

# THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

## Review

MONTHLY ORGAN TO PROMOTE THE WELFARE AND PROSPERITY  
OF THE PROVINCES, CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES,  
AND THEIR INHABITANTS



Vol. I, No. 6

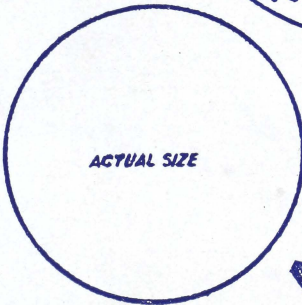
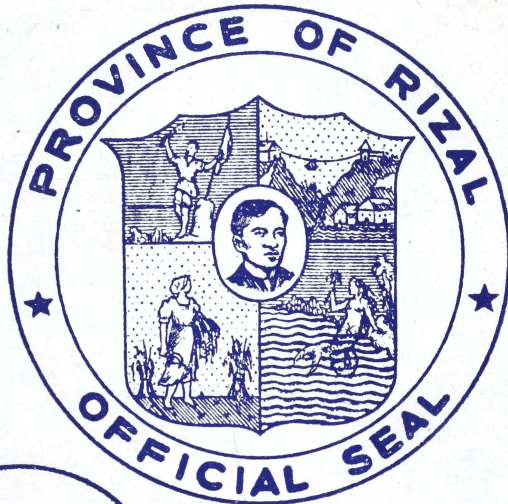
JUNE

1949

THE BEST LIKENESS OF DR. JOSE RIZAL

*According to a board of judges composed of persons who knew the Filipino in actual life and to the testimony of his two sisters, Doña Narcisa and Doña Leonora, as reproduced by the D-M-H-M Newspapers on the 77th anniversary of the*

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
 OF THE PHILIPPINES  
 MALACANAN  
 PHILIPPINES HERALDRY COMMITTEE



ACTUAL SIZE



DETAIL OF CENTRAL FIGURE

COLOR GUIDE :



APPROVED  
 BY AUTHORITY  
 OF THE PRESIDENT

*Way*  
 TEODORO EVANGELISTA  
 EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

FOR THE PHILIPPINES HERALDRY COMMITTEE

*Gilbert S. Perez*  
 GILBERT S. PEREZ  
 TECHNICAL CONSULTANT  
 AND ACTING SECRETARY  
*He 4/25*

*4/18*

# The LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW

Approved by Secretary of Finance, Director of Public Schools, Director of Private Schools, and  
Director of Public Libraries

VOL. I, NO. 6

JUNE, 1949

ONE PESO

PETRA O. RIVERA  
*Business Manager*

JUAN F. RIVERA—*Editor*

G. L. CANLOBO  
*Advertising Manager*

JOSE R. COLLANTE—*Associate*

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

## TO THE PHILIPPINE YOUTH

José Protasio Rizal

*Hold high the brow serene,  
O youth, where now you stand;  
Let the bright sheen  
Of your face be seen,  
Fair hope of my fatherland!*

*Come now, thou genius grand,  
And bring down inspiration;  
With thy mighty hand,  
Swifter than the wind's volation,  
Raise the eager mind to higher education.*

*Come down with pleasing light  
Of art and science to the fight,  
O youth, and there untie  
The chains that heavy lie,  
Your spirit free to blight.*

*See how in flaming zone  
Amid the shadows thrown,  
The Spaniards holy hand  
A crown's resplendent band  
Proffers to this Indian land.*

*Thou, who now wouldst rise  
On wings of rich emprise,  
Seeking from Olympian skies  
Songs of sweetest strain,  
Softer than ambrosial rain;*

*Thou, whose voice divine  
Rivals Philomel's refrain,  
And with varied line  
Through the night benign  
Frees mortality from pain;*

*Thou, who by sharp strife  
Wakest thy mind to life;  
And the memory bright  
Of thy genius' light  
Makest immortal in its strength;*

*And thou, in accents clear  
Of Phoebus, to Apollo dear;  
Or by the brush's magic art  
Takest from nature's store a part,  
To fix it on the simple canvas' length;*

*Go forth, and then the sacred fire  
To spread around the fame,  
Of thy genius to the laurel may aspire;  
And in victory acclaim,  
Through wider spheres the human name.*

*Day, O happy day,  
Fair Filipinas, for thy land!  
So bless the Power to-day  
That places in thy way  
This favor and this fortune grand!*

Translated by Charles Derbyshire  
(Courtesy of Mr. Dominador L. Marquez)

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 Davao, as Editor and Associate Editor, respectively. Entered as second class mail matter at the Manila Post Office on January 24, 1949.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:—*Regular* P12; *Special*—P10 for the national and local governments, schools and libraries, and government employees and students; Foreign countries— double domestic rates.

BUSINESS OFFICE:—Corner 50 Laon-Laon and 83 Tuazon Avenue, Sta. Mesa Heights, Quezon City.

PRINTED BY BUSTAMANTE PRESS, 514 P. Gomez, Quiapo, Manila

*FILIPINO YOUTH DAY*  
*OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT*  
*Malacañan Palace*

*PROCLAMATION NO. 75 SETTING THE 19th OF JUNE*  
*AS FILIPINO YOUTH DAY*

*WHEREAS, the 19th of June is the birthday of the greatest Filipino hero, Dr. Jose Rizal;*

*WHEREAS, Rizal in his life and writings always looked to the Filipino youth as the "fair hope of the Fatherland", addressing his most inspiring appeals to them to consecrate their golden hours to their country's service;*

*WHEREAS, it has become a general practice throughout the nation to mark Rizal's birthday with programs and ceremonies designated to set up his life for lasting emulation by the youth of the land;*

*NOW, THEREFORE, I, Elpidio Quirino, President of the Republic of the Philippines, do hereby designate the 19th of June as Filipino Youth Day. All schools, public and private, religious institutions, civic organization, city, provincial and municipal communities, and individual citizens, are hereby enjoined to observe this day with appropriate activities to relate the life and works of the hero to the aspirations of the Filipino youth and lead them to dedicate their lives to the pattern of service established by the immortal hero.*

*Done in the City of Manila, this 19th day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty eight, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the second.*

*(Sgd.) ELPIDIO QUIRINO*  
*President of the Philippines*

*By the President:*

*(Sgd.) EMILIO ABELLO*  
*Executive Secretary*

# WANTED: A MAN

CHARLES STELZLE

## A DREAMER—ONE WHO SEES VISIONS.

A MAN whose horizon extends beyond the sordidness of life; one who is not dismayed by the dark shadows of slums and saloons, because in his dream he sees a city free from every contaminating influence, in whose streets little children will laugh and play because there is nothing to make them afraid.

## WANTED: A MAN.

One who will not falter when the enemies of righteousness assail him with lies, nor when the friends who want peace at any price caution him to go slow for fear that he may "start something."

## WANTED: A MAN.

One who has the courage to foregather with those who believe as he does about civic and social purity and justice and who is ready to make common cause against stand-patters, soft-treaders, sickly sentimentalists, and all that tribe that pretends to find comfort in the fallacy that "God's in His heaven—all's right with the world"—even though little children are needlessly dying, poverty-stricken women are wearing their hands thin and making their hearts sick by degrading toil, and when whole communities are living below the level demanded by a decent civilization.

## WANTED: A MAN.

A man, who having seen the mountaintop vision of a city made glorious because it has been purified through the wholesome efforts of its citizens, will come down to the plain and say to his fellows: "Come on—let's do it," but who will do it whether anybody comes or not.

## WANTED: A MAN.

One who will take risks and dare defeat, but who truly believes that the day has not gone by when "One shall chase a thousand and two put ten thousand to flight."

## WANTED: A MAN.

One who still believes in humanity, in spite of its frailties, its ingratitude, its shortened memory, its spinelessness and all those weaknesses that flesh is heir to; a man who will remember that Jesus gave Himself for just such "weaklings"—lived with them, loved them, died for them; a man, therefore, who will remember that "A servant is not greater than his master."

## WANTED: A MAN.

One who has in him the stuff of which martyrs are made, which goes into the composition of heroes, but who never thinks of himself as a hero or martyr.

## WANTED: A MAN.

Just one man. Not an army, nor a battalion, nor a regiment—not even a company. Just one man—that's all! One man. One such man in your town could work wonders. He could remove mountains. He could lift valleys. One man.

HOW ABOUT YOU?

## EDITORIAL —

### WHERE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS STAND TODAY

*The local governments must be stable, yet they should not stand still. They must be responsive to the facts of growth and change. This appears to be the main characteristic of local governments in America and in Europe. In those countries, social engineering has been given emphasis since the inception of this century. Here, in the Philippines, the growth of local governments has been very slow. It fits in the expression "social lag" as a description of government's habitual failure to keep abreast of what the social situation requires. The raison d'être of our local governments remains as of the days of *Datos Puti* and *Marekudo*—the Protohistoric Period—modified by the various regimes that governed this Archipelago to suit their purposes mainly as agencies of the central governments. Spain developed a municipal government by building up the *barangay* into the so-called *encomienda* system with the primary function of collecting taxes for the central government. This medium of municipal administration was improved upon by the American regime by making its institutional structure subject to popular suffrage. But the functional activities remained the same — to serve the central government. Such situation continued to this day through the Commonwealth regime with the observed trend to convert the local governments into political wards of the central administration or the political party in power.*

*There is much truth in the statement that government, like a clock, goes because of the motion which men give it. Our foremost hero, Dr. José Rizal, expressed that thought this way: "Like people, like government". So, a government remains static or compartmentalized if the men directing it possess, in the recent words of the Honorable Prospero Sanidad, "antiquated mentality of the one track order" or "timid intellects hesitant to explore more progressive terrain" and are, therefore, "as much of a curse as downright anemic mentalities are to the service". In other words, they are saturated with too much bureaucratic air—officious, indifferent, suspicious, overbearing, detached and aloof. They are inclined to exact rules above service and regulations above customer satisfaction. They fail to face the situation, to keep abreast of what the social situation requires, or to respond to problems that society creates.*

*It is high time that municipal governments must be evaluated in terms of the service rendered to communities of citizens rather than in terms of the pride and pomp of bureaucrats. Modern government is a matter of providing assistance and fulfilling wants rather than one of power and control. We must, accordingly, be willing to vest in the municipalities powers that are flexible to provide in the fullest sense for the civic welfare of their inhabitants. Continuous lack of power may destroy both the desire for service and capacity to make use of it. There must be more assistance and direct service to the public and progressive detachment from the "rule" attitude of government. This also means the need of general revision or broad construction of our provincial and municipal laws, particularly the former, not exclusively by men of cloistered competence but in collaboration with men of practical, fresh outlook and engineering mind. "The expert should be kept on tap, not on top."*

—J.F.R.



*The City Mayors with the President of the Philippines (center) at the Guest House Lawn, Baguio, May 5, 1949.*

# YOU LEARN WHILE YOU EARN

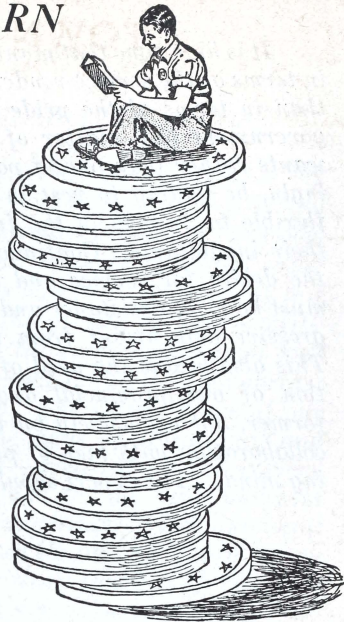
\* There's rhyme and there's reason in that statement of International Correspondence Schools advantages to you.

The courses of these famous schools are especially designed for study in your spare time. At work you prove and apply what you learn.

This system is backed up by 56 years of I. C. S. experience in training men in virtually every industrial and business field. It works so well that analysis shows about 99% of today's 100,000 active I. C. S. students are holding down jobs while they study.

Many of the men now filling top positions in commerce and industry obtained their business or technical training from I. C. S. in just that way. What they achieved in *their* spare time, you can in *yours*.

Start now—as they did—by mailing this coupon:



## INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

Dept. 20-2, 406 Samanillo Building, Escolta, Manila

Without obligation, please send full particulars about the course which I have marked with an X:

### TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL COURSES

- |                            |                           |                          |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| —Architect                 | —Machinist—Toolmaster     | —Civil Engineer —Highway |
| —Architectural Draftsman   | —Patternmaker — Wood      | Engineer                 |
| —Building Estimating       | —Metal                    | —Bridge Engineer         |
| —Contractor and Builder    | —Foundry Practice         | —Bridge and Building     |
| —Structural Draftsman      | —Sheet Metal Worker       | Foreman                  |
| —Structural Engineer       | —Boilermaker              | —Surveying and Mapping   |
| —Concrete Engineer         | —Heat Treatment of Metals | —Mathematics             |
| —Electrical Engineer       | —Sanitary Engineer        | —Chemistry —Plastics     |
| —Electric Lighting         | —Aviation Eng.            | —Coal Mining             |
| —Welding, Electric and Gas | —Auto Mechanic            | —Navigation              |
| —Reading Shop Blueprints   | —Plumbing —Heating        | —Cotton Manufacturing    |
| —Telephone Work — Radio    | —Air Conditioning         | —Woolen Manufacturing    |
| with Equipment             | —Refrigeration            | —Manufacture of Pulp     |
| —Mechanical Engineer       | —Steam Engineer           | and Paper                |
| —Mechanical Draftsman      | —Steam Electric Engineer  | —Industrial Supervision  |
|                            | —Marine Engineer          |                          |

### BUSINESS TRAINING COURSES

- |                      |                          |                         |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| —Business Management | —Secretarial Work        | —Stenography and Typing |
| —Accountancy         | —Salesmanship            | —Grade School Subjects  |
| —Traffic Management  | —Advertising             | —High School Subjects   |
| —C. P. Accounting    | —Business Correspondence | —Spanish                |
| —Bookkeeping         | —Lettering Show Cards    | —French                 |

### DOMESTIC ARTS AND SCIENCES

- |                           |                       |                           |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| —Professional Dressmaking | —Making Smart Clothes | —Foods and Cookery        |
| and Designing             | for Self              | —Serving Foods for Profit |
|                           | —Advanced Dressmaking |                           |

Name ..... Age .....

Address .....

Occupation .....



# TOWN PLANNING

*By the Urban Planning Commission*

## FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE SELECTION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SITES

### 1. AREA:

The size of the site should depend not only upon enrolment and kind of school but also upon the recreational needs of the students.

(a) The site must be wide enough to make adequate provision for athletic fields, playgrounds, lawns, agricultural activities and future building extension.

(b) The minimum requirements as to standard area of sites for elementary schools are indicated below: (G. O. Memorandum No. 39, s. 1938).

One-half hectare (1/2 Ha.) for a barrio school which has only one or two classes and no grade above grade II.

One hectare (1 Ha.) for a central school which has not more than four classes or for a barrio school which has from two to four classes.

Two hectares (2 Ha.) for schools which have from five to seven classes, inclusive.

Three hectares (3 Ha.) for schools which have from eight to ten classes, inclusive.

Four hectares (4 Ha.) for schools which have more than ten classes.

### 2. LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY:

Central location relation to the present or future distribution of population to be served. (A neighborhood unit of from 600 to 1000 families will normally require an elementary school). The site must be well located and easily accessible. It should be accessible to the greatest number. It might be best to locate the site some distance from the town in order to provide equal accommodations for outlying settlements. In urban plan-

ning, children of elementary school age should not be required to walk farther than 400 to 500 meters.

The school site must have a suitable frontage on a public road, preferably on a quiet side street, if it is in the city. Sites having irregular boundaries should be avoided for obvious reasons.

The site should not be shut in from the main highway by private property. It should not lie behind dense groves of tall trees, nor where it will be surrounded by swamps and irrigation ditches.

### 3. SANITATION:

The site must be well drained and sanitary. It should be removed from such insanitary conditions and undesirable surroundings as public markets, slaughter-houses, garbage dumps, swamps, and stables for animals.

### 4. TOPOGRAPHY AND ELEVATION:

The topography must be such that a satisfactory athletic field can be laid out. The general contour of the land should be level and sufficiently elevated. Provisions must be made for ample lawn areas in conjunction with proper settings for the buildings. In other words, the site must be an agricultural land that require minimum expenditures of labor for grading, filling, and drainage.

### 5. SOIL:

The soil should be suitable for some form of gardening or agricultural work.

### 6. RELATION TO MAIN STREETS OR THOROUGHFARE:

Elementary school children should not be exposed to the dangers of thoroughfare traffic and should not be made to cross railroad lines (at grade).

### 7. RELATION TO SURROUNDING AREAS:

Children should not be required to cross business or industrial dis-

tricts to reach the school.

The site should be removed from objectionable features such as noise, odors, dust, heavy traffic highways, cock-pits, jails, dance-halls, bowling-alleys, ship-yards, railroad yards, manufacturing and industrial establishments, and localities of questionable character. It should not be located near military barracks, fire stations, hospitals, and cemeteries.

School buildings might conveniently be grouped with other public or semi-public buildings and school playgrounds might be combined with neighborhood parks or play-fields.

#### 8. ORIENTATION:

The site should permit the proper orientation of the school building to secure the best ventilation and light.

### FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE SELECTION OF PUBLIC MARKET SITES

#### 1. AREA:

One (1) hectare is the minimum area required by an average community of about 20,000 people.

#### 2. ACCESSIBILITY:

To be readily and easily accessible, to producers and consumers alike, and should usually be located near the central shopping district. It should never be hedged in between the industrial and commercial areas.

#### 3. TOPOGRAPHY AND ELEVATION:

Land to be sufficiently level and not subject to floods.

#### 4. RELATION WITH THE SURROUNDING AREAS:

- (a) The site should preferably be within the limits of possible expansion of commercial areas.
- (b) It should be easily accessible from the neighborhood units it is to serve.
- (c) It should relate well with the present and anticipated arrangement of main thoroughfares and transit facilities. To avoid traffic congestion and undesirable inter-

ference with other commercial and business activities, the market buildings and tiendas should be sufficiently far from the main road. The approaches to the site should be carefully planned.

(d) Generous space should be provided for parking motor and animal-drawn vehicles, either on the site or immediately adjacent thereto.

(e) Provisions for drainage and the disposal of refuse should be carefully studied.

—»:«—

### PRONUNCIAMENTOS

**CAYETANO ARELLANO.**—It is by the municipality that a nation begins, and in it are embedded the rudiments of the three powers that rule the State in general.

—»«—

**GREGORIO ARANETA.**—Let Faith be the light to illumine our intellect, Charity the lever to move our Will and Hope for a Higher and Everlasting Life, the nectar to quench the thirst of our ambition.

—»«—

**GRACIANO LOPEZ JAENA.**—We have to rely upon ourselves alone for our own progress and regeneration.

—»«—

**RAFAEL PALMA.**—What makes man's greatness is not devotion to pleasures which, after all, are transient, but it is the good done to the Commonwealth which makes his name ever be remembered and his memory revered long after his bones have crumbled to dust.

—»«—

**APOLINARIO MABINI.**—The science of governing does not consist in knowing how to choose the best and the most perfect form, but the most useful and expedient.

—»«—

### MANILA DIESEL PARTS SUPPLY, INC.

648 & 662 Evangelista, Quiapo, Manila  
Branches: Cebu-Bacolod-Davao

# EXECUTIVE DETERMINATIONS

**CONDONATION OF LOANS—NO LAW AUTHORIZING.**—There is no law authorizing the condonation of loans. However, Republic Act No. 205 remits the interest which accrued from January 1, 1941, to June 13, 1946, on all obligations contracted by the local governments in favor of the national government or of any government-owned or controlled corporation and extends for a period of four years and six months the payment of such obligations.—*6th Ind., Undersecretary of Finance to Mun. Council of Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan, dated November 11, 1948.*

**EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL SHARE IN THE GASOLINE AND MOTOR VEHICLE FUND—INTERVENTION OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS NOT NECESSARY; DISTRICT ENGINEER TO ACT IN ADVISORY CAPACITY.**—Respectfully returned to the Honorable, the Secretary of the Interior, Manila, with the information that the fund given to the Municipality of Bobon as its shares from the gasoline and motor vehicle fund as provided for in Commonwealth Act No. 466, as amended by Republic Act No. 314 may be expended by the Municipal Council of Bobon, Samar for the construction and maintenance of its roads, streets and bridges, without the intervention of this Office. It may be stated in this connection that the District Engineer shall act in an advisory capacity upon request by the Municipal Council in connection with the construction, repair and maintenance of the roads and bridges of the municipality, pursuant to Section 1912 of the Revised Administrative Code.—*4th Ind., May 3, 1949, of Dir. of Pub. Works to the Sec. of the Int.*

**VOLUNTEER GUARDS AND AIR RAID WARDENS—SERVICES OF CONSIDERED HONORARY AND A RESPONSE TO PATRIOTIC DUTY.**—\* \* \*, please be advised that in accordance with the letter from the Of-

fice of the President, dated June 27, 1946, quoted in the Unnumbered Provincial Circular, dated July 8, 1946, of this Department, volunteer guards and air raid wardens are not entitled to compensation, their positions being considered honorary and a response to patriotic duty.—*From letter dated May 31, 1949, of the Undersecretary of the Interior to Mr. Paciano M. Miralles of Alangalang, Leyte.*

**OFFICIAL RANK OF MUNICIPAL MAYOR TO BE MAINTAINED.**—It is noted that the salary of the municipal mayor is lower than that of the municipal treasurer, contrary to the spirit of Republic Act No. 103. It is therefore suggested that steps be taken so that the official rank and salary scale established in said Act could be maintained.—*From letter dated May 26, 1949, of Undersecretary of Finance to Mun. Council of Lilio, Laguna.*

**TRANSFER FROM PERMANENT PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT FUND—WHEN MAY BE MADE.**—This Department is not inclined to recommend favorable consideration of the salary increases as provided for in the attached supplemental budget No. 1, general fund, of the municipality of Mabitac, Laguna, it appearing that the amount being made available therefor is taken from the permanent public improvement fund, by transfer to the general fund. As may be noted from the existing provisions of law (Sec. 2291(A) of the Administrative Code), a portion of the permanent public improvement fund not actually needed may be transferred to the general fund only for the pre-emptory needs of the municipality.—*1st Ind., dated Feb. 2, 1949, of Sec. of Int. to Sec. of Finance*

**MUNICIPAL BUDGETS AND PLANTILLAS, APPROVAL OF BY PROVINCIAL TREASURER NO LONGER NECESSARY.**—It has been noted that you have been approving, as it used to be before the enactment of Republic Act 238, municipal budgets and plantillas submitted to your

office. As under this Act municipal budgets and plantillas do not require the approval of the Provincial Treasurer, you should simply forward them to this Department, with your comment and recommendation, when submitted for action in accordance with Section 648 of the Revised Manual of Instructions to Treasurers.—*Letter dated May 14, 1949, of Undersecretary of Finance to the Provincial Treasurer of Samar.*

**MUNICIPAL TREASURER'S REVENUE ESTIMATE—LIMIT OF INCREASE THEREOF BY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.**—Your revenue estimates from land taxes (current and preceding years) and municipal licenses appear to be inflated. Under Republic Act 238 you may increase the revenue estimate made by your municipal treasurer by 20% thereof only. As your budget does not show the estimates made by the municipal treasurer, the estimates made by you may be considered as in order if the same do not exceed the aforementioned percentage. Otherwise, said budget should be adjusted accordingly.—*From letter dated May 4, 1949, of Undersecretary of Finance to Municipal Council of Zumaraga, Samar.*

**POSITION OF ASSISTANT SANITARY INSPECTOR—CREATION OF BY MUNICIPALITY CANNOT BE APPROVED.**—The position of assistant sanitary inspector can not be approved, as under existing law such positions are to be paid from the provincial health fund to which each municipality has to contribute. If the provincial health fund is not in a position now to maintain an additional position of assistant sanitary inspector for that municipality, the contribution of that municipality to the said fund may be increased by such amount as may be needed for that purpose. The provincial board may then be requested to create the position needed. The resolution of the provincial board should be submitted to this Department as usual.—*From letter dated May 4, 1949, of Undersecretary of Finance to the Municipal Council of Borongan, Samar.*

## CAESAR'S WIFE SHOULD BE ABOVE SUSPICION

PUBLIUS CLODIUS, Roman patriot, made love to Caesar's third wife, the charming Pompeia. To outwit Caesar's mother Aurelia, who kept close watch on her daughter-in-law, the young profligate in the disguise of a singing girl ventured into Caesar's house while the Roman women were celebrating the festival of Bona (goddess of the earth).

If detected, he risked death, for it was a capital offense for a man to pollute these ceremonies with his presence. His voice betrayed him to be a maid, and he was thrown into the street.

News of the scandal quickly spread, and Caesar promptly divorced Pompeia. He asserted at the trial, however, that he knew nothing of her alleged attachment to Clodius. Why, then, he was asked, had he cast her off?

Because Caesar's wife should be above suspicion, he replied.

Satisfied with having vindicated his honor, Caesar refused to sanction the prosecution of Clodius, probably because the culprit was a useful agent of his own policy. By direction of the senate, however, the reckless gallant was put on trial, but escaped conviction by bribing his judges—with money which, the historian Merivale suspects, he obtained through Caesar himself.

### CREDIT

THERE is a bit of good, sound philosophy in the following sign recently observed in a Chinese laundry:

You want credit,  
Me no give,  
You get sore.  
You want credit,  
Me give,  
You no pay,  
Me get sore;  
Better you get sore.—*Scholastic.*

## SOUTHERN LIGHT

City of Cebu

# FISHERIES ACT

[Act No. 4003 as amended by C. A. No. 471]

(Continued from May number)

## ARTICLE VII.—*Sponge fisheries*

SEC. 38 *Limitation to collect or gather sponges and other aquatic products.*—Except as provided in this article, no persons, associations, or corporations shall be allowed to collect or gather sponges, seaweeds or other minor aquatic products from the sea bottom or reefs in the territorial waters of the Philippines. Persons gathering seaweeds, trepand, corals or other minor aquatic products, except sponges and certain species of the genus *degenera* for personal use even inside concessions, may be allowed, provided, that the daily amount of such products gathered by them does not exceed five kilograms. (As amended by C.A. 471-1)

SEC. 39. *Who may be eligible for concessions.*—Concessions for the fishing for, collecting or gathering of sponges in any of the territorial waters of the Philippine Islands may be granted by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources to any citizens of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, or to associations or corporations that are duly registered or incorporated under the laws of the Philippine Islands or of the United States or of any State thereof and authorized to transact business in the Philippine Islands, and at least sixty-one per cent of whose capital stock or interest in said capital stock is owned wholly by citizens of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, or to citizens of countries the law of which grant similar rights to citizens of the Philippine Islands; Provided, however, That all foreign persons, associations and corporations holding at the time this law goes into effect concessions under the provisions of Act Numbered Twenty-five hundred and eighty-four, as amended by Act numbered Thirty-seven hundred and thirty-five, to fish for, collect or gather sponges in Philip-

pine waters, may be granted renewals of such concessions so long as they have not been guilty of any violation of this Act, Act Numbered Twenty-five hundred and eighty-four as amended, or the customs laws, or the regulations promulgated thereunder: Provided, also, That no individual, association or corporation granted a concession to fish for, collect or gather sponges shall be authorized to transfer or assign its or his stock directly or indirectly to persons, associations or corporations not qualified under the terms of this Act to fish for, collect or gather sponges, under penalty of cancellation or forfeiture of its or his concession: Provided, further, That a transfer made by a stockholder or member of an association or corporation of his stock or interest in violation of the provisions hereof shall not be cause of the forfeiture of the license of such association or corporation, but said transfer shall be null and void and shall not be registered in the books of such association or corporation.

SEC. 40. *Application for concessions.*—All applications for concessions shall be filed in triplicate with the official or chief of the bureau, office or service designated to carry out the provisions of this Act, and be accompanied by a description giving latitude and longitude indicated upon a chart of the region desired, the latest published chart of the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey being taken as the basis of the plot. The application must be under oath and shall contain the following information:

(a) Age, citizenship and residence of the applicant, if he is an individual; and if an association or a corporation, its officers, domicile and whether or not it is organized under the laws of the Philippines;

(b) Area of the concession applied for;

(c) Whether the area applied for conflicts in any way with any concession already granted or occupied;

(d) Capital available for investment;

(e) That upon approval of the application, the concession shall be marked at each corner with properly anchored buoys.

SEC. 41. *Original and duplicate copies.*—The original and duplicate copies of the application for concessions shall be forwarded by the official or chief of the bureau, office or service designated to carry out the provisions of this Act, to the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, who, if he should become satisfied of the qualifications and responsibility of the applicant, and upon proof that the concessionaire has paid the fee required in this Act, may grant the sponging concession, subject to the condition imposed herein.

All persons working under a concession or permit must at all times carry in their possession copy of such concession or permit ready to exhibit the same upon demand by any peace officer or other persons designated by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources in section five hereof to enforce the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 42. *Concessions for sponging and other privileges.* — Concessions granted in accordance with this article shall run for a period of not to exceed twenty years, and shall not interfere with the free passage over the area under concession of boats or vessels, nor in any way prevent the unrestricted gathering or removal of products not specifically stated in the contract or license agreement by other persons from the said area: Provided, however, That subject to confirmation by the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce the official or chief of the bureau, office or service designated to carry out the provisions of this Act, may select from any concessions, adequate areas of offshore and waters for the cultivation of sponges or other marine forms for the purpose of any Government experiment station or school. (As amended by C. A. 471-1).

SEC. 43. *Annual concession fee.*—The annual concession fee for sponges shall be at the rate of not exceeding one hundred pesos per square kilometer. For the other products the annual fee shall not exceed fifty-pesos per square kilometer or lineal kilometer or coast line of not more than a kilometer wide. Such fee shall be paid in advance and, if tendered in quarterly installments, on or before the twentieth of January, April, July and October, or on or before the last days of said months in remote provinces, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, shall be received without penalty. If the fee due on any concession is not paid within the period in which the payment may be received without penalty, the amount of the same shall be increased by ten per centum, the increment to be part of the fee. Should the concession fee remain delinquent fifty days after the same becomes due, the original fee shall be increased by one hundred per centum and after six months the concession shall be cancelled, and the bond deposit, if any, shall be confiscated, without prejudice to criminal proceedings against the delinquent concessionaire, under the penal provisions of this Act.

A fee which may be determined as provided in section twenty-three-A hereof, shall be collected on products gathered and removed.

Of the sums collected under and by virtue of this section twenty per centum shall accrue to the Insular Treasury and forty per centum to the province and municipality, respectively, in which the concession is located. In case a concession should be included within two or more provinces or municipalities, the distribution between the different provinces and municipalities shall be made in proportion to the areas of the concessions included within the respective provinces and municipalities as aforesaid. (As amended by C. A. 471-1).

SEC. 44. *Temporary prospector's permit.*—A temporary written permit to prospect for sponges in any waters

of the Philippine Islands, not under concession, may be granted to any qualified person, association or corporation, upon payment of a fee of five pesos. This temporary prospector's permit shall not be valid for a longer period of time than three months from date it is issued, and shall not be subject to renewal.

Under no circumstances shall more than fifty kilograms of cleaned sponges be gathered under such temporary prospector's permit. Should any such temporary prospector's permit be found with defaced, erased, or illegible date of issue, they shall be taken up at once by the first peace officer who becomes aware of this fact. At the end of the period for which these temporary prospector's permits are issued, they shall be returned to the officials who issued them and who shall keep the same on file marked "cancelled".

SEC. 45. *Statement of sponges and other minor products collected.*—All concessionaires and prospectors duly authorized, shall keep complete statements of the sponges, seaweeds and other products, collected showing the kind and amount of each product, quality, and size of sponges. Such statements shall be examined and verified by any of the officers designated in section five hereof by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources to enforce the provisions of this Act, at any port where the concessionaires or prospectors may desire to dispose of the sponges. When the sponges, seaweeds and/or other minor products have been inspected the officer shall note the fact on the face of the statement, sign his name thereon and then forward such statements to the official, bureau, office or service designated by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources to enforce the provisions of this Act. (As amended by C. A. 471-1).

SEC. 46. *Privilege of erecting necessary plant.*—Holders of sponge concessions shall have the privilege of erecting the necessary plant for the development and exploitation of the

sponge industry, such as houses, drying racks, corrals, landing, etc., on the shore convenient to the concession for the proper curing of sponges: Provided, however, That the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources should be had in accordance with the provisions of Chapter IX of Act Numbered Twenty-eight hundred and seventy-four, as amended, before erecting the structures herein referred to.

SEC. 47. *Size limit and classification.*—No commercial sponges of less than ten centimeters through any diameter shall be taken from the waters of the Philippine Islands, except for purposes of sponge culture within Philippine waters. All sponges shall be trimmed, after which they shall be assorted as to quality, size, and variety. The whole perfect specimens shall be known as "forms"; those that have imperfections but do not require cutting shall be classified as "seconds"; and those that have crab or coral holes and that are divided into smaller shapes shall be called "cuts". The sizes shall be graded according to the number of pieces required to make a kilogram, that is—if one sponge weighs a kilogram, it will be known as No. 1 grade; if two sponges are required to make a kilogram, they will be known as No. 2 grade; if three sponges are required to make a kilogram, they will be known as No. 3 grade; etc. The size of the sponges shall be determined by passing them through holes or rings of ten centimeters inside diameter, the minimum legal size-limit. The following varieties of sponges can easily be recognized in the Philippines and shall be so marked: Sheepswool sponge, honeycomb sponge, Zimocca sponge, Sulu sea bath sponge, grass sponge, and elephant-ear sponge.

SEC. 48. *Requirements.*—No sponge shall be shipped, removed or exported from the Philippine Islands unless the same has first been trimmed, graded, and truthfully labelled.

SEC. 49. *Prohibition.*—It shall be prohibited and declared unlawful:

(a) To transfer any concession or permit granted or issued under the provisions of this article, except to qualified persons, associations and corporations and with the consent of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

(b) To fish, collect, or gather any sponges growing on the sea bottom of reefs within the boundary of a concession occupied by another person, and granted under the provisions of this article, or by a concessionaire outside the boundary of his concession.

(c) To engage in the practice of "loading" or impregnating sponges with foreign substances of any sort of character whatever for the purpose of increasing the apparent weight of said sponges and thereby deceiving purchasers of said sponges as to their true weight.

(d) To ship from or attempt to ship from the Philippine Islands any sponges taken from the waters except through the customhouse at one of the ports of entry of the Philippine Islands.

(e) To possess Philippine commer-

cial sponges unless holding a concession or permit in accordance with this article or a bill of sale traceable from a concessionaire.

(f) To remove, deface, destroy, or in any way interfere with the location marks of any concession granted under the provisions of this article.

(g) To possess undersized sponges, or sponges less than ten centimeters through any diameter.

(h) To take from the waters of the Philippine Islands any commercial sponges by the use of any dredge or "gangara" except in waters of more than thirty fathoms in depth.

SEC. 50. *Payment of fees.*—Payment of fees on products collected and removed shall be made to the officer and at the time the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce may designate. The provisions of this article shall not apply to persons gathering sponges outside of the limits of the concessions, provided the daily amount of sponges gathered by them does not exceed five kilograms. (As amended by C. A. 471-1.)

(To be continued)

*Compliments of*

## *La Union Lawyers League*

San Fernando, La Union

—oOo—  
**OFFICERS:**

Delfin B. Flores  
*President*

Telesforo Ofiana  
*First Vice-President*

Miguel Rilloraza, Jr.  
*Second Vice-President*

Marcelino D. Florentino  
*Treasurer*

Crescencio P. Basco  
*Secretary*

**DIRECTORS:**

Vicente Concepcion  
Norberto B. Paa

Jose Guray  
Crisogono Bautista

Enrique D. Calub  
Jose Tavora

—0—

Narciso A. Aquino  
*Business Manager*

Federico V. Ganaden  
*Publicity Manager*



# EPIGRAMS FROM RIZAL'S WORKS

By the *Orden de los Caballeros de Rizal* (1947).

"Where are the youth who will consecrate their golden hours, their dreams, and their enthusiasm to the welfare of their native land? Where are the youth who will generously pour out blood to wash away so much shame, so much crime, so much abomination? Pure and spotless must the victim be! Where are you, youth, who will embody in yourselves the vigor of life that has left our veins the purity of ideas that has been contaminated in our brains, the fire of enthusiasm that has been quenched in our hearts? We await you, O Youth! Come, for we await you!"  
\* \* \*

"Love of country can never be erased once it has entered the heart, because it carries with it a divine stamp which makes it eternal and imperishable."  
\* \* \*

"I have always loved my poor motherland, and I am sure I shall always love her to the last moment even though perhaps men are unjust to me; and my future, my life, my joys, all I have, I sacrificed for my love of my country."  
\* \* \*

"For our country in war  
For our country in peace  
The Filipino will be ready,  
While he lives and when he dies."  
\* \* \*

"I shall never be the man to lead the multitude to obtain by force what the government does not consider convenient to give."  
\* \* \*

"When Education reigns on lofty seat, Youth blossoms forth with vigor and agility."  
\* \* \*

"So education without stint or measure gives security and peace to lands in which she lives."  
\* \* \*

"Hold high thy brow serene  
O Youth, where now you stand;  
Let the bright sheen  
Of your grace be seen  
Fair hope of my Fatherland!"

"The just and the worthy must suffer so that their ideals may be known and disseminated. You have to strike the case and break it to release its perfume. You have to smite the rock in order to draw the spark. There is something providential in the persecution of tyrants."  
\* \* \*

"A man keeps his independence while he holds his own way of thinking."  
\* \* \*

"Every country has its morals like its climate and its infirmities."  
\* \* \*

"A man ought to die for duty and his principles."  
\* \* \*

"It is a useless life that is not consecrated to a great idea."  
\* \* \*

"Knowledge is the heritage of mankind, but only the courageous inherit it."  
\* \* \*

"Evils are not remedied by other evils, and in our misfortunes each of us has his part of the blame."  
\* \* \*

"Always remember that charity begins at home for man ought not to seek on earth more than the greatest amount of happiness for himself."  
\* \* \*

"Mutual sacrifices and benefits engender affection."  
\* \* \*

"Every country gets the fate it deserves."  
\* \* \*

". . . light is the most beautiful thing in creation . . ."  
\* \* \*

". . . necessity is the most powerful divinity the world knows . . ."  
\* \* \*

"In order to read the destiny of a people, it is necessary to open the book of its past."

"What matters death, if one dies for what one loves, for native land and belongings held dear?"

\* \* \*

"I die without seeing the *Day* dawning on my country."

\* \* \*

"Without *education* and liberty, that soil and that sun of mankind, no reform is possible."

\* \* \*

"What good would the Philippines be without the *Filipino!*"

\* \* \*

"We young *Filipinos* are trying to make over a nation."

\* \* \*

"... like people, like government ..."

\* \* \*

"... genius is like light and air, the patrimony of all."

\* \* \*

"The prestige of the nation is preferable to that of a few individuals."

\* \* \*

"*Justice* is the foremost virtue of the civilizing races."

\* \* \*

"Law has no skin nor reason nostrils."

\* \* \*

"Without *light* there can be no way."

\* \* \*

"... to sacrifice one's life for *light* is worth while."

\* \* \*

"My career, my life, my happiness all have been sacrificed for love of my native land."

\* \* \*

"Not all were asleep in the night of our ancestors!"

"... woe unto those who found their strength on ignorance and fanaticism."

\* \* \*

"No one censures the pilot who makes for a port at the first gust of the whirlwind."

\* \* \*

"To stoop as the bullet passes is not cowardly."

\* \* \*

"Show us the schools of a people and we will show you what the people is."

\* \* \*

"A people without character, a nation without liberty."

\* \* \*

"Language is the thought of the people."

\* \* \*

"Liberty is to man what education is to the intelligence."

\* \* \*

"Resignation is not always a virtue; it is a crime when it encourages tyrants; there can be no tyrants where there are no slaves."

\* \* \*

"Gambling breeds dislike for steady and difficult toil by its promise of sudden wealth."

\* \* \*

"Then 'twill not matter thou forget-test me!

Through thy clear space and o'er thy vale I'll sweep!

A vibrant, limpid note to thine ear I will be;

Fragrance, light, color, song, lament, and plea,

Ever repeating the faith that with thee I keep!"

Compliments of:

**UY BENG KEE**

DIRECT-IMPORTER

AUTO & DIESEL SUPPLY

17 F. Gonzales Street

CEBU CITY

TEL—340

P. O. Box 109

# RULINGS OF THE GENERAL AUDITING OFFICE

**HIGH SCHOOL, MAINTENANCE OF BY MUNICIPALITY; ACCOUNTING OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES.**—It appears that the Municipality of Peñaranda, Province of Nueva Ecija, is maintaining a high school out of tuition fees collected from the students enrolled therein, and that the government is not giving any aid therefor. This is authorized by Section 2250 of the Revised Administrative Code which reads as follows:

"After adequate provision has been made for the primary schools of a municipality, the council may establish and maintain intermediate, secondary, or professional schools; and with the approval of the Director of Education (now Public Schools), reasonable tuition fees may be charged for instruction in such institutions."

In view, however, of the disestablishment of the municipal school fund under Commonwealth Act No. 586, the income derived from, and the expenditures incurred in connection with, the operation of such municipal high schools should be taken up in the accounts as an integral part of the General Fund, but in order to distinguish the same from the other accounts carried in the General Fund the fund symbol "C" should be followed by a sub-classification (1), (2), (3), etc. as may be convenient, thus:

B-2-16(1)—Matriculation fees (High School)

C(1)—General Fund (High School), Unappropriated Account

C(1)-21(a,b, etc.), Public education

Ca(1)—Revenue Receivable (High School)

Ca(1)-24 — Tuition fees (High School)—5th Ind., August 4, 1948, of Dep. Aud. Gen. to Sec. of the Int.

**EXPOSITION AND FAIR, USE OF PROCEEDS FROM.**—The City of Dagupan, under Resolution No. 150 of the Municipal Board thereof, dated June 7,

1948, proposes to hold an Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial, Arts and Sciences Exposition and Fair for the purpose of raising funds to be distributed as follows: 60% for acquisition of high school site; 20% for puericulture center activities; and 20% for the Police Trust Fund. There is no doubt that the holding of such an Exposition and Fair will promote the prosperity and general welfare of the city and its inhabitants, and the appropriation of funds for the purpose would be within the purview of the general welfare clause, Section 16(nn), of the City Charter (Republic Act No. 170). There is also no doubt that the acquisition of a high school site is within the corporate powers of the city, and the use of its funds for the purpose is, therefore, within its legitimate functions. The giving of aid to the Puericulture Center is also a recognized function of local governments, attention being invited in this connection to Section 1074 of the Revised Manual of Instructions to Treasurers. The proposed use of the remaining 20% of the proceeds to be derived from the Exposition and Fair for the creation of a Police Trust Fund to take care of members of the police force and their families who might be in need of relief will also not be objected to by this Office in line with the action taken in the case of the City of Iloilo and the Molo Asylum (our 3rd indorsement dated April 11, 1946, Decision No. 314). In the light of the foregoing considerations, this Office will interpose no objection to the approval of the above-mentioned resolution.—6th Ind., Sept. 11, 1948 of Dep. Aud. Gen. to Sec. of the Int.

**REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASE OF RICE.**—Respectfully returned to the Honorable, the Secretary of the Interior, Manila, with the information that this Office will not interpose any objection to the setting aside of a sufficient amount from the surplus in the Provincial General Fund for a Revolving Fund to be used in the

purchase of rice to be resold to the inhabitants of the Mountain Province at cost plus reasonable charges for leakage and handling, provided that no National aid shall be used for the purpose, and provided further that the corresponding resolution of the Provincial Board thereat setting aside such amount is approved by the Department Head concerned under section 2106(a) of the Revised Administrative Code.—*2nd Ind., July 9, 1946 of Aud. Gen.*

**DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, EMPLOYMENT OF AN EDUCATIONAL PURPOSE; CONSIDERED A PROVINCIAL OFFICIAL FOR PURPOSES OF QUARTERS ALLOWANCE.**—Respectfully returned to the Honorable, the Secretary of Public Instruction, Manila, with the information that the amount of ₱47,460.00 was appropriated by the National Government under Act No. 245 of the Commonwealth, item I-IV-4, as “aid to especially organized provinces for educational purposes under the direction of the Director of Education or his representatives”. The employment of the

Division Superintendent of Schools in Zamboanga to perform duties assigned to him by Section 917 of the Administrative Code, is for educational purposes and the payment of salary and other allowances to him are payment for an educational purpose. The Division Superintendent of Schools by an opinion of the Honorable, the Secretary of Justice to which we do not object, is considered a provincial official for the purposes of Section 2 of Act No. 2907. The Honorable, the Provincial Board of Zamboanga grants under the provisions of that section quarters allowance to the said Division Superintendent of Schools and the corresponding resolution is approved by the Honorable, the Secretary of Public Instruction. Under the law and the resolution so approved, the Division Superintendent of Schools is entitled to quarters allowance and the cost of such allowance may properly be charged to the appropriation above referred to for the reason that it is an appropriation for an educational purpose.—*30th Ind., Oct. 10, 1939 of Aud. Gen.; G.A.O. F. 13.6 Zamboanga Prov.*

## GREGG BUSINESS INSTITUTE

Established 1912

RECOGNIZED BY THE GOVERNMENT

FOR THE LAST THIRTY SEVEN YEARS IN THE EDUCATIONAL FIELD, THE GREGG BUSINESS INSTITUTE, NOW OCCUPIES ITS OWN NEWLY CONSTRUCTED THREE STORY AND SPACIOUS BUILDING, CENTRALLY LOCATED AND ACCESSIBLE TO ALL MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES. (BETWEEN FREE PRESS AND ROCES BUILDINGS)

### COURSES OFFERED:

COMPLETE 1949-1950 ACADEMIC HIGH SCHOOL

REGISTRATION NOW GOING ON — REGULAR CLASSES JULY 5th

### VOCATIONAL COURSES:

DRESSMAKING  
BOOKKEEPING  
ACCOUNTING

SECRETARIAL  
STENOGRAPHY  
TYPEWRITING

OFFICE PRACTICE  
SPANISH LANGUAGE  
BUSINESS ENGLISH

### NEW COURSE OFFERED:

COSTUME DESIGNING AND ILLUSTRATION

CONDUCTED BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER A GRADUATE FROM A WELL KNOWN INSTITUTION “TRAPHAGEN SCHOOL OF FASHION” OF NEW YORK, U. S. A.

ENROLLMENT IS OPEN ANY TIME.

## GREGG BUSINESS INSTITUTE

1035 Soler Street, Sta. Cruz

Manila

Tel.—3-28-53

## MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS SUBJECT TO ACTION BY NATIONAL AND OR PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES

(Compiled by Juan F. Rivera, Chief, Provincial Division, Department of the Interior and Member: Malacañan Legislative Assistance Committee and Technical Negotiators on Delimitation of U. S. Military & Naval Bases in the Philippines)

1. Municipal boundary disputes shall be decided by the Provincial Board or Boards concerned, subject to appeal to Secretary of the Interior whose decision is final. (Sec. 2167, Adm. Code).
2. Classification of municipalities or readjustment thereof to be authorized by the President of the Philippines. (R.A. 130).
3. Additional municipal councilors of a municipality raised in class shall be appointed by the President of the Philippines. (C.A. 633).
4. Temporary vacancy in any elective municipal office to be filled by Provincial Governor with the consent of the Provincial Board; vacancy as a result of the death, resignation, removal or cessation of the incumbent, by the President of the Philippines upon recommendation of the political party of the officer to be replaced, save in the case of a mayor, which shall be filled by the vice-mayor. (Sec. 21(a) & (b), Rev. Election Code R.A. 180).
5. Resignation of elective municipal officer is subject to approval of the provincial board. (Sec. 2182, Adm. Code).
6. Salaries of municipal treasurers shall be fixed by the provincial board. (Sec. 2183, Adm. Code).
7. Decisions of provincial board with regard to salaries and per diems of municipal officers may be appealed by the municipal officer or council concerned or any board member to the Secretary of the Interior whose decision is final. (Sec. 2184, last par., Adm. Code).
8. The municipal council, with the approval of the provincial board, may require that the municipal treasurer shall, in addition to the regular duties of his office, perform the duties of municipal secretary. (Sec. 2185, Adm. Code).
9. Additional compensation may be paid to the municipal treasurer designated as acting municipal secretary in an amount fixed by the municipal council, with the approval of the provincial board, in not exceeding 75% of the sum of the salaries attached to the two offices. (Sec. 2185, id.)
10. Additional compensation may be granted to the municipal treasurer as deputy provincial treasurer by the provincial board out of provincial funds, subject to approval by the Secretary of Finance. (Sec. 2186, Adm. Code; C. A. 78; E. O. 167, s. '38 and E. O. 94, s. '47).
11. A per diem not to exceed two pesos for each day of *regular session* of the council *actually attended* may be granted by the municipal council to the vice-mayor and each councilor, subject to approval of the provincial board and the Secretary of the Interior. (Sec. 2187, 1st par., Adm. Code).
12. During an authorized or justified absence of municipal mayor, the vice-mayor or a councilor temporarily discharging duties of mayor may receive compensation in an amount to be fixed by the council, with the approval of the provincial governor, not exceeding the salary of the mayor for the same period, provided per diems for attendance of the sessions of the council shall not be paid to such vice-mayor or councilor. (Sec. 2187, last par., id.)

13. Provincial governor shall receive and investigate complaints made under oath against municipal officers for neglect of duty, oppression, corruption or other form of maladministration of office, and conviction by final judgment of any crime involving moral turpitude. For minor delinquency he may reprimand the offender. (Sec. 2188, Adm. Code).
14. Provincial governor may suspend a municipal officer (not being the municipal treasurer) pending investigation by the Provincial Board of the charges preferred against such municipal officer if the charges affect the official integrity of the same officer. (Sec. 2188, id.)
15. Provincial Board shall hear and investigate the truth or falsity of charges preferred against municipal officer other than the municipal treasurer. (Sec. 2188, id.)
16. Suspension of accused for more than thirty days may be continued in case of conviction until the Secretary of the Interior shall otherwise direct or the case finally decided by the said Secretary. (Sec. 2189, Adm. Code).
17. If the provincial board shall adjudge that the charges are not sustained, the proceedings shall be dismissed; if it shall adjudge that the accused has been guilty of misconduct which would be sufficiently punished by reprimand or further reprimand, it shall direct the provincial governor to deliver such reprimand in pursuance of its judgment; and in either case the official, if suspended, shall be reinstated. (Sec. 2190, 1st par., id.)
18. If the case requires severe discipline and in case of appeal, certified copies of the record in the case shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior, together with the recommendation of the board as to whether the official ought to be suspended, further suspended, or finally dismissed from office; and in such case the board may exercise its discretion to reinstate the official, if suspended. (Sec. 2190, last par., id.)
19. The Secretary of the Interior shall review the case without unnecessary delay and shall make such order for the reinstatement, dismissal, suspension, or further suspension of the official. Disciplinary suspension made upon order of the Secretary of the Interior shall be without pay. No final dismissal shall take effect until recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and approved by the President of the Philippines. (Sec. 2191, id.)
20. A municipal officer suspended from duty pending an investigation of charges against him shall receive no pay during such suspension; but upon subsequent exoneration or reinstatement, the Department Head may order the payment of the whole or part of the salary accruing during such suspension. (Sec. 2192, id.)
21. Upon receiving information to the effect that any municipal officer is guilty of official misconduct involving criminal or civil liability of such character as to make advisable the institution of judicial proceedings, the provincial governor shall direct the provincial fiscal to institute such proceedings. (Sec. 2193, Adm. Code).

(To be continued)

**Lite-O-Rite**  
LIGHTER & BALL PEN  
COMBINATION

Here it is... the newest sensation in writing instruments. This remarkable combination pen has a smooth-flowing Ball Point on one end a sturdy Cigarette Lighter on the other... it is really works. Order some today... and watch your pen sales jump.

Ideal for businessmen, eye cutters, salesmen, doctors, accountants, bookkeepers, architects, designer and ideal for everyone who writes and smokes

- PRECISION WORKMANSHIP
- SPARKING GOLD FINISH
- EYE CATCHING BEAUTY
- SMOOTH WRITING

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS  
**Paul Bros.**  
704 ROSARIO ST. MANILA, P. I.  
TEL. 2-31-11

# Facts Of Growth And Change

## PROVINCES RAISED IN CLASS SINCE LIBERATION (1)

### To 1st-A:

Bulacan—D.O. 57, 2-19-49 (2)  
 Bohol—D.O. 39, 12-20-48  
 Capiz—D.O. 65, 3-19-49  
 Pampanga—D.O. 45, 1-13-49  
 Quezon—D.O. 48, 1-24-49  
 Samar—D.O. 28, 8-14-48  
 Negros Oriental—D.O. 86, 6-9-49

### To 1st-B

Albay—D.O. 44, 1-6-49  
 Ilocos Norte—D.O. 59, 2-25-49  
 Ilocos Sur—D.O. 40, 12-23-48

### To 1st

Cagayan—D.O. 50, 2-4-49  
 Camarines Sur—D.O. 36, 12-21-48  
 Cavite—D.O. 37, 12-17-48  
 Isabela—D.O. 32, 10-13-48  
 Misamis Occ.—D.O. 41, 12-27-48  
 Misamis Or.—D.O. 52, 2-8-49  
 Surigao—D.O. 54, 2-9-49

### To 2nd

Camarines Norte—D.O. 53, 2-8-49  
 Masbate—D.O. 33, 10-28-48  
 Mindoro—D.O. 79, 5-12-49

### To 3rd

Agusan—D.O. 56, 2-16-49  
 Bataan—D.O. 43, 12-29-48  
 Catanduanes—D.O. 55, 2-16-49  
 Marinduque—D.O. 47, 1-22-49

### To 4th

Romblon—D.O. 10, 8-22-47 (3)

## MUNICIPALITIES RAISED IN CLASS AFTER THE WAR (4)

### To 1st

Balanga, Bataan—D.O. 29, 9-25-48  
 Biñan, Laguna—D.O. 49, 1-27-49  
 Calape, Bohol—D.O. 58, 2-22-49  
 Candon, I. Sur—D.O. 60, 2-25-49  
 Iligan, Lanao—D.O. 60, 2-25-49  
 Dipolog, Zamboanga—D.O. 67, 3-25-49  
 Balayan, Batangas—D.O. 69, 4-9-49  
 Bais, Negros Or.—D.O. 72, 3-30-49  
 Daet, Cam. Norte—D.O. 75, 4-18-49

### To 2nd

Gumaca, Quezon—D.O. 61, 2-26-49  
 Orani, Bataan—D.O. 62, 3-2-49  
 Dinalupihan, Bataan—id.  
 Polo, Bulacan—D.O. 64, 3-19-49  
 Calamba, Mis. Occ.—D.O. 63, 3-14-49  
 Pagadian, Zamboanga—D.O. 68, 3-25-49

Alfonso, Cavite—D.O. 73, 3-31-49  
 To 3rd

Tago, Surigao—D.O. 51, 2-8-49  
 Minalin, Pampanga—D.O. 71, 3-28-49

## NEW MUNICIPALITIES SINCE INDEPENDENCE DAY

Borja, Bohol—E.O. 204, 2-9-49  
 Trinidad, Bohol—E.O. 80, s. '47  
 San Jacinto, Bohol—E.O. 229, s. '49  
 Mercedes, Cam. Norte—R.A. 341  
 Madalag, Capiz—R.A. 297  
 Tangalan, Capiz—R.A. 285  
 Cramoran, Catanduanes—E.O. 159 s. '48  
 Lemery, Iloilo—R.A. 197  
 Lucena, Iloilo—R.A. 50  
 Aurora, Isabela—E.O. 139, s. '48  
 Roxas, Isabela—E.O. 136 s. '48  
 San Mateo, Isabela—E.O. 97, s. '46  
 Santo Tomas, Isabela—E.O. 199, s. '49  
 Pugo, La Union—E.O. 72, s. '47  
 San Gabriel, La Union—id.  
 Sudipen, La Union—id.  
 Isabel, Layte—R.A. 191  
 Placer, Masbate—R.A. 292  
 Roxas, Mindoro—E.O. 181, s. '48  
 Santa Cruz, Mindoro—E.O. 210, 4-1-'49  
 Calamba, Misamis Occ.—E.O. 85, s. '47  
 El Salvador, Mis. Or.—R.A. 268  
 Jasaan, Mis. Or.—E.O. 165, s. '48  
 Linugos, Mis. Or.—E.O. 128, s. '48  
 Mahinog, Mis. Or.—E.O. 122, s. '48  
 Manticao, Mis. Or.—E.O. 203, s. '49  
 Medina, Mis. Or.—E.O. 129, s. '48  
 Asia, Neg. Occ.—E.O. 186, s. '48  
 Sipalay, Neg. Occ.—E.O. 185, s. '48  
 Toboso, Neg. Occ.—E.O. 141, s. '48  
 Payabon, Neg. Occ.—E.O. 228, s. '49  
 Canlaon, Neg. Or.—E.O. 19, s. '46  
 Santa Catalina, Neg. Or.—E.O. 111, s. '47  
 Talugtug, N. E.—E.O. 113, s. '47  
 Santa Fe, Romblon—R.A. 50  
 Can-avid, Samar—R.A. 264  
 Gamay, Samar—R.A. 90

(1) For pre-war classification, see Vol. I, No. 1, p. 9 of this magazine.

(2) Means Department Order of the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) Classification since its re-establishment as province.

(4) For pre-war classification, see Vol. I, Nos. 2 & 3, of this magazine.

(Continued on page 324)

# FOURTEEN CENTURIES OF FILIPINO THOUGHTS

A compilation of recovered and scattered writings from A.D. 674  
by PETRA O. RIVERA, P.N.S., B.S.E., U.P.

(Manuscript No. 1 is published at page 136, Vol. 1, No. 2, of this magazine under the title: ANCIENT HONESTY AND SU-PREMACY OF THE LAW)

M/S No. 2  
LIVING IN HARMONY WITH NEIGHBORS UNDER THE RULE OF LAW

Dato PUTI  
(At the mouth of the Andona river, Panay, sometime in the 1300s: from Janiway MS.)

We ten datos, with our families, followers and slaves, have left the home of our ancestors in Borneo because we can no longer endure the misrule of Tuan Makatunaw. We want to escape the annoyances that he is constantly causing and to avoid the injustices of which he is continually guilty.

Our recent ruler exercises no self-restraint, regards not the rights of others, and has no respect for the law. Whatever he sees and wants, that he takes.

Here we would settle, purchasing of the ancient owners of the soil the land thereon we shall make a new home, dwelling in harmony with our neighbors and living ourselves under the rule of law.—See Craig's "Gems of Philippine Oratory," p. 9 and Beyer's and De Veyra's "Philippine Saga", Chapter 5, illustrations Nos. 54 & 55.

M/S No. 3  
DWELL TOGETHER IN PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

Dato MAREKUDO  
(From the legend of the negotiations between the Borneo Bisayans headed by Dato Puti and the chief of the Negritos of Panay, probably in the 14th century: in the Janiway MS.)

You told me that you ten datos from Bruney, with your families and fol-

lowers, are seeking a place to make your new home and that you are willing to pay for land.

So I called together the elder men of our country, and presented your proposition. I am the Timway, or king, but my authority is controlled by the council of the elders. The council now has authorized the sale.

You offered me a golden hat of a weight greater than fifty pieces of coined money together with another gift twenty times as valuable. For me the former present is sufficient, but my wife, Queen Maniwantiwan, insists that her rights must be purchased too. She considers that the wife of your chief dato is unduly haughty and wants it settled that her own social position shall be recognized as superior to this newcomer's. She sees that the lady is proud of a long gold necklace and so insists on your giving a longer necklace for herself, one so long that it will trail on the ground.

Upon these terms, then, the land is yours. We prefer the mountains, so do you take the sea-coast, as much of it as you choose to occupy. For the distance that a runner could cover between seedtime and harvest, during which the circle of Panay might be made, you and your children and your children's children to the remotest generation shall be joint owners with us in this fertile island. In peace and friendship, let us hope, we shall dwell together, neighbors and allies.—See Craig's "Gems of Philippine Oratory," p. 10 and Beyer's and De Veyra's "Philippine Saga", Chapter 5, illustration Nos. 54 & 55.

Compliments of

AROMA CAFE

807 Rizal Avenue, Manila

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW



# "THE BADGE THAT ONLY FREE MEN CAN WEAR"

*Quezon's Message on U. S. Flag Day*

1617 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.  
Washington 6, D.C.  
Hobart 1400

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION  
AND PUBLIC RELATIONS  
COMMONWEALTH OF THE  
PHILIPPINES

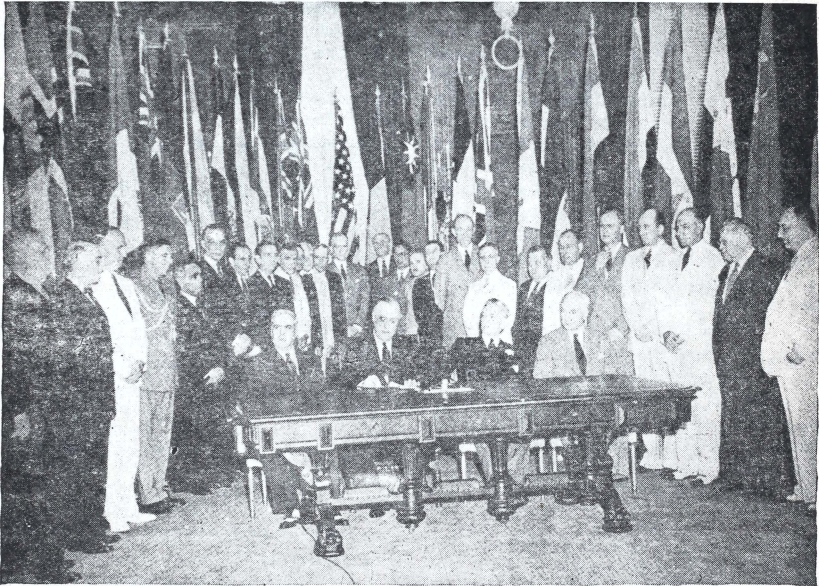
June 14, 1944

SARANAC LAKE, N.Y., June 14.—  
On United States Flag Day (today),  
which is the second anniversary of the  
signing of the Declaration of United  
Nations by the Philippines, President  
Manuel L. Quezon issued the following  
statement, for broadcast to the Phil-  
ippines:

"My countrymen: On this day,  
wherever you may be, pause a moment  
in silent prayer—a prayer of thanks-  
giving and petition.

"Today, June 14, is the day set aside  
by the President of the United States  
for the honoring not only of the flag  
of America but the flags of all the  
United Nations who fight for liberty.  
Today, June 14, is also the second an-  
niversary of my signing the Declara-  
tion of United Nations on behalf of  
the Philippines. By that simple act,  
the Philippines joined herself with  
thirty-four sovereign nations of the  
world in the fight against aggression.

"In the midst of your sufferings—  
and I share them to the full—let us  
turn our thoughts today to our Flag  
of the Sun and Three Stars, the flag  
that our heroes followed in unnumbered  
battles for freedom. Let us renew our  
pledge that our hopes for it will not  
be dimmed, nor our faith in it fettered,



When *THE PHILIPPINES* became a member of the UNITED NATIONS on June 14, 1942. Sitting from left to right: Ambassador Najera of the Republic of Mexico, President Roosevelt, President Quezon, and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. (Courtesy of Mr. Serapio Canceran)

nor our love for it weakened by the invader, but that each returning sun will make us more determined in our resolve that, as in honor we inherited it from our fathers, in honor we must bequeath it to our sons. That honor is the badge that only free men can wear.

"Two years ago today, our Flag was unfurled side by side with those of the other United Nations in the fight for liberty and democracy. I do not have to stress the transcendental significance of our having been admitted as signatory to the declaration of the nations fighting Germany and Japan, as an independent government. When I signed it for the Filipino people and subscribed to the principles set forth in the Atlantic Charter, I knew that I was expressing our nation's determination never to be cowed by the Japanese invader. Your courageous resistance has shown the world we Filipinos can suffer and die for the cause of freedom.

"Let us give thanks for the friendship of America and our other allies in our common struggle against the enemy, and for the victories of the armed forces of the United Nations, in Italy, in Russia, and in the Southwest Pacific. Let us be grateful that the forces of liberation are coming ever closer to our beloved shores. And today, let us humbly petition the Almighty for the continued success of our arms, and beseech Him to hasten the glorious day of liberation for all peoples all over the world.

—oOo—

### Municipal Officials...

(Continued from page 335)

#### VALENCIA

Mayor ..... Eulalio Ueang (L)

Vice-Mayor .... Jacinto Sales (N)

#### Councillors:

1. Juan Sales (N)
2. Ignacio Cagulangan (L)
3. Pablo Namoc (L)
4. Eugenio Dalopirit (N)
5. Aejo Daleon (N)
6. Alfonso Lagare (N)

(To be continued)

### Facts of Growth...

(Continued from page 321)

- Gral. MacArthur, Samar—R.A. 193  
 Hinabangan, Samar—R.A. 263  
 Jiabong, Samar—R.A. 269  
 Mercedes, Samar—R.A. 262  
 Motiong, Samar—R.A. 290  
 Pinabacdao, Samar—E.O. 2, s. '46  
 Quinapondan, Samar—R. A. 61  
 San Policarpio, Samar—R.A. 281  
 Talalora, Samar—R.A. 192  
 Tagannaan, Surigao—R.A. 194  
 Burdeous, Quezon—R.A. 250  
 Tubay, Agusan R.A. 188  
 Buayan, Cotabato—E.O. 82, s. '47  
 Buluan, Cotabato—id.  
 Dinaig, Cotabato—id.  
 Kabakan, Cotabato—id.  
 Kiamba, Cotabato—id.  
 Kidapawan, Cotabato—id.  
 Koronodal, Cotabato—id.  
 Lebak, Cotabato—E.O. 195, s. '48  
 Nuling, Cotabato—E.O. 82, s. '47  
 Pagalungan, Cotabato—id.  
 Parang, Cotabato—id.  
 Tumbao, Cotabato—E.O. 227, s. '49  
 Compostela, Davao—E.O. 156, s. '48  
 Gov. Generoso, Davao—id.  
 Kapalung, Davao—E.O. 151, s. '48  
 Lupon, Davao—id.  
 Samal, Davao—id.  
 Saug, Davao—E.O. 156, s. '48  
 Trinidad, Davao—id.  
 Balo-i, Lanao—E.O. 152, s. '48  
 Kauswagan, Lanao—E.O. 126 s. '48  
 Tubod, Lanao—R.A. 58  
 Labason, Zamboanga—E.O. 79, s. '47

#### NEW CITIES SINCE V-J DAY

- City of Legaspi—R.A. 306—Albay  
 City of Naga—R.A.302—Camarines Sur  
 City of Ormoc—R.A. 179—Leyte  
 City of Ozamis—R.A. 321—Mis. Occ.  
 City of Dumaguete—R.A. 327—Neg. Or.  
 City of Dagupan—R.A. 170—Pangasinan  
 City of Rizal—R.A. 183—formerly Pasay  
 City of Calbayog—R.A. 328—Samar  
 City of Basilan—R.A. 288  
 City of Lipa—R.A. 162—Batangas

Compliments of

**AMBOS MUNDOS**

FELISA DE LEON  
 Manager and Proprietress  
 423 Evangelista

# THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION

The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations has been conceived on the proposition that nations can unite together to raise and supply each other enough food and sufficient supply of all the products of agriculture, forestry and fisheries at prices which are fair to consumers and producers alike. It holds to the faith that these age-old ideas of mankind can be realized when the knowledge and tools at hand are used to full advantage.

In the light of what all men agree to be desirable and modern science has made possible FAO fashioned its declared purposes of—

*Raising the levels of nutrition and the standards of living of the peoples of all countries;*

*Securing improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products;*

*Bettering the condition of rural population;*

*And thus contributing toward an expanding world economy.*

## TO AFFORD FREEDOM FROM WANT

This international organization grew out of a wartime conference to implement hope for a peace affording assurance that all men in all lands may live their lives in freedom from want.

Assembled for this purpose, representatives of the allied countries at war under the flags of the United Nations held a conference on Food and Agriculture at Hot Springs, Va., U.S.A., in May, 1943. The conference, convened at the initiative of President Roosevelt, agreed on these several points:

*Two-thirds of the people in the world are ill-nourished.*

*Their health could be vastly improved if they were able to get enough of the right kind of food.*

*The farmers of the world, constituting two-thirds of its population, could produce enough if they employed methods known to modern science.*

*Through increased production and effective distribution, full-time work for all could be provided and a process put in motion to stamp out want. To attain these ends, the nations must act in concert.*

## HOW FAO WAS ORGANIZED

Before the Hot Springs Conference disbanded it recommended the creation of an Interim Commission to prepare for a permanent agency to carry through the design of its program.

The First Session of the FAO Conference met in Quebec, Canada, in October, 1945. Forty-two governments ratified the constitution and five were later added to these, so that at the start of its second year, FAO had 47 members.

## PRACTICAL MEN GIVE EFFECT TO IDEALS

FAO is served by a working staff trained in dealing with the special problems which must be met in advancing toward the goals set by the nations when they established the Organization.

Standing advisory committees of leading experts from all parts of the world assist the staff in making studies, collecting information, and analyzing data.

Collecting information relating to food and agriculture is the first step in attaining the aims of FAO. The second step is facilitating the free and rapid exchange of the information throughout the world.

But the task involved in the advance toward FAO's objectives will require continued progress in education and research. One of the Organization's main functions therefore is to promote this progress.

FAO gives assistance to governments that ask for it. One form of this assistance is the sending of missions of experts to study the problems of these governments pertaining to food, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. The Organization is prepared to follow this

use with technical aid in working out the solution of these problems.

#### FAO OFFERS A WORLD PROGRAM

FAO follows a policy of recommending international action, based on existing information, to attack major objectives.

Everybody agrees that if men, women and children everywhere were fed as human beings should be fed there would be a market for all the food that could be produced in the foreseeable future. FAO offers a program to the world to make this possibility a reality.

By its program of international action FAO hopes to free agricultural procedures from the fear of overproduction; to free all men from fear of want; to free the world economy from mankind's fear of depression and scarcity, and from national policies fostering false security through national self-sufficiency leading down the road to war.

FAO's power of action is limited, but its power of suggestion is vast, for in its purposes it appeals to mankind's conscience and common sense, and in its information, based on science, it appeals to human intelligence.

#### HOW FAO IS GOVERNED

FAO is governed by a Conference in which each member nation has one vote. The Conference meets at least once in every year. Between sessions an Executive Committee exercises powers delegated to it by the Conference. A Director-General, who is appointed by the Conference, directs the work of the Organization with the aid of a staff selected by him. Sir John Boyd Orr is the first Director-General.

#### FAO AND THE UNITED NATIONS

FAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations, with which it is associated by functional relationships with the Economic and Social Council.

Other specialized agencies with which FAO has or will have close ties, co-operating in the advancement of common purposes, include the International Labor Organization (ILO), the proposed International Trade Organization (ITO), the United Nations Edu-

cational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the proposed World Health Organization (WHO). FAO is absorbing the International Institute of Agriculture, founded at Rome in 1905.

#### HOW FAO WORKS

FAO received from the people of its member governments a mandate to proceed against the forces causing want, hunger, and starvation, and was given machinery with which to carry on its work:

##### *Urgent Food Problems:*

Facing up to the food crisis developing in the wake of the war, FAO called a Special Meeting on Urgent Food Problems in May, 1946. It placed before the meeting its first world Food Appraisal, a report which it now issues as a quarterly publication to inform all nations of the world about the food position.

Representatives of interested countries meeting in Washington agreed on recommendations which in June, 1946 resulted in the creation of the International Emergency Food Council. The principal function of this body, which by the beginning of 1947 had a membership of 31 governments, and is largely staffed by FAO, is to allocate short food supplies for the duration of the emergency.

##### *World Food Survey:*

Meanwhile a group of experts assembled by FAO was compiling a longer term World Food Survey. Published in July, 1946, the Survey shows the food supplies available before 1939 in 70 countries, with a total population of 90 per cent of the world's people.

About 5 out of every 10 people in the world were subsisting before the war at a food consumption level too low to maintain normal health. Not more than a third of the total population was above that level, while the intermediate fraction subsisted at a borderline level.

##### *World Food Proposals:*

In September, 1946, Sir John Boyd Orr, Director-General of FAO, submitted the World Food Survey together with proposals for dealing with the

world's long-term food problems to the FAO Conference at Copenhagen. The Conference accepted the objectives of these "proposals for a World Food Board," namely,

*Developing and organizing production, distribution and utilization of the basic foods to provide diets on a health standard for peoples of all countries, and*

*Stabilizing agricultural prices at levels fair to producers and consumers alike.*

*Preparatory Commission Report:*

A Preparatory Commission composed of the representatives of 17 countries was then set up. It met in Washington in October 1946 to develop concrete suggestions for an intergovernmental program to carry out the objectives of the Orr proposals. Viscount Bruce, former Prime Minister of Australia, was the independent chairman of the commission.

The Report of the Commission, published in February 1947, recommended:

*Full agricultural production, to be stimulated by the expansion of consumption.*

*Industrial expansion in undeveloped countries to create purchasing power and expand trade.*

*Intergovernmental commodity arrangements and agreements to stabilize agricultural prices, create famine reserves, and where practicable dispose of surpluses under special arrangements to improve nutrition.*

*Annual review of national production and nutritional programs in connection with the FAO Conference.*

*A World Food Council of 18 member governments of FAO to carry out the functions of the annual review between the Conferences, with special attention to the food and agriculture aspects of proposed and existing international commodity arrangements.*

From SOUVENIR, *Food and Agriculture Organization* CONFERENCE at Baguio, February 23 to March 17, 1948, pp. 17-24.

# GENERAL SPORTING CO., INC.

*Publisher & Dealer in Athletic Equipment*

639 Evangelista, Manila

—oOo—

*Supplementary Readers*

*Teaching Devices*

## THE MAURA LAW\*

Royal Decree of May 19, 1893

Your Majesty: Communal government, above any other political institution, is always a factor of importance in the welfare and prosperity of peoples; and when nations are still in their swaddling-clothes, the influence of their municipal organization is still more decisive.

The close and daily contact between the lives of individuals and of families and the wonted ways of the masses that constitute the nation makes unbearable—if they are enforced, and even makes such enforcement problematical—whatever laws are passed on a given subject due regard to the customs, traditions, and temperament of the natives. It follows, therefore, that the clever schemes, which theoretically appear perfect, are useless; as are the examples and the usages which experience has demonstrated to be good in other nations of different civilization and customs. The municipal system must be based upon that which is well rooted and is generally accepted, without nevertheless, foregoing the correction of errors, the righting of abuses, and the measured amelioration of human society according to the laws of Nature.

The local institutions of the Philippine Archipelago have sunk to such a stage of decadence and flux that such portions thereof as have not become tainted are atrophied and useless. There scarcely remain the names of the positions, ranks, and offices whereof the administrative organization of the towns securely consisted and upon which it was based; and what were formerly honors and eminent positions eagerly sought for by men of light and leading have become despised offices, when not instruments of personal cupidity. To review the various causes

of the harm done is of less importance than to seek the remedy therefor; but it cannot be ignored that even in those causes which, with good reason, may be charged to the bungling measures of the Government, there will be noticed the traditional imprint of our policy in the Philippines, which continues matchless in the colonial history of nations, consisting, as it does, in an absolute disinterestedness and a consistent magnanimity of purpose.

The general Administration assumed cares which are naturally incumbent upon the *Principalias* and consequently it was under obligations to take charge also of the administration of the local funds, with the expectation of better results than those obtained in their management by the native tribunals. It erred in the degree of confidence, so difficult to determine, which can be placed in the autonomous administration of any town and in the estimate of the effective resources which the State has there at its disposal, in order that its administration might be beneficial and its tutelary solicitude might be productive of good to the subjects.

For many years has the remedy been studied and prepared, the error being known; and not long ago, an instructive report, which the undersigned Minister requested of the Council of the Philippines and of the possessions of the Gulf of Guinea, was added to the data and reports on the reform of municipal government which had been collected since 1870. The Royal Decree of November 12, 1889, announced and prepared, as a temporary measure in the period of change, the reform which is now undertaken; it ratified the authority granted the Governor-General to create municipalities, similar to the government of the City of Manila, in the capital of each province and in the other towns whose importance justified it. But up to the present time, such

\* As translated by Vicente M. Hilario from Paterno, Pedro A.: *El Regimen Municipal en las Islas Filipinas* (Madrid 1893); See appendix C, Laurel's Local Government in the Philippines.

municipalities have been created only in the capitals of the provinces of Albay, Batangas, Camarines Sur, Ilocos Sur, in the capital of the district of Cebu, and in the cities of Jaro and Iloilo. It should be noted that side by side with such governments, the *Principalias* and the traditional institutions are still in existence within the same municipal boundaries. Now the question is: how to set right, not the few exceptions, but the municipal organization of the towns generally, in Luzon as well as in the Visayas; and for this reason there are preserved in the attached draft of the Decree, in so far as the conditions of the present period will permit, the historical elements of the old regime and even the designations which have been hallowed by custom among the natives.

The very great difference which is observed among the towns of those provinces would make this Decree impracticable, if it were to contain minute regulations which would have to be carried out unchangingly in all these provinces. Only such organic laws have been established as appear sufficient to define the constitution and mode of operation of the local administration, the details conforming to the conditions of each district being left to the regulations which are to be drafted, revised, and approved for each province. In the preparation and approval of these regulations, the main object must be to secure an added, not a reduced, simplicity which is to be sought in the organization and conduct of the local institutions.

Care has been taken to avoid the organization of the secretarial or other similar professions as an integral part of the administration of the towns. It would be contrary to the pristine intention of the reform scheme to place on the same level with the authorities and officers of the town, who are elective and temporary, those nominal public servants who, in view of their permanency and the general character of the natives, would easily degenerate into irresponsible and dissembling wire-pullers of the Administration. At each

appointed time, let every tribunal seek its servants; but the law takes no direct concern of them.

The sphere, wherein the attached Decree grants to the municipal courts an unrestricted and special jurisdiction, is circumscribed to genuinely local interests, in so far as it is possible to distinguish them from the general interests with which they are always united in an indissoluble manner; and within this limited jurisdiction, provided that the general interests and the obedience to law are observed, the higher authorities must consider that the temporary advantage of improving some measures does not counterbalance the permanent injury which is caused by hamstringing and crushing local initiative. When the administration of the persons elected or of the delegates of a *Principalia* is defective, there will, nevertheless, be the peculiar advantage that their errors, unavoidable as they are, can be ascribed only to the self-same natives of the towns, in whose hands lies the remedy for the future.

Without depriving them of the opportunity of testing themselves in the management of their interests and in supplying the necessities of the town itself, the following will be found contributory to practical wisdom: first, the attendance of the parochial priest, who shall discharge duties of supervision and counsel at the more important deliberations; and secondly, the censorship of the provincial board, which will be a real aid to the municipal tribunals and the *Principalias* of each province, unlike the deputations in the Peninsula. Such boards are not to have charge of the direct administration of the provinces; their mission consists in exercising vigilant supervision over the progress of communal affairs in the towns, and in advising the governors in matters of this character.

The *cabezas de barangay* will, by virtue of this Decree, be placed in a more advantageous position than is their present one; and better services may be demanded and expected of them, taking, as they always did, such an essential part in the collection of taxes and

thereby facilitating the relations of the Government with the governed.

Such sources of revenue, whose nature is unequivocally municipal, are removed from under the management of the State officials, in order that they may be placed to the credit of, or deposited in, the treasury of the town within whose jurisdiction that may be collected. To the Municipal Tribunals are entrusted services which they and their subordinates alone can ghuage, regulate, and improve; so that the interest, the responsibility, and the resources wherewith to meet the primary requirements of civil life will be in their own hands, the State preserving and retaining under its own safekeeping the pecuniary means and the obligations and cares required by the other branches of the service with the aid of *Local Funds*—services which, for the present at least, are in need of this guarantee in order that the general interests will not be neglected in any place or at any time.

Without the general Administration abandoning or diminishing the public works, but always reckoning on the opportunity to be able to make full and licit use of the personnel and money at its disposal for the expeditious and encouraging performance of such tasks, and at the same time making new plans work cheek by jowl with the old, the *Principalias* of the towns are themselves placed in a position to be able to proceed with the execution or initiation of such material improvements as are of particular interest to one town, or to several towns which may join their common interests for one such enterprise. The concentration of the local services in the hands of the general Administration has stood for too long a period to permit us to expect now that this initiative will rouse itself abruptly into vigorous action; but the use of the powers which will be vested in the Municipal Tribunals and the daily pressure of public business will induce them sooner or later not to squander the resources entrusted in their hands.

It was not possible to place funds, which were included in the budgets

managed by the State under a varied range of powers, at the disposal of the towns for their local needs, because such funds are too deficient for the improvements which only the skill, the perseverance, and the power of the State itself can carry out. But because of the circumstance that in most of the towns the sources of revenue will not furnish sufficient funds for such works, after the other permanent and unshirkable necessities have been met, the local corporations are empowered to create a direct tax—for their own benefit—on rural property, which as yet is not taxed in the Philippines. The simplicity and the relative ease wherewith this tax can be collected and administered and the well known fact that such an impost—when its proceeds are to be utilized solely and exclusively for works beneficial to the town masses—will repay full returns to the resources thus taxed, — all these advantages vouchsafe the hope that the tax will establish itself in the more advanced towns and will become more popular according as the rural property will be so substantially developed as to be in a position to support such a tribute, and as the advance in culture will make felt those needs which lie beyond the reach of the present excise.

The undersigned Minister will shortly submit, for the approval of Your Majesty, another decree to change the rules governing the sale and adjustments of public lands, greatly favoring and facilitating the acquisition and consolidation of individual property. For this end also, and for other purposes, are intended the important reforms in the Mortgage Law, whereof an account will also be given soon to Your Majesty.

For this reason, municipal tribunals are at the present time forbidden to impose a new tax on cultivated rural property, if they did not make such an impost applicable also to uncultivated property.

The social and economic conditions of the towns of the Philippines do not permit that public lands be reserved for persons applying for them at the cost of a large outlay which is suffi-



cient capital to place such tracts under cultivation; and if their acquisition is to be facilitated, there is need of overcoming the economic obstacles in the system, as evinced by experience, so as to prevent thereby that the land be held for speculative purposes by leisurely idlers, as our mining laws do with regard to the subsoil. The tax on rural property, like that on registered mining claims, should encourage the owners to work the land, or to abandon and leave it for those men who, through labor and capital, resolve to make it give up its bounties.

To the sources of revenue of the towns is added the personal service tax, which is a most valuable asset if administered and utilized with honesty and intelligent zeal. The employment in community undertakings of the persons subject to such a tax will, of course, stimulate the acquisition of the riches which Nature holds out to us, and will compel the administrators of the towns to provide the necessary funds with the means allowed them. Certain regulations adapted to the system now established, which the Governor-General will approve after a report thereon by the Council of Administration, ought to prevent the abuses to which the personal service tax is always subject.

A most important matter for similar regulations will be the form of accounting for, and of managing the funds of, the towns; for neither will there be any omission of the inflexible norm necessary to preclude malversation and corruption, nor will there be any seeking after that state of perfection which is incompatible with the customs and conditions of that country. The Decree proposed to Your Majesty lays down only divers bases which are known to be sufficient in counselling simplicity in development. The bootless repetition of proceedings, which would call for a periodical renewal of municipal budgets, is shunned; and as it is impracticable to suppress altogether every rule which will bring to normalcy the receipts and expenditures, provision is

made for the preparation of a statement of each, in order that it may continue for an indefinite period, although anticipating always the possibility of modifying the rule so as to adapt it to the inevitable changes of circumstance. It is required at all events that the expenditures be kept within the maximum limit of the net receipts; and through the permanence of the regular budgets and the prohibition of the introduction of any change in them during the course of the calendar year—a change which must be postponed to the following year, even after its approval—a statement and audit of the annual accounts is made readily and most expeditiously. Any extraordinary or incidental expenditure, as well as any work undertaken at the expense of the municipality, must be excluded from the permanent budget and from the ordinary annual account; and all the resolutions, acts and objects of approval, resources, the liquidation and account relating to these unusual or accidental disbursements shall be treated separately.

The needs of the governmental system and the powers of constituted authorities are safeguarded in regard to the general Administration as well as the provincial governments, by means of the sections of the Decree re-regulating the suspension and removal of the members or of the corporations that are to administer the local affairs; but in the even tenor of things, much latitude is allowed the *Principalias*, and all that is most essential to the good management of the community interests in every town is made dependent upon their initiative and sense of responsibility. The subordinate and superior agencies to which are entrusted the tasks of supervision, advice, and review will no doubt be able to induce discretion and obviate the need of applying remedies for losses and abuses. But they cannot assume the powers of the local authorities; and because such agencies cannot destroy, but only direct them, it is to be hoped that the emancipation of each town in the ad-

ministration of its private affairs will be as lasting as the success of the reform will dictate.

Although the beneficent consequences of this emancipation—which in no case can be immediate—would be slow or scarce, yet they must be awaited without the fear that the management of the towns will make any worse the present condition of the affairs which may be entrusted to them, as well as without the slightest dread regarding the services of general interests, because the latter are retained in the hands of the Administration, until experience will have evinced that they would be safe and advantageously placed in the hands of the *Principales*.

The betterment of the local institutions does not hinge solely upon the policy of the Government. Time, wedded to persevering effort, is more necessary now on account of the condition of our native Filipinos, who have been subjected for so long a time to a banging centralization of town and country affairs; but the undersigned Minister hopes that, in the near future, the principles and regulations he proposes to Your Majesty—more than any other plans now engrossing attention—will be contributory to the profit and progress of that people whom Providence has committed to the generous tutelage of the Spanish monarchs. It would be bootless to expect that they would display such initiative as the people of another race, of different culture and habits, might evince under an identical autonomous municipal government; but it does not even appear considerate to regret that things be thus and so, because each people must live according to its idiosyncrasies. It is preferable to compromise; and it would savor of tyranny to impose upon subjects what they detest or repel, however perfect it may be. The more singular and more inconstant the condition of the inhabitants of the Philippine Archipelago is, the greater should be the consideration given to the reform which respects local differences, prepossessions, and initiative, instead of dwarfing and thwarting them with vehement longing for their

Republic of the Philippines  
COMMISSION ON ELECTIONS  
Manila

LIST OF MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS ELECT  
November 11, 1947 Elections  
(Continued from April number)

PROVINCE OF BOHOL

ALBURQUERQUE

Mayor ..... Placido M. Mantiza (L)  
Vice-Mayor ..... Gemeniano Buñgabon (L)  
Councilors:

1. Severo Pinlac (L)
2. Domingo Pamaos (L)
3. Lucio Jay (L)
4. Valeriano Buñgabong (N)
5. Dionisio Camiling (L)
6. Nicomedes Solis (N)

ANDA

Mayor ..... Aquilino A. Deligero (L)  
Vice-Mayor ..... Santiago Amper (L)

1. Ramon C. Amper (L)
2. Alfonso Castillo (L)
3. Santiago Deloso (L)
4. Antonio Deligero (N)
5. Fructuoso Olalo (L)
6. Filomeno Amora (N)

ANTEQUERA

Mayor ..... Luis B. Gementiza (L)  
Vice-Mayor ..... Gregorio Bahalla (L)  
Councilors:

1. Eugenio Bolanio (L)
2. Maximo Refamonte (N)
3. Pedro Baloria (L)
4. Ramon Aleria (L)
5. Doroteo Putane (N)
6. Basilio Samocino (N)

BACLAYON

Mayor ..... Osmundo L. Oppus (L)  
Vice-Mayor ..... Eleuterio R. Ramo (L)  
Councilors:

1. Victorino Sambas (N)
2. Cesario Ugat (L)
3. Restituto Oppus (N)

improvement.

Supported by these reasons, the undersigned, with the concurrence of the Council of Ministers, has the honor to submit to Your Majesty the attached draft of Decree.

At the Royal Feet of Your Majesty,  
ANTONIO MAURA Y MONTAÑER.  
Madrid, May 19, 1893.

(To be continued)

4. Paulino Iyog (N)
5. Isidoro Comique (N)
6. Luis Lambo (N)

#### BALILIHAN

- Mayor ..... Balbino Chatto (N)  
 Vice-Mayor ..... Agustin Racho (N)  
 Councilors:  
 1. Lucio Lomantas (Independent)  
 2. Agustin Orilla (L)  
 3. Constancio Luñgay (N)  
 4. Toribio Quiño (N)  
 5. Alejandro Jala  
 6. Luis Salibay (N)

#### BATUAN

- Mayor ..... Selvino Jumauid (L)  
 Vice-Mayor ..... Eutiquio A. Bag-ao (L)  
 Councilors:  
 1. Constancio Docot (L)  
 2. Simeon Sumampong (L)  
 3. Daniel Gapas (L)  
 4. Fermin Ancog (L)  
 5. Marcelino Barril (L)  
 6. Nemesio Gumapac (L)

#### B I L A R

- Mayor ..... Aniano Dagoldol (L)  
 Vice-Mayor ..... Honorato Macalolot (L)  
 Councilors:  
 1. Anatalio Barcena (L)  
 2. Lucas Uyamot (L)  
 3. Buenaventura Ganub (L)  
 4. Celerino Decasa (L)  
 5. Vicente Malignat (L)  
 6. Clemente Espina (L)

#### C A L A P E

- Mayor ..... Pedro Dumadag (L)  
 Vice-Mayor ..... Victorio Ponla (L)  
 Councilors:  
 1. Juan Orion (L)  
 2. Cipriano Mozo (L)  
 3. Nicomedes Garay (L)  
 4. Esmenio Jumamoy (L)  
 5. Sabiniano Ponteres (L)  
 6. Fermin Tayabas (L)  
 7. Manuel V. Garces (N)  
 8. Gabino Abarquez (N)

#### CANDIJAY

- Mayor ..... Graciano Bertumen (L)  
 Vice-Mayor ..... Crisostomo Muring (L)  
 Councilors:  
 1. Julian Cagape (L)  
 2. Nicanor Janoyan (L)  
 3. Teofilo Villoria (L)  
 4. Zacarias Bayron (L)  
 5. Gregorio Cuso (L)  
 6. Sinforoso Olaso (L)

#### CARMEN

- Mayor ..... Procopio Trabajo (L)  
 Vice-Mayor ..... Ramon Torre Franca (L)  
 Councilors:  
 1. Marcelo Lomosbog (L)  
 2. Irineo Sarte (L)  
 3. Gelasio Mangmang (L)  
 4. Andres Buaya (L)  
 5. Juan Oro (L)  
 6. Enrique Lorema (L)

#### CLARIN

- Mayor ..... Victoriano C. Poquita (L)  
 Vice-Mayor ..... Mateo B. Dacapio (N)  
 Councilors:  
 1. Ubaldo Mula (N)  
 2. Pedro Toñacao (N)  
 3. Marcelino Cequiña (L)  
 4. Martin Patindol (L)  
 5. Pantaleon Vitorillo (N)  
 6. Ramon Maglajos L

#### CORELLA

- Mayor ..... Adriano Tumala (N)  
 Vice-Mayor ..... Felicisimo Tugannon (N)  
 Councilors:  
 1. Hilario Lumactud (N)  
 2. Domingo Curayag (N)  
 3. Tito Vale (N)  
 4. Eugenio Lumantao (N)  
 5. Gregorio Badiang (N)  
 6. Dionisio Malayao (N)

#### CORTES

- Mayor ..... Vidal T. Hangad (L)  
 Vice-Mayor ..... Honorio Labor (L)  
 Councilors:  
 7. Prudencio Renegado (L)  
 2. Esteban Lumanas (L)  
 3. Esteban Bermudo (L)  
 4. Gabino Cubayag (L)  
 5. Santiago Payot (L)  
 6. Jose Paña (L)

#### D A U I S

- Mayor ..... Tranquilino Tuason (L)  
 Vice-Mayor ..... Antonio Loquellano (L)  
 Councilors:  
 1. Dominador Penales (L)  
 2. Anisio Hontanosas (L)  
 3. Marcelo Pinsoy (L)  
 4. Macario Guillena (L)  
 5. Pablo Bolos (L)  
 6. Teofilo Nistal (L)

#### DIMIAO

- Mayor ..... Sergio Acuram (L)  
 Vice-Mayor ..... Sixto Sala (N)  
 Councilors:  
 1. Rosendo Hamili (L)

2. Gelanio Gallego (L)
3. Ramon Galles (L)
4. Eustaquio Tapulayan (N)
5. Daniel Balazo (N)
6. Antonio Dajao (N)

**DUERO**

Mayor ..... Pedro M. Cagasan (L)

Vice-Mayor .... Crispolo Achacoso (L)

**Councillors:**

1. Mario Nalagon (L)
2. Antonino Abrea (L)
3. Hilario Betonio (L)
4. Pedro Asibal (L)
5. Nemisio Bernil (L)
6. Simeon Peligro (N)

**GARCIA-HERNANDEZ**

Mayor ..... Cirilo Ranario (L)

Vice-Mayor .... Anacleto P. Cadiz (L)

**Councillors:**

1. Felix Sagusay (L)
2. Panfilo Salarda (L)
3. Leoncio Gallentes (L)
4. Francisco Macuse (L)
5. Estanislao Paglinawan (L)
6. Norberto Acero (L)

**GUINDULMAN**

Mayor ..... Gregorio R. Rana (L)

Vice-Mayor .... Numeriano Olaer (N)

**Councillors:**

1. Inocentes O. Amora (L)
2. Nestorio Salazar (L)
3. Vicente Cañete (L)
4. Guillermo Besinga (N)
5. Aquilino B. Castro (L)
6. Eleuterio Granada (N)

**INABANGA**

Mayor ..... Margarito G. Añana (L)

Vice-Mayor .... Jesus Jimenez, Sr. (L)

**Councillors:**

1. Lorenzo Jimenez (L)
2. Teodulo Añora (L)
3. Pedro G. Gucor (L)
4. Gregorio Aparece (L)
5. Magdalena Mar (L)
6. Teofilo Melecio (L)

**JAGNA**

Mayor ..... Antonio Galope (L)

Vice-Mayor .... Inocencio Gales (L)

**Councillors:**

1. Eriberta V. Cagampang (L)
2. Donato Galia (L)
3. Leon Madrona (L)
4. Sisenanda Cafe (L)
5. Irene Acenas (L)
6. Pedro Cagata (L)

**JETAFE**

Mayor ..... Agripino E. Pogoy (L)

Vice-Mayor .... Salomon del Rosario (L)

**Councillors:**

1. Prudencio E. Pogoy (L)
2. Santiago Torreon (L)
3. Jacinto Traverero (L)
4. Fortunato Membreve (L)
5. Mauro Fuentes (L)
6. Catalino Cañizar (L)

**L I L A**

Mayor ..... Filoteo Balandra (L)

Vice-Mayor .... Vitaliano Ilogon (L)

**Councillors:**

1. Agapito Japson (L)
2. Rufino Gamay (L)
3. Lazaro Cahiles (L)
4. Candelario Caga-anan (L)
5. Magdaleno Taganahan (L)
6. Calixto Lagria (N)

**I O A Y**

Mayor ..... Isidro Inting (L)

Vice-Mayor .... Francisco Tumampos (L)

**Councillors:**

1. Filomeno Ductama (L)
2. Jesus Jimenez (L)
3. Gregorio Yumo (L)
4. Gabriel Sagaral (L)
5. Consorcio Maniwan (L)
6. Fernando Enerio (L)

**L O B O C**

Mayor ..... Benigno Incon (N)

Vice-Mayor .... Anacleto Sarigumba (L)

**Councillors:**

1. Fulgencio Jimenez
2. Joaquin Boncaras (N)
3. Dionisio Idao (L)
4. Pastor Maceren (L)
5. Esperedion Anino (L)
6. Tomas Dango (N)

**L O O N**

Mayor ..... Geronimo Lituañas (L)

Vice-Mayor .... Eusebio Literatus (L)

**Councillors:**

1. Pedro Mesina (N)
2. Donato Sombrio (L)
3. Julio Bordios (L)
4. Filemon Miranda (L)
5. Felipe Luchana (N)
6. Antonio Marimon (N)

**MABINI**

Mayor ..... Alejandro J. Cadigal (L)

Vice-Mayor .... Isidro Butil (L)

Councilors:

1. Anatalio B. Felicio (N)
2. Benito Guisona (L)
3. Proceso Salaum (L)
4. Victor Valmorla (L)
5. Marciano Bernante (L)
6. Dionisio Muring (L)

MARIBOJOC

Mayor ..... Felicisimo Echavez (L)  
Vice-Mayor .... Abundio Jabines (L)

Councilors:

1. Felipe Ramiso (L)
2. Restituto Bacareza (L)
3. Froctuoso Redulla (N)
4. Exequiel Redulla (N)
5. Sulpicio Gentallan (N)
6. Daniel Echavez (Independent)

PANGLAO

Mayor ..... Teofilo Arcay (L)  
Vice-Mayor .... Pedro Tero (L)

Councilors:

1. Leonardo Clay (L)
2. Gregorio D. Arbon (L)
3. Julian Fuego (L)
4. Adreano Hora (L)
5. Tadio Arcay (L)
6. Bonifacio Bongay (L)

SEVILLA

Mayor ..... Arcadio Caberte (L)  
Vice-Mayor .... Aquilino Ferniz (L)

Councilors:

1. Gaudencio Marfe (L)
2. Pio K. Lomor (L)
3. Priscilo Varquez (L)
4. Laureano Ratilla (L)
5. Simon Gumapac (L)
6. Pedro Jumawid (L)

SIERRA-BULLONES

Mayor ..... Ignacio B. Unajan (L)  
Vice-Mayor .... Consorcio O. Tutor (L)

Councilors:

1. Cayetano Balistoy (N)
2. Nemesio Cagas (L)
3. Domingo Cahate (L)
4. Agustin Muring (N)
5. Cresinciano Acapulco (N)
6. Gualberto Buslon (N)

SIKATUNA

Mayor ..... Fidel Ellorimo (L)

1. Mariano Dalagan (L)
2. Juan Bolinao (L)
3. Nicanor Baco (L)
4. Baceliso Baco (N)
5. Geraldo Bagol (L)
6. Mariano Silagan (N)

TAGBILARAN

Mayor ..... Pedro Belderol (L)  
Vice-Mayor .... Hilarion Zamora (L)

Councilors:

1. Miguel Parras (L)
2. Eugenio Inting (L)
3. Juan Cacho (L)
4. Antonio Pahang (N)
5. Leoncio Redondo (L)
6. Pablo Buhion (L)
7. Cayetano Ligason (L)
8. Anatolio Matig-a (N)

TALIBON

Mayor ..... Eulalio E. Revilles (L)  
Vice-Mayor .... Pio Mabanag (L)

Councilors:

1. Ernesto Flores (L)
2. Graciano Cavanos (L)
3. Lino Valmores (L)
4. Simeon Auza (L)
5. Joaquin Rosales (L)
6. Bonifacio Torregosa (L)

TRINIDAD

Mayor ..... Pedro S. Boncales (L)  
Vice-Mayor — Joaquin Company (L)

Councilors:

1. Isabelo Mumar (L)
2. Vicente Boncales (L)
3. Margarito Cambangay (L)
4. Diego Nuez (L)
5. Marcos Puracan (N)
6. Federico Evangelista (N)

TUBIGON

Mayor ..... Lucrecio S. Paraguya (L)  
Vice-Mayor .... Espiritu Lebita (N)

Councilors:

1. Leopoldo Bagolor (L)
2. Agripino Yosoya (L)
3. Maximo Abarquez (N)
4. Macario Q. Falcon (N)
5. Pedro L. Petalcorin (N)
6. Desederio Labella (L)
7. Restituto Bongabong (L)
8. Liberato Labastilla (N)

U B A Y

Mayor ..... Lucio Gutanda (N)  
Vice-Mayor .... Amado Espera (N)

Councilors:

1. Melquiades G. Reyes (N)
2. Vicente Maboloc (N)
3. Ricardo O. Boyles (N)
4. Victorino Reyes (L)
5. Alejandro Amolat (L)
6. Lorenzo Reyes (N)

(Continued on page 324)

# USE OF STREETS

## PARADE AND PROCESSION

*Willis Cox Walter Chaplinsky, John Kowides, et al., appellants, v. State of New Hampshire, Vol. 85, No. 11, Law ed. Advance Opinions, p. 702, March 31, 1941; Hughes, C.J.*

1. LICENSE; CONSTRUCTION; USE OF STREETS; MEANING OF "PARADE OR PROCESSION."—A group of fifteen to twenty persons marching along a sidewalk in single file carrying signs and placards constitutes a "parade or procession" upon a public street within the meaning of a state statute requiring persons so using the streets to obtain a special license therefor.
2. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW; RIGHT OF ASSEMBLY; FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PRESS; USE OF STREETS; LICENSE STATUTE.—A statute requiring persons using the public streets for a parade or procession to procure a special license therefor from the local authorities is not an unconstitutional abridgment of the rights of assembly or of freedom of speech and press, where, as the statute is construed by the state courts, the licensing authorities are strictly limited, in the issuance of licenses, to a consideration of the time, place, and manner of the parade or procession, with a view to conserving the public convenience and of affording an opportunity to provide proper policing, and are not invested with arbitrary discretion to issue or refuse licenses, but are required to exercise their discretion free from improper or inappropriate considerations and from unfair discrimination.
3. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW; POLICE POWER; USE OF HIGHWAYS.—Where a restriction of the use of highways is designed to promote the public convenience and the interest of all, it cannot be disregarded by the attempted exercise of some civil right, which in other circumstances would be entitled to protection under the Constitution.
4. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW; RIGHT OF ASSEMBLY; FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PRESS; USE OF STREETS;

AMOUNT OF LICENSE FEES.—The fixing of license fees for the use of public streets for parades or processions at amounts ranging from a nominal sum of \$300 is not an unconstitutional abridgment of the right of assembly or of freedom of speech and press, where, as the statute is construed by the state courts, the fee is intended merely to meet the expense of maintaining public order incident to the parade or procession, and is to be determined according to the size of such parade or procession and the expense of policing it; there being no constitutional ground for requiring the authorities to fix a flat fee for all parades or processions regardless of size and expense.

5. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW; RELIGIOUS FREEDOM; USE OF STREETS; PARADE OR PROCESSION.—A statute requiring persons using the public streets for a parade or procession to procure a special license therefor from the local authorities, does not constitute an unconstitutional interference with religious worship or the practice of religion, as applied to a group marching along a single file carrying signs and placards advertising their religious beliefs.

Appeal by defendants from a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New Hampshire affirming a judgment of conviction in the Superior Court upon an appeal from a conviction in the municipal court of Manchester in a prosecution for violation of a state statute prohibiting a parade or procession upon a public street without a special license. Affirmed.

Mr. *Hayden Covington* argued the cause for appellants.

Mr. *Frank R. Kenison*, of Concord, New Hampshire, argued the cause for appellee.

Mr. Chief Justice *Hughes* delivered the opinion of the Court:

Appellants are five "Jehovah's Witnesses" who, with sixty-three others of the same persuasion, were convicted in

the municipal court of Manchester, New Hampshire, for violation of a state statute prohibiting a "parade or procession" upon a public street without a special license.

Upon appeal, there was a trial de novo of these appellants before a jury in the Superior Court, the other defendants having agreed to abide by the final decision in that proceeding. Appellants were found guilty and the judgment of conviction was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State. *State v. Cox*, 90 NH—, '6 A (2d) 508.

By motions and exceptions, appellants raised the questions that the statute was invalid under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States in that it deprived appellants of their rights of freedom of worship, freedom of speech and press, and freedom of assembly, vested unreasonable and unlimited arbitrary and discriminatory powers in the licensing authority, and was vague and indefinite. These contentions were overruled and the case comes here on appeal.

The statutory prohibition is as follows (New Hampshire; P.L. chap. 145, sec. 2):

"No theatrical or dramatic representation shall be performed or exhibited, and no parade or procession upon any public street or way, and no open-air public meeting upon any ground abutting thereon, shall be permitted, unless a special license therefor shall first be obtained from the selectmen of the town, or from a licensing committee for cities hereinafter provided for."

\* \* \*

The facts, which are conceded by the appellants to be established by the evidence, are these: The sixty-eight defendants and twenty other persons met at a hall in the City of Manchester on the evening of Saturday, July 8, 1939, "for the purpose of engaging in an information march." The company was divided into four or five groups, each with about fifteen to twenty persons. Each group then proceeded to a different part of the business district of the city and there "would line up in single-file formation and then proceed

to march along the sidewalk, 'single-file,' that is, following one another." Each of the defendants carried a small staff with a sign reading "Religion is a Snare and a Racket" and on the reverse "Serve God and Christ the King." Some of the marchers carried placards bearing the statement "Fascism or Freedom. Hear Judge Rutherford and Face the Facts." The marchers also, handed out printed leaflets announcing a meeting to be held at a later time in the hall from which they had started, where a talk on government would be given to the public free of charge. Defendants did not apply for a permit and none was issued.

There was a dispute in the evidence as to the distance between the marchers. Defendants said that they were from fifteen to twenty feet apart. The State insists that the evidence clearly showed that the "marchers were as close together as it was possible for them to walk." Appellants concede that this dispute is not material to the questions presented. The recital of facts which prefaced the opinion of the state court thus summarizes the effect of the march: "Manchester had a population of over 75,000 in 1930, and there was testimony that on Saturday night in an hour's time 26,020 persons passed one of the intersections where the defendants marched. The marchers interfered with the normal sidewalk travel, but no technical breach of the peace occurred. The march was a pre-arranged affair, and no permit for it was sought, although the defendants understood that under the statute one was required."

Appellants urge that each of the defendants was a minister ordained to preach the gospel in accordance with his belief and that the participation of these ministers in the march was for the purpose of disseminating information in the public interest and was one of their ways of worship.

The sole charge against appellants was that they were "taking part in a parade or procession" on public streets without a permit as the statute required. They were not prosecuted for

distributing leaflets, or for conveying information by placards or otherwise, or for issuing invitations to a public meeting, or for holding a public meeting, or for maintaining or expressing religious beliefs. Their right to do any one of these things apart from engaging in a "parade or procession" upon a public street is not here involved and the question of the validity of a statute addressed to any other sort of conduct than that complained of is not before us.

There appears to be no ground for challenging the ruling of the state court that appellants were in fact engaged in a parade or procession upon the public streets. As the state court observed: "It was a march in formation, and its advertising and inforamatory purpose did not make it otherwise . . . It is immaterial that its tactics were few and simple. It is enough that it proceeded in an ordered and close file as a collective body of persons on the city streets."

Civil liberties as guaranteed by the Constitution, imply the existence of an organized society maintaining public order without which liberty itself would be lost in the excesses of unrestrained abuses. The authority of a municipality to impose regulations in order to assure the safety and convenience of the people in the use of public highways has never been regarded as inconsistent with civil liberties but rather as one of the means of safeguarding the good order upon which they ultimately depend. The control of travel on the streets of cities is the most familiar illustration of this recognition of social need. Where a restriction of the use of highways in that relation is designed to promote the public convenience in the interest of all, it cannot be disregarded by the attempted exercise of some civil right which in other circumstances would be entitled to protection. One would not be justified in ignoring the familiar red traffic light because he thought it his religious duty to disobey the municipal command or sought by that means to direct public attention to an announcement of his opinions. As regulation

of the use of the streets for parades and processions is a traditional exercise of control by local government, the question in a particular case is whether that control is exerted so as not to deny or unwarrantedly abridge the right of assembly and the opportunities for the communication of thought and the discussion of public questions immemorally associated with resort to public places. *Lovell v. Griffin*, 303 U.S. 44, 451, 82 L ed 949, 953, 58 S Ct. 666; *Hague v. Committee for Industrial Organization*, 307 US 496, 515, 516, 83 L ed 1423, 1436, 1437, 59 S Ct. 954. *Schneider v. Irvington*, 308 US 147, 160, 84 L. ed 155, 164, 60 S Ct 146; *Cantwell v. Connecticut*, 310 US 296, 306, 84 L ed 1213, 1219, 1220, 60 S Ct 900, 128 ALR 1352.

In the instant case, we are aided by the opinion of the Supreme Court of the State which construed the statute and defined the limitations of the authority conferred for the granting of licenses for parades and processions. The court observed that if the clause of the Act requiring a license "for all open-air public meetings upon land contiguous to a highway" was invalid, that invalidity did not nullify the Act in its application to the other situations described. Recognizing the importance of the civil liberties invoked by appellants, the court thought it significant that the statute prescribed "no measures for controlling or suppressing the publication on the highways of facts and opinions, either by speech or by writing;" that communication "by the distribution of literature or by the display of placards and signs" was in no respect regulated by the statute; that the regulation with respect to parades and processions was applicable only "to organized formations of persons using the highways;" and that "the defendants, separately, or collectively in groups not constituting a parade or procession," were "under no contemplation of the Act." In this light, the court thought that interference with liberty of speech and writing seemed slight; that the distribution of pamphlets and folders by the groups



"traveling in unorganized fashion" would have had as large a circulation, and that "signs carried by members of the groups not in marching formation would have been as conspicuous, as published by them while in parade or procession."

It was with this view of the limited objectives of the statute that the state court considered and defined the duty of the licensing authority and the rights of the appellants to a license for their parade, with regard only to considerations of time, place and manner so as to conserve the public convenience. The obvious advantage of requiring application for a permit was noted as giving the public authorities notice in advance so as to afford opportunity for proper policing. And the court further observed that, in fixing time and place, the license served "to prevent confusion by overlapping parades or processions, to secure convenient use of the streets by other travelers, and to minimize the risk of disorder." But the court held that the licensing board was not vested with arbitrary power or an unfettered discretion; that its discretion must be exercised with "uniformity of method of treatment upon the facts of each application, free from improper or inappropriate considerations and from unfair discrimination;" that a "systematic, consistent and just order of treatment, with reference to the convenience of public use of the highways, is the statutory mandate." The defendants, said the court, "had a right, under the act, to a license to march when, where and as they did, if after a required investigation it was found that the convenience of the public in the use of the streets would not thereby be unduly disturbed, upon such condition or changes in time, place and manner as would avoid disturbance."

If a municipality has authority to control the use of its public streets for parades or processions, as it undoubtedly has, it cannot be denied authority to give consideration, without unfair discrimination, to time, place and manner in relation to the other proper use

of the streets. We find it impossible to say that the limited authority conferred by the licensing provisions of the statute in question as thus construed by the state court contravened any constitutional right.

There remains the question of license fees which, as the court said, had a permissible range from \$300 to a nominal amount. The court construed the Act as requiring "a reasonable fixing of the amount of the fee." "The charge," said the court, "for a circus parade or a celebration procession of length, each drawing crowds of observers, would take into account the greater public expense of policing the spectacle, compared with the slight expense of a less expensive and attractive parade or procession, to which the charge would be adjusted." The fee was held to be "not a revenue tax, but one to meet the expense incident to the administration of the Act and to the maintenance of public order in the matter licensed." There is nothing contrary to the Constitution in the charge of a fee limited to the purpose stated. The suggestion that a flat fee should have been charged fails to take account of the difficulty of framing a fair schedule to meet all circumstances, and we perceive no constitutional ground for denying to local governments that flexibility of adjustment of fees which in the light of varying conditions would tend to conserve rather than impair the liberty sought.

There is no evidence that the statute has been administered otherwise than in the fair and non-discriminatory manner which the state court has construed it to require.

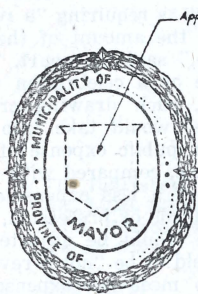
The decisions upon which appellants rely are not applicable. In *Lovell v. Griffin*, 303 US 444, 82 L ed 949, 58 S Ct 666, supra, the ordinance prohibited the distribution of literature of any kind at any time, at any place, and in any manner without a permit from the city manager, thus striking at the very foundation of the freedom of the press by subjecting it to license and censorship. In *Hague, v. Com-*

*(Continued on page 345)*

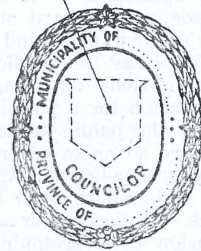
**OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE PHILIPPINES  
MALACANAN**

**PHILIPPINES HERALDRY COMMITTEE**

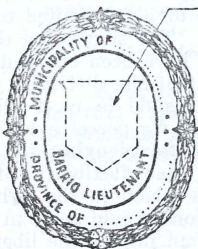
**MUNICIPAL BADGES FOR MAYOR, COUNCILOR & BARRIO LIEUT.**



ACTUAL SIZE  
(Silver-gold plated)



ACTUAL SIZE  
(Bronze-gold plated)



ACTUAL SIZE  
(Bronze-gold plated)



SECTIONAL VIEW  
ACTUAL SIZE

**APPROVED  
BY AUTHORITY  
OF THE PRESIDENT**

*Teodoro Evangelista*  
**TEODORO EVANGELISTA  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**

**FOR THE PHILIPPINES HERALDRY COMMITTEE**

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

$\frac{2}{2}$

# Activities Of The Local Governments And Their Officials

*Minutes of the Conference of Provincial Governors and City Mayors  
held in Manila from October 4 to 9, 1948  
(Continued from May number)*

## NO. 29.

WHEREAS, this Body is cognizant of the numerous differences relative to the appointment of teachers in the Public School System between the Division Superintendents of Schools on one hand and the Provincial Governors and/or City Mayors on the other hand;

WHEREAS, to efficiently carry out the purposes and aims of the public school system, it is imperative, that Governors and/or City Mayors should work in a spirit of mutual help and cooperation, if not as one;

WHEREAS, to iron out such differences or to forestall subsequent differences that may arise, a policy in the matter of appointing teachers be adopted;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing premises, the Conference of Provincial Governors and City Mayors has

Upon motion by Governor Felipe Azcua of Zamboanga

RESOLVED, as it hereby resolves, to request the Honorable, the Secretary of Education, Manila, to instruct the Division Superintendent of Schools to get the recommendation of the Provincial Governors and/or City Mayors relative to the appointment of teachers in their respective divisions.

RESOLVED FURTHER, to forward copy of this resolution to the Honorable, the Secretary of Education, Manila, for his information and appropriate action, furnishing copies hereof to all Members of this Convention.

Carried.

## NO. 30

WHEREAS, in order to fully achieve the aims of which this Convention was called and to fully carry out the plans of this Convention as embodied in each resolution, a Committee need be formed for the purpose of working for the approval of all the resolutions passed

during the 1st convention and of this convention;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing premise, this Body has

Upon motion of Mayor Esteban Mayo of Lipa City

RESOLVED, as it is hereby resolved, to create a Committee to be called "Committee on Action" to work for the approval and carrying out of all the resolutions passed during the first convention and those of the present convention of Provincial Governors and City Mayors.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the committee thus created shall compose of the following:

Governor Enrique Braganza of Pangasinan, Chairman; Governor Sixto Antonio of Rizal, Member; Mayor Ponciano Bernardo of Quezon City, Member.

RESOLVED FINALLY, to furnish copies of this resolution to the Chairman and Members of the Committee on Action created by this resolution for their information and guidance.

Carried.

## NO. 31

WHEREAS, that on the morning of September 15, 1948, while the Provincial Governor of Laguna was in the office of Mr. Jose C. Aguila, Division Superintendent of Schools, for the purpose of conferring with said official on matters affecting school affairs, and while the Governor was making query relative to some school problems, the Division Superintendent was apparently very discourteous in his reply, so the conference developed into a heated discussion;

WHEREAS, in the course of the discussion, Mr. Aguila uttered insulting remarks to the Governor which offended not only the humble person of the Governor but also the majesty of the authority of the Chief Executive

of the Province, and then and there Mr. Aguila attempted to draw his revolver, but cooler heads intervened and prevented the premeditated criminal design against the person of the Governor;

WHEREAS, such behavior of the Division Superintendent of Schools shows lack of courtesy in his dealing with his fellowmen, much less with the Chief Executive of the Province, a showing of his unbecoming a respectable public official—such act evidently cannot be tolerated;

WHEREAS, with the present state of affairs existing between the Governor and the Division Superintendent of Schools in the person of Mr. Aguila, the cooperation, unity and harmony, so indispensable in the accomplishment of the fundamental objectives for which this administration has been devised cannot be achieved, and based on this fact, these two responsible officials cannot stand side by side with the other officials of the province and work and cooperate together for the benefit and welfare of the whole province of Laguna, consequently one must step out to preserve the cooperative spirit, harmony and unity among the officials in the execution of a common plan;

WHEREAS, the Governor being elected by the people, and by the dictates of the law, he must stay until his term of office expires, and so the only alternative in a conflict of this nature is the one who holds office by the grace of an appointment must necessarily step out for the good of the service, so much so, that the people may be fortunately blessed with peace and the full promise of real security and genuine stability;

NOW, THEREFORE, in view of the foregoing considerations the Conference of Provincial Governors and City Mayors has

Upon motion of Governor Felipe Azcuna of Zamboanga

RESOLVED, as it hereby resolves, to request as it hereby earnestly requests the Honorable, the Secretary of Education and the Director of Public Schools, Manila, that for the good of

the service, Mr. Jose C. Aguila be immediately transferred from the province of Laguna.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that this Body renew as it hereby renews its pledge of cooperation and loyalty to your program of sound and good government in dealing with the public school system.

RESOLVED FINALLY, that copies of this resolution be furnished the Honorable, the Secretary of Education, the Director of Public Schools, Manila, and Honorables, Congressman Barretto and Fernandez of Laguna, for their information and action.

Carried.

### NO. 32

WHEREAS, alien properties such as land, buildings, and other improvements, have been confiscated from the enemies during the last war and turned over to the Philippine Government;

WHEREAS, Provincial and City governments in whose jurisdiction those alien properties are situated, have urgent and important uses for them;

WHEREAS, housing facility for the poor and under-privileged is now a recognized function and responsibility of the government; and

WHEREAS, it is the intention of provincial governments to subdivide these alien lands, if acquired, and distribute them at reasonable prices as lots to the poor and the homeless, or to construct low cost housing on them to be either sold at low installment payments, or rented to poor and low income employees or residents;

WHEREAS, it has come to our knowledge that these alien properties are being sold to private parties through competitive bidding thereby making it necessary for the provincial or city governments to purchase these lands from private parties, or acquire other land at a high price whenever acquisition becomes necessary;

NOW THEREFORE, in view of the foregoing consideration the Conference of Provincial Governors and City Mayors has

Upon motion by Mayor Ponciano Bernardo of Quezon City, be it

RESOLVED, as it hereby resolves, by the Convention of Provincial Governors and City Mayors now assembled, to request His Excellency, President Elpidio Quirino, to donate any or all alien properties confiscated from the enemies of the last war to the provincial or city governments concerned.

RESOLVED FURTHER, to forward copies of this resolution to His Excellency, the President, thru the Honorable, the Secretary of the Interior, Manila, for proper action.

Carried.

No. 33

WHEREAS, the economic stability of the country depends in large measure upon the development of infant industries and strengthening of industrial establishments designed to help rehabilitate the economic life of the people;

WHEREAS, the Rehabilitation Fin-

ance Corporation was founded among other things to extend loans to industrial establishments needing financial help in order to enable them to stand on their own feet and be able to contribute to the general welfare of the people;

WHEREAS, the present policy adopted by the said Rehabilitation Finance Corporation regarding loans granted to industrial concerns is very severe in that it allows only a maximum period of five years within to pay such loans granted in addition to impossible requirements;

WHEREAS, the short period of five years is not enough to put industrial establishment into profitable enterprises or develop infant industries into successful business concerns that can help promote the economic welfare of the people;

WHEREAS, the said Rehabilitation



Corporation is granting long term loans to private individuals for the construction of their homes or their houses designed for rent;

WHEREAS, we find no justification for the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation to adopt stern measures on industrial loans which discourage development of infant industries;

On motion by Governor Perfecto Faypon of Ilocos Sur, the Conference of Provincial Governors and City Mayors

RESOLVED, as it is hereby resolved to request the Board of Governors of said Rehabilitation Finance Corporation to revise its adopted policy by granting more liberal and longer term of loans to industrial establishments in order to accelerate the economic development and industrialization of the country and in order to avoid the suspicion that said bank is discriminating against small industrial ventures.

RESOLVED FURTHER, to furnish copies of this resolution to His Excellency, the President of the Philippines and to the Honorable Members of the Board of Governors of the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation for such action as they may wish to adopt in an effort to encourage the development of infant industries and industrial establishments requiring help from the government.

Carried.

#### No. 34

WHEREAS, this Body is cognizant of the acute unemployment problem that presently grips the whole country;

WHEREAS, the Government should find a way to ameliorate such situation by providing work for those who are unemployed;

WHEREAS, one of the ways by which the Government can provide jobs or work for the unemployed is by the undertaking of public works projects;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing premises, this Body has

Upon motion of Mayor Ponciano Bernardo of Quezon City, unanimously

RESOLVED, as it hereby resolves, to request the Honorable, the Secretary

of Public Works and Communications, Manila, to release all funds for public works.

RESOLVED FURTHER, to forward this resolution to the Honorable, the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, Manila, for his information and favorable consideration.

Carried.

#### No. 35

WHEREAS, this Body is cognizant of the fact that our native industries are not receiving sufficient protection from foreign competition;

WHEREAS, it is fully imperative that our native industries should be developed to the fullest extent, a condition necessary to have a balanced national economy;

WHEREAS, to achieve these ends native industries should receive impetus in the form of an association the sole purpose of which is the protection of such industries;

WHEREAS, before the last World War there has been an association formed for the above-mentioned purposes;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing premises this Body has

Upon motion of Governor Faypon of Ilocos Sur, unanimously

RESOLVED, as it hereby resolves, to request the Honorable, the Secretary of Commerce and Industry, Manila, to revive the National Economic Protectionism Association (NEPA).

RESOLVED FURTHER, to forward a copy of this resolution to the Honorable, the Secretary of Commerce and Industry, Manila, for his information and kind consideration.

*(To be continued)*

*Compliments of*

**RAPID BROKERAGE  
CO., INC.  
CUSTOMS BROKER**

239 Dasmariñas St. Manila, P. I.  
TEL. 2-95-55

## *Use of Streets . . .*

*(Continued from page 339)*

mittee for Industrial Organization, 307 US 496, 83 L ed 1423, 59 S Ct 954, supra, the ordinance dealt with the exercise of the right of assembly for the purpose of communicating views; it did not make comfort or convenience in the use of streets the standard of official action but enabled the local official absolutely to refuse a permit on his mere opinion that such refusal would prevent "riots, disturbances or disorderly assemblage." The ordinance thus created, as the record disclosed, an instrument of arbitrary suppression of opinions on public questions. The court said that "uncontrolled official suppression of the privilege cannot be made a substitute for the duty to maintain order in connection with the exercise of the right." In *Schneider v. Irvington*, supra (308 US p. 163, 84 L ed 165, 60 S Ct 146) the ordinance was directed at canvassing and banned unlicensed communication of any views, or the advocacy of any cause, from door to door, subject only to the power of a police officer to determine as a censor what literature might be

distributed and who might distribute it. In *Cantwell v. Connecticut*, supra (310 US p. 305, 84 L ed 1218, 60 S Ct 900, 128 ALR 1352) the state dealt with the solicitation of funds for religious causes and authorized an official to determine whether the cause was religious one and to refuse a permit if he determined it was not, thus establishing a censorship of religion.

Nor is any question of peaceful picketing here involved, as in *Thornhill v. Alabama* 310 US 88, 84 L ed 1093, 60 S Ct 736, and *Carlson v. California* 310 US 106, 84 L ed 1104, 60 S Ct 746. The statute, as the state court said, is not aimed at any restraint of freedom of speech, and there is no basis for an assumption that it would be applied so as to prevent peaceful picketing as described in the cases cited.

The argument as to freedom of worship is also beside the point. No interference with religious worship or the practice of religion in any proper sense is shown, but only the exercise of local control over the use of streets for parades and processions.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire is affirmed.

## REVIEW OF MAGAZINE

*(Continued from page 346)*

interest in the subject of local government.

10. The editor and associate editor as well as the authors of articles, speeches, and commitments are recognized authorities in the employ of the Republic of the Philippines.
11. This magazine may be used as reference material in Philippine Government both in the intermediate grades and in the high school. It will also be useful as reference in college.
12. It is free from error in English and from bias or prejudices. I recommend this magazine for inclusion in the approved library lists, for general reading.

(Sgd.) PEDRO M. BUENAVISTA

*Reviewer*

Bureau of Public Schools

The advertisements are properly and neatly located on the pages. They are selected for their educational and social values.

It is hoped that the succeeding copies will not deteriorate in purpose and quality, that they will continue to be source of priceless information and knowledge on provincial, city and municipal governments and that they will be of service to those who administer them as well as to the residents of the communities so that ultimately good government and good citizenship will be promoted.

*Recommendation:*

This magazine is recommended for inclusion in the Approved Library Lists for the secondary school for general reading.

(Sgd.) MONICO A. NOPRADA

Bureau of Public Schools

# REVIEW OF MAGAZINE

Title: THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW (Jan., Feb., & Mar., 1949 issues)

Editor: Juan F. Rivera

Publisher: Mrs. Petra O. Rivera

1. A brief review or synopsis of the magazine:

The LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW magazine is an ideal reference for both provincial and municipal officials and employees.

The discussions, commitments, and speeches published in this magazine deal, in most cases, with the subjects in connection with the functions of municipal and provincial governments.

In the administration of government affairs especially in relation to provincial and municipal governments, this magazine will be of great help to mayors, governors, chief of police, municipal councilors, provincial and municipal treasurers, and provincial auditors.

2. This magazine is suitable for use in Philippine schools as reference magazine in the teaching of Philippine Government in Grade VI and in the fourth year of the high school.
3. The content is interesting, worthwhile, and socially significant.
4. The content is an old material treated in a new way.
5. It is up-to-date, utilizing the latest available information of the present-day problems and conditions.
6. It is written in a vivid and informal style.
7. The magazine includes a sufficiently wide range of material and activities in the functions of municipal and provincial governments in relation to the national government.
8. It provides a variety of helpful suggestions and instructional aids.
9. The magazine creates an abiding

Title: The LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW

Publisher: Mrs. Petra O. Rivera and Others. Bustamante Press, Manila, 1949.

Frequency of Issue: *Monthly*

Subscription rates: ₱10 a year; ₱1 a copy

## *Comments:*

This magazine is a "monthly organ to promote the welfare and prosperity of the provinces, cities and municipalities and their inhabitants." It is edited by Atty. Juan F. Rivera, who may be considered a specialist on his line, being the Chief of the Provincial Division of the Department of the Interior. It has two purposes, namely, to supply in handy form any available information, data, or statistics concerning local government administration and to acquaint all concerned and interested in the actual life of a municipal corporation with the legal, political, social, economic, moral, and scientific development of organized society. Emphasis is made on original materials which are of current value and interest in making local government administration more efficient and progressive.

A careful examination of the contents show taste and discrimination in the choice of material, clarity of language, and suitability of material both to purpose and reader for which the magazine is intended. As a whole the tone of this publication is liberal and impartial. Its editorial on socially important topics may be considered fair, lucid, and forceful.

True-to-life pictures of some government employees or officials from the lowest rank to the highest national official, taken singly or in groups showing important historical events, and other pertinent illustrations make the magazine concrete and interesting.

The format gives an impression of order and beauty. It makes the material readable.

(Continued on page 345)



# HOROSCOPE\*

## Were You Born in June?

### JUNE 1

You are the analytical type, confident in the premise that "thought makes everything fit for use." Your home life will be happy, your business life successful in proportion to your ability to apply a keen intelligence.

### JUNE 3

You are capable and have reasoning faculties but will do your best work under the supervision of others. Do not let this necessary leadership stunt your own ambition, rather let it bring you to greater heights.

### JUNE 5

You are naturally suspicious and reserved and are apt to allow your suspicions to interfere with your better judgment. You will get more out of life if you forget imaginary impositions and cultivate an open mind.

### JUNE 7

Thoughtlessness and careless thinking will never be a stumbling block to your success. Your consideration for others and your interest in their problems should make you excellent judicial material.

### JUNE 9

Persons of this birth are blessed with a strong mentality but show inclination to dissipate this virtue without regard to profit to themselves. Less effort, more judiciously applied, will bring much greater return.

### JUNE 11

Guard health and strength. Conserve physical energy by a better application of mind to your problems. Your abilities are best suited to work which has to do with personal solicitation, insurance, bonds, etc.

### JUNE 13

Success will not come to you through chance, but rather through opportunities which you seek out and develop for yourself. You need conservatism, more of rational thinking instead of a blind faith in fate and its store.

### JUNE 15

The mere accumulation of money will not be of interest to you. You have no miserly inclinations. You will find greatest success in banking, mortgage or trust investments, land or real estate development of like pursuits.

### JUNE 2

Yours is a home-loving, friend-making disposition, given to sentiment and its expression. This trait will bring good returns to you financially, as friends will have much to do with your success.

### JUNE 4

Others will place much confidence in your business ability, entrusting to you financial transactions and technical legal matters. You will fulfil these obligations and they will be profitable to you.

### JUNE 6

Birth on this date assures a love of the out-of-doors, a soul that feels free only when unconfined by man-made barriers. In the teaching of others, you can develop your inclination to sports and sportsmanship.

### JUNE 8

If this is your birthday, an argumentative complex which leans almost to stubbornness will hinder your advancement. If you will listen to advice, think instead of argue, you will be more successful.

### JUNE 10

Today's child will find accomplishments in business easy, which to others hold much difficulty. Use this ability to assist others who are less fortunate. Their friendship and cooperation will give happy recollections.

### JUNE 12

You are endowed with exceptional mental faculties but you must use discretion in selecting your life work. Do not expect too much from others as your own keen perception makes their views of little value.

### JUNE 14

This day's child will make friends easily and be prone to take advantage of these friendships to further selfish interests. You have strength of will and character. Let these virtues further your success.

### JUNE 16

If this is your birthday, you have keen mental perception, unlimited energy and the ability to concentrate on details. You lack humaneness and are prone to set too small a value on rights and opinions of others.

\*From NYAL

JUNE 17

You will find greater happiness in what might be termed a "hum-drum existence" than in the more extravagant mode of living which your nature craves. Be satisfied with sure and safe investments. Cautious.

JUNE 19

Your ability to concentrate on business problems will bring you large financial returns but will not bring you happiness. You do not enjoy or receive proper benefit from your leisure hours. When you work: work.

JUNE 21

Persons of this birth date will find both health and happiness in quiet living, avoiding pursuits which tend to exhaust mental and physical energy. You should find success in rural pursuits, animal husbandry, land, etc.

JUNE 23

You should not depend on others to further your ambitions. You have ability to promote your own success through sheer personality alone. Best financial returns are indicated in politics, legislative or judicial work.

JUNE 25

Indications are for a successful year for you, one filled with changes and many opportunities to better yourself financially and your station in life. Spend your leisure time with home and family, for greater enjoyment.

JUNE 27

If this is your birthday, indications are that you will receive much assistance in attaining your goal in life through friendships you have made, although you have not depended on them nor sought friendships.

JUNE 29

Today's child will early develop a definite aim in life and live to attain the goal they have set for themselves. There may be discouragements and obstacles to success, but these will be overcome by diligence.

JUNE 18

Persons of this birth are inclined to act decisively on snap judgment rather than on mature deliberation. Their mental alertness will in most cases keep them from trouble but this trait should be curbed.

JUNE 20

It is fortunate that you are blessed with great mental capacities and good judgment as you will find these traits necessary to your success. Indications are for greatest returns in buying and selling, merchandising.

JUNE 22

Do not allow others to make up your mind for you. Listen to reason but make your own decisions. Avoid unnecessary mental worries or emotions that are apt to dissipate health and leave you handicapped.

JUNE 24

If this is your birthday, you are apt to see in others the abilities you do not recognize in yourself. You are capable of accomplishing much in life but it must be through your own efforts. Guard your health carefully.

JUNE 26

Nature has not handicapped you either mentally or physically. Persons of this birth date should find greatest success in work that requires great mental activity and sound judgment. Perseverance will win.

JUNE 28

A keen mind and a quick perception are yours. Do not take undue advantage of these virtues to make financial gain at the expense of friends or those less fortunately endowed. Live more for the present times.

JUNE 30

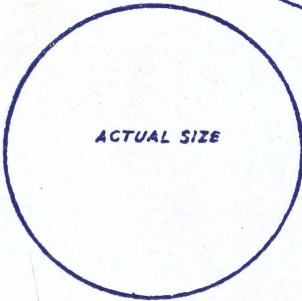
You will find greatest happiness in your home life and the inspiration it gives you to do better work will prove both financially profitable to you and your associates in business. Allow no outside interests to interfere.

*"Every man, however obscure, however far removed from the general recognition, is one of a group of men impressive for good, and impressive for evil, and it is in the nature of things that he can not really improve himself without in some degree improving other men."*

*—Charles Dickens.*

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE PHILIPPINES  
MALACANAN

PHILIPPINES HERALDRY COMMITTEE



ACTUAL SIZE

COLOR GUIDE :



RED



GREEN



GOLD

APPROVED

BY AUTHORITY  
OF THE PRESIDENT

  
EMILIO ABELLO  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

FOR THE PHILIPPINES HERALDRY COMMITTEE

  
GILBERT S. PEREZ  
TECHNICAL CONSULTANT  
AND ACTING SECRETARY

# RECOGNITION OF MERIT

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
MANILA

IN REPLY, ADDRESS TO:  
THE DIRECTOR

13311

June 1, 1949

The Publishers  
THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW  
83 D. Tuazon Avenue, Sta. Mesa Heights  
Quezon City

Dear Sirs:

This is to inform you that THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW, four issues of which you have submitted to this Bureau for examination, has been approved for general reading in secondary, normal, and vocational and technical schools. Announcement to this effect will be sent to the field in a forthcoming bulletin.

It is to be understood that this Office reserves the full right to terminate this approval any time there is evidence of decline in the content and the physical make-up of the forthcoming numbers.

Very respectfully,

  
CECILIO PUTONG  
Director of Public Schools

D1208

—oOo—

SUBSCRIPTIONS to this magazine have also been AUTHORIZED and/or APPROVED by the SECRETARY OF FINANCE and the DIRECTORS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS should start with the first number — January — to complete Vol. I for a book at end of year. Lengthy laws, articles and historical documents are published serially.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES PER YEAR: Regular — P12; Special — P10 for the local governments and all schools and libraries; and Complimentary — P8 for students, municipal councilors and policemen.