our import bills. The display and sale of Philippine-made goods must be given emphasis to balance the entrenched position of imported articles. We must not only produce more, but must educate our people to consume more home products. National protectionism in this regard is a legitimate ambition of every self-respecting independent nation.

The achievement of the first objective of increased production for export requires improvement of the cost conditions of our existing export industries, the development of new export products, the creation and cultivation of new markets for our export trade.

We have heretofore overlooked or neglected our immediate neighbors in orienting our economic ties abroad. Our search for new markets and the intensification of our promotional activities should consider the hitherto closed areas of Latin America, Europe and the Near East.

To achieve the second objective, we must give priority to the development of economic projects which can be brought up to the producing point within a relatively short time and will enable us to reduce the amount of dollars spent on imports.

Now is our opportunity to initiate the adjustment of our economy to maintain a stable, high level of employment without unduly exposing our

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garrillos; y reempacadores de vinos o espíritus destilados;

(g) Impuestos sobre agentes de aduanas e inmigración, abogados, médicos-cirujanos, agrimensores, arquitectos, contadores públicos e ingenieros civiles, eléctricos, mecánicos o de minas, cirujanos-dentistas, ópticos, fotógrafos, grabadores, aforadores profesionales o peritos en materia de tabaco y otros productos locales o extranjeros, químicos, enfermeros registrados, agentes y sub-agentes de seguros, veterinarios, farmacéuticos y comadronas;

(h) Impuestos específicos sobre cosas fabricadas o producidas en Filipinas, o importadas de los Estados Unidos o de países extranjeros;

(i) Impuestos de cualquier género sobre los bancos, compañías de seguros y personas que paguen impuesto de franquicia;

(j) Impuestos sobre productos forestales;

(k) Impuestos sobre minas y concesiones mineras;

(l) Impuestos sobre testamentarias, herencias, donaciones, legados y otras adquisiciones *mortis causa*;

(m) Impuestos sobre rentas de cualquier género que fueren;

(n) Derechos por experimentos, sellos y licencias de pesas y medidas;

(o) Impuestos sobre los comerciantes y tenedores individuales de armas de fuego, dinamita, pólvora, detonadores, espoletas u otros altos explosivos y sus componentes; y derechos por la expedición de permisos de caza;

(p) Impuestos sobre las primas pagadas por los propietarios de fincas que obtengan un seguro directamente de alguna compañía extranjera de seguros;

(q) Impuestos o derechos por coger moluscos marinos o la concha de los mismos, y derechos por la expedición

de licencias de barcas pescadoras de perlas y buzos de perlas;

(r) Impuestos o derechos por el privilegio de pescar, coleccionar o recoger esponjas del fondo del mar o de los arrecifes, y por la exploración de esponjas en cualquiera de las aguas de Filipinas;

(s) Impuestos o derechos por el registro de vehículos de motor y por la expedición de toda clase de licencias o permisos para guiarlos;

(t) Derechos de aduanas, de registro, de muellaje, de tonelaje y toda otra clase de tributos, impuestos y gabelas de aduanas.

Art. 4. Se ha de obtener la aprobación del Secretario de Hacienda:

(1) Siempre que la escala de impuestos de licencia municipal, fijada o establecida por las ordenanzas de un concejo municipal o concejo de distrito municipal por virtud de las disposiciones de esta Ley, excediere de los tipos fijos de impuestos de privilegio de rentas internas, regularmente establecidos por el Gobierno Nacional sobre análogos negocios u ocupaciones, excepto sobre hoteles, restaurantes, cafés, salones de refrescos, hipódromos y comerciantes al por menor de vinos, licores y espíritus fermentados, o cuando se trate de impuestos o derechos sobre cocheras de alquiler y otras cocheras, lugares o establecimientos en que existan vehículos públicos u otros medios de transporte para alquiler;

(2) Siempre que la escala de impuestos fijos de licencia municipal sobre negocios no exceptuados en esta Ley o de otro modo incluidos en el párrafo anterior y sujetos al impuesto fijo anual establecido en el artículo ciento ochenta y dos de la Ley de Rentas Internas Nacional, excediere de cincuenta pesos al año; y

(3) Siempre que el impuesto de licencia municipal sobre algún negocio, ocupación o privilegio, cuya escala no esté limitada en los dos párrafos anteriores, se aumentare en más del cincuenta por ciento.

Excepto si ha expirado el plazo para la renovación de sus licencias, no se ha

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MANUEL YIA

Provincial Treasurer of Pampanga

Personal Circumstances: Born in Biñan, Laguna, on June 17, 1884; married to Rosario Averilla of Pagsanjan, Laguna; and their children are Vicente, a doctor of medicine and Luz, a Ph.B. graduate.

Educational attainment: Commerce and Business Administration.

Profession: Accountant (not in active practice).

Experience and Activities:—Clerk, Bureau of Constabulary; Bookkeeper, Provincial Treasury of Laguna; Assistant Provincial Treasurer of Cotabato; Provincial Treasurer of Cotabato, Bukidnon, Lanao, Sulu, and Albay; Acting Provincial Governor of Cotabato and Lanao.

Hobbies: Cattle and poultry raising.

Motto: Do one good thing every day.

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de exigir el que tomen una licencia en algún otro municipio o distrito municipal por el que estuvieren de paso para realizar sus negocios, a los buhoneros, tenderos o revendedores de baratijas, afinadores y reparadores de pianos que no ejerzan su ocupación en sus propios talleres o establecimientos, así como a los dueños de circos, que hayan obtenido licencia a los tipos establecidos por las ordenanzas de un municipio o distrito municipal.

Art. 5. Se derogan las Leyes Números Tres mil cuatrocientos veintidós, Tres mil setecientos. Tres mil setecientos noventa, Tres mil ochocientos treinta y tres y Cuatro mil diecinueve.

Art. 6. Esta Ley entrará en vigor en cuanto sea aprobada.

Aprobada, 16 de junio de 1939.

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Note: The English text of the above Act is published on page 94, Vol. 1, No. 2 of this magazine. The rules and regulations governing the enforcement of this law will be published in the next issue, No. 4.

Compliments to

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW

of

Hon. Esmeraldo Eco

Congressman from
Camarines Norte

—OoO—

State . . .

program to the dangers of unpredictable violent fluctuations of demand for basic export crops in the foreign markets.

I shall urge the members of the National Economic Council to give priority consideration to the government's short term development program. It should serve as the coordinating authority to knit together into a harmonious whole, bank credit policy, government credit and fiscal policy, and developmental investment policy. The Council will be clothed with authority to approve and schedule projects, to allocate on a fair basis the funds or credit which the Central Bank may from time to time mobilize to the loan portfolios of government lending agencies, to keep them within the approved pattern of allocation of available capital and the limitations established by law. We will draw upon our full credit capacity, backed by the guaranty of the National Government, to secure funds for this program.

Government Enterprises

There is need for coordination of the policies and operation of our government corporations to increase their usefulness to the national economy. It may be necessary to re-examine their structure and organization, their policies and their objectives, the scope and nature of their activities, and to gear all these to new goals set by a coherent development program. I recommend serious consideration of the ad-

visability of creating a national central body or department that can more effectively direct, supervise and control the operations of government corporations. The coordination and consolidation of these corporations under one directing authority will place under unified direction assets worth over one billion pesos and corporate net worth valued at over 300 million pesos.

In our economic mobilization, we should give priority to our already established major industries. The abaca industry needs replanting and expansion. The tobacco industry must be revived and its foreign markets reopened. The industrial processes developed for the coconut industry must be fully exploited. The prewar sugar industry must be restored and markets for excess production over domestic demand and the United States import quota limitations must be found. I created the Sugar Rehabilitation and Readjustment Commission to advise the government on the proper measures to be adopted to revitalize and stabilize the sugar industry. In due time I will submit measures to realize these objectives.

It is necessary that we cast our eyes and exhaust our resourcefulness to secure the fuller utilization of our other natural resources and possibilities. We must speed up the digging of our mines, hasten the exploitation of our water power, and stimulate the search for new uses of our varied agricultural products heretofore not efficiently or commercially utilized.

Agricultural and Industrial Development

The main problem of the country today is still to find ways and means of increasing production not only of palay and corn which constitute the basic cereal foods of the Filipino people, but also of other food crops, as well as meat, milk and other livestock products, fish and other foodstuffs. More as a temporary solution of the worst rice crisis since liberation, I created the Rice Emergency Board

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Datu AMBULO MARUHOM

Member,
Provincial Board of Lanao

which controls the procurement and distribution of locally-produced rice now and for the next two years. I fixed the price of this commodity for the two-year period on an attractive basis for the direct benefit of the producers in order to encourage the production and steady supply of the cereal. Let us conduct a campaign for increased production, at least one more cavan of rice or corn per hectare of the thousands we are now cultivating. The plans are advanced for the setting up of a fertilizer plant to encourage larger agricultural production. I recommend that more appropriations be set aside for the construction of new irrigation systems and the repair of those already in existence.

In the face of a persistent world shortage of rice production, the Philippines cannot and should not be content to remain a rice importing nation. We are adopting measures to increase domestic production as rapidly as possible and help, incidentally, to conserve our foreign exchange resources. Independently of other recommendations of the Rice Emergency Commission, I have instructed the National Development Company to develop two 10,000-hectare areas for rice and peanut production: one in Cotabato and the other in Mindoro. Work in Cotabato is under way. Sixteen hundred hectares are now under cultivation. In fact we have a handsome initial harvest of 130,000 pesos worth of peanuts this season. This is but the beginning of the development work in agriculture planned in Mindanao. Similar preparatory work is being done in Mindoro. This program will be carried out in all parts of the country where large tracts of public land may be available for rice production until this unwholesome dependence upon outside supplies shall have been solved. It will insure abundance and conserve the 60 million pesos we remit abroad annually for our rice importation.

We must turn our concentrated attention to the development of Mindanao. Something must be done without loss of time to convert that vast region into a real empire of wealth. I recommend a general program of road construction to encourage production and communication. The establishment of the planned hydro-electric and fertilizer plant in Maria Cristina Falls will give the proper agricultural and industrial incentives. Locust pest is hampering the agricultural development of Northern Mindanao and even as far as Bohol and Cebu. I also recommend that sufficient appropriation be set aside to eradicate this winged enemy to our increased production.

We are having difficulties in the proper storage of rice, tobacco, copra and sugar. The construction of private or bonded warehouses for these products should be facilitated and encouraged.

Fishing is one of the most promising and flourishing industries of the country. But we are destroying this rich resource by the wanton use of dynamite in our sea and river fishing. This must be stopped. Let us put more teeth to the law on fishing.

Act No. 2932 on the exploitation of our oil deposits is now regarded as obsolete. We should give more facilities for the exploration and exploitation of our oil deposits. This is a promising industry. The world demand for oil is unlimited. I have sent abroad a special mission to study not only oil legislation but also methods and procedure of exploitation. I hope that our representatives will be helpful in the revision of our legislation on the subject.

Retail Trade

We are still a long way from our goal of wresting control of our retail trade.

No government in the world can merely legislate any people or any nation into business superiority and pros-

perity. But both our government and our people can cooperate to attain this natural and legitimate aim: the government, by providing a coordinate scheme of incentives to tide new enterprises over initial difficulties; and the people, by adopting a more courageous outlook and using opportunities and privileges with religious attention to attendant obligations.

We shall continue the organization of PRATRA branches and agencies and of the consumers cooperative associations, as procurement and distributing agencies for their members, and encourage the organization of provincial trading corporations to minimize profiteering.

Public Finance

We have progressed in our revenue collections but we are still far from our ultimate goals. Those goals will have been reached when our financial position will have so improved as to enable us to provide adequately for all public services.

We should have more effective legislation to encourage honest tax-paying and curtail tax evasion. The national revenues can be increased not only by raising the taxes not restrictive to new industrial enterprises but also by properly preventing tax evasion.

National Security

We are doing all in our power to train and organize our manpower resources for the national defense. But trained and courageous soldiers are not all that make an army. We must provide these men with the necessary equipment and supplies within the financial capacity of the government.

We need to expand our military training. What we have been able to provide thus far is not adequate to produce a citizen army that can be mobilized on short notice and strong enough for national defense. It would be more productive of better results and more economical to encourage military training throughout our schools, colleges and universities rather than maintain a big standing army.

Foreign Relations

We will continue to adhere to the United Nations and we reaffirm our faith in its capacity to adjust international conflicts for the permanent peace of the world.

In the light of political developments in Southeast Asia, and the turbulent conditions in our immediate vicinity, the Philippines should further strengthen its position. Its leadership must be for constructive freedom and peace and must insure the promotion and protection of the interests it shares in common with these states as well as its own.

We should adopt, for the security and stability of the Philippines, strict safeguards against the entry or infiltration of subversive elements. Our home policy for peace and order must be strong. There must be national discipline. The government must be respected, its laws obeyed. We cannot expect outsiders to respect our government if we do not respect it ourselves. We now enjoy that respect at home and abroad.

Facing the Future

Looking thus at the record since the establishment of our Republic and forward beyond the horizons of our charted course, I am deeply encouraged. We can face the future confident in our capacity to bring abundance, security and peace to our people, through the tested constitutional processes of freedom and democracy which constitute our enduring allegiance and loyalty.

In spite of tremendous odds, our progress and the continually growing respect and friendship of other nations confirm our potentialities and active growth in stature. They sustain our broadening role in world affairs, particularly those affecting the Eastern world, definitely directing us towards a strategic position of creative influence. We need continually to so build and discipline ourselves that we may attain and deserve the privilege of its ministry. Our opportunity to this end

(Continued on page 164)

NORM OF CONDUCT EXPECTED OF PUBLIC SERVANTS

At this juncture this Board feels warranted in making a general discussion of the causes for which a government employee may be removed from office. We conceive that the time is ripe thus to clear up certain misapprehensions on the subject and to place these basic considerations in their proper light. Under the provisions of the Civil Service Law (Sec. 695 of the Administrative Code as amended by Commonwealth Acts No. 177 and 598) the Commissioner of Civil Service may for neglect of duty or violation of reasonable office regulations or in the interest of the public service remove any subordinate officer or employee from the service, suspending him without pay for not more than two months, reduce his salary or compensation or deduct therefrom any sum not exceeding one month's pay. Rule XII, par. 6, of the Civil Service Rules provides that such officer or employee may be removed from the service for "notoriously disgraceful or immoral conduct." It is apparent from the foregoing provisions of law that the primary object of the statute is to protect the public service, and to secure the faithful and efficient performance of official functions. (Case No. 6 against Jose Lansang-Cuengco, decision promulgated March 12, 1941.) In order that the Government may command the respect of the people, public morality and the orderly administration of government demand that its officials and employees observe that norm of conduct in their official as well as in their private lives, which will not impair the dignity of their office or expose the government service to public censure or ridicule. Because of the moral influence which public officers and employees have upon the community by virtue of the position they hold in the government, it is necessary that they should be first to show an exemplary conduct not only by words but also by deeds, so that by such comportment they shall gain the

respect and esteem of the people.

No definite norm of conduct or criterion for all public servants can however be established as that will depend upon the character and nature of the position occupied. Thus for officials or employees who, due to the nature of their duties, are in frequent contact with the public or occupy positions which directly influence the morality of the community, a high standard of decency, respectability and integrity is required of them. The school teacher, for example, in view of his relation to the youth under his care and tutelage is looked upon in the community with esteem and as a model of good moral reputation and honesty, both in his official and private lives and for this reason, for slight impropriety even in his private transactions, his usefulness as teacher in the community may come to an end. Accordingly, in the recent case against Fortunato Jatico, temporary school teacher in Santander, Cebu, this Board held that for immorality and disreputable conduct committed even prior to his entering the service as teacher, he should be dropped from the teaching force in the interest of public service with prejudice to future reinstatement as a school teacher as the proper punishment (Case No. 5, decision promulgated March 12, 1941).

Coming to the case of a peace officer, it is his duty to maintain peace and order, to see to it that the laws are obeyed, and that the rights of others are respected and protected. In the community where he lives, he personifies peace, order, fairness, and justice. In the interest of public service, therefore, peace officers should, in official as well as in private lives, be above reproach. The herein respondent peace officer has, by his conduct, described above, offended social orderliness and decency and has given cause for the community to question his honor and integrity. Considering

Norm of Conduct . . .

the fact that he is earning only seventy-five pesos (P75) a month as detective-inspector with his wife and five children to support, it is impossible to believe that he could also afford to maintain a paramour within his lawful income. The conclusion is therefore inescapable that the maintenance of the illicit relation between the respondent and complainant offers a great temptation for the former to obtain money from other sources and that most likely he would make use of his office and authority to mulct a few pesos to support his paramour. It is therefore believed that his continuation in the Manila Police Department is detrimental to the public service. Taking into consideration, however, the misery and suffering that will ensue from his dismissal on the part of his innocent family and the twelve years' efficient and continuous service that the respondent has rendered to the Government it is the sense of the Board that the penalty of removal in this case is rather severe.

In the light of all the foregoing considerations, it is the opinion of the Board and it is so decided that the respondent should be considered as having been required to resign from the service effective upon his last day of service with prejudice to reinstatement in the Manila Police Department. (Case No. 34, March 26, 1931, Civil Service Board of Appeals.)

INCOME CONTRASTED WITH CAPITAL AND OUTLAY

Income as contrasted with capital or property is to be the test. The essential difference between capital and income is that capital is a fund; income is a flow. Capital is wealth, while income is the service of wealth. "The fact is that property is a tree, income is the fruit; labor is a tree, income the fruit; capital is a tree, income the fruit; (Waring v. City of Savannah [1878], 60 Ga., 93.)—Madrigal and Paterno v. Rafferty and Concepcion, 38 Phil. 414.

State . . .

is to muster and organize all our resources, preserve our credit and prestige abroad, and guard against their dissipation at home.

I call on every man, woman and child of this nation to share in the privilege of the great tasks before us. I appeal for the utmost courage, wisdom, vision and dedication in taking up the challenge of our common objectives.

When I assumed office, my only pledge was what I recited in my oath. I meant every word of it. My policy has been simple. I have had only two main immediate objectives: the restoration of peace and order, and the strengthening of the morale of the people and their faith and confidence in the government.

I pledge to you, gentlemen of the Congress, my full cooperation in the greater tasks ahead, convinced that with Divine Guidance we will attain the goals we have set for ourselves to promote and safeguard—the welfare of our country and our contribution to the peace and happiness of the world.

—o—

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LEGALITY OF MUNICIPAL PROCEEDINGS

POWER OF PROVINCIAL BOARD OVER MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE

The Municipal Council of San Pedro, Laguna, petitioner, vs. The Provincial Board of Laguna, respondent, G. R. No. 47047, June 22, 1940, Avanceña, C. J.

POLITICAL LAW; ADMINISTRATIVE CODE; PROVINCIAL BOARD, REVOCATION OF MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE PREVIOUSLY APPROVED BY.

— There is nothing which prevents a Provincial Board, which had previously approved a municipal ordinance, from reconsidering later its actuation and revoking said ordinance, promulgating a contrary one, if it deems it necessary. Article 2233 of the Administrative Code does not establish any limitation on this power of the Provincial Board.

D E C I S I O N

El 4 de noviembre de 1935, el Concejo Municipal de San Pedro, Laguna, aprobó la Ordenanza No. 10, serie de 1935, regulando el uso y aprovechamiento de las aguas en cierta zona dentro del municipio. El 6 del mismo mes, la Junta Provincial, en su resolución No. 1631, serie de 1935, de fecha 6 de noviembre de 1935, aprobó dicha ordenanza. Sin embargo, el 21 del mismo mes de noviembre, la Junta Provincial endosó el caso al fiscal provincial pidiendo la opinión de éste sobre si debía declararse nula aquella ordenanza. El fiscal provincial opinó en sentido afirmativo en vista de que las aguas, objeto de la ordenanza, están dentro de una propiedad privada, o sea, de la Hacienda Tunasan, y que por esta razón el Concejo Municipal de San Pedro no tenía jurisdicción para dictar dicha ordenanza. En vista de esta opinión del fiscal provincial, la Junta Provincial de Laguna, el 15 de abril de 1936, mediante otra resolución aprobada en esta fecha, reconsideró y dejó sin efecto la anterior de fecha 6

de noviembre de 1935 y declaró nula la ordenanza No. 10 del Concejo Municipal de San Pedro.

El Concejo Municipal de San Pedro presenta este recurso de *mandamus* contra la Junta Provincial de Laguna y pide que ella sea obligada a aprobar otra resolución revocando la del 15 de abril de 1936 y manteniendo la de 6 de noviembre de 1935.

Según el artículo 2233 del Código Administrativo la Junta Provincial, después de recibir las copias de las resoluciones y ordenanzas aprobadas por los concejos municipales, las examinará o las enviará al fiscal provincial para que informe sobre la legalidad de tales resoluciones u ordenanzas. Si la junta provincial halla que alguna resolución ha sido dictada fuera de las facultades conferidas al concejo municipal, la declarará nula con sujeción a la determinación del jefe de la oficina ejecutiva, que ahora es el Secretario del Interior. Según esto, es facultad de la Junta Provincial el aprobar o anular una ordenanza municipal. La anulará si halla que está fuera de la jurisdicción del concejo el dictarla. En el caso presente, la Junta Provincial, actuando, en vista de la opinión del fiscal provincial de que las aguas que eran objeto de regulación de la ordenanza No. 10 del Concejo Municipal de San Pedro se hallan dentro de una propiedad privada y que, por tanto, esta fuera de la jurisdicción del Concejo Municipal el regular su uso y aprovechamiento, dictó su resolución declarando nula dicha ordenanza. No tiene importancia el hecho de que la Junta Provincial había aprobado antes la misma ordenanza, pues, nada impide que la Junta Provincial, después de actuar en un sentido, pueda más tarde reconsiderar su actuación y revocarla, dictando otra contraria, si a su juicio así procede. El artículo 2233 no establece ninguna limitación a esta facultad de la Junta Provincial.

(Continued on next page)



Councilor Isidra Catapat of
General Luna, Quezon

Legality . . .

Por lo expuesto, es claro que no procede el recurso de *mandamus* para

LAUREL, SABIDO, ALMARIO & LAUREL

Brias Roxas Annex
404 San Vicente St., Manila
Tel. 4-67-08

—oOo—

Dr. Jose P. Laurel
Pedro Sabido
Marciano Almario
Jose B. Laurel, Jr.

Associates

Jose V. Lesaca
G. Sabater
Francisco Angeles
R. T. Oben
Efren E. Carlos
Cleto P. Leus
Lumen Policarpio
A. Gustilo

Time Tears On!

In the administration building of the New York World's Fair hangs a sign which reads: "Time Tears On!" Perhaps it is because that sign stimulated an increased working tempo that the construction of the great fair was months ahead of schedule.

It seems to me more of us should hang above our desks the slogan: "Time Tears On!" Time doesn't just march; no, not even to the most stirring martial music! Time fairly tears by! Hours, days, months, years flash by faster, and faster as we grow older. The first thing we know our hair is gray and we are hobbling around with a cane, and the mountain of things we had planned to do still go undone.

Even the young chap who has just reached his majority, and has cast his first vote, hasn't any too much time ahead of him. If he retires at 60 on the basis of 16 waking hours a day, he just has 14,244 days, amounting to 227,760 hours or 13,665,600 minutes in which to make good. And those of us who are nearing 40, where life is supposed to begin, have only about half this amount of time.

Time has a way of sneaking up on us and finding our work undone, our ideals unrealized, our dreams still just castles in the air. Perhaps it would help to remind ourselves daily that TIME TEARS ON!—*The Friendly Adventurer*.

obligar, como pide el recurrente, a la Junta Provincial a actuar en determinado sentido en un asunto que está dentro de su facultad el resolver según su juicio.

Por estas consideraciones, SE DENIEGA el recurso y se confirma la decisión del Juzgado con las costas al recurrente.

RAMON AVANCEÑA.
CONFORMES: *Carlos A. Imperial, Anacleto Diaz, Jose P. Laurel, Manuel V. Moran.*
Villa-Real y Concepcion, MM, no tomaron parte.

Supervision And Control Of Provincial and Municipal Budgets And Plantillas

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 167
REVISING THE INSTRUCTIONS
DELIMITING THE RESPECTIVE
RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
AND THE *SECRETARY OF FI-*
NANCE IN THE *SUPERVISION*
AND CONTROL OF THE PER-
SONNEL AND FINANCES OF THE
PROVINCIAL, CITY, AND MUNI-
CIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

1. The Department of the Interior is the agency of the National Government for the supervision and control of the provincial, city, and municipal governments in their administrative functions.

2. The Department of Finance is the agency of the National Government for the supervision and control of the financial affairs of the provincial, city, and municipal governments.

3. In conformity with the foregoing, the budgets of the provincial governments shall be submitted to the Department of Finance, through the Department of the Interior, such budgets to contain the plantilla of personnel in such details as heretofore prescribed and clear and specific statements both of the estimated income and the proposed expenditures for the corresponding fiscal year. In thus submitting the budget, the provincial board should enclose a written opinion of the provincial treasurer as prescribed in section Two thousand one hundred seven of the Administrative Code, together with a statement of the district engineer containing his comments on the proposed expenditures for his office as well as for public works, and also similar written statements of the division superintendent of schools, the district health officer, the provincial auditor, the provincial fiscal, and the provincial agricultural supervisor regarding the different kinds of proposed expenditures for the

activities respectively under them. The budget with all the accompanying statements shall be sent to the Department of the Interior, which should make its comment on the proposed expenditures. The Secretary of the Interior shall then send the budget with his comment and recommendation together with the corresponding opinion and statements of the chiefs of local offices to the Department of Finance. The Department of Finance, in taking action on the budget, shall be guided by the comment and recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior.

The same procedure shall be observed in the case of supplemental budgets.

4. It shall be the duty of the Department of Finance to see to it that the proposed expenditures do not exceed the estimated income but rather leave a reasonable amount of surplus. *Except in the case of the employees in the office of the provincial treasurer*, the Department of Finance, in revising a provincial budget, shall give weight to the views and recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior and except for the purpose of standardizing salaries, making an equitable distribution of funds for salary expenses among the different provincial offices, and insuring the financial solvency and stability of the province, the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior on the plantillas of personnel should be followed.

5. The budgets of the seven specially organized provinces of Agusan, Bukidnon, Cotabato, Davao, Lanao, Sulu, and Zamboanga, and the respective municipal districts therein still operating directly under the provincial boards, which in form and details shall be as prescribed in paragraph three hereof, shall be submitted to the Com-

(Continued on page 169)

PREPARATION OF FISH SAUCE (PATIS) *

Fish sauce to the Filipinos is what soy sauce is to the Chinese and Japanese. The local name for fish sauce is *patis*. It is a common ingredient in Filipino cookery and is most preferred to salt especially in Central Luzon. A properly prepared fish sauce has a palatable and appetizing flavor.

The manufacture of fish sauce is a household industry in many fishing villages around Manila Bay. In Malabon and Navotas, towns about four miles north of Manila, the production of the sauce is a big industry. There are at least fifteen commercial plants for fish-sauce manufacture in these towns. The manufacture of fish sauce does not require any machinery. Large wooden vats or a series of concrete tanks used as containers of the salted fish from which the sauce is derived, and earthen jars are the main equipment.

Sardines are the most common species used as materials in the preparation of the sauce. Anchovies and ambassids are also used. But the best product is prepared from gizzard shad (*Dorosemidae*). The materials are secured mostly in times of glut. Fish sauce is also prepared from a species of small shrimps (*Atya* sp.), locally called *alamang*.

As soon as the fish is received in the plant, it is washed several times to remove slime and particles of sand, and the trash is removed. Then the fish is mixed with salt in the proportion of one part salt by measure to three parts fish. Local coarse-grained salt is used. Salt and fish are mixed thoroughly and uniformly. The mixture is shoveled into wooden vats or a series of concrete tanks. Boards are placed

on top of the mixture and weighted with stones to prevent the fish from floating. The salted fish is left untouched to follow the natural slow process of protein digestion. This digestion is accomplished in months or even years, the longer the better. When the required time has been attained the liquid is allowed to drip from a spigot placed close to the bottom of the container. The liquid is collected and placed in earthen jars which are properly covered. These jars containing the liquid are laid aside to age under sunshine. After aging the liquid is ready for bottling and finally for the market.

Sometimes the digested salted fish is cooked in large kettles. A certain point is observed during the cooking and when this is reached the process is stopped and the content of the kettle is allowed to cool. During the cooling the solids settle down. The supernatant liquid is filtered and the clear liquid bottled. Cooked product like this does not require aging.

If the material used is small shrimps the salted shrimps develop into a paste after months of storage. This paste, known locally as *bagoong* (fish paste), may be marketed as it is. The paste is pressed to obtain the juice which is cooked. When a certain point is reached the boiling liquid is allowed to cool and settle. The clear liquid is separated and bottled ready for the market and sold as fish sauce also which is a more palatable product than that prepared from fish.

* Leaflet No. 9 of the Division, now Bureau of Fisheries.

HING HUA TRADING

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Wholesale & Retail

Legaspi City

Cessante causa, cessat effectus. Reason is the soul of the law, and when the reason of any particular law ceases, so does the law itself. (Broom's Legal Maxims, pp. 97-99).

Supervision . . .

missioner for Mindanao and Sulu for action under the provisions of special laws (Chapters sixty-two, sixty-three, and sixty-four of the Revised Administrative Code) governing them. Copies of such budgets, acted upon by the Commissioner for Mindanao and Sulu, shall be submitted to the Department of Finance, through the Department of the Interior, for such revision as may be necessary, in the same manner as prescribed in the next preceding paragraph.

6. In view of the necessity of expediting action on provincial budgets, all the officials concerned are hereby required to act speedily on matters relative thereto that correspond to them. Pending revision of their budgets, the provincial governments may proceed in the performance of their activities in accordance with the provision of the budgets as submitted by them.

7. With regard to other matters affecting the finances of city and municipal governments that may be brought up for action of the Department of Finance, the same procedure as above prescribed for the supervision and control of the personnel and finances of provincial governments shall be followed.

8. The Department of the Interior, after securing the recommendation of the Department of Finance, shall continue to act, in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Four thousand one hundred eighty-three, on retirements of provincial and municipal officials. Matters regarding the granting of transportation allowances as provided in Executive Order Numbered One hundred twelve, rates of per diems including those of members of municipal councils for attending sessions of the latter, compensation of members of the provincial board designated to perform ministerial duties, and other matters involving the expenditure of funds, which are not considered primarily financial in nature, shall be decided by the Head of Dep-

artment having administrative control over the employee or activity concerned, but the amount of the expenditure to be incurred in each case shall not exceed that which is previously authorized in the provincial, city, or municipal budgets, as the case may be.

9. In revising the budgets of local governments and in passing over the expenditures made by such entities, the Department of the Interior and the Department of Finance shall be guided by the principle that provided that the expenses contemplated are within their financial capacity, the local governments should be given a large degree of freedom in determining for themselves the propriety and wisdom of the expenses that they make.

10. In case there should be an irreconcilable difference of opinion between the Secretary of Finance and the Secretary of the Interior, the matter shall be submitted to the President for final determination.

11. Administrative Order Numbered forty-eight, dated October fourth, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, is hereby revoked.

Done at the City of Manila, this eighth day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the third.

(Sgd.) MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:

(Sgd.) JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

M. R. SANGLE

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

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Mandatory Powers Of Municipal Councils

[Section 2242, Administrative Code]

It shall be the duty of the municipal council, conformably with law:

(a) To fix the salaries of all municipal officers and employees except the treasurer and teachers in the public schools, and to provide for such expenditures as are necessary in the proper conduct of the lawful activities of the various branches of the municipal government.

(b) To provide a municipal building adequate for the municipal offices, and other buildings required for municipal uses, including schoolhouses.

(c) To provide for the levy and collection of municipal taxes and for the collection of all fees and charges constituting lawful sources of municipal revenue or income.

(d) To establish and maintain an efficient police department and an adequate municipal jail or prison.

(e) To regulate the construction, care, and use of streets, sidewalks, canals, wharves and piers in the municipality, and prevent and remove obstacles and encroachment on the same.

(f) To construct and keep in repair bridges and viaducts, and regulate the use of the same.

(g) To regulate the selling, giving away or dispensing of intoxicating, malt, vinous, mixed, or fermented liquors at retail.

(h) To declare and abate nuisance.

(i) To restrain riots, disturbances, and disorderly assemblages.

(j) To prohibit and penalize intoxication, fighting, gambling, mendicancy, prostitution, the keeping of disorderly houses, and other species of disorderly conduct or disturbance of the peace.

(k) To provide for the punishment

and suppression of vagrancy and the punishment of any person found within the town without legitimate business or visible means of support.

(l) To suppress and penalize cruelty to animals.

(m) To prohibit the throwing or depositing of filth, garbage, or other offensive matter in any street, alley, park, or public square; provide for the suitable collection and disposition of such matter and for cleaning and keeping clean the streets, alleys, parks and other public places of the municipality.

(n) To regulate the keeping and use of animals in so far as the same affect the public health and the health of domestic animals.

(o) To require any land or building which is in an insanitary condition to be cleansed at the expense of the owner or tenant, and, upon failure to comply with such an order, have the work done and assess the expense upon the land or building.

(p) To construct and keep in repair public drains, sewers and cesspools, and regulate the construction and use of private water-closets, privies, sewers, drains, and cesspools.

(q) To establish or authorize the establishment of slaughterhouses and markets, and inspect and regulate the use of the same.

(r) To provide for and regulate the inspection of meat, fruits, poultry, milk, fish, vegetables, and all other articles of food.

(s) To adopt such other measures, including internal quarantine regulations, as may from time to time be deemed desirable or necessary to prevent the introduction and spread of disease.

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Classification Of Municipalities In Special Provinces

[Department Order No. 4, series of 1939, Secretary of the Interior.]

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 1 of Commonwealth Act 298, amending subsection (a) of Section 2614 of the Revised Administrative Code,* providing for the classification of the municipalities in the specially organized provinces according to their respective revenues for every period of three years, the municipalities hereinbelow named are hereby classified as follows, effective July 1, 1939:

AGUSAN		Manay	"
Buenavista	4th	Mati	3rd
Butuan	2nd	Pantukan	2nd
Cabadbaran	"	Samal (6)	3rd
Jabonga	4th	Santa Cruz	1st
Nasipit	"	Saug (5)	5th
Talacogon	5th	Tagum (7)	3rd
Tubay (1)	—	Trinidad (5)	5th
BATANES		LANAO	
Basco	4th	Balo-i (8)	4th
Itbayat	5th	Dansalan	3rd
Ivanna	"	Iligan (9)	1st
Mahatao	"	Kauswagan (10)	4th
Sabtang	"	Kolambugan	3rd
Uyugan	"	Malabang	4th
BUKIDNON		Tubod (11)	"
Impasugong	5th	NUEVA VIZCAYA	
Malaybalay	3rd	Aritao	4th
Maluko	4th	Bagabag	3rd
Talakag	"	Bambang	4th
COTABATO		Bayombong	3rd
Cotabato	2nd	Dupax	4th
Buayan (2)	4th	Selano	2nd
Buluan (2)	4th	PALAWAN	
Dinaig (3)	3rd	Agutaya	5th
Dulawan	"	Bacuit	"
Kabakan (3)	4th	Cagayancillo	"
Kiamba (3)	"	Coron	3rd
Kidapawan (2)	"	Cuyo	"
Koronodal (3)	"	Dumaran	5th
Lebak (4)	5th	Puerto Princesa	3rd
Midsayap	3rd	Taytay	3rd
Nuling (3)	"	SULU	
Pagalungan (3)	"	Jolo	2nd
Parang (3)	4th	ZAMBOANGA	
DAVAO		Aurora (12)	3rd
Banganga	4th	Dapitan	"
Caraga	"	Dipolog	2nd
Cateel	"	Kabasalan	3rd
Compostela (5)	5th	Katipunan	"
Gov. Generoso (5)	3rd	Labason (13)	4th
Kapalung (6)	5th	Margosatubig	3rd
Lupon (6)	4th	Pagadian	"
Malita	"	Sindañan	"
		Siocon	4th

(Footnotes on next page)

GREETINGS FROM

Hon. Cesar L. Nepomuceno
Provincial Governor

Ramon H. Villamin
Provincial Secretary

Boac

Marinduque

Footnotes . . .

- (*) Identical to Sec. 2170, Adm. Code, published on page 92, Vol. I, No. 2, of this magazine.
- (1) Created by R. A. 188 and classification published in D. O. No. 27, Sept. 7, 1948, Sec. of Int.
- (2) Organized by E. O. 82, s. 1947, and classification published in D. O. No. 15, Nov. 29, 1947, Sec. of Int.
- (3) Organized by E. O. 82, s. 1947, and classification published in D. O. No. 11, Sept. 8, 1947, Sec. of Int.
- (4) Organized by E. O. 195, s. 1948, and classification published in D. O. No. 46, Jan. 20, 1949, Sec. of Int.
- (5) Organized by E. O. 156, s. 1948, and classification published in D. O. No. 28, Sept. 18, 1948, Sec. of Int.
- (6) Organized by E. O. No. 151, s. 1948, and classification published in D. O. No. 28, Sept. 18, 1948, Sec. of Int.
- (7) Organized by E. O. No. 352, s. 1941, and classification published in D. O. No. 6, Nov. 22, 1946, Sec. of Int.
- (8) Organized by E. O. No. 152, s. 1948, and classification published in D. O. No. 28, Sept. 18, 1948, Sec. of Int.
- (9) Raised to 1st class (D. O. 60, dated Feb. 25, 1949, Sec. of Int.)
- (10) Organized by E. O. No. 126, s. 1948, and classification published in D. O. No. 22, April 21, 1948, Sec. of Int.
- (11) Organized by R. A. No. 58 and classification published by D. O. No. 8, Jan. 22, 1947, Sec. of Int.
- (12) Organized by E. O. 353, s. 1941 and classification published by D. O. No. 60, dated Feb. 25, 1949, Sec. of Int.
- (13) Organized by E. O. No. 79, s. 1947, and classification published in D. O. 20, dated March 11, 1948.

PROBABLE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION QUESTIONS FOR POLICEMAN

[Continued from first (Jan.) issue]

PHILIPPINE CIVICS

FILL the blanks with the RIGHT word or words to make the sentence correct:

1. Citizenship implies not only rights but also _____.
2. Do not traffic with your _____.
- 3-4. Pay your taxes _____ and _____.
5. Respect the _____ which is the expression of your sovereign will.
6. One of the civic virtues is _____, or love of native land.
7. The flag and _____ are emblems of patriotism.
8. _____ protects your neighbors if you are sick, and protects you if your neighbors are sick.
9. Vaccination protects you from _____.
10. The greatest organization in the world for charity and public welfare is the _____.
- 11-13. In order to make life and property secure, we have different agencies to protect them, such as _____, _____, and _____.
14. Courts exist in order that _____ may be done.
- 15-16. Small offenses are punished by municipal ordinances usually with a sentence of imprisonment for not more than _____ months, or of a fine not more than _____ pesos, or both.
- 17-18. Every law officer should see that justice is done to _____ and _____ alike.
19. A _____ is a piece of agricultural public land not larger than twenty-four hectares which the Government grants to persons on certain conditions.
20. It is against the law to use _____ in fishing.
21. In order to acquire capital, we must learn how to _____.
22. "_____ " means that the members of a labor union refuse to do their work until their demands are granted.
- 23-25. To transmit news, we have several agencies, like _____, _____, and _____.

(Check your answers elsewhere in this issue.)

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JOLO, SULU, PHILIPPINES

Acquisition Of Supplies And Materials For Local Governments

By BENITO GUIA

Chief Supervising Auditor of the Provincial Audit Department of the General Auditing Office

(Portion of his paper read during the last conference of Provincial and City Auditors held in Manila)

I will limit myself to questions arising from the acquisition of supplies and materials and some other important provincial matters. The provisions of Executive Order No. 298, series of 1940, require purchases of supplies to be made through public bidding with certain exceptions. One exception is when the Auditor General, the Secretary of Justice and the Secretary of the Department concerned have been consulted and approval of the President secured beforehand. Other exceptions are when the purchases involved P100.00 or less in each case, which amount is increased to P1,000 in a circular-telegram of this Office dated February 28, 1948, and if they are made under Department Orders Nos. 7 and 8 dated June 18, 1945 of the Department of Finance. Another exception is the case of emergency purchase involving danger to, or loss of life and /or property or to avoid serious detriment to the public service.

Under Department Order No. 2, series of 1936, of the Department of Finance, there are three ways of acquiring supplies for the Government: (1) Direct Order and Payment System; (2) Local purchases; and (3) Purchase thru the Procurement Office.

Under the Direct Order and Payment System there is a circular proposal approved by the Purchasing Agent whereby any purchase of the government may be made direct from the dealer concerned. That is to say, upon the receipt of the necessary requisition, the contractor shall deliver the supplies called for directly to the requisitioning bureau or office, provincial, city or municipality or other local political subdivisions and collect therefrom, also directly, the cost of

supplies, including incidental expenses in the delivery thereof to the point of destination indicated in the requisition.

In the case of local purchases, they should only be availed of when the needed supplies are obtainable at reasonable prices in the respective localities or in neighboring places. Direct purchases from Manila merchants without the intervention of the Procurement Office are not contemplated under this authorization. Department Order No. 2 provides also that no local purchase should be made of supplies which require a scientific or technical test for the determination of their quality.

Purchases thru the Procurement Office are effected thru the usual requisition form filed with said office which, upon receipt of such requisition, shall secure the most advantageous quotations following the requirements of Executive Order No. 298, series of 1940, and issue the necessary buyer's order for the direct delivery of the supplies called for.

In the case of an emergency purchase payable from local government funds, the provincial or city treasurer concerned shall submit to the Auditor General thru the Provincial or City Auditor concerned a regular requisition to cover such purchase showing thereon: (1) a complete description of the articles acquired; (2) by whom furnished; (3) date of acquisition; (4) the unit prices and the total amount paid; (5) a clear explanation of the circumstances why the articles were urgently needed or why a regular requisition could not be previously coursed as required without causing detriment to the public service; and

(6) a certificate to the effect that the price paid for was the lowest obtainable at the time of purchase. This certificate should be supported by an authentic list of the various dealers, their respective addresses and prices offered, as a result of the personal canvass made of the market in the locality and /or neighboring places. The Provincial or City Auditor concerned shall at once forward said requisition to the General Auditing Office together with his comment and recommendation.

The General Auditing Office will then refer said requisition to the Purchasing Agent for his determination as to the reasonableness of the price or prices paid for the supplies therein listed. Upon the return of the requisition duly acted upon by the Purchasing Agent, the General Auditing Office will forward it thru the Department Head concerned and the Secretary of Justice, to His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, for approval, as an exception to Executive Order No. 298, series of 1940. Pending approval of the requisition, credit of the corresponding transaction in the accounts of the province, city or municipality concerned, is tentatively suspended in audit. Should it be found that the prices paid were high, the matter will be brought to the attention of the Department Head concerned for appropriate action under Section 587 of the Administrative Code.

With respect to local emergency purchases in provinces and cities payable from National Government Funds, I wish to inform you that all requisitions pertinent thereto, if the amount involved exceeds ₱1,000.00 in each case, shall be forwarded to the Property Requisition Committee for its action, together with the comment and recommendation of the Provincial and City Auditors concerned. These requisitions include the acquisition of articles to be purchased from government-owned corporations as well as from private companies under the direct order and payment system (Circular No. 4, supra, and 2nd indorsement dated September 12, 1947, of the Chairman, Property Requisition Committee, to the

Provincial Auditor of Iloilo).

With respect to proposed purchases in excess of ₱1,000.00 in each case, thru public bidding, of supplies and equipment needed to meet the regular and essential requirements of the service, the Provincial Committee may, subject to the provisions of Executive Order No. 302, series of 1940, award the bid to the lowest and most advantageous bidders, if the corresponding requisition had been approved by the Property Requisition Committee previous to the bidding. If the previous approval had not been secured, the requisition showing the lowest and most advantageous prices offered for the articles should be forwarded to the Property Requisition Committee for approval under Executive Order No. 43, series of 1947. A copy of the abstract of the bids should be attached. The award of the order to the successful bidder or bidders should be held in abeyance pending the receipt of the requisition duly approved by the Committee. (1st indorsement dated September 2, 1947, of the Chairman, Property Requisition Committee, to the Provincial Auditor of Albay).

Emergency purchases of supplies and materials in excess of ₱1,000.00 may, subject to the requirements of Executive Order No. 298, series of 1940, and other existing regulations, be made without first forwarding the corresponding requisition to the Property Requisition Committee for approval under Executive Order No. 43, series of 1947, if such supplies and materials are urgently needed to meet actual emergency involving danger to, or loss of, life and/or property or to avoid detriment to the public service; provided, however, that immediately after the purchase the requisition therefor is submitted, showing (a) complete description of the articles acquired, (b) date of acquisition, (c) the unit prices and the total amount paid, and (d) a clear explanation of the circumstances why the articles were urgently needed or why a regular requisition could not be previously coured as required. In forwarding such requisitions to the Committee, they should be accompa-

nied by the comment and recommendation of the Provincial Auditor, together with the abstract of bids, if any had been held. (2nd indorsement dated September 12, 1947, of the Chairman, Property Requisition Committee, to the Provincial Auditor of Iloilo).

I wish also to inform you that no government contract for public services and/or for furnishing supplies and materials to the Republic of the Philippines or any of its branches, subdivisions, agencies or instrumentalities shall be entered into if by the terms thereof, the Government is required to make an advance payment for services not yet rendered and/or supplies and materials not yet delivered. (Executive Order No. 107 dated December 3, 1947).

No payment, partial or final, shall be made on any contract without certificate on the voucher therefor to the effect that the services and/or supplies and materials for which payment is contemplated have been rendered or delivered, as the case may be, in accordance with the terms of the contract and have been duly inspected and accepted. Such certificate shall be signed by the Chief of the Office having full knowledge of the facts of the case. (Executive Order No. 107, supra).

Another matter which I wish to bring to your attention is about the budget. Under Republic Act No. 238, municipal budgets are no longer subject to the approval of the Provincial Treasurer; hence, salary increases of municipal personnel may go into effect upon approval of the budget by the municipal council. However, payment of the salary increases therein authorized shall not be effected until the approval of such salary increases by the Department of Finance is received even if the corresponding appointments were already approved by the authorities concerned. This requirement also applies to newly created position and the salary increases of provincial and city employees. In this connection, attention is invited to Section 648 of the Revised Manual of Instructions to Treasurers.

In the matter of salaries of auditor's personnel this regulation has invariably been observed by this Office. That is why in submitting recommendation to fill newly created positions and to give salary increases to members of office personnel, you should always see to it that said recommendation be accompanied with the approval of the corresponding appropriation by the Finance Secretary. And do not make your recommendee work until you are so advised by the Central Office.

In this connection, mention may also be made of the matter relative to the abolition of the bonus and the giving of the corresponding amount as an automatic salary increase which is authorized to national employees under Republic Act No. 320. While this is not applicable to local governments, the policy has been adopted to extend the same privilege to local government employees and laborers, if the corresponding appropriation has been approved by the Department of Finance and subject to the condition that the instructions and regulations prescribed for national employees under Memorandum Circular dated June 29, 1948 of the Executive Secretary are complied with.

Another matter which I believe merits a little mention in this gathering is the application of Republic Act No. 218 extending the leave privileges to temporary employees and laborers. In submitting leave of applications of the auditor's personnel for approval of the Central Office, it is desired that mention be made of the date of their appointment, and the number of days and dates of leave enjoyed with or without pay from July 1, 1947, for proper determination if the applicant is entitled to the leave applied for with or without pay.

It is desired to mention also something about bonding of accountable officers. Once a year, provincial and city auditors are required to submit a report on the sufficiency of the bonds of accountable officers. It would be haphazard verification if there is no

(Continued on page 180)

THE MUNICIPAL POLICE LAW ANNOTATED

by JUAN F. RIVERA

Chief, Provincial Division, Dept. of the Interior, and Member, Malacañan
Special Legislative Assistance Committee.

(Continued from 1st & 2nd issues)

ARRESTS AND SEIZURES

Definition.—Arrest is the taking of a person into custody in order that he may be forthcoming to answer for the commission of an offense.¹

Arrest—how made.—An arrest is made by an actual restraint of the person to be arrested, or by his submission to the custody of the person making the arrest. No unnecessary or unreasonable force shall be used in making an arrest, and the person arrested shall not be subject to any greater restraint before the judge or before some other person in authority who issued the warrant as directed therein.²

Arrests shall be made as quietly as possible, and all unnecessary harshness and violence will be avoided.³ A peace officer armed with lawful warrant, or when making a lawful arrest without a warrant, has a right, and it is his duty to use every necessary means to effect the arrest.⁴ If no resistance is offered, the peace officer has no right, rudely or with violence, to lay hands on the arrested person.⁵ If resistance is offered to an arrest, a peace officer may use such force as is necessary to overcome the resistance. However, violence which will probably result in the death of a person to be arrested may only be used when the peace officer is in extreme danger, and when such force is necessary for his self-protection.⁶

A peace officer arresting a person who is accused of a grave crime, and who refuses to stop when so required, and continues his flight, has a right to kill to prevent the escape of the accused, if he can not otherwise take him. This right does not exist in cases of minor offenses, and such means to prevent the escape should only be resorted to when the crime is of a grave character, and the guilt of

the person fleeing is evident and clear.⁷ A peace officer is never justified in killing in order to effect an arrest for a minor offense, even though the person refuses to stop when so required, and continues his flight, and even though there be no other way to prevent his escape. No matter what offense a prisoner may have committed, a peace officer is not justified in killing him, if there is any other way of preventing his escape.⁸

An officer should use discretion and caution in effecting arrests. He should be humane. He can not use violence when no resistance is offered, or use force or violence disproportionate to the extent of the resistance offered if there is any. If he uses unnecessary and excessive force or acts wantonly or maliciously, he may be criminally liable. A chief of police who with a shotgun repeatedly cudgels a person being arrested when the latter is already held by three policemen, thereby inflicting several wounds, is guilty of the crime of physical injuries, the force used being manifestly unnecessary.⁹

Execution of warrant.—It shall be the duty of an officer to whom the warrant of arrest is delivered to arrest the defendant and without unnecessary delay take the person arrested before the judge or before some other person in authority who issued the warrant as directed therein.¹⁰

Warrant of arrest, legal upon its face and issued by a competent authority, is a complete justification and protection to the peace officer making an arrest.¹¹ A peace officer to whom a warrant is delivered for service must take notice of its contents and see that upon its face it appears to have been issued by the judge of a court having jurisdiction of the subject matter upon the legal cause shown and is for a person whose name appears or who is particularly described therein.¹² The peace

officer making the arrest shall exhibit the warrant to the person arrested and explain its contents; if the arrest is made without a warrant, the person arrested shall be so informed, and shall be told why no warrant was obtained.¹³

Care will be taken to avoid unnecessary publicity or the humiliation of the person arrested. It is not the function of the police to impose punishment. This is for the courts of justice; an arrested person is presumably innocent until pronounced guilty by a court.¹⁴

Execution of warrant outside of the province.—Warrant of arrest issued by the justice of the peace cannot be served or executed outside his province, unless the judge of the Court of First Instance of the district or, in his absence, the provincial fiscal shall certify that in his opinion the interest of justice requires such service. Warrant issued by the judge of the Court of First Instance or of any other superior court may be secured or executed anywhere within the Philippines.¹⁵

While members of the local police forces are authorized to make arrests, it is understood that they can exercise such authority only within the territorial limits of the municipality of which they are peace officers. To allow them to exercise police authority beyond their jurisdiction, as in this case, would create not only misunderstanding between the municipal authorities that they represent and the authorities of the other municipality wherein they unlawfully exercise such authority, but would also be detrimental to the orderly processes of government. In cases where offenders of the law are found outside the jurisdiction of a municipality, the proper procedure to be followed in such cases is to report the matter, through the Provincial Governor, to the Provincial Commander of the Constabulary, so that appropriate steps may be taken to secure a warrant of arrest directed to any member of the Constabulary who is authorized under the law to effect arrest anywhere throughout the Philippines.¹⁶

1. Sec. 1, Rule 109, Rules of Court.
2. Sec. 2, id.
3. Par. 108, Manual for the Municipal Police; Par. 109, State Police Regulations.
4. Par. 113, State Police Regulations.
5. Par. 110, id.; Par. 109, Manual for the Municipal Police.
6. Par. 114, id.; Par. 113, id.
7. Par. 115, id.; Par. 116, id.
8. Par. 116, id.; Par. 117, id.
9. *People v. Fandino*, CA—G. R. No. 5865 Aug. 22, 1940.
10. Sec. 3, Rule 109, Rules of Court.
11. Par. 106, State Police Regulations; par. 105, Manual for the Mpl. Police.
12. Par. 107, id.; par. 106, id.
13. Par. 108, id.; par. 107, id.
14. Par. 112, id.; par. 111, id.
15. Sec. 4, Rule 109, Rules of Court.
16. Letter dated Oct. 11, 1946 of Sec. of the Int. to the Prov. Gov. of Pampanga, 612.6 Pampanga, Angeles.

(To be continued)

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ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Manila

7th Indorsement
April 28, 1948

Respectfully returned to the Director of Public Libraries, Manila, thru the Honorable, the Secretary of Education.

Opinion is requested as to whether public libraries may be organized by any province, town, or city without the intervention and supervision of the Bureau of Public Libraries.

Attention is invited to section 1693 of the Revised Administrative Code, which provides that "to the Philippine Library and Museum shall pertain not only books, libraries, and library materials acquired for its immediate use but also all books, libraries, and library material belonging to the Insular Government or to any Department, Bureau, Office, or subdivision thereof, subject to action by the Governor-General under section one thousand six hundred and ninety-one hereof." Executive Order No. 94 has changed the name of the office to Bureau of Public Libraries. It would seem that by virtue of this section, all public libraries in the Philippines, including those of provinces, towns, and cities, these being subdivisions of the Government, are under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Libraries.

Section 1691 of the same Code to which section 1693 refers provides, however, that "the Governor-General shall have authority to direct that pictures, paintings, photographs, books, documents, manuscripts, pamphlets, monographs, maps, and all objects of artistic, historical, or scientific value of any kind, of any Bureau, Office, or dependency of the Government, which are not absolutely necessary for the work and current official use of the Office, Bureau, or dependency concerned, shall be transferred, upon proper inventory, to the Philippine Li-

brary and Museum to be preserved and administered by the office, bureau or dependency concerned, and it is only upon their transfer to the Bureau of Public Libraries that they are placed under the administration of the latter. This is proof that the law contemplates cases where a public library may not be under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Libraries.

Section 1696, paragraph 2, of the Code furthermore provides that "the property responsibility for such portions of the library as are housed in a Bureau or Office not under the control of the Philippine Library and Museum shall rest upon the Bureau or Office having the custody thereof; and the employees occupied in cataloguing and caring for the books shall be employees of such Bureau or Office." This means that such public library is not under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Libraries since the property responsibility therefor rests exclusively upon the Bureau or Office concerned and the employees are considered employees of the bureau or office in which the library is housed. Supplementing this provision, section 1697, paragraph 2, directs that "the purchase of books for branches of the library in the keeping of other Bureaus and Offices shall be financed by the Bureau or Office concerned x x x." These provisions, altho expressly referring only to libraries in bureaus or offices, apply also to a public library established by a town, city, or province, because towns, provinces, and cities are neither under the control of the Bureau of Public Libraries and enjoy even greater autonomy than bureaus or offices in the National Government.

Attention is also directed to Opinion No. 131, series 1940, in which the predecessor in office of the undersigned held that the employees working in the branches of the National Library

(Continued on next page)

Establishment . . .

in the provinces, cities or municipalities are subordinate employees of the National Library, and should be appointed by the Secretary of Public Instruction. This opinion, however, involves branches of the National Library to the maintenance of which the province, city, or town merely contributes by appropriating funds to pay the salaries of some of the employees in such branch and to defray other expenses. (See 2nd Par., Op. 131, s. 1940.) The public libraries which are the subject of this query are, on the other hand, not branches of the Bureau of Public Libraries but are separate libraries established and operated exclusively by the town, province, or city and supported wholly by local funds.

Convincing proof that not all public libraries are intended to be subject to the supervision of the Bureau of Public Libraries is found in the contrast between the provisions relative to the Bureau of Education and those referring to the Bureau of Public Libraries. Section 909 of the Revised Administrative Code provides: "To the Bureau of Education (changed to Bureau of Public Schools by Executive Order No. 94, Sec. 83) is committed the administration of the public school system and the supervision of the general school interests of the Philippine Islands x x x." The terms "public school system" and "general school interests" are used without qualification in this section, and are broad enough to cover all public schools in the Philippines. All public schools consequently fall within the supervision of the Bureau of Public Schools. In contrast, nowhere in the Revised Administrative Code or any other law is there found a provision similar to section 909 granting the Bureau of Public Libraries general superintendence over all libraries established at public expense. On the contrary, as already previously shown, a number of provisions in the Revised Administrative Code exist which give evidence

Acquisition . . .

of insuring the correctness of such verification. For this purpose it is suggested that provincial treasurers as well as city treasurers be requested to submit all requests for bonding to the provincial or city auditor concerned for comment before they are sent to the Treasurer of the Philippines. The Provincial or City Auditor will record such applications in "Bond Index" card obtainable from the Bureau of Printing. Each card is for each bondable position which can be determined from the approved planillas or budgets. The status of each request for bonding should once in a while be ascertained from the provincial or city treasurer to see whether the same has been approved already by the authorities concerned.

The operation of the provincial or city garage as required by Executive Order No. 172, series of 1938, as amended, may also be mentioned. All government land transportation except those purchased from the road and bridge fund should be kept in the provincial or city garage and operated under the garage system. Exception from this requirement was sought from time to time and the request has invariably been recommended for disapproval. Provincial and city auditors are therefore expected to see to it that the said motor vehicles are operated by the district or city engineers concerned under the garage system. In this connection it should be stated that in view of the amendment by Executive Order No. 51, series of 1947, the rate to be set aside as reserve for the acquisition of new cars to replace the old ones should be ₱0.05 per kilometer for automobile and ₱0.0375 per kilometer for jeep.

of an intent to permit the establishment of public libraries removed from the authority of the Bureau of Public Libraries.

For the foregoing reasons, the query is answered in the affirmative.

(Sgd.) ROMAN OZAETA
Secretary of Justice

Preventive Regulations On Various Fire Hazards

(Prepared by the Manila Fire Department)

Storage of Gasoline

(1) In all cases, it is a safe rule to secure from the Fire Department a permit for the storage of gasoline;

(2) Smoking or carrying of matches or other smoking material shall be strictly prohibited in the premises of storage;

(3) Keep away from all open flames such as stoves, heaters, torches and lighted lamps;

(4) Take precautions against static electric sparks by providing proper grounding in transfer operations of gasoline;

(5) Electric motor and other spark-emitting devices, when provided, should be of the type especially approved for such location and shall be installed in accordance with regulations of the National Electric Code;

(6) Do not use steel or iron tools which may strike sparks;

(7) Give proper ventilation to all places where gasoline is stored;

(8) Always provide sufficient foam chemical fire extinguishers or a supply of sand for any emergency;

(9) Quantity storage of gasoline should be duly reported to the Fire Department and a permit of approval secured before making any storage.

On Smoking

(1) Be sure to crush with your foot all embers of discarded cigarettes;

(2) Never smoke in bed;

(3) Never throw cigarette butts into waste paper baskets, rubbish or in the vicinity of combustible materials. Cigarette butts should be thrown into metal ash trays, where available;

(4) Take heed and obey strictly "NO SMOKING" signs whenever you see them. Such locations are around magazines, saw mills, stables, garages, gasoline storage and other localities having unusual hazards;

(5) Never smoke in manufacturing plants, except where buildings and contents are of non-combustible material.

Matches

(1) Use safety matches which strike only on the box, or on specially prepared surfaces;

(2) Avoid the use of "Strike-Anywhere" matches which may cause fire by friction in the pocket or by being stepped on. Many tragedies have occurred to women who stepped on these matches and ignited their gowns;

(3) Matches should be kept out of the hands of children and irresponsible persons;

(4) They shall be kept in safe containers, and quantity storage should be confined to metal or metal-lined bins or boxes.

(5) Never strike matches in the proximity of combustible materials;

(6) A good practice is to break every match struck between your fingers after you have used it and before throwing it away.

Oily Materials

(1) Provide a sufficient number of standard waste cans and oily waste should be placed in these cans during the day and removed from the building at night without fail;

(2) Clean waste should be stored in metal-lined bins. If preferred, standard cans may be hung from posts, provided they are arranged to be readily removed and to maintain a 4-inch clearance to wood posts;

(3) When waste is past its usefulness, it should be burned; and care should be taken to keep it away from sweeping or other refuse, owing to the extra hazard.

Oil Burners

(1) Be sure that oil cookers do not leak and that they will not overturn;

(2) Keep the burners clean and do not turn the flames too high;

(3) Keep the oil can outside of the house, if possible;

(4) Do not let floor beneath the can become oil soaked;

(5) Make sure that the can does

RECOGNITION OF MERIT

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
BUREAU OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS
Manila

March 11, 1949

The Editor
The Local Government Review
83 D. Tuazon Avenue, Sta. Mesa Heights
Quezon City
S i r :

Thank you very much for the January and February, 1949 numbers of *The Local Government Review*. The materials in this magazine will make good reading for those who are interested in the present tendencies in our local governments, especially provincial and municipal affairs. Your magazine should help students of Philippine Government in the secondary schools and colleges. This Bureau is therefore approving it for general reading in private secondary schools and colleges.

I wish you success in your work of enlightening teachers and students in the working of our local governments.

Very respectfully,
(Sgd.) MANUEL L. CARREON
Director of Private Schools

not leak or drip;

(6) Fill by daylight only any receptacle in which oil is to be burned;

(7) Never leave oil uncovered;

(8) Never use oil or kerosene for starting or quickening fires.

Cooking and Cleaning

(1) Don't leave the stove while boiling is being done;

(2) Don't pour water on burning fat; use earth, sand, flour, salt or a metal cover;

(3) Never let a stove red hot;

(4) Be careful not to use stove-polish on a hot stove; wait until it is cool;

(5) Don't use any kind of stove-polish or other cleansing mixture unless you know what is in it; buy the safe kinds;

(6) Don't leave sweepings in a piece of paper; put them in a safety container;

(7) In handling oil or wax, use only small quantities at a time; wipe thoroughly the surfaces you have rubbed with rags, and then burn the rags.

Electricity in the Home

(1) Use only materials that are of the approved type and suitable for the job.

(2) Keep your electrical equipment in good order.

(3) Do not tamper with house wirings, appliances or other electrical equipment. Always avail of the services of competent licensed electricians in your wiring jobs.

(4) Avoid handling electrical cords and devices with wet hands.

(5) Do not use electrical equipment adjacent to water pipe or fitting connected to ground, or in damp places unless special precautions have been taken.

(6) Replace frayed cords, guard lamps.

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How To Appeal From Decisions Of Provincial Boards

(Sec. 156, C.P.C.)

In order to secure uniformity and avoid improvident appeals by municipal councils from the disapproval of their ordinances and resolutions by provincial boards, the following rules are brought to the attention of all provincial boards and municipal councils for their information and guidance.

1. Municipalities possess and can exercise only such powers as are expressly or impliedly granted by law and those which are necessarily included and essential to the declared objects and purposes for which municipalities are organized. Any fair reasonable doubt concerning the existence of power is resolved against the municipality and the power is denied. All acts beyond the scope of the powers expressly or impliedly granted are void. (Dillon's Municipal Corporations, Vol 1, 4th Edition, par. 89.)

2. Provincial Boards can only disapprove such ordinances and resolutions as are beyond the powers conferred upon municipal councils (section 2233 of the Administrative Code). So long as the municipal council acts within the scope of its legal power as conferred by law, its acts should not be questioned by the provincial board (2 Op. Atty.—Gen., 557). The wisdom or advisability of a particular ordinance or resolution is primarily for the municipal council to pass upon and determine. If the ordinance or resolution is within the legal power of the municipal council to enact or pass, it should generally be sustained unless there is a clear abuse of power or wanton and capricious exercise thereof.

3. The disapproval of any municipal ordinance or resolution by the provincial board should, therefore, be generally premised upon the fact that such resolution or ordinance is beyond the legal powers conferred upon the municipal council. In such case, the reasons upon which that conclusion has been reached should be clearly stated in the resolution of disapproval by the provincial board.

4. If the municipal council is dissatisfied with the decision of the provincial board, it may appeal to this Office¹ in the manner provided in section 2235 of the Administrative Code of 1917. The appeal should be taken in the form of resolution showing the councilors present and absent and the fact that the appeal is taken by a two-thirds vote of the council, as required by that section. "Two thirds vote of the council" means two thirds of all the members of the council, including the vice-president.

The resolution should specify distinctly and clearly the grounds upon which the appeal is taken.

5. The original of the resolution in which appeal is taken, together with certified copies of the disapproved ordinances or resolutions, including the resolution or resolutions of the provincial board disapproving them and all pertinent papers, including the opinion of the provincial fiscal, if any was rendered, should be forwarded to this Office, through the provincial board which body shall forward the papers to this Office without unnecessary delay together with such comment as it may desire to make on the matter.

6. The provincial fiscal being, under the law, the legal adviser of the provincial board and the municipal councils, it is suggested that questions involving the legality or illegality of a particular ordinance or resolution be first submitted to him for opinion, before appeal is taken or the papers forwarded to this Office. This may avoid unnecessary appeals to this Office.

7. Upon receipt of the papers, this Office will pass upon the legality or illegality of the ordinance or resolution appealed from, and will either sustain or dismiss the appeal declaring the ordinance or resolution in question valid or void, as the case may be. In either case, notice of the decision will be given to the provincial board and the municipal council. Pending the decision of this Office, the ordinance or resolution

(Continued on next page)

Our Local...

NICASIO F. MARIN

Provincial Auditor of Pampanga

Personal Circumstances: Born in Calumpit, Bulacan, on April 5, 1893; married to Feliciano Molina of the same town; and their children are Librada, A.A., M.D., (U.P.); Jose, A.A., Senior, College of Medicine, U.P.; Arturo, A.A.; 2nd Year, College of Law, U.P.; Leticia, 2nd Yr., Pharmacy, Manila Central University; and Nicasio, Jr., 1st Year., College of Engineering, M.I.T.

Educational Attainment: Intermediate Graduate (Valedictorian); 2nd Yr., Bulacan High School; English and Bookkeeping, ICS; and Higher Accounting, ICS.

Experiences and Activities: Chief Clerk, Assessor's Office; Land Tax Clerk; Asst. Internal Revenue Clerk; Asst. Bookkeeper; Paymaster; municipal treasurer in Bulacan; chief clerk, Auditor's Office in Bulacan, Tarlac, Cavite and Rizal; bureau auditor, GAO; and Provincial Auditor of Romblon, Abra, Bataan, Sorsogon, Quezon, La Union and Pampanga, his present station; Auditor of Hunter's Guerrilla Unit, 1944-45; and Member, Malolos Lodge No. 46 of Free and Accepted Masons as Junior Deacon.

Hobbies: Poultry raising and farming.

Motto: Be the work great or small, do it well or none at all.

(Continued on page 199)

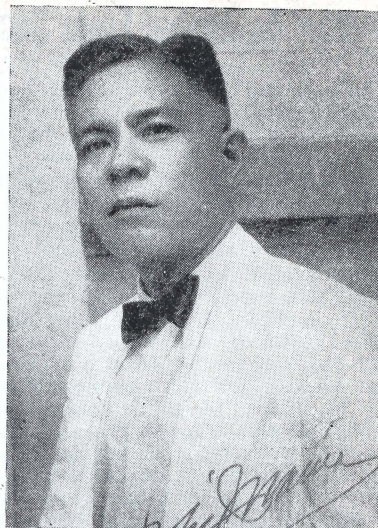
★ How to Appeal...

tion shall have no force or effect. (Section 2335, Administrative Code of 1917.)

8. In case of executive orders issued by the municipal presidents and disapproved by the provincial board under section 2233 of the Administrative Code of 1917, the same procedure outlined above shall be followed, except that the appeal shall be taken by the municipal president concerned, instead of by the municipal council.

(Unnumbered Prov. Cir., Sept. 16, 1918.)

Dept. of the Interior



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DECISIONS OF AUDITOR GENERAL M. AGREGADO

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY; EXPENSES, ACTUAL, FOR SUBSISTENCE AND LODGING; APPROVAL.—The payment of vouchers covering traveling expenses of public works officials and employees assigned in the provinces and other employees in the District Engineer's Office which are paid from provincial funds is governed by section 725 of the Manual of Instructions to Treasurers the provisions of which are deemed to have been impliedly modified by Executive Order No. 78, series of 1945, in the sense that all conditions prescribed in the said Executive Order should now be considered as part of section 725, supra. The Executive Order requires, among other things that "no provincial, city or municipal official or employee shall make trips outside the province or city without the prior approval of the Department Head concerned" and that "payment of expenses for subsistence and lodging actually and necessarily incurred in excess of the authorized rates of per diems" should be approved by the Department Head. Under the provisions of the Executive Order, these requirements apply to district engineers and their subordinates. This Office in its 2nd indorsement of March 14, 1946, copy attached, on a previous case has held that this power of the Department Head is discretionary and as such cannot be delegated to a district engineer or a deputy. Following the said decision, this Office cannot consider the approval of the District Engineer of Bataan of the trip made and traveling expenses incurred by the Property Clerk of his office outside the said province.—4th. Ind; Sept. 12, 1947, to *Dir. of Public Works*; 3.08 Bataan.

CLEAN-UP-WEEK— APPROPRIATION FOR PRIZES, DIPLOMAS, ETC. ALLOWABLE. — Section 21(bb) of Commonwealth Act No. 57 provides that the City Council of Iloilo may enact ordinances which it may deem necessary and proper for the sanitation and safety, the furtherance of the prosperity

and the promotion of morality, good order, comfort, convenience and general welfare of the city and its inhabitants. In view thereof, this Office will offer no objection to the approval of Resolution No. 121 of the City Council of Iloilo appropriating the amount of three hundred pesos for prizes, diplomas and other expenses in connection with the clean-up-week campaign, provided that said appropriation is duly approved by the Secretary of Finance, subject to the availability of fund and the usual auditing requirements. The printing of the diplomas will be made in accordance with existing regulations governing such kind of work. — 2nd Ind., March 12, 1948, to *Sec. of the Int.*

PUBLIC FUNDS, USE OF.—After study of the herein request of the Mayor of Quezon City, to charge the cost of an athletic trophy against his discretionary fund, it is regretted that this request cannot be favorably considered for the following reasons:

1. It appears herein that the trophy will be donated by the Mayor to the winners of the tennis tournament in the town fiesta of Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija. This expense will not, therefore, redound to the benefit and welfare of Quezon City and its inhabitants.

2. The tennis tournament in Cabanatuan is purely a private affair to which Quezon City may not validly spend its public funds.

"A municipality has no power to expend money for other than purely public purposes since any other principle is a taking of private property through the medium of a public official for a private use, which is contrary to fundamental conceptions of good government." *Wheelock v. Lowell*, 196 Mass. 220, 81 N.E. 977, *McQuillen's Mun. Corp.'s*, 2d ed. Vol. 5 p. 1275.

—2nd Ind., July 2, 1948, of Deputy Aud. Gen. to Mayor of Quezon City.

BACK PAY; PER DIEMS. — What the Back Pay Law recognizes is the right of the officers and employees concerned "to such of their respective salaries, emoluments, fees, per diems,

(Continued on next page)

Decisions of Auditor General . . .

compensations or wages as have not been received by them by reason of the war x x x." (Sec. 1, Rep. Act No. 304.) The amount of their back pay, therefore, depends on how much they would have received if the war had not taken place.

The payment of per diems to the prewar members of the Board of Directors of the Cebu Portland Cement Company who were at the same time occupying other positions in the Government, like Mr. Vicente Fragante in the instant case, for attending meetings of said Board after March 14, 1941, was suspended by virtue of Executive Order No. 332 issued on said date. This suspension was lifted only when Executive Order No. 95 was promulgated on February 20, 1946. Accordingly, even if the war had not taken place, the aforesaid members of the Board of Directors of the Cebu Portland Cement Company who were at the same time officials of the Government, would not have received per diems for attending meetings of the Board which could have been held during the period covered by enemy occupation in view of such suspension. They are not, therefore, entitled to back pay under Republic Act No. 304, in their capacity as members of the aforesaid Board. —1st Ind., Dec. 2, 1948, to Auditor, Cebu Portland Cement Company, Manila.

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"Gentlemen: Enclosed please find a money order for P10.00 for which please send me one year subscription of your paper "THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW" beginning with the first number—January, 1949. I read this paper from a friend of mine who is a subscriber to it and I like it very much. I would not like to miss a copy of it. Please enter my subscription at once." (Sgd.) ANTONIO C. DOCENA, Postmaster-Operator, Catbalogan, Samar.

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General Orders . . .

to the custody of the military authorities for trial by provost court.

8. The Lieutenant of Police may arrest or order the arrest of persons violating a city ordinance, disturbing the peace or accused of crime; but no person shall be held in confinement longer than twenty-four hours without a preliminary examination, and no person shall be arrested for non-payment of taxes or for debt.

9. The President shall render to the Council during the first week of each month a certified account of collections under each tax, and of disbursements made during the preceding month. Said account having been approved by the Council, shall be forwarded with vouchers to the Commanding Officer of the troops, who shall make and retain a certified copy thereof.

10. Special appropriations shall require a unanimous vote of the Council; regular disbursements may be made by ordinary decree on a majority vote.

11. Whenever the Commanding Officer of troops shall notify in writing the Council that in his judgment a decree issued under sub-division 3 is inadequately executed, or shall make any other criticism or recommendation, the Council will convene as soon thereafter as practicable to consider his communication and shall make written reply thereto, which reply, if he deem it insufficient, he shall forward with his remarks through military channels to these headquarters.

12. The foregoing provisions, tentative in character, are subject to amendment by enlargement or curtailment as special conditions or development may make necessary.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL OTIS:

THOMAS H. BARRY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

P R E C I S I O N

GENERATOR PARTS

Office

719 Evangelista, Manila

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 43

Manila, P. I., August 8, 1899.

The following instructions, issued by the commanding officer of troops on the railway line, for the establishment of order and temporary government in the towns adjacent to that line and within territory of United States occupation, have been approved by the Department Commander, and the same have been adopted as proper measures and regulations for the temporary control of all cities and towns which the United States have or may hereafter take possession of and hold in cases where civil administration is wanting. They will be put in force by the senior officer of troops present in so far as conditions permit—those officers exercising over the formation of such government and the proceedings under its immediate supervision. They are as follows:

1. In each town there will be a Municipal Council, composed of a President and as many representatives or headmen as there may be wards or barrios in the town, which shall be charged with the maintenance of public order and the regulations of municipal affairs in particulars hereinafter named. It will formulate rules to govern its sessions and order of business connected therewith, and by majority vote (to be determined by the President in case of a tie) will, through the adoption of ordinances or decrees, to be executed by the President, administer the municipal government; but no ordinance or decree shall be enforced until it receives the approval of the Commanding Officer of the troops there stationed.

2. The President shall be elected by a *viva voce* vote of residents of the town, approved by the Commanding Officer, and, together with the headmen or representatives of the Council, shall hold office for one year. He

shall be of native birth and parentage and a resident and property owner of the town. The headmen shall be elected by a *viva voce* vote of residents of their wards or barrios and shall reside and own property therein.

3. The President shall be the executive of the Municipal Council to execute its decrees issued for the following purposes, viz:

To establish a police force.

To collect taxes and license fees, to act as treasurer of public funds and to make disbursement on warrants of the Council.

To enforce regulations relating to traffic and the sale of spirits, to establish and regulate markets, to inspect live stock and record transfers and brands of the same.

To perform the duties formerly belonging to the Lieutenant of paddy fields.

To enforce sanitary measures.

To establish schools.

To provide for lighting the town.

4. The senior headman, or one designated by the Council, shall be Vice-President of the same, assistant to the President and shall be ex-officio Lieutenant of Police.

5. The headman of a ward is the delegate of the President for that ward; shall take measures to maintain order and shall have power to appoint two assistants.

6. The Council shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases, but on the application of parties in interest and their agreement in writing to accept the award of the Council it shall hear and decide cases involving property not to exceed in value \$500.

7. In criminal matters the President, representing the Council, shall make the preliminary examination and, according to the result, discharge the prisoner or transfer him immediately

(Continued on preceding page)

Republic of the Philippines
COMMISSION ON ELECTIONS
Manila

LIST OF MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS
ELECT, NOV. 11, 1947
ELECTIONS

(Continued from first issue.)

PROVINCE OF ANTIQUE

1. BARBAZA—
Mayor Pedro Gindap (N)
Vice-Mayor Santiago Baghari (N)
Councillors:
1. Fermin Nacionales (Ind.)
2. Ramon Magtules (N)
3. Jorge Cruz (L)
4. Fermin Marquez (L)
5. Natividad Daquila (N)
6. Jose Palacias (L)
2. BUGASONG—
Mayor Candido Arangote (L)
Vice-Mayor Ireneo Pacete (N)
Councillors:
1. Emmanuel M. Solis (Ind.)
2. Guillermo Yson (N)
3. Santiago Nietes (L)
4. Jose B. Barcelo (Ind.)
5. Vicente Pesayco (L)
6. Anselmo A. Alicante (L)
3. CALUYA—
NO ELECTION
4. CULASI—
Mayor Paterno V. Javier (N)
Vice-Mayor Francisco Magsipok (N)
Councillors:
1. Esperanza C. Frigillano (N)
2. Esperanza S. Javier (N)
3. Ambrocio Janairo (N)
4. Santos Alon (L)
5. Solomon Turrecha (N)
6. Jesus Salazar (L)
5. D A O —
Mayor Simeon Y. Abiera (N)
Vice-Mayor Genaro F. Cazeñas (N)
Councillors:
1. Laureano Dolloso (N)
2. Juan L. Draper (N)
3. Sotero F. Valdellon (N)
4. Claudio Ysulat (N)
5. Adriano Tarroja (N)
6. Melchor S. Faderguya (N)
6. LAUA-AN—
Mayor Baltazar Necesito (L)
Vice-Mayor Filomino Bandiola (Ind.)
Councillors:
1. Leon Jungco (Ind.)
2. Emigdio Tandy (L)
3. Teodorico Labanon (Ind.)
4. Consorcia S. Baladhay (Mrs.)
(L)
5. Macario Moises (Ind.)
6. Federico Minguez (L)
7. PANDAN—
Mayor Dalmacio Dy Buco (N)
Vice-Mayor Alfredo Alonsagay (N)
Councillors:
1. Mariano S. Dioso (L)
2. Delfin E. Rodillon (L)
3. Miguel Dionela (N)
4. Sofronio E. Sanchez (N)
5. Sofio Varon (N)
6. Quintin C. Dioso (N)
8. PATNONGON—
Mayor Anselmo Alvaniz, Jr. (N)
Vice-Mayor Adriano Reguniel (N)

FOR QUALITY —

*Military Insignia
*Police Badges & Ornaments
*R.O.T.C.—P.M.T. & College
Buckles
*Fraternity Pins & Rings

*Trophies & Award Medals
*Wall & Table Brass Signs
*Commemorative Plaque
*Notarial & Corporation
Dry Seals, Etc.

S E E

G. C. VALDEZ

1425 Rizal Avenue, Manila

Tel. 2-96-77

Councillors:

1. Perfecto V. Panaligan (L)
2. Marcelo Mosquera, Jr. (N)
3. Delfin Bajalan (N)
4. Delfin M. Lancara (N)
5. Vicente Tingson (L)
6. Anselmo Elio (L)

9. SAN JOSE—

Mayor Silverio V. Nietes (L)
Vice-Mayor Catalino Q. Balanon (L)
Councillors:

1. Julio Moscoso (L)
2. Juan Banusing (L)
3. Perpetuo Lotilla (L)
4. Quirino Choca (L)
5. Enrique Capistrano (L)
6. Quirina Banusing (L)
7. Domingo Nañividad (L)
8. Wenceslao Sumaculob (L)

10. SAN REMIGIO—

Mayor Silvestr. E. Udani (L)
Vice-Mayor Constancio R. Race (N)
Councillors:

1. Leoncio H. Cañrillos (N)
2. Laureano Tabaque (L)
3. Serapio Mission (N)
4. Briccio Marfil (N)
5. Isidro B. Bermudes (N)
6. Calixto Mella (L)

11. SIBALOM—

Mayor Tiburcio Tubianosa (L)
Vice-Mayor Esperidion Morales Año-
vert (N)

Councillors:

1. Norberto Ovivir (N)
2. Jovito V. Naranjo (N)
3. Dionisio C. Marfil (N)
4. Juan O. Veñegas (L)
5. Damaso M. Gerales (L)
6. Jose Estellena (L)

12. TIBIAO—

Mayor Deodata Lim Bandoja
(Ind.)

Vice-Mayor Inocentes Garcia (N)

Councillors:

1. Federico D. Ruiz (N)
2. Heriberto Bandoja (N)
3. Francisco Baguioro (N)
4. Procopio Modesto (L)
5. Serafin E. Sua-an (L)
6. Pastor Dava (N)

13. VALDERRAMA—

Mayor Basilio Pagayonan (L)
Vice-Mayor Leon Mandigal (L)

Councillors:

1. Teodorico P. Romero (L)
2. Pacifico Castillon (L)
3. Dionisio Espina (N)
4. Leon Vitudio (L)
5. Prudencio Jawod (N)
6. Antonio Pido (L)

PROVINCE OF BATAAN

1. ABUCAY—

Mayor Anastacio A. Valencia
(L)

Vice-Mayor Antonio C. Soriano (L)

Councillors:

1. Ciriaco Manlapid (L)
2. Artemio Caragay (L)
3. Maximino Magat (L)
4. Cirilo Mercado (L)
5. Francisco Rubiano (L)
6. Felix Pabustan (L)

2. BAGAC—

Mayor Angel M. del Rosario (L)
Vice-Mayor Apolinario Malabanan
(L)

Councillors:

1. Tomas T. Bugay (L)
2. Prudencio Mendoza (L)
3. Emiliano Cascasan (L)
4. Alfonso Marquez (L)
5. Pedro Baciles (L)
6. Apolinar Arellano (L)

3. BALANGA—

Mayor Pedro R. Dizon (L)
Vice-Mayor Silvino B. de la Fuente
(L)

Councillors:

1. Crispulo Torrico (L)
2. Leonardo Quezada (L)
3. Ricardo Villegas (L)
4. Jeremias B. Mendoza (L)
5. Leandro Nicdao (L)
6. Bernardo Villanueva (L)
7. Domingo Javier (L)
8. Jose Escudero (L)

4. DINALUPIHAN—

Mayor Ramon Estanislao (L)
Vice-Mayor Francisco Mallari (L)
Councillors:

1. Teodorico M. Vianzon (L)
2. Pablo O. Reyes (L)
3. Miguel Cristobal (L)
4. Juanita Marcelino (L)
5. Atanacio B. Reyes (L)
6. Quintin Sta. Maria (L)

5. **HERMOSA**—
 Mayor Estanislao S. Ramos (L)
 Vice-Mayor Arturo B. Inton (L)
 Councilors:
 1. Julian F. Agustin (L)
 2. Agueda Yandoc (L)
 3. Roman C. Sison (L)
 4. Antonio Almario (L)
 5. Clemente Nuguid, Jr. (N)
 6. Juan Malana (L)
6. **LIMAY**—
 Mayor Domingo Perona (L)
 Vice-Mayor Apolinario Labrador (L)
 Councilors:
 1. Igmadio San Pedro (L)
 2. Leopoldo Peralta (L)
 3. Pedro Reyes (L)
 4. Tomas Vitug (L)
 5. Pablo Ambrosio (L)
 6. Magdalino Tiangco (L)
7. **MARIVELES**—
 Mayor Silvestre Yroala (L)
 Vice-Mayor Gerardo Cuizon (L)
 Councilors:
 1. Felix Viray (L)
 2. Ciriaco Macatual (L)
 3. Placido Calimbas (L)
 4. Narciso de Guzman (L)
 5. Liberato Concepcion (L)
 6. Nicanor Sta. Cruz (L)
8. **MORON**—
 Mayor Isidoro G. Sulañgi (L)
 Vice-Mayor Primo Valdez (L)
 Councilors:
 1. Gregorio Dizon (L)
 2. Pedro Duran (L)
 3. Bonifacio Domingo (L)
 4. Roman Natividad (L)
 5. Vidal Tria (L)
 6. Crisanto Batungbacal (L)
9. **ORANI**—
 Mayor Silvestre Dionisio (L)
 Vice-Mayor Paulino Iguico (L)
 Councilors:
 1. Lorenzo Ramos (L)
 2. Felipe Roberto (L)
 3. Eleuterio Flores (L)
 4. Claro Quiambao (L)
 5. Jose Alberto (L)
 6. Jacinto Rodriguez (L)
10. **ORION**—
 Mayor Agustin L. Angeles (L)
 Vice-Mayor Pedro E. Pangilinan (L)

Councilors:

1. Pedro B. Cruz (L)
2. Dominador Angeles (L)
3. Jose E. Vitangcol (L)
4. Pedro de Leon (L)
5. Balbino de Guzman (L)
6. Quirino Quicho (L)

11. **PILAR**—
 Mayor Joaquin R. Banzon (L)
 Vice-Mayor Mariano de Jesus (L)
 Councilors:
 1. Miguel Enriquez (L)
 2. Pedro Perez (L)
 3. Vicente Pizarro (L)
 4. Teodoro Pizarro (L)
 5. Buenaventura Paguio (L)
 6. Monico Crisostomo (L)
12. **SAMAL**—
 Mayor Melchor R. Guevara (L)
 Vice-Mayor Jaime A. Oconer (L)
 Councilors:

1. Catalino R. Dato (L)
2. Pascual Rodriguez (L)
3. Saturnino Saldana (L)
4. Marcos Gonzales (L)
5. Doroteo Siasat (L)
6. Felimon Magpoc (L)

PROVINCE OF BATANES

1. **BASCO**—
 Mayor Ramon Castillejos (L)
 Vice-Mayor Juan B. Escalona (L)
 Councilors:
 1. Pedro Villeta (L)
 2. Manuel Ruiz (L)
 3. Mariano Dasilao (L)
 4. _____) Vacant as only
 5. _____) 3 councilors
 6. _____) were voted for.
2. **ITBAYAT**—
 Mayor Domingo Dita (N)
 Vice-Mayor Antonio Valiente (L)
 Councilors:
 1. Raymundo Castillo (Ind.)
 2. Leoncio Pana (Ind.)
 3. Aurelia A. Ponce (L)
 4. Nazario Dierra (L)
3. **IVANA**—
 Mayor Joaquin Castaño (N)
 Vice-Mayor Sixto Cabal (N)
 Councilors:
 1. Emeterio Agana (L)
 2. Elias Bartilad (L)
 3. Jose Bartilad (N)
 4. Jose Javier II (N)

4. MAHATAO—

Mayor Jose Avanceña (L)

Vice-Mayor Juan Fain (L)

Councillors:

1. Angel Meriel (Ind.)
2. Vicente Cari (L)
3. Dionicio Carpis (L)
4. Jose Fagar (L)

5. SABBANG—

Mayor Jose Imperial (Ind.)

Vice-Mayor (Non filed certificate of candidacy)

Councillors:

1. Eliseo Gari (Ind.)
2. Valentin Baro (Ind.)
3. Rafael Gabotero (Ind.)
4. (There were only 3 candidates for councillor.)

6. UYUGAN—

Mayor Juan Elica (L)

Vice-Mayor Teodorico Ydel (L)

Councillors:

1. Vicente Elica (L)
2. Domingo Duguran (L)
3. Juan Anay (L)
4. Modesto Valiente (L)

PROVINCE OF BATANGAS

1. ALITAGTAG—

Mayor Anastacio Hernandez (Ind.)

Vice-Mayor Julian Holgado (Ind.)

Councillors:

1. Esmeraldo Adan (Ind.)
2. Pio Adelantar (L)
3. Rafael Coronel (Ind.)
4. Isabelo Calalo (L)
5. Marcelino Hernandez (Ind.)
6. Agapito Casalla (L)

2. BALAYAN—

Mayor Rufino B. Lainez (L)

Vice-Mayor Antonio de Castro (L)

Councillors:

1. Norberto I. Maglunog (L)
2. Pablo L. Solis (L)
3. Baltazar A. Magsino (L)
4. Pedro de Castro (L)
5. Benigno J. Torres (N)
6. Felix Magahis (L)
7. Pedro N. Ocoson (L)
8. Troadio Frontera (L)

3. BATANGAS—

Mayor Roman L. Perez (L)

Vice-Mayor Atilano Magadia (L)

Councillors:

1. Romana Dimaano (L)
2. Julian Pastor (Ind.)
3. Pedro Tolentino (L)
4. Juana C. Lira (Ind.)
5. Leoncio F. Arceo (L)
6. Gabriel D. Gomez (L)
7. Galicano Dinglasan (L)
8. Sixto F. Caedo (L)

4. BAUAN—

Mayor Jose Daite (L)

Vice-Mayor Dominador A. Anis (L)

Councillors:

1. Mario Bejasa (L)
2. Galicano R. Cordova (L)
3. Ponciano Binay (L)
4. Severino A. Garcia (L)
5. Cesar P. Buendia (L)
6. Ricardo Abante (L)
7. Ciriaco Ingco (L)
8. Maria C. de Aranas (L)

5. CALACA—

Mayor Conrado V. Macatangay (L)

Vice-Mayor Sixto Marella (L)

Councillors:

1. Eusebio Comia (L)
2. Filomeno Gomez (L)
3. Florentino Esteron (L)
4. Roque Nobleza (Ind.)
5. Juan Asuncion (L)
6. Pedro Cortinas (L)

6. CALATAGAN—

Mayor Olimpico Sayo (L)

Vice-Mayor Jose M. Caisip (L)

Councillors:

1. Isidro Mendoza (L)
2. Blas Basco (L)
3. Apolonio Pedraza (L)
4. Pablo Tolentino (L)
5. Juan Hernandez (L)
6. Juan Macalindong (L)

7. CUENCA—

Mayor Pedro Pasia (L)

Vice-Mayor Eustacio C. Cuevas (L)

Councillors:

1. Vergilio C. Remo (L)
2. Nicolas M. Atienza (Ind.)
3. Francisco C. Pasia (L)
4. Vicente Aguila (L)
5. Victor Arada (L)
6. Cayo Loria (L)

(To be continued)

Activities Of The Local Gove

Resolutions of the Conference of Provincial Governors and City Mayors held in the City of Manila on January 21-27, 1948. (Cont. from 2nd issue.)

No. 19.

WHEREAS, this Young Republic of ours, after it so creditably and nobly earned and obtained its independence, has been admitted as member of the association of Sister Nations, known as the United Nations Organization;

WHEREAS, being a Member of said organization, the Philippines has been brought up in the lime-light through the able representations of Honorable Carlos P. Romulo, permanent representative of the Philippines to the United Nations Organization in all the conferences and meetings of that grand and august body by ably working, depending and fighting for the improvement and best interest of the smaller independent nations;

WHEREAS, the problems and matters affecting the world today may also affect this young Republic of ours either directly or indirectly;

WHEREFORE, this Body of Governors and City Mayors, with the foregoing considerations and desirous of knowing events obtaining in the world today for the information and guidance of all concerned

RESOLVED, as it hereby resolved, that the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary are hereby charged with inviting Honorable Carlos P. Romulo, Ambassador of the Philippines to the United Nations Organization, to speak before this Convention, to apprise us of events obtaining in the world today, as he, more than anybody else, is in a position to give the much needed information.

RESOLVED FURTHER, to furnish a copy of this resolution to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of this Convention for their information and guidance.

Carried.

No. 20.

WHEREAS, the provincial and city governments are run almost independently of the National Government specially with respect to urbanization,

sanitation and beautification;

WHEREAS, the provincial and city governments are also financed out of their own respective revenues and income;

WHEREAS, in order to work out and initiate new ways and means to improve the present method of urbanization, sanitation, beautification and to increase revenues and income raising projects for the improvement and best interest of the provinces and cities;

The Provincial Governors and City Mayors now in convention in the City of Manila, with the foregoing considerations,

RESOLVED, as it hereby resolves, to request His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, to appoint 3 City Mayors and 3 Provincial Governors from Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao for the purpose of sending them abroad to study and report on ways and means of improving urbanization, sanitation and beautification in the provinces and cities and that of initiating ways and means of increasing income and revenues to the benefits of the provinces and cities.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the Members of this Committee should render their reports about their findings to the Governors and City Mayors upon their return

RESOLVED FINALLY, to forward this resolution to His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, Manila, for his information and favorable consideration.

Carried

No. 21

WHEREAS, the By-Laws and Constitution is the most important document that any group, partnership or association must possess wherein its aims, purposes, functions, program of activities, limitations of action, etc., are set forth, defined and stressed;

WHEREAS, this conference of Provincial Governors and City Mayors now in Manila, since its opening, has not

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW

ments And Their Officials

as yet and is still without any by-laws and constitution along which it must work and function;

WHEREAS, it is imperative that this Body of Provincial Governors and City Mayors must have by-laws and constitution for the purpose stated above,

WHEREFORE, BE IT UNANIMOUSLY

RESOLVED, as it hereby resolves, that the Board of Directors, which membership had been increased from seven to eleven, is hereby designated to draft the constitution and by-laws of the Conference of Provincial Governors and City Mayors along which this Body must necessarily work and function.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the By-Laws and Constitution herein proposed to be drafted by said Board of Directors must be submitted to the conference for approval and ratification.

Carried unanimously.

No. 22

WHEREAS, in prewar days, in the year 1940 or 1941, there was a junket of Governors aimed at fostering mutual and better understanding among provincial executives for the best interest and welfare of their respective provinces;

WHEREAS, in line with the aims and purposes for which this convention has been called, that of promoting better understanding among Governors and City Mayors and working solidly for the improvement and best interest of the various provinces and cities, it is necessary that governors and city mayors should set on an inspection tour throughout the Islands to see and get first hand information of good things obtaining in the different places for introduction to their respective provinces and cities;

WHEREFORE, this Conference of Provincial Governors and City Mayors, with the foregoing considerations, unanimously

RESOLVED, as it hereby resolves,
MARCH, 1949

to request the Honorable, the Secretary of the Interior, Manila, to fix a day for an educational, observation and inspection tour to be undertaken by Provincial Governors and City Mayors throughout the Philippines for the purpose above stated. It is however suggested that the month of April is the most convenient time, it being a stormless month.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the expenses to be incurred incident thereto will be taken from the appropriations for the offices of governors provided with discretionary funds and the total expenses to be divided among the governors and city mayors pro rata.

RESOLVED FINALLY, to forward this resolution to the Honorable, the Secretary of the Interior, Manila, for his information and favorable consideration.

Carried unanimously.

No. 23

WHEREAS, Executive Order No. 175, series of 1938, of the President of the Philippines, provides that provincial governors and city mayors are responsible for the efficiency of police forces and the execution of laws;

WHEREAS, provincial governors do not exercise direct supervision over police forces in that the power of appointing members of said police forces resides with the respective municipal mayors, hence the former are directly responsible and loyal to the latter; and in the sense that the power of investigating members thereof for any offense or misconduct, which was previously entrusted in the municipal councils, was transferred to the provincial commander following the organization of the state police;

WHEREAS, in line with the policy provided in said executive order No. 175, it is necessary that provincial governors be given a more direct control and supervision over police forces, specially in matters of appointing and investigating the members thereof;

WHEREFORE, this Conference of Provincial Governors and City Mayors

now in convention in the City of Manila, with the foregoing considerations, unanimously

RESOLVED, as it hereby resolves, to request His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, to amend Executive Order No. 175, in the sense that Provincial Governors should be given a more direct control and supervision over police forces specially in matters of appointing and investigating members thereof.

RESOLVED FURTHER, to forward this resolution to His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, Manila, for his information and favorable consideration.

Carried unanimously.

No. 24

WHEREAS, it has been observed that long delay has been caused by securing the approval of the Department Heads concerned on the Provincial and Municipal Budgets already approved by the Provincial Board and Municipal Councils, respectively, thus giving rise to paralyzation of important government activities, and

WHEREAS, there are laws and regulations promulgated governing the preparation of Provincial and Municipal Budgets which should be complied with,

Upon motion by Honorable Perfecto Fayon, Governor of Ilocos Sur, the Provincial Governors and City Mayors in convention today,

RESOLVED, as it hereby resolves, to eliminate the approval of the Department Heads on the Provincial and Municipal Budgets once they are approved by the respective Provincial Boards and Municipal Councils and duly approved by the Provincial Treasurer with respect to the Municipal Budgets in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the preparation and approval of Provincial and Municipal Budgets to give immediate effects to the operation of said budgets. In case of appeal with respect to Municipal Budgets, the action of the Provincial Board shall be final.

Carried.

No. 25

WHEREAS, the granting of more

autonomy to provincial and city governments is one of the primary aims for which this convention has been called;

WHEREAS, there are several bills which will be introduced in Congress the purposes of which is to grant provincial government more autonomy;

WHEREAS, there had been created a legislative committee, the function of which is to work for the passage in Congress of bills introduced in this Body for the purpose;

WHEREAS, the granting to provincial executives broader power of appointing provincial employees irrespective of funds to which the salaries for the positions to be filled are charged, whether general, road and bridge, school, agricultural or health fund, is in a large measure towards the realization of granting more autonomy to provincial governments;

WHEREFORE, this Body of Provincial Governors and City Mayors now in convention, with the foregoing considerations and believing in the wisdom of granting the provincial governors the power of appointing provincial employees irrespective of the funds to which the salaries for the positions to be filled are chargeable, for the better functioning and coordination of the different offices under the provincial governments,

RESOLVED, as it hereby resolves, that the legislative committee works for the passage in Congress of bills proposed by this Body with regard to the granting of more local autonomy, specially in that which treats in the granting to Provincial Governors of the power of appointing provincial employees, which power is presently not granted to them, for the better functioning and coordination of the different offices under the provincial governments.

DE LUXE BAZAR &
CHIN TAY TRADING

Legaspi City

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW

RESOLVED FURTHER, to furnish copies of this resolution to the Chairman and Members of the Legislative Committee for their information, guidance and appropriate action.

Carried unanimously.

No. 26

WHEREAS there had been created and organized in this Body a legislative committee, the function of which is to follow up and work for the passage in Congress of bills and measures aimed at the improvement and for the best interests of the provinces and cities;

WHEREAS, the work entrusted to this committee is such that it requires the attendance of the chairman and members thereof in every session of Congress in order that it can with success accomplish its work;

WHEREAS, in order to insure the attendance always of a chairman and in order not to overwork the present chairman of this committee, it is necessary that a co-chairman be designated so that this important committee may with success ably work for the passage in Congress of bills which are of paramount importance to the provinces and cities;

This Conference of Provincial Governors and City Mayors now in convention, with the foregoing considerations, unanimously

RESOLVED, as it hereby resolves, to designate as it hereby designates the City Mayor of Manila as Co-Chairman of the Legislative Committee herein for the best interest of the provinces and cities;

RESOLVED FURTHER, to furnish copies of this resolution to the Chairman, Legislative Committee of this Convention and to the Mayor of the City of Manila, for their information and guidance.

Carried unanimously.

No. 27.

WHEREAS, the help, assistance and facilities extended to this Conference of Provincial Governors and City Mayors by the Honorable, the Secretary of the Interior and all the officials and employees of the Department of the Interior had been instrumental in

bringing this convention to a successful end;

WHEREAS, this Body of Provincial Governors and City Mayors in convention assembled is fully aware of the fact that the outcome of this conference would have been otherwise had it not been for the invaluable services and assistance extended to this Body by said officials and employees;

WHEREFORE, this Conference of Provincial Governors and City Mayors, with the foregoing considerations, and believing that credit must go where it is due, unanimously

RESOLVED, as it hereby resolves, to extend by means of this resolution this Convention's most profound gratitude to the Honorable, the Secretary of the Interior, Manila, and all his officials and employees, in due cognizance for their invaluable services, help and assistance in bringing this conference to a successful end.

RESOLVED FURTHER, to forward this resolution to the Honorable, the Secretary and the Undersecretary of the Interior, Manila, for their information and to all Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs of Divisions of the Department of the Interior, for their information, requesting that the contents hereof be transmitted to the employees under them for their information also.

Carried unanimously.

No. 28

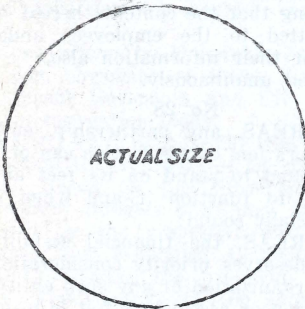
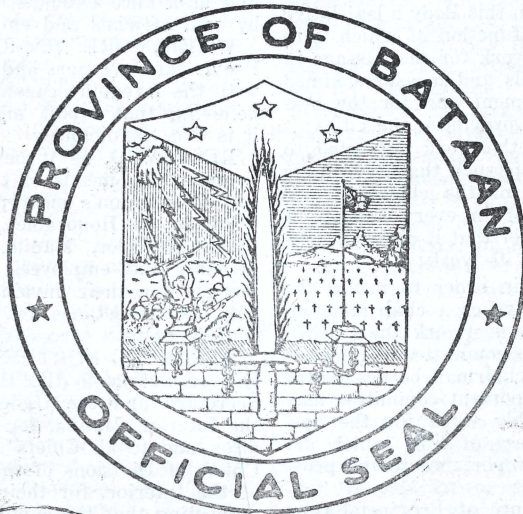
WHEREAS, any partnership, entity, corporation, or association can only be expected to stand on its feet and continue to function if and when it is financially sound;

WHEREAS, the financial stability always deserves priority consideration in the organization of any such entity, corporation or association if it is to be expected to render efficient service without which nothing could be done or accomplished;

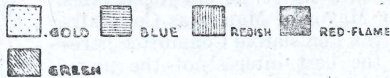
WHEREAS, this Conference of Provincial Governors and City Mayors being an association which seeks to work for the improvement and welfare of the various provinces and cities;

WHEREAS, such being the case, this Body must necessarily be provided with funds to finance its various activ-

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
 OF THE PHILIPPINES
 MALACANAN
 PHILIPPINES HERALDRY COMMITTEE



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FOR THE PHILIPPINES HERALDRY COMMITTEE

Gilbert S. Perez
GILBERT S. PEREZ
 TECHNICAL CONSULTANT
 AND ACTING SECRETARY

8/22/21

ities and undertakings to insure successful and beneficial results;

WHEREAS, since the opening of this convention nothing has been said or considered with respect to its finances—how it would be provided with funds to take care of its essential needs;

WHEREAS, this Conference of Provincial Governors and City Mayors with the foregoing considerations and knowing the absolute necessity of providing this association with sufficient funds to finance its various activities and undertakings so as to achieve fruitful and beneficial results, unani- mously

RESOLVED, as it hereby resolves, that each and every member must pay an initial fee of ₱10.00 and a monthly fee of ₱5.00, the same to be paid out of funds as the individual member deems wise.

RESOLVED FURTHER, to furnish copies of this resolution to the Treasurer and Auditor of this Association for their information, guidance and appropriate action.

Carried unanimously.

No. 29

WHEREAS, under Executive Order No. 92, current series, of the President of the Philippines, provincial, chartered city and municipal governments are authorized to grant living bonus to their officials and employees for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, not in excess of rates fixed by the National Government for its officers and employees; and

WHEREAS, the spirit behind this executive order is to ameliorate the living conditions of the low-salaried officials and employees, and

WHEREAS, the conditions which required or necessitated the issuance of this executive order still exist in the provinces, chartered cities and municipalities and will continue to exist for some time because, on account of the serious disruption and dislocation of their financial structures as a consequence of the last war, very few,

if any, could well afford to stand on their feet to finance, out of their ordinary income, the essential activities of their respective governments, much less the payment of bonus to their officers and employees, without national aid, and

WHEREAS, it is imperatively necessary to give adequate compensation to all government officials and employees (National, provincial, chartered city and municipal) in order, not only to maintain good efficiency in, but also to enhance the morale of, the service, and

WHEREAS, to enable the provinces, chartered cities, municipalities and/or municipal districts to carry out their essential operational activities during these trying days of economic recovery and rehabilitation, and to help in the social, moral and material rehabilitation of their respective officials and employees, it is necessary that they should be aided somehow by the National Government until complete normalcy is regained, now, therefore,

Upon motion by Honorable Perfecto Fayon, Provincial Governor of Ilocos Sur, the Provincial Governors and City Mayors in convention, with the foregoing considerations, unanimously

RESOLVED, to petition, as it hereby petitions, His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, to authorize the grant and immediate release of sufficient amount of National Aid to all provinces, chartered cities, municipalities and municipal districts in order to help them build from the ruins of the war and to enable their respective governments extend the benefits of bonus to their low-salaried officials and employees in the same way as the National Government is doing to its own officials and employees.

RESOLVED FURTHER, to create a committee of three from the Governors and City Mayors in Convention, to present this petition to His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, and to request favorable and early consideration.

Carried unanimously.

No. 30.

WHEREAS, since the operation of Fishery Act No. 4003, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 471, the income of the municipalities along the sea coast suitable for fishing purposes has been greatly reduced due to the fact that the fees collected from fishing instruments are very much less than when said waters are leased to the highest bidders, and

WHEREAS, it has been found out that the fishermen prefer to pay certain per cent of their catch than to pay fees for their fishing instruments which they considered high:

Upon motion by Honorable Perfecto Faypon, Governor of Ilocos Sur, the Provincial Governors and City Mayors in convention, knowing that such measure is for the common advantage of both the Municipal Governments and the fisherman,

RESOLVED, as it hereby resolves, to petition the Congress of the Philippines, thru the Honorable, the President of the Senate and the Honorable, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Manila, recommending favorable consideration.

RESOLVED FURTHER, to forward this resolution to the Congress of the Philippines, thru the Secretaries of the Senate and the House of Representatives, Manila, earnestly requesting appropriate action.

Carried.

No. 31

WHEREAS, the Congress of the Philippines knew the necessity of improving the lot of the low-salaried municipal officials and employees when it passed Republic Acts Nos. 103 and 168 increasing the salaries of said officials and employees; and

WHEREAS, the great majority of the municipalities in the Philippines cannot give the full rates fixed in the above-mentioned Acts in view of Section 2299 of the Revised Administrative Code which limits the amount expendable for salaries and wages to the injustice and disappointment of the municipal officials and employees affected;

WHEREFORE, the Provincial Governors and City Mayors now in convention, with the foregoing considerations, unanimously

RESOLVED, as it hereby resolves, to petition the Congress of the Philippines to pass a law repealing Section 2299 of the Revised Administrative Code so that the poorly paid municipal officials and employees may be able to enjoy the full benefits granted by Republic Acts Nos. 103 and 168. While it is true that, with the approval of the Department Head, the Provincial Board may authorize every municipality in the province to exceed the percentage under such limitations as may be prescribed by resolution of said Board, this step will bring a long delay as it will have to pass thru several channels before final action can be taken, necessitating several months or sometimes a year before said officials and employees can get the increases of their salaries.

RESOLVED FURTHER, to forward this resolution thru the Secretaries of the Lower and Upper Houses, to the Congress of the Philippines, Manila, recommending favorable consideration.

Carried unanimously.

No. 32

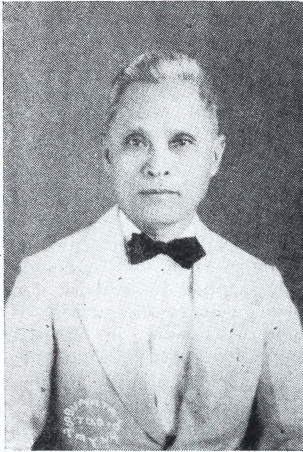
WHEREAS, it has been experienced that deserving officials and employees of the government service who were tendered promotional appointments had to wait until the time they received their appointments duly approved by the Department Heads concerned, and the Commissioner of Civil Service, before they could receive their salary increases; and

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City of Naga

Philippines



Personal Circumstances: Born in Asingan, Pangasinan, on June 3, 1891; married; son of a member of the early Cabeza de Barangay.

Educational Attainments: 3rd Yr., Normal Course; Attended summer classes in Lingayen, Pangasinan, Manila, and Baguio.

Experiences and Activities: Municipal Teacher, 1910-1931; Employed in Hda. Hnas. Nable Jose in 1931; Notary Public in Tayug; Leader of the Labor Union of the Tenants of Hda. "El Porvenir", Tayug; Elected Vice-Mayor, 1940.

Activities . . .

WHEREAS, said appointment had to go thru various stages of action before they are finally approved and released and sent back to the offices of origin; and

WHEREAS, the present system of waiting to get increases of salaries and wages until the promotional appointments are approved has been found to be long and sometimes it takes several months or a year until said appointments are approved and in some cases promotional appointments are lost thereby making the anxious official or employee disappointed;

Upon motion by Honorable Perfecto Fayon, Governor of Ilocos Sur,

The Provincial Governors and City Mayors in convention, today

RESOLVED, as it hereby resolves, to petition the Congress of the Philippines, to pass a law authorizing immediate payment of salary increases once an appointment is issued, provided there are appropriations and funds for the purpose and provided further that copies of said appointments are

furnished to the Department Heads concerned and the Commissioner of Civil Service. This shall also hold true to newly created positions in the sense that it can be immediately filled once said positions are created and approved and there are appropriations therefor.

RESOLVED FURTHER, to forward this resolution thru the respective Secretaries to both Houses of Congress, Manila, earnestly recommending favorable consideration.

Carried unanimously.

No. 33

WHEREAS, Section 79-D of the Administrative Code provides among other things, the following:

"The Department Head, upon the recommendation of the Chief of the Bureau or office concerned, shall appoint all subordinate officers and employees whose appointment is not expressly vested by law in the (Governor General) President of the Philippines, and may remove or punish them except as specially provided otherwise, in accordance with the Civil Service Law."

WHEREAS, the said provisions are also made applicable to Chartered Cities;

WHEREAS, more often than not, City employees whose appointments are made by Department Heads do not have any sense of loyalty and dependence to the local administration and in most cases show a feeling of false pride and arrogance in holding positions which they do not owe to local administration resulting in conflicts of policies, and often times in exhibition of conduct unbecoming a public servant, bordering on insubordination and disrespect to local officers;

WHEREAS, His Excellency, President Manuel A. Roxas, in his address before this convention, has urged for more autonomy to provincial and city governments, calling attention to all Governors and city mayors that they represent the National Government in their respective jurisdictions, and that they are responsible for the success or failure of the local administration;

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WHEREAS, such a delegation of responsibility would be difficult of compliance unless implemented with a corresponding delegation of authority;

WHEREAS, all City Mayors under their respective Charters are authorized to appoint all other employees and laborers of the City whose appointment is not vested in the President of the Philippines, and therefore, there is no plausible reason why any official, employee, or laborer under any department of the National Government may not also be so appointed by the Mayor inasmuch as upon their work depends in a large measure the success of the local administration, in cooperation with the policies of the Mayors;

WHEREAS, to secure loyalty and cooperation of City employees to and with the local administration, it is imperative and absolutely necessary with "All subordinate officers and employees whose appointments are not expressly vested by law in the President of the Philippines", be appointed by the City Mayor;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved to request the Philippine Congress to amend Section 79-D of the Administrative Code by providing that Chartered Cities are and should be excluded from the operation and effect of said section.

RESOLVED FURTHER, to forward this resolution to His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, Manila, to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Manila, for their information and favorable action.

Carried unanimously.

There being no more business, the meeting adjourned.

I hereby certify to the correctness of the above-quoted minutes.

(Sgd.) PERFECTO FAYPON
Secretary

ATTESTED:

(Sgd.) MANUEL CUENCO
President

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES

(Continued from 2nd issue)

The Local Government Review is the very magazine desired by the Provincial Governors and City Mayors in their last Conference and I have no doubt that it will aid them much in the administration of their respective provinces and cities, considering that the Editors are officials who have had long experience and demonstrated knowledge in local government and finance administration.—*Hon. PERFECTO FAYPON, Provincial Governor of Ilocos Sur and Secretary, Conference of Provincial Governors and City Mayors.*

Allow me to congratulate you for the publication of the magazine "Local Government Review" which in my opinion fills the needs of many provincial and municipal officials.—*Atty. LADISLAO PALMA, Provincial Auditor of Cebu.*

In my considered judgment the Local Government Review is not a magazine but a condensed code wherein employees, more especially officials who are always busy, may find a handy reference on laws, rules and rulings that are of common use in the daily discharge of their duties and responsibilities. I recommend its reading by all employees and officials particularly Provincial Governors.—*Hon. ALFONSO V. USERO, Provincial Governor of Catanduanes.*

As a matter of fact the first issue was a "hit" to a number of local officials.—*Atty. CRESCENCIO P. BASCO, Provincial Secretary of La Union.*

I rate your paper as excellent and am soliciting subscription thereto from my friends.—*JESUS E. ZABATE, Actg. Asst. City Treasurer of Cebu.*

It gives me great pleasure to congratulate you on your first issue. It contains matters regarding much needed information.—*EMILIANO Q. MIRAS, Administrative Deputy, Office of the Provincial Treasurer of Marinduque.*

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MEMORANDUM for—

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[*Excerpts from Speeches of
His Excellency*

ELPIDIO QUIRINO
President of the Philippines]

This is the era of the common "tao" not only in the Philippines but in many parts of the world as well. For this reason the Philippines, if it is to keep abreast of the times, should base its fundamental policy on the improvement of the lot of the common man.—*At the Plaza Juan del Salcedo, Vigan, Ilocos Sur on Jan. 25, 1949.*

* * *

Politics is a curse to the progress of the country and a hindrance to our program of reconstruction. . . . This is not the age of politics but of economics. This is not the age of obstruction but of construction, not of rivalry but of national charity."—*At Laoag, Ilocos Norte on Jan. 28, 1949.*

* * *

The happiness of the most privileged being can never be secure where the common man fails to find satisfaction for his basic grievance—the lack of the elementary necessities for a life of relative decency, dignity and growing fulfillment.—*At the Special Commencement Exercises of the University of the Philippines on February 12, 1949.*

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HOROSCOPE*

Were You Born in March?

MARCH 1

A sensitive disposition and an ardent lover of nature is born on this date. Your inclination is to trust too freely, seeing faults and weakness in none. You will do well in work in outdoor recreational centers.

MARCH 3

A lover of good literature and a fondness for fine reading make one born this date well fitted to succeed in teaching or writing. Yours is an ever-persistent search for knowledge that will prove your power.

MARCH 5

Born of this date is liable to allow a benevolent nature to get the best of him. Your interest lies more in giving than in getting. Liberality should be tempered with reason, with more watchfulness of self-interest.

MARCH 7

You have a kindly disposition and a strong sense of justice. If you apply yourself in the proper direction you will find yourself associated with large projects. You can go far as a labor organizer.

MARCH 9

Being emotional and sensitive you should cultivate cheerful companions whose life interests run parallel with yours. Born of this date suggests good fortune in handling financial deals. You are a great lover.

MARCH 11

Do not become satisfied with your easy achievements. Raise the goal of what you expect of yourself and concentrate on going higher up the ladder of success. Others think more of you than you do.

MARCH 13

You have the ability to grasp details and should endeavor to find a position which will take advantage of this active trait of mind. Factory management or accounting will justify your efforts.

MARCH 15

Patience and forbearance are the virtues of this day's child. Your first field of endeavor would be as a nurse or physician, a teacher or in ecclesiastical work. Success would be soon yours if you would cease procrastinating.

MARCH 2

You are an advocate of independence and are against anything which has to do with the subjugation of the multitude in favor of the minority. Study and practice will give you your opportunity.

MARCH 4

You have a credulous nature with a love for travel, but you confine yourself to routine affairs if the motive is strong enough. Apply yourself to literature, the stage, or the diplomatic service.

MARCH 6

Such a courageous and daring nature should be curbed, lest it react against the accomplishment of your own aims. Your determination to succeed can readily be misunderstood as selfishness.

MARCH 8

Don't allow the shortcomings of others to alarm you and look not for perfection. Your wisdom and understanding raise you above most of your associates. Think more of yourself and a little less of others.

MARCH 10

If this is your birthday you are apt to be considered eccentric. You should cultivate the powers of observation, and control yourself against selfishness. Numerous responsibilities will come later.

MARCH 12

Born this date you must curb a too-selfish interest in the accomplishment of your own desires. Give more heed to the opinions and wishes of others. You will be inclined to be a lone worker.

MARCH 14

Your love of nature, animals and growing things should find great happiness with a sizable family on a farm. Your life should be lived out of doors where a delicate constitution is made rugged.

MARCH 16

Born of this date you have a fondness for routine and office work with a liability to bury your talents in detail work that obscures your real ability to meet people and become expert in salesmanship.

MARCH 17

The friendships which you so readily make in such large numbers should be turned to your financial good. Having a deep understanding of human nature you can do well in matters of life insurance.

MARCH 19

Your love for travel may take you into strange places. You may best realize your hopes in navigation projects, structural engineering, as a travel guide or missionary in foreign lands.

MARCH 21

Devote your best efforts to the teaching or organizing of physical development of life. Sales promotion, and advertising should bring wonderful returns for your efforts. Play in the open if possible.

MARCH 23

Born of this day you are better fitted to rule than be ruled. Your positive mind will not easily bend to the opinions of others. Guard your inclinations against hard dealings and driving of others.

MARCH 25

Your fight will be to learn the lesson of toleration and respect for the feelings of others. With your self-will you are also self-conscious and easily offended. Seek a better understanding in religious devotion.

MARCH 27

The inclination to slight details and follow the easiest way is liable to be a characteristic of one born on this date. Practice on handling things of relatively small importance.

MARCH 29

Here is a heart that is slow to drop the old for the new, a faithful friend of dependence. Success will come more from persistent plodding than from a spectacular turn of events. Should do well in church work.

MARCH 31

You are very generous, often giving time to the problems of others that would better be applied to your own. Train yourself to concentrate and avoid diversified interests. Psychology will assist you.

MARCH 18

Others' opinions and small talk must not affect your sensitive makeup. You worry too much over the problems of your friends and spend too much highly nervous energy worrying over things that never exist.

MARCH 20

Persons born on this date are loyal to their friends, sincere, sentimental, sympathetic—have a love for nature, especially flowers. Successful in graphic arts. Should cultivate more self-esteem. Cultivate brown-eyed girl friends.

MARCH 22

Being a good analyst of people and conditions you should do well in law or in most any commercial pursuit. Yours is a lucky day and fortune will smile on you. Be especially careful of your health.

MARCH 24

Yours should be an ambition to design and create with your natural taste for the artistic and your practical sense as applied to values in style. The commercial arts have a place for you.

MARCH 26

A Financier, enjoying confidence of all dealing with you—this came from your own efforts—a poor boy who surmounted obstacles by denying yourself luxuries of life you reached your enviable position in the business world.

MARCH 28

There is courage and conviction with a very strong determination to see things through to a successful conclusion. Impatience to see results causes much unhappiness. This person should be very good.

MARCH 30

Born on this date best results should be attained in the culture of plant life or in agricultural pursuits. Yours is the love of the open places and a distinct distaste for crowds and excitement.

"It's good to have money and the things that money can buy, but it's good, too, to check up once in a while and make sure you haven't lost the things that money can't buy."

—George-Horace Lorimer.