

“GOD! May it stay there
ever, ever, ever, ever.”

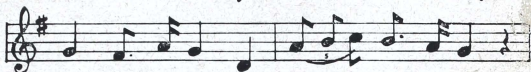
Philippine National Anthem

JOSE PALMA translated by
HON. CAMILO OSIAS AND M. A. LANE

J. FELIPE



Land of the morn-ing, Child of the sun re-tur-n-ing,



With fer-vor burn-ing, Thine do our souls a-dore.



Land dear and ho-ly, Cra-dle of no-ble he-roes,



Ne'er shall in-vad-ers Trample thy sa-cred shore. Ev-er with-



in thy skies and through thy clouds And o'er thy



hills and sea, Do we be-hold the ra-dianc-e ful the throb of



glo-ri-ous lib-er-ty. Thy ban-ner, dear to all our



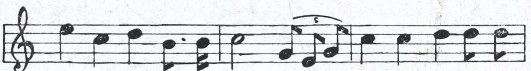
hearts, Its sun and stars a-light, O — nev-er shall



its shin-ing field Be dimm-ed by thy night's dark-ness



Land of love, O land of light, In thine em-



brace 'tis rap-ture to lie. But it is glo-ry ev-er, when



'soul art wronged, for us thy sons to suf-fer and die.

CITIZENSHIP DECALOGUE

—>:«—

I. Love God above all things.

II. Place the welfare of your country and the common good above your own.

III. Know your Constitution; safeguard the rights it recognizes; conform to the duties it implies.

IV. Obey laws; pay your taxes willingly and promptly. Citizenship implies not only rights but obligations.

V. Defend your honor and the honor of your country.

VI. Recognize and obey parental and civic authority.

VII. Be honest and truthful.

VIII. Be industrious, diligent, and frugal.

IX. Be kind and generous.

X. Be observant of the personal and property rights of others.

(From 1948 Constitution Day Poster)

The Civic and Ethical Principles

(Executive Order No. 217, s. 1939)

1. Have faith in Divine Providence that guides the destinies of men and nations.
2. Love your country for it is the home of your people, the seat of your affections, and the source of your happiness and well-being. Its defense is your primary duty. Be ready at all times to sacrifice and die for it if necessary.
3. Respect the Constitution which is the expression of your sovereign will. The government is your government. It has been established for your safety and welfare. Obey the laws and see that they are observed by all and that public officials comply with their duties.
4. Pay your taxes willingly and promptly. Citizenship implies not only rights but also obligations.
5. Safeguard the purity of suffrage and abide by the decisions of the majority.
6. Love and respect your parents. It is your duty to serve them gratefully and well.
7. Value your honor as you value your life. Poverty with honor is preferable to wealth with dishonor.
8. Be truthful and be honest in thought and in action. Be just and charitable, courteous but dignified in your dealings with your fellowmen.
9. Lead a clean and frugal life. Do not indulge in frivolity or pretense. Be simple in your dress and modest in your behavior.
10. Live up to the noble traditions of our people. Venerate the memory of our heroes. Their lives point the way to duty and honor.
11. Be industrious. Be not afraid or ashamed to do manual labor. Productive toil is conducive to economic security and adds to the wealth of the nation.
12. Rely on your own efforts for your progress and happiness. Be not easily discouraged. Persevere in the pursuit of your legitimate ambitions.
13. Do your work cheerfully, thoroughly, and well. Work badly done is worse than work undone. Do not leave for tomorrow what you can do today.
14. Contribute to the welfare of your community and promote social justice. You do not live for yourselves and your families alone. You are a part society to which you owe definite responsibilities.
15. Cultivate the habit of using goods made in the Philippines. Patronize the products and trade of your countrymen.
16. Use and develop our natural resources and conserve them for posterity. They are the inalienable heritage of our people. Do not traffic with your citizenship.

The LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW

Approved by the Secretary of Finance, the Director of Public Schools, the Director of Private Schools, the Director of Public Libraries and the Department of the Interior.

VOL. I, NO. 7

JULY, 1949

ONE PESO

PETRA O. RIVERA
Business Manager

JUAN F. RIVERA
Editor

G. L. CANLOBO
Advertising Manager

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

FREEDOM is our heritage. It has been the dream perennial of centuries before our time. It was the vision of everlasting hope from Mactan to Bataan. It is the consummate reality of our day and age.

FREEDOM is our exquisite passion flower. It arises in auroral beauty from a soil enriched by the blood and flesh of immortal forebears—from the desolate wreckage of a global war.

FREEDOM is our eternal treasure. And we shall keep it inviolate unto the consummation of the world.—*Bluebook* (1947)

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

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PROCLAMATION OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

WHEREAS the United States of America by the Treaty of Peace with Spain of December 10, 1898, commonly known as the Treaty of Paris, and by the Treaty with Spain of November 7, 1900, did acquire sovereignty over the Philippines and by the Convention of January 2, 1930, with Great Britain did delimit the boundary between the Philippine archipelago and the State of North Borneo, and whereas the United States of America has consistently and faithfully during the past forty-eight years exercised jurisdiction and control over the Philippines and its people, and

WHEREAS it has been the repeated declaration of the legislative and executive branches of the Government of the United States of America that full independence would be granted the Philippines as soon as the people of the Philippines were prepared to assume this obligation, and

WHEREAS the people of the Philippines have clearly demonstrated their capacity for self-government, and

WHEREAS the act of Congress approved March 24, 1934, known as the Philippine Independence Act, directed that on the 4th day of July immediately following a ten-year transitional period leading to the independence of the Philippines, the President of the United States of America should by proclamation withdraw and surrender all rights of possession, supervision, jurisdiction, control or sovereignty of the Philippines except certain reservations therein and thereafter authorized to be made, and, on behalf of the United States of America should recognize the independence of the Philippines; now therefore, I, *Harry S. Truman*, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the the aforesaid Act of Congress, do proclaim that, in accord with and subject to the reservations provided for in the pertinent provisions of the existing acts of Congress, the United States of America hereby withdraws and surrenders all rights of possession, supervision, jurisdiction, control or sovereignty now existing and exercised by the United States of America in and over the territory and people of the Philippines and on behalf of the United States of America, I do hereby recognize the independence of the Philippines as a separate and self-governing nation and acknowledge the authority and control over the same of the Government instituted by the people thereof under the constitution now in force. *IN WITNESS WHEREOF*, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this fourth day of July in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-six and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and seventy-first.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President:

DEAN ACHESON
Acting Secretary of State

(Read by U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt in the course of his speech on the inauguration of the Republic of the Philippines, July 4, 1946, at the Luneta.)

Message

Local government administration is a matter of good planning and study and its strength is largely measured by its capacity to solve internal problems. The solution of those problems depends much on experience, on observation and on assiduous study rather than on science or theory. There is need, therefore, of keeping those engaged in the administration of the affairs of a local political unit informed of, and familiar with, the progress that is being made in the organization and functional life of a community. Equally true is the need of apprising the members of that community of their duties and rights and of what those in the government are doing for them. To bring about these desirable ends, the "THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW" fills such a void in the administration of our provinces, cities, and municipalities.

I hope this publication will the more foster harmony and unity between the local governments and their citizens. For unity creates corporate spirit and undivided loyalty, thereby making, on one hand, the levels of control simple, direct, and effective and, on the other, the people to act more rationally on questions affecting their interests and welfare. While the primary burden of municipal administration rests upon the men at the top—municipal and city mayors, provincial governors, department heads and their principal assistants, and the Chief Executive—yet the job is not theirs alone. The responsibility for better municipal management rests also upon the people themselves, upon civic organizations, upon teachers who are preparing their students for public service, and upon every provincial, city and municipal employee. In other words, it is not enough to say, as it is often said, that the government be brought closer to the people. The people themselves should also spiritedly come close, closer to their government. Let us all endeavor to achieve such wholesome goal.

N. ROXAS

(Undersecretary of the Interior)

July 19, 1949.

CODE FOR JUDGING AND CENSURING PICTURES⁽¹⁾

CRIMES AGAINST THE LAW

These shall never be presented in such a way as to throw sympathy with the crime as against law and justice or to inspire others with a desire for imitation.

1. Murder:

(a) The technique of murder must be presented in a way that will not inspire imitation.

(b) Brutal killings are not to be presented in detail.

(c) Revenge in modern times shall not be justified.

2. Methods of crime should not be explicitly presented.

(a) Theft, robbery, safe-cracking, and dynamiting of trains, mines, buildings, etc., should not be detailed in method.

(b) Arson must be subject to the same safeguards.

(c) The use of firearms should be restricted to essentials.

(d) Methods of smuggling should not be presented.

3. Illegal drug traffic must never be presented. (Nor the portrayal of a dope fiend, wherein the act of taking a hypodermic injection, the inhaling of or eating of dope, is intended to show its effect upon a human being.)

SEX

The sanctity of the institution of marriage and the home shall be upheld. Pictures shall not infer that low forms of sex relations are the accepted or common things.

1. Adultery, sometimes necessary plot material, must not be explicitly treated or justified, or presented attractively.

2. Scenes of passion should not be introduced when not essential to the plot. In general, passion should be so treated that these scenes do not stimulate the lower and baser element.

3. Seduction or Rape:

(a) They should never be more than suggested, and only when essential for the plot, and even then never shown by explicit method.

(b) They are never the proper subject for comedy.

4. Sex perversion or any inference of it is forbidden.

5. White slavery shall not be treated.

6. Miscegenation is forbidden.

7. Sex hygiene and venereal diseases are not subjects for motion pictures.

8. Children's sex organs are never to be exposed.

VULGARITY

The treatment of low, disgusting, unpleasant, though not necessarily evil subjects should be always to the dictates of good taste and regard for the sensibilities of the audience.

OBSCENITY

Obscenity in word, gesture, reference, song, joke or by suggestion is forbidden.

DANCES

Dances which emphasize indecent movements are to be regarded as obscene.

PROFANITY

Pointed profanity or vulgar expressions, however used, are forbidden.

COSTUME

1. Complete nudity is never permitted. This includes nudity in fact or in silhouette, or any lecherous or licentious notice thereof by other characters in the picture.

2. Dancing costumes intended to permit undue exposure or indecent movements in the dance are forbidden.

RELIGION

1. No film or episode may throw ridicule on any religious faith.

2. Ministers of religion, in their character as such, should not be used as comic characters or as villains.

3. Ceremonies of any definite religion should be carefully and respectfully handled.

(Continued on next page)

(1) As prescribed on Nov. 4, 1946, by the Board of Review for Moving Pictures.

METHOD OF COLLECTING LICENSE TAXES — MUNICIPAL COUNCILS NOT AUTHORIZED TO MODIFY.—The license taxes prescribed in Ordinance No. 21, series of 1948, of the municipality of Tarlac are based upon the quarterly sales of the persons or businesses liable thereto. As the quarterly sales may vary, the collection of the said taxes would not be in accordance with Section 2310 of the Revised Administrative Code, which contemplates that municipal license taxes shall be fixed on annual basis susceptible of division into four *equal parts*, each of which shall be paid within the first 20 days of the quarter. Municipal councils are not authorized to change this method of fixing municipal license taxes except in some specific cases. Any municipal ordinance altering or modifying this method of collecting municipal license taxes, directly or indirectly, is *ultra vires* and therefore invalid. (Opinions Attorney General,

dated May 7, 1920 and August 31, 1932).

In view of the foregoing, the municipal council of Tarlac should be requested to modify its Ordinance No. 21, series of 1948, by fixing the graduated license taxes on the basis of the annual sales realized during the preceding calendar year, so that the collection thereof may be made in accordance with the said Section 2310 of the Revised Administrative Code.—*2nd Ind., April 26, 1949, of Undersecretary of Finance to Prov. Treas. of Tarlac.*

DRESSMAKING OR FASHION SCHOOLS—MUNICIPAL COUNCILS MAY TAX.—With reference to your letter dated August 19, 1948, requesting the refund of the municipal license tax collected from your dressmaking school on the ground that the Ordinance imposing the said tax is null and void, I have the honor to advise that the municipal councils are authorized to tax dressmaking or fashion schools, under the provisions of Commonwealth Act No. 472. Your contention that Republic Act No. 74, authorizing the Secretary of Education to levy an equitable assessment from each private institution equivalent to one per cent of the total amount accruing from tuition and other fees, has abrogated the power of the municipal council to tax private schools is untenable, as under our system of taxation, certain businesses and occupations may be taxed by both the National Government and the local governments. I am enclosing herewith a copy of our letter dated July 25, 1947, holding that fashion schools are taxable.

In view of the foregoing, it is regretted that no favorable action could be taken on your request.—*Letter dated January 18, 1949, of Secretary of Finance to Mr. D. A. Hernandez of San Fernando, Pampanga.*

ID: TAX EXEMPTION REFERS ONLY TO LANDS, BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS USED EXCLUSIVELY FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.—This refers to your letter,

NATIONAL FEELINGS

Code . . .

1. The use of the Flag shall be consistently respectful.
2. The history, institutions, prominent people and citizenry of other nations shall be represented fairly. (Films or parts of films that are indecent, immoral, or that lower the prestige of the people or Government of the Philippines are also prohibited.)

TITLES

Salacious, indecent or obscene titles shall not be used.

REPELLENT SUBJECTS

The following subjects must be treated within the careful limits of good taste:

1. Actual hangings, or electrocutions as legal punishments for crime.
2. Third degree methods.
3. Brutality and possible gruesome-ness.
4. Branding of people or animals.
5. Apparent cruelty to children or animals.
6. Surgical operations.

dated January 10, 1947, requesting information as to whether, despite the constitutional provisions exempting educational institutions from taxation, fashion schools are still taxable. The pertinent provisions of our Constitution, which are practically the same as those of Section 3 of Commonwealth Act No. 470, read as follows:

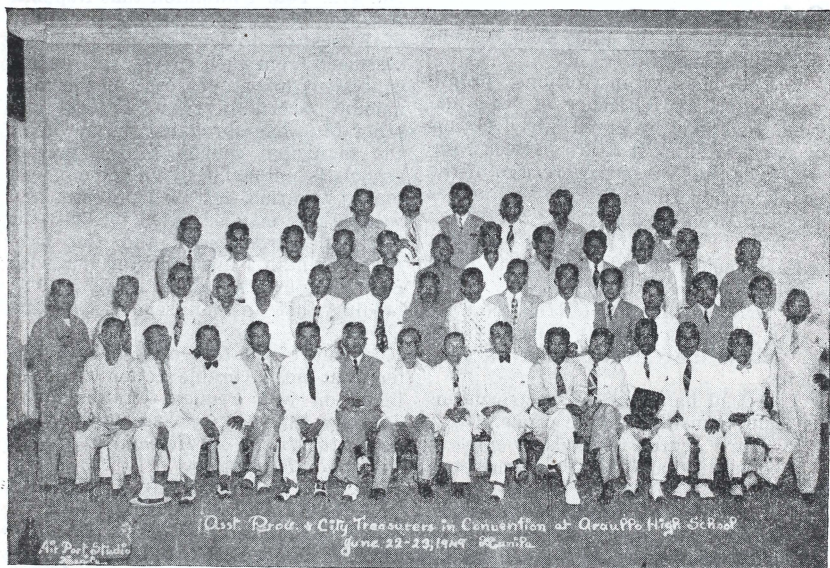
“Cemeteries, churches, and parsonages or convents appurtenant thereto, and all lands, buildings, and improvements used exclusively for religious, charitable, or educational purposes.”

It will be noted that the tax exemption refers only to the lands, buildings and improvements used exclusively for educational purposes. There is nothing in the law which would warrant the exemption from any other tax of the business or occupation conducted by or engaged in by educational institutions. As under Commonwealth Act No. 472, local governments are authorized to im-

pose license taxes on businesses, occupations or privileges, not expressly exempted under Section 3 thereof, educational institutions are subject to local taxation. It cannot be gainsaid that “fashion schools” are operated for business purposes and they are not among the businesses exempted in Section 3 of Commonwealth Act No. 472 from municipal taxation.

Your query is, therefore, hereby answered in the affirmative.—*Letter dated July 25, 1947 of Sec. of Finance to Miss Luisa F. Libatique of Quezon City.*

TRANSFERS FROM MUNICIPAL GENERAL FUND AUTHORIZED IN ADVANCE BY SECRETARY OF FINANCE.—Respectfully returned to the Provincial Treasurer, Naga, Camarines Sur, inviting attention to the following provisions of Provincial Circular (Unnumbered) dated December 15, 1938 of this Department, authorizing in advance transfers from the municipal general fund authorized by the Municipal



THE ASSISTANT PROVINCIAL TREASURERS

Council and approved by the Provincial Treasurer: "(e) *Transfers of funds.*—Under the provisions of Commonwealth Acts Nos. 229 and 230, advance approval of transfers from the provincial general fund, authorized by the provincial board and concurred in by the provincial treasurer, and of transfers from the municipal general funds, authorized by the municipal council and approved by the provincial treasurer is hereby given. Care should be taken that the essential activities, the expenses of which are defrayed from the provincial and municipal general funds, are not impaired or curtailed on account of the transfers to be thus made. Transfers made under this authority should be reported to the Department. However, transfers made from the special funds and those in which there is a disagreement between the provincial board and the municipal council on the one hand and the provincial treasurer on the other shall continue to be submitted to the Department for approval. In order to avoid delay, all cases should be forwarded immediately to this Department."—*4th Ind., May 3, 1946, of Sec. of Finance.*

RETIREMENT UNDER ACT 4183
—WHEN MAY BE APPROVED.—Respectfully returned, thru the Provincial Governor, to the Municipal Mayor, Balanga, Bataan, inviting attention to the following excerpt from the minutes of the 125th meeting of the Cabinet held on September 25, 1947:

"The Chief of the Executive Office submitted the matter pertaining to retirement cases under Act No. 4183, as amended, upon which, up to this time, no definite ruling has been adopted by the Cabinet resulting in the accumulation of such retirement cases not only in the Executive Office but also in the Department of the Interior. After a lengthy discussion on the typical cases, the Cabinet decided categorically that beneficiaries under Act No. 4183 should, in every

case, have been separated from the service by reason of a real and bona fide reorganization and not by mere replacement with younger personnel under Section 1 of said Act, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 623"; in view of which it is regretted that favorable action cannot be taken on the proposed retirement under Act 4183, as amended, of the late Isaac Kintos who applied for retirement in 1941 due to old age and ill health and not because he was separated from the service by reason of an actual reorganization thereof, as required by express provision of law.—*12th Ind., April 7, 1948, of Sec. of the Int.*

BOUNDARY OF A PROVINCE—
MODIFICATION OF SHOULD BE
THROUGH LEGISLATION.—A modification of the territory or boundary of a province can be made only with the prior legislative authorization, pursuant to the provisions of Section 68 of the Revised Administrative Code. As above shown, no modification of the Agusan-Surigao boundary as fixed in Section 56 of the Administrative Code is intended by the issuance of Executive Order No. 290. Even if it had been the intention to modify this boundary, it could take effect only with prior legislative authorization. Evidently there was no such authorization in this case.—*1st Ind., May 21, 1949, of Undersecretary of the Int. to Provincial Board of Surigao.*

T. SILVERIO Y DE CASTRO
Provincial Auditor

San Fernando, La Union

Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Certified Public Accountant

Bintog, Plaridel, Bulacan
Tabaco, Albay.

UNPAID INTERESTS CONDONED

First Congress of the Republic
of the Philippines)
Fourth Session)

H. No. 2699

Begun and held in the City of Manila on Monday, the twenty-fourth of
January, nineteen hundred and forty-nine

[Republic Act No. 401]

AN ACT TO CONDONE ALL UNPAID INTERESTS ACCRUING FROM
JANUARY FIRST NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO TO
DECEMBER THIRTY-FIRST NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FOR-
TY-FIVE ON ALL OBLIGATIONS OUTSTANDING ON DECEM-
BER EIGHT, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE, AND
TO APPLY PAYMENTS OF INTERESTS PAID AFTER FEB-
RUARY TWENTY-EIGHT, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FOR-
TY-FIVE, TO THE PRINCIPAL OBLIGATION IF STILL OUT-
STANDING, IN CERTAIN CASES.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philip-
pines in Congress assembled:*

Section 1. Declaration of policy.—
Rehabilitation of those who have suf-
fered the ravages of war constitutes a
prime concern of the Government. In
order to afford opportunities to debtors
of the Government or Government-own-
ed or controlled corporations to reha-
bilitate themselves, and to enable them
to pay their pre-war obligations under
terms and conditions beneficial to them,
it is the declared policy of the State
that the condonation of interests con-
templated herein be extended.

Sec. 2. All unpaid interests in favor
of the Government or Government-own-
ed or controlled corporations accruing
from the first day of January, nineteen
hundred and forty-two to the thirty-
first day of December, nineteen hun-
dred and forty-five, on all debts and
other obligations outstanding on the
eighth day of December, nineteen hun-
dred and forty-one, shall not be de-
mandable and are hereby condoned in
the following cases:

(a) When the debtor was unable to
pay an obligation which became due and
demandable, or interests which should
have been paid during the said peri-
od because of the refusal of the lat-
ter to accept payment or because of

the failure of the creditors to open for
business during the said period.

(b) When the debtor was unable
to pay an obligation which became due
and demandable, or interests which
should have been paid, during the said
period because he was prevented from
doing so by reason of his activity in the
resistance movement against the enemy
or his imprisonment, arrest or deten-
tion by the said enemy resulting in his
inability to freely pursue his normal
work.

(c) When the debtor was unable to
pay an obligation which became due
and demandable, or interests which
should have been paid during the said
period because of penury caused by
the ravages of the war, financial re-
strictions imposed by whatever author-
ity in connection with the prosecution
by the enemy of the war, or loss of his
ordinary sources of income or control
over them as a result thereof.

(d) When the debtor was unable to
pay an obligation which became due
and demandable, or the interests which
should have been paid during the said
period because the assets of the credi-
tor were under the control of the enemy
and/or administered through the so-

called Enemy Alien Property Custodian or other enemy instrumentality, and the debtor paid the interests to it in the belief that such payment was valid and effective payment to the creditor or because of fear that failure to comply with the demand would lead to reprisals on his person or property.

Sec. 3. All interests paid on account of debts or other obligations outstanding on the eighth day of December, nineteen hundred and forty-one corresponding to the period from the first day of January, nineteen hundred and forty-two to the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and forty-five, by the debtors mentioned in section one hereof, shall be applied in payment of the principal obligation, if same is still outstanding and if the payment is made from or after February 28, nineteen hundred and forty-five to the date of the effectivity of this Act.

Sec. 4. This Act shall take effect fifteen days after its publication in the *Official Gazette*.

Approved June 18, 1949.

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609 Quezon Boulevard, Manila

PRONUNCIAMENTOS

MANUEL L. QUEZON—There is one thought which I want you always to have in mind, and that is: That you are Filipinos, that the Philippines is your country and the only country God has given you; that you must keep it for yourselves, for your children, and your children's children, until the world is no more; and that you must live for it and die for it, if necessary.

* * *

APOLINARIO MABINI—Thou shalt love thy country after God and thy honor more than thyself: for she is the only Paradise which God has given thee in this life, the only patrimony of thy race, the only inheritance of thy ancestors and the only hope of thy posterity; because of her, thou hast life, love and interests, happiness, honor and God.

* * *

ANTONIO LUNA—The Filipino people want independence; I will defend, until I exhaust the last recourse, the cause of my country, thus complying with the oath to my flag.

* * *

MANUEL A. ROXAS—With the help of God, let us build in this our land a monument of freedom and to justice, a beacon to all mankind.

* * *

T. H. PARDO DE TAVERA—In order to make possible the liberation of the genuine Filipino soul which lives in our masses, we must establish a constructive system of instruction and education of an independent individuality, free from the unnatural pressure which represses the reason of man and subjects it to the reason of another by means of religious, political, or social dogmas.

* * *

FRANCISCO SANTIAGO—It is always my desire to inculcate our music in our people from an early age so that when they grow up they may know and appreciate what is ours and thus understand the real meaning of patriotism.

* * *

CONSTITUTION OF THE PHILIPPINES

(As amended by Resolution Numbered Thirty-nine adopted by the Second National Assembly on the fifteenth day of September, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and approved by the President of the United States on the tenth day of November, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and by Resolution Numbered Seventy-three adopted by the Second National Assembly on the eleventh day of April, nineteen hundred and forty, and approved by the President of the United States on the second day of December, nineteen hundred and forty.)

The Filipino people, imploring the aid of Divine Providence, in order to establish a government that shall embody their ideals, conserve and develop the patrimony of the nation, promote the general welfare, and secure to themselves and their posterity the blessings of independence under a régime of justice, liberty, and democracy, do ordain and promulgate this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.—THE NATIONAL TERRITORY

Section 1. The Philippines comprises all the territory ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris concluded between the United States and Spain on the tenth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, the limits of which are set forth in Article III of said treaty, together with all the islands embraced in the treaty concluded at Washington, between the United States and Spain on the seventh day of November, nineteen hundred, and in the treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain on the second day of January, nineteen hundred and thirty, and all territory over which the present Government of the Philippine Islands exercises jurisdiction.

ARTICLE II.—DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

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

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

Sec. 3. The Philippines renounces

war as an instrument of national policy, and adopts the generally accepted principles of international law as part of the law of the Nation.

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

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

ARTICLE III.—BILL OF RIGHTS

Section 1. (1) No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor shall any person be denied the equal protection of the laws.

(2) Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

(3) The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause, to be determined by the judge after examination under oath or affirmation of the complainant and the witnesses he may produce, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

(4) The liberty of abode and of changing the same within the limits prescribed by law shall not be impaired.

(5) The privacy of communication and correspondence shall be inviolable except upon lawful order of the court or when public safety and order require otherwise.

(6) The right to form associations or societies for purposes not contrary to law shall not be abridged.

(7) No law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed: No religious test shall be required for the exercise of civil or political rights.

(8) No law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for redress of grievances.

(9) No law granting a title of nobility shall be enacted, and no person holding any office of profit or trust shall, without the consent of the Congress of the Philippines, accept any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any foreign state.

(10) No law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be passed.

(11) No *ex post facto* law or bill of attainder shall be enacted.

(12) No person shall be imprisoned for debt or nonpayment of a poll tax.

(13) No involuntary servitude in any form shall exist except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

(14) The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended except in cases of invasion, insurrection, or rebellion, when the public safety requires it, in any of which events the same may be suspended wherever during such period the necessity for such suspension shall exist.

(15) No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law.

(16) All persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except those charged with capital offenses when evidence of guilt is strong. Excessive bail shall not be required.

(17) In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be presumed to be innocent until the contrary is proved, and

shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a speedy and public trial, to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process to secure the attendance of witnesses in his behalf.

(18) No person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.

(19) Excessive fines shall not be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

(20) No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of punishment for the same offense. If an act is punished by a law and an ordinance, conviction or acquittal under either shall constitute a bar to another prosecution for the same act.

(21) Free access to the courts shall not be denied to any person by reason of poverty.

ARTICLE IV.—CITIZENSHIP

Section 1. The following are citizens of the Philippines:

(1) Those who are citizens of the Philippine Islands at the time of the adoption of this Constitution.

(2) Those born in the Philippine Islands of foreign parents who, before the adoption of this Constitution, had been elected to public office in the Philippine Islands.

(3) Those whose fathers are citizens of the Philippines.

(4) Those whose mothers are citizens of the Philippines and, upon reaching the age of majority, elect Philippine citizenship.

(5) Those who are naturalized in accordance with law.

Sec. 2. Philippine citizenship may be lost or reacquired in the manner provided by law.

ARTICLE V.—SUFFRAGE

Section 1. Suffrage may be exercised by male citizens of the Philippines not otherwise disqualified by law who are twenty-one years of age or over and are able to read and write, and who shall have resided in the Philippines for one year and in the municipality wherein

they propose to vote for at least six months preceding the election. The National Assembly shall extend the right of suffrage to women, if in a plebiscite which shall be held for that purpose within two years after the adoption of this Constitution, not less than three hundred thousand women possessing the necessary qualifications shall vote affirmatively on the question.

ARTICLE VI.—*LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT*

Section 1. The Legislative power shall be vested in a Congress of the Philippines, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. The Senate shall be composed of twenty-four Senators who shall be chosen at large by the qualified electors of the Philippines, as may be provided by law.

Sec. 3. The term of office of Senators shall be six years and shall begin on the thirtieth day of December next following their election. The first Senators elected under the Constitution shall, in the manner provided by law, be divided equally into three groups, the Senators of the first group to serve for a term of six years; those of the second group, for four years; and those of the third group, for two years.

Sec. 4. No person shall be a Senator unless he be a natural-born citizen of the Philippines and, at the time of his election, is at least thirty-five years of age, a qualified elector, and a resident of the Philippines for not less than two years immediately prior to his election.

Sec. 5. The House of Representatives shall be composed of not more than one hundred and twenty Members who shall be apportioned among the several provinces as nearly as may be according to the number of their respective inhabitants, but each province shall have at least one Member. The Congress shall by law make an apportionment within three years after the return of every enumeration, and not otherwise. Until such apportionment shall have been made, the House of

Representatives shall have the same number of Members as that fixed by law for the National Assembly, who shall be elected by the qualified electors from the present Assembly districts. Each representative district shall comprise, as far as practicable, contiguous and compact territory.

Sec. 6. The term of office of the Members of the House of Representatives shall be four years and shall begin on the thirtieth day of December next following their election.

Sec. 7. No person shall be a Member of the House of Representatives unless he be a natural-born citizen of the Philippines and, at the time of his election, is at least twenty-five years of age, a qualified elector, and a resident of the province in which he is chosen for not less than one year immediately prior to his election.

Sec. 8. (1) Elections for Senators and Members of the House of Representatives shall be held in the manner and on the dates fixed by law.

(2) In case of vacancy in the Senate or in the House of Representatives, a special election may be called to fill such vacancy in the manner prescribed by law, but the Senator or Member of the House of Representatives thus elected shall serve only for the unexpired term.

Sec. 9. The Congress shall convene in regular session once every year on the fourth Monday of January, unless a different date is fixed by law. It may be called in special session at any time by the President to consider general legislation or only such subjects as he may designate. No special session shall continue longer than thirty days and no regular session longer than one hundred days, exclusive of Sundays.

Sec. 10. (1) The Senate shall elect its President and the House of Representatives its Speaker.

Each House shall choose such other officers as may be required.

(2) A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from

day to day and may compel the attendance of absent Members in such manner and under such penalties as such House may provide.

(3) Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all its Members, expel a Member.

(4) Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in its judgment require secrecy; and the *yays* and *nays* on any question shall, at the request of one-fifth of the Members present, be entered in the Journal.

(5) Neither House during the sessions of the Congress shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 11. The Senate and the House of Representatives shall each have an Electoral Tribunal which shall be the sole judge of all contests relating to the election, returns, and qualifications of their respective Members. Each Electoral Tribunal shall be composed of nine Members, three of whom shall be Justices of the Supreme Court to be designated by the Chief Justice, and the remaining six shall be Members of the Senate or of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, who shall be chosen by each House, three upon nomination of the party having the largest number of votes and three of the party having the second largest number of votes therein. The senior Justice in each Electoral Tribunal shall be its Chairman.

Sec. 12. There shall be a Commission on Appointments consisting of twelve Senators and twelve Members of the House of Representatives, elected by each House, respectively, on the basis of proportional representation of the political parties therein. The President of the Senate shall be the Chairman ex-officio of the Commission, but shall not vote, except in case of tie.

Sec. 13. The Electoral Tribunals and the Commission on Appointments shall be constituted within thirty days after the Senate and the House of Representatives shall have been organized with the election of their President and Speaker, respectively. The Commission on Appointments shall meet only while the Congress is in session, at the call of its Chairman or a majority of its Members, to discharge such powers and functions as are herein conferred upon it.

Sec. 14. The Senators and the Members of the House of Representatives shall, unless otherwise provided by law, receive an annual compensation of seven thousand two hundred pesos each, including per diems and other emoluments or allowances, and exclusive only of traveling expenses to and from their respective districts in the case of Members of the House of Representatives, and to and from their places of residence in the case of Senators, when attending sessions of the Congress. No increase in said compensation shall take effect until after the expiration of the full term of all the Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives approving such increase. Until otherwise provided by law, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall each receive an annual compensation of sixteen thousand pesos.

Sec. 15. The Senators and Members of the House of Representatives shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of the Congress, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any speech or debate therein, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 16. No Senator or Member of the House of Representatives may hold any other office or employment in the Government without forfeiting his seat, nor shall any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office which may have been created or the emoluments

whereof shall have been increased while he was a Member of the Congress.

Sec. 17. No Senator or Member of the House of Representatives shall directly or indirectly be financially interested in any contract with the Government or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof, or in any franchise or special privilege granted by the Congress during his term of office. He shall not appear as counsel before the Electoral Tribunals or before any court in any civil case wherein the Government or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof is the adverse party, or in any criminal case wherein an officer or employee of the Government is accused of an offense committed in relation to his office, or collect any fee for his appearance in any administrative proceedings, or accept employment to intervene in any cause or matter where he may be called upon to act on account of his office. No Member of the Commission on Appointments shall appear as counsel before any court inferior to a collegiate court of appellate jurisdiction.

Sec. 18. All appropriation, revenue or tariff bills, bills authorizing increase of the public debt, bills of local application, and private bills, shall originate exclusively in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments.

Sec. 19. (1) The President shall submit within fifteen days of the opening of each regular session of the Congress a budget of receipts and expenditures, which shall be the basis of the general appropriation bill. The Congress may not increase the appropriations recommended by the President for the operation of the Government as specified in the Budget, except the appropriations for the Congress and the Judicial Department. The form of the Budget and the information that it should contain shall be prescribed by law.

(2) No provision or enactment shall be embraced in the general appropriation bill unless it relates specifically to some particular appropriation therein; and any such provision or enactment shall be limited in its operation to such

appropriation.

Sec. 20 (1) Every bill passed by the Congress shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President. If he approves the same, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the House where it originated, which shall enter the objections at large on its Journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the Members of such House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the Members of that House, it shall become a law. In all such cases, the votes of each House shall be determined by *yays* and *nays*, and the names of the Members voting for and against shall be entered on its Journal. If any bill shall not be returned by the President as herein provided within twenty days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall become a law unless vetoed by the President within thirty days after adjournment.

(2) The President shall have the power to veto any particular item or items of an appropriation bill, but the veto shall not affect the item or items to which he does not object. When a provision of an appropriation bill affects one or more items of the same, the President cannot veto the provision without at the same time vetoing the particular item or items to which it relates. The item or items objected to shall not take effect except in the manner heretofore provided as to bills returned to the Congress without the approval of the President. If the veto refers to a bill or any item of an appropriation bill which appropriates a sum in excess of ten *per centum* of the total amount voted in the appropriation bill for the general expenses of the Government for the preceding year, or if it should refer to a bill authorizing an increase of the public debt, the same shall not become a law

unless approved by three-fourths of all the Members of each House.

(3) The President shall have the power to veto any separate item or items in a revenue or tariff bill, and the item or items vetoed shall not take effect except in the manner provided as to bills vetoed by the President.

Sec. 21. (1) No bill which may be enacted into law shall embrace more than one subject which shall be expressed in the title of the bill.

(2) No bill shall be passed by either House unless it shall have been printed and copies thereof in its final form furnished its Members at least three calendar days prior to its passage, except when the President shall have certified to the necessity of its immediate enactment. Upon the last reading of a bill no amendment thereof shall be allowed, and the question upon its passage shall be taken immediately thereafter, and the *yeas* and *nays* entered on the Journal.

Sec. 22. (1) The rule of taxation shall be uniform.

(2) The Congress may by law authorize the President, subject to such limitations and restrictions as it may impose, to fix, within specified limits, tariff rates, import or export quotas, and tonnage and wharfage dues.

(3) Cemeteries, churches, and parsonages or convents appurtenant thereto, and all lands, buildings, and improvements used exclusively for religious, charitable, or educational purposes shall be exempt from taxation.

Sec. 23. (1) All money collected on any tax levied for a special purpose shall be treated as a special fund and paid out for such purpose only. If the purpose for which a special fund was created has been fulfilled or abandoned, the balance, if any, shall be transferred to the general funds of the Government.

(2) No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law.

(3) No public money or property shall ever be appropriated, applied, or used, directly or indirectly, for the use, benefit, or support of any sect, church, denomination, sectarian in-

stitution, or system of religion, or for the use, benefit, or support of any priest, preacher, minister, or other religious teacher, or dignitary as such, except when such priest, preacher, minister, or dignitary is assigned to the armed forces or to any penal institution, orphanage, or leprosarium.

Sec. 24. The heads of departments upon their own initiative or upon the request of either House may appear before and be heard by such House on any matter pertaining to their departments, unless the public interest shall require otherwise and the President shall so state in writing.

Sec. 25. The Congress shall, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the Members of each House, have the sole power to declare war.

Sec. 26. In times of war or other national emergency, the Congress may by law authorize the President, for a limited period and subject to such restrictions as it may prescribe, to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out a declared national policy.

ARTICLE VII.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Section 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the Philippines.

Sec. 2. The President shall hold his office during a term of four years and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, shall be elected by direct vote of the people. The returns of every election for President and Vice-President, duly certified by the board of canvassers of each province or city, shall be transmitted to the seat of the National Government, directed to the President of the Senate, who shall, in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for President and Vice-President shall be declared elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for either office, one of them shall be chosen President or Vice-President, as the case may be, by a majority vote of the Members of the

Congress in joint session assembled.

Sec. 3. No person may be elected to the office of President or Vice-President unless he be a natural-born citizen of the Philippines, a qualified voter, forty years of age or over, and has been a resident of the Philippines for at least ten years immediately preceding the election.

Sec. 4. Elections for President and Vice-President shall be held once every four years on a date to be fixed by law.

The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the thirtieth day of December following the expiration of four years after their election, and the terms of their successors shall begin from such time.

Sec 5. No person shall serve as President for more than eight consecutive years. The period of such service shall be counted from the date he shall have commenced to act as President. Voluntary renunciation of the office for any length of time shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of the service of the incumbent for the full term for which he was elected.

Sec. 6. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President-elect shall have died, the Vice-President-elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President-elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President shall act as President until a President shall have qualified, and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President-elect nor a Vice-President-elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice-President shall have qualified.

Sec. 7. Before he enter on the execution of his office, the President shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and conscientiously fulfill my duties as President of the Philippines, preserve and defend its Constitution, execute its

laws, do justice to every man, and consecrate myself to the service of the Nation. So help me God."

(In case of affirmation, last sentence will be omitted.)

Sec. 8. In the event of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress shall by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Sec. 9. The President shall have an official residence and receive a compensation to be ascertained by law which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the Government or any of its subdivisions or instrumentalities. Until the Congress shall provide otherwise, the President shall receive an annual salary of thirty thousand pesos. The Vice-President, when not acting as President, shall receive an annual compensation of fifteen thousand pesos until otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 10. (1) The President shall have control of all the executive departments, bureaus, or offices, exercise general supervision over all local governments as may be provided by law, and take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

(2) The President shall be commander-in-chief of all armed forces of the Philippines and, whenever it becomes necessary, he may call out such armed forces to prevent or suppress lawless violence, invasion, insurrection, or rebellion. In case of invasion, insurrection, or rebellion, or imminent danger thereof, when the public safety requires it, he may suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, or place the Philippines or any part there-

of under martial law.

(3) The President shall nominate and with the consent of the Commission on Appointments, shall appoint the heads of the executive departments and bureaus, officers of the Army from the rank of colonel, of the Navy and air forces from the rank of captain or commander, and all other officers of the Government whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and those whom he may be authorized by law to appoint; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior officers, in the President alone, in the courts, or in the heads of departments.

(4) The President shall have the power to make appointments during the recess of the Congress, but such appointments shall be effective only until disapproval by the Commission on Appointments or until the next adjournment of the Congress.

(5) The President shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Nation, and recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

(6) The President shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, and remit fines and forfeitures, after conviction, for all offenses except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may deem proper to impose. He shall have the power to grant amnesty with the concurrence of the Congress.

(7) The President shall have the power, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the Members of the Senate, to make treaties, and with the consent of the Commission on Appointments, he shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers duly accredited to the Government of the Philippines.

Sec. 11. (1) The executive departments of the present Government of the Philippine Islands shall continue as now authorized by law until the Congress shall provide otherwise.

(2) The heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus or offices and their assistants shall not, during their continuance in office, engage in the practice of any profession, or intervene, directly or indirectly, in the management or control of any private enterprise which in any way may be affected by the functions of their office; nor shall they, directly or indirectly, be financially interested in any contract with the Government, or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof.

(3) The President may appoint the Vice-President as a member of his cabinet and also as head of an executive department.

ARTICLE VIII.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Section 1. The Judicial power shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as may be established by law.

Sec. 2 The Congress shall have the power to define, prescribe, and apportion the jurisdiction of the various courts, but may not deprive the Supreme Court of its original jurisdiction over cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, nor of its jurisdiction to review, revise, reverse, modify, or affirm on appeal, certiorari, or writ of error, as the law or the rules of court may provide, final judgments and decrees of inferior courts in—

(1) All cases in which the constitutionality or validity of any treaty, law, ordinance, or executive order or regulations is in question.

(2) All cases involving the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, or toll, or any penalty imposed in relation thereto.

(3) All cases in which the jurisdiction of any trial court is in issue.

(4) All criminal cases in which the penalty imposed is death or life imprisonment.

(5) All cases in which an error or question of law is involved.

Sec. 3. Until the Congress shall provide otherwise, the Supreme Court shall have such original and appellate jurisdiction as may be possessed and ex-

exercised by the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands at the time of the adoption of this Constitution. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall include all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls.

Sec. 4. The Supreme Court shall be composed of a Chief Justice and ten Associate Justices and may sit either *in banc* or in two divisions unless otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 5. The members of the Supreme Court and all judges of inferior courts shall be appointed by the President with the consent of the Commission on Appointments.

Sec. 6. No person may be appointed member of the Supreme Court unless he has been five years a citizen of the Philippines, is at least forty years of age, and has for ten years or more been a judge of a court of record or engaged in the practice of law in the Philippines.

Sec. 7. No judge appointed for a particular district shall be designated or transferred to another district without the approval of the Supreme Court. The Congress shall by law determine the residence of judges of inferior courts.

Sec. 8. The Congress shall prescribe the qualifications of judges of inferior courts, but no person may be appointed judge of any such courts unless he is a citizen of the Philippines and has been admitted to the practice of law in the Philippines.

Sec. 9. The members of the Supreme Court and all judges of inferior courts shall hold office during good behavior, until they reach the age of seventy years, or become incapacitated to discharge the duties of their office. They shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. Until the Congress shall provide otherwise, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall receive an annual compensation of sixteen thousand pesos, and each Associate Justice, fifteen thousand pesos.

Sec. 10. All cases involving the con-

stitutionality of a treaty or law shall be heard and decided by the Supreme Court *in banc*, and no treaty or law may be declared unconstitutional without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the Court.

Sec. 11. The conclusions of the Supreme Court in any case submitted to it for decision shall be reached in consultation before the case is assigned to a Justice for the writing of the opinion of the Court. Any Justice dissenting from a decision shall state the reasons for his dissent.

Sec. 12. No decision shall be rendered by any court of record without expressing therein clearly and distinctly the facts and the law on which it is based.

Sec. 13. The Supreme Court shall have the power to promulgate rules concerning pleading, practice, and procedure in all courts, and the admission to the practice of law. Said rules shall be uniform for all courts of the same grade and shall not diminish, increase, or modify substantive rights. The existing laws on pleading, practice, and procedure are hereby repealed as statutes, and are declared Rules of Courts, subject to the power of the Supreme Court to alter and modify the same. The Congress shall have the power to repeal, alter, or supplement the rules concerning pleading, practice, and procedure, and the admission to the practice of law in the Philippines.

ARTICLE IX.—IMPEACHMENT

Section 1. The President, the Vice-President, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Auditor General shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, culpable violation of the Constitution; treason, bribery, or other high crimes.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives, by a vote of two-thirds of all its members, shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 3. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the Philippines is on trial, the Chief Justice of the Supreme

Court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of three-fourths of all the Members of the Senate.

Sec. 4. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Government of the Philippines, but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to prosecution, trial, and punishment, according to law.

ARTICLE X.—COMMISSION ON ELECTIONS

Section 1. There shall be an independent Commission on Elections composed of a Chairman and two other Members to be appointed by the President with the consent of the Commission on Appointments, who shall hold office for a term of nine years and may not be reappointed. Of the Members of the Commission first appointed, one shall hold office for nine years, another for six years, and the third for three years. The Chairman and the other Members of the Commission on Elections may be removed from office only by impeachment in the manner provided in this Constitution.

Until the Congress shall provide otherwise, the Chairman of the Commission shall receive an annual salary of twelve thousand pesos, and the other Members, ten thousand pesos each. Their salaries shall be neither increased nor diminished during their term of office.

Sec. 2. The Commission on Elections shall have exclusive charge of the enforcement and administration of all laws relative to the conduct of elections and shall exercise all other functions which may be conferred upon it by law. It shall decide, save those involving the right to vote, all administrative questions, affecting elections, including the determination of the number and location of polling places, and the appointment of election inspectors and of other election officials. All law enforcement agencies and instrumentalities of the Government, when so required by the Commission, shall act as

its deputies for the purpose of insuring free, orderly, and honest elections. The decisions, orders, and rulings of the Commission shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court.

No pardon, parole, or suspension of sentence for the violation of any election law may be granted without the favorable recommendation of the Commission.

Sec. 3 The Chairman and Members of the Commission on Elections shall not, during their continuance in office, engage in the practice of any profession, or intervene, directly or indirectly, in the management or control of any private enterprise which in any way may be affected by the functions of their office; nor shall they, directly or indirectly, be financially interested in any contract with the Government or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof.

Sec. 4. The Commission on Elections shall submit to the President and the Congress, following each election, a report on the manner in which such election was conducted.

ARTICLE XI—GENERAL AUDITING OFFICE

Section 1. There shall be a General Auditing Office under the direction and control of an Auditor General, who shall hold office for a term of ten years and may not be reappointed. The Auditor General shall be appointed by the President with the consent of the Commission on Appointments, and shall receive an annual compensation to be fixed by law which shall not be diminished during his continuance in office. Until the Congress shall provide otherwise, the Auditor General shall receive an annual compensation of twelve thousand pesos.

Sec. 2. The Auditor General shall examine, audit, and settle all accounts pertaining to the revenues and receipts from whatever source, including trust funds derived from bond issues; and audit, in accordance with law and administrative regulations, all expenditures of funds or property pertaining to or held in trust by the Government or the provinces or municipalities

thereof. He shall keep the general accounts of the Government and preserve the vouchers pertaining thereto. It shall be the duty of the Auditor General to bring to the attention of the proper administrative officer expenditures of funds or property which, in his opinion, are irregular, unnecessary, excessive, or extravagant. He shall also perform such other functions as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. The decisions of the Auditor General shall be rendered within the time fixed by law, and the same may be appealed to the President whose action shall be final. When the aggrieved party is a private person or entity, an appeal from the decision of the Auditor General may be taken directly to a court of record in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 4. The Auditor General shall submit to the President and the Congress an annual report covering the financial condition and operations of the Government, and such other reports as may be required.

ARTICLE XII.—CIVIL SERVICE

Section 1. A Civil Service embracing all branches and subdivisions of the Government shall be provided by law. Appointments in the Civil Service, except as to those which are policy-determining, primarily confidential or highly technical in nature, shall be made only according to merit and fitness, to be determined as far as practicable by competitive examination.

Sec. 2. Officers and employees in the Civil Service, including members of the armed forces, shall not engage directly or indirectly in partisan political activities or take part in any election except to vote.

Sec. 3. No officer or employee of the Government shall receive additional or double compensation unless specifically authorized by law.

Sec. 4. No officer or employee in the Civil Service shall be removed or suspended except for cause as provided by law.

ARTICLE XIII.—CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Section 1. All agricultural, timber,

and mineral lands of the public domain, waters, minerals, coal, petroleum, and other mineral oils, all forces of potential energy, and other natural resources of the Philippines belong to the State and their disposition, exploitation, development, or utilization shall be limited to citizens of the Philippines, or to corporations or associations at least sixty *per centum* of the capital of which is owned by such citizens, subject to any existing right, grant, lease, or concession at the time of the inauguration of the Government established under this Constitution. Natural resources, with the exception of public agricultural land, shall not be alienated, and no license, concession, or lease for the exploitation, development, or utilization of any of the natural resources shall be granted for a period exceeding twenty-five years, renewable for another twenty-five years, except as to water rights for irrigation, water supply, fisheries, or industrial uses other than the development of water power, in which cases beneficial use may be the measure and the limit of the grant.

Sec. 2. No private corporation or association may acquire, lease, or hold public agricultural lands in excess of one thousand and twenty-four hectares, nor may any individual acquire such lands by purchase in excess of one hundred and forty-four hectares, or by lease in excess of one thousand and twenty-four hectares, or by homestead in excess of twenty-four hectares. Lands adapted to grazing, not exceeding two thousand hectares, may be leased to an individual, private corporation, or association.

Sec. 3. The Congress may determine by law the size of private agricultural land which individuals, corporations, or associations may acquire and hold, subject to rights existing prior to the enactment of such law.

Sec. 4. The Congress may authorize, upon payment of just compensation, the expropriation of lands to be subdivided into small lots and conveyed at cost to individuals.

Sec. 5. Save in cases of hereditary succession, no private agricultural land

shall be transferred or assigned except to individuals, corporations, or associations qualified to acquire or hold lands of the public domain in the Philippines.

Sec. 6. The State may, in the interest of national welfare and defense, establish and operate industries and means of transportation and communication, and, upon payment of just compensation, transfer to public ownership utilities and other private enterprises to be operated by the Government.

ARTICLE XIV.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. The flag of the Philippines shall be red, white, and blue, with a sun and three stars, as consecrated and honored by the people and recognized by law.

Sec. 2. All public officers and members of the armed forces shall take an oath to support and defend the Constitution.

Sec. 3. The Congress shall take steps toward the development and adoption of a common national language based on one of the existing native languages. Until otherwise provided by law, English and Spanish shall continue as official languages.

Sec. 4. The State shall promote scientific research and invention. Arts and letters shall be under its patronage. The exclusive right to writings and inventions shall be secured to authors and inventors for a limited period.

Sec. 5. All educational institutions shall be under the supervision of and subject to regulation by the State. The Government shall establish and maintain a complete and adequate system of public education, and shall provide at least free public primary instruction, and citizenship training to adult citizens. All schools shall aim to develop moral character, personal discipline, civic conscience, and vocational efficiency, and to teach the duties of citizenship. Optional religious instruction shall be maintained in the public schools as now authorized by law. Universities established by the State shall enjoy academic freedom. The State shall create scholarships in arts,

science, and letters for specially gifted citizens.

Sec. 6. The State shall afford protection to labor, especially to working women and minors, and shall regulate the relations between landowner and tenant, and between labor and capital in industry and in agriculture. The State may provide for compulsory arbitration.

Sec. 7. The Congress shall not, except by general law, provide for the formation, organization, or regulation of private corporations, unless such corporations are owned or controlled by the Government or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof.

Sec. 8. No franchise, certificate, or any other form of authorization for the operation of a public utility shall be granted except to citizens of the Philippines or to corporations or other entities organized under the laws of the Philippines, sixty *per centum* of the capital of which is owned by citizens of the Philippines, nor shall such franchise, certificate, or authorization be exclusive in character or for a longer period than fifty years. No franchise or right shall be granted to any individual, firm, or corporation, except under the condition that it shall be subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal by the Congress when the public interest so requires.

Sec. 9. The Government shall organize and maintain a national police force to preserve public order and enforce the law.

Sec. 10. This Constitution shall be officially promulgated in English and Spanish, but in case of conflict the English text shall prevail.

ARTICLE XV.—AMENDMENTS

Section 1. The Congress in joint session assembled, by a vote of three-fourths of all the Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives voting separately, may propose amendments to this Constitution or call a convention for that purpose. Such amendments shall be valid as part of this Constitution when approved by a majority of the votes cast at an election at which the amendments are submitted

to the people for their ratification.

ARTICLE XVI.—*TRANSITORY PROVISIONS*

Section 1. The first election of the officers provided in this Constitution and the inauguration of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines shall take place as provided in Public Act Numbered One hundred and twenty-seven of the Congress of the United States, approved March twenty-four, nineteen hundred and thirty-four.

Sec. 2. All laws of the Philippine Islands shall continue in force until the inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines; thereafter, such laws shall remain operative, unless inconsistent with this Constitution, until amended, altered, modified, or repealed by the Congress of the Philippines, and all references in such laws to the Government or officials of the Philippine Islands shall be construed, in so far as applicable, to refer to the Government and corresponding officials under this Constitution.

Sec. 3. All courts existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall continue and exercise their jurisdiction, until otherwise provided by law in accordance with this Constitution, and all cases, civil and criminal, pending in said courts, shall be heard, tried, and determined under the laws then in force.

Sec. 4. All officers and employees in the existing Government of the Philippine Islands shall continue in office until the Congress shall provide otherwise, but all officers whose appointments are by this Constitution vested in the President shall vacate their respective offices upon the appointment and qualification of their successors, if such appointment is made within a period of one year from the date of the inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

Sec. 5. The members of the House of Representatives for the Mountain Province shall be elected as may be provided by law. The voters of municipalities and municipal districts formerly belonging to a special province and now forming part of regular provinces shall

vote in the election for Members of the House of Representatives in such districts as may be provided by law.

Sec. 6. The provisions of this Constitution, except those contained in this article and in Article V, and those which refer to the election and qualifications of officers to be elected under this Constitution, shall not take effect until the inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

ARTICLE XVII.—*SPECIAL PROVISIONS EFFECTIVE UPON THE PROCLAMATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES.*

Section 1. Upon the proclamation of the President of the United States recognizing the independence of the Philippines—

(1) The property rights of the United States and the Philippines shall be promptly adjusted and settled, and all existing property rights of citizens or corporations of the United States shall be acknowledged, respected, and safeguarded to the same extent as property rights of citizens of the Philippines.

(2) The officials elected and serving under this Constitution shall be constitutional officers of the free and independent Government of the Philippines and qualified to function in all respects as if elected directly under such Government, and shall serve their full terms of office as prescribed in this Constitution.

(3) The debts and liabilities of the Philippines, its provinces, cities, municipalities, and instrumentalities, which shall be valid and subsisting at the time of the final and complete withdrawal of the sovereignty of the United States, shall be assumed by the free and independent Government of the Philippines; and where bonds have been issued under authority of an Act of Congress of the United States by the Philippine Islands, or any province, city, or municipality therein, the Government of the Philippines will make adequate provision for the necessary funds for the payment of interest and principal, and such obligations shall be

a first lien on all taxes collected.

(4) The Government of the Philippines will assume all continuing obligations of the United States under the Treaty of Peace with Spain ceding the Philippine Islands to the United States.

(5) The Government of the Philippines will embody the foregoing provisions of this article [except subsection (2)] in a treaty with the United States.

ARTICLE XVIII.—*THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE REPUBLIC*

Section 1. The government established by this Constitution shall be known as the Commonwealth of the Philippines. Upon the final and complete withdrawal of the sovereignty of the United States and the proclamation of Philippine independence, the Commonwealth of the Philippines shall thenceforth be known as the Republic of the Philippines.

ORDINANCE APPENDED TO THE CONSTITUTION

Section 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of the foregoing Constitution, pending the final and complete withdrawal of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines—

(1) All citizens of the Philippines shall owe allegiance to the United States.

(2) Every officer of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take and subscribe an oath of office, declaring, among other things, that he recognizes and accepts the supreme authority of and will maintain true faith and allegiance to the United States.

(3) Absolute toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured and no inhabitant or religious organization shall be molested in person or property on account of religious belief or mode of worship.

(4) Property owned by the United States, cemeteries, churches, and parsonages or convents appurtenant thereto, and all lands, buildings, and improvements used exclusively for religious, charitable, or educational purposes shall be exempt from taxation.

(5) Trade relations between the

Philippines and the United States shall be upon the basis prescribed in section six of Public Act Numbered One hundred and twenty-seven of the Congress of the United States approved March twenty-four, nineteen hundred and thirty-four, as amended by the Act of Congress of the United States, approved August seven, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine.

(6) The public debt of the Philippines and its subordinate branches shall not exceed limits now or hereafter fixed by the Congress of the United States, and no loans shall be contracted in foreign countries without the approval of the President of the United States.

(7) The debts, liabilities, and obligations of the present Government of the Philippine Islands, its provinces, municipalities, and instrumentalities, valid and subsisting at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, shall be assumed and paid by the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

(8) The Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines shall establish and maintain an adequate system of public schools, primarily conducted in the English language.

(9) Acts affecting currency, coinage, imports, exports, and immigration shall not become law until approved by the President of the United States.

(10) Foreign affairs shall be under the direct supervision and control of the United States.

(11) All acts passed by the Congress of the Philippines shall be reported to the Congress of the United States.

(12) The Philippines recognizes the right of the United States to expropriate property for public uses, to maintain military and other reservations and armed forces in the Philippines, and, upon order of the President of the United States, to call into the service of such armed forces all military forces organized by the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

(13) The decisions of the courts of the Philippines shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States as now provided by law,

and such review shall also extend to all cases involving the Constitution of the Philippines.

(14) Appeals from decisions of the Auditor General may be taken to the President of the United States.

(15) The United States may, by Presidential proclamation, exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and for the maintenance of the Government as provided in the Constitution thereof, and for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty and for the discharge of Government obligations under and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

(16) The authority of the United States High Commissioner to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines as provided in Public Act Numbered One hundred and twenty-seven of the Congress of the United States approved March twenty-four, nineteen hundred and thirty-four, is hereby recognized.

(17) Citizens and corporations of the United States shall enjoy in the Commonwealth of the Philippines all the civil rights of the citizens and corporations, respectively, thereof.

(18) Every duly adopted amendment to the Constitution of the Philippines shall be submitted to the President of the United States for approval. If the President approves the amendment or if the President fails to disapprove such amendment within six months from the time of its submission, the amendment shall take effect as a part of such Constitution.

(19) The President of the United States shall have authority to suspend the taking effect of or the operation of any law, contract, or executive order of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, which in his judgment will result in a failure of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines to fulfill its contracts, or to meet its bonded indebtedness and interest thereon or to provide for its sinking funds, or which seems likely to impair the reserves for the protection

of the currency of the Philippines, or which in his judgment will violate international obligations of the United States.

(20) The President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines shall make an annual report to the President and Congress of the United States of the proceedings and operations of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and shall make such other reports as the President or Congress may request.

Sec. 2. Pending the final and complete withdrawal of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines, there shall be a Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States who shall be appointed by the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines with the consent of the Commission on Appointments. The powers and duties of the Resident Commissioner shall be as provided in section seven, paragraph five of Public Act Numbered One hundred and twenty-seven of the Congress of the United States, approved March twenty-four, nineteen hundred and thirty-four, together with such other duties as the Congress of the Philippines may determine. The qualifications, compensation, and expenses of the Resident Commissioner shall be fixed by law.

Sec. 3. All other provisions of Public Act Numbered One hundred and twenty-seven of the Congress of the United States, approved March twenty-four, nineteen hundred and thirty-four, as amended by the Act of Congress of the United States, approved August seven, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, applicable to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines are hereby made a part of this Ordinance as if such provisions were expressly inserted therein.

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THE PHILIPPINE FLAG AND THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

THE PHILIPPINE FLAG that flies side by side with the flags of the 31 other United Nations, and the Philippine National Anthem, still sung in the Philippines and wherever Filipinos gather to celebrate a national occasion, are rich in history. They recall the story of a brave people and their struggle for freedom and nationhood.

The Philippine Flag

Long before the Royal Standard of Spain ever flew over the islands, following the discovery of the Philippines by Magellan in 1521, the Filipinos had been using several banners to represent various sections of the Archipelago. None of these, however, stood for the Philippines as a nation. Each chieftain had his own standard as a rallying point. Not until about the end of the 19th century, during the Philippine Revolution did the Filipinos have a national flag.

The first Philippine flag was designed by members of the *Katipunan*, the secret revolutionary society which led the rebellion against Spain. Its red background represented the blood of the members of the society, pledged to the honor of the Motherland. A sun in the center symbolized the rising *Kalayaan*, or Liberty. There were variations of this original flag, notably those of Generals Pio del Pilar and Gregorio del Pilar, whose designs anticipated the white equilateral triangle and the two horizontal strips of the present Sun and Stars.

This flag, borne proudly through the first year of the Philippine Revolution, was hauled down December 27, 1897, with the signing of the Pact of Biak-na-Bato, under whose terms the revolutionists laid down their arms. A change had been made in the design at the Naic Revolutionary Conference of March 17, 1897. The letter "K" was removed and the sun was given a mythological face.

The Philippine flag assumed its present form early in 1898. It was designed and adopted by the *Junta Patriotica*,

the council of exiled Filipino leaders at Hongkong, and was brought home to Manila by General Emilio Aguinaldo on May 19, 1898. A few days later, on May 28, the flag received its first baptism of blood and fire; and in succeeding battles was borne triumphantly by Aguinaldo's men.

It was officially unfurled and declared the flag of the short-lived Philippine Republic on June 12, 1899, at Kawit, Cavite, and it witnessed the inauguration of the Republic of the Philippines at Malolos, Bulacan, on June 23, 1899. The same flag saw victory as well as defeat in the Filipino-American War until the capture of General Aguinaldo by the Americans at Palanan, Isabela, on March 23, 1901.

During the first years of the American occupation, the display of the Filipino colors produced such repercussions that the Philippine Commission, on August 23, 1907 passed the Flag Law, which forbade the display of the flag anywhere even in Filipino homes. During every legislative session from 1908 to 1914, efforts had been exerted by Filipino leaders to secure the repeal of that law.

Success came on October 22, 1919. In the same year, October 30 was designated as Philippine Flag Day. In 1932 by virtue of Philippine Public Act No. 3837, approved November 29, the last Sunday of May each year was designated as the Flag Day of the Philippines, and has been celebrated as such ever since.

The colors and design of the Philippine flag are significant. White stands for purity and peace, blue stands for patriotism, and red stands for bravery. The white triangle, which has equal sides, has three golden stars representing the union of the three major regions of the Philippines: Luzon, the Visayas and Mindanao. The eight rays of the golden sun stand for the eight original provinces which started the war of liberation from Spain. In

peacetime, the blue stripe is above the red; in war, the red is moved to the top.

And so it was in the Battle of the Philippines—red flying over the blue, the Philippine flag flying side by side with the American Stars and Stripes, through the tragic days of Bataan and Corregidor. Again it has suffered defeat, but when the day of victory comes, as surely it will come, the Sun and Stars will float in the breeze again over a peaceful, independent Philippines.

The Philippine National Anthem

With the birth of the Philippine Republic, around the turn of the century, the Filipino people felt a great need for some means to express the national sentiment of unity born out of the war. The creation of the National Anthem filled this want.

The National Anthem came to life through the joint efforts of Julian Felipe, a music teacher and composer, and Jose Palma, a poet and soldier, a private in the ranks. Working independently of each other, but guided by the same national inspiration and lofty feelings, their combined authorship produced this valuable contribution to Filipino music and poetry—a worthy reflection of the artistic and cultural development of the country as well as an expressive sentiment of the young Republic's political life.

The circumstances surrounding its composition are historically interesting. On Saturday, June 4, Julian Felipe joined Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo in the town of San Francisco de Malabon. He was recommended by General Trias to Gen. Aguinaldo, as a pianist and composer. Don Emilio wanted a national march, serious and majestic, and so he requested Julian Felipe to compose one, a task which the latter agreed to perform.

Professor Julian Felipe purposely injected in his musical composition some melodious reminiscences of the Spanish Royal March in order to preserve the memory of the old metropolis; a characteristic which, though vaguely, is noticeable in the initial measures of the Philippine National Anthem.

Late in the afternoon on Sunday, June 12, 1898, the Act of Proclamation of

the Philippine Independence took place. After the reading of the proclamation, our national flag was displayed, and the band of San Francisco de Malabon played for the first time the *Marcha Nacional*.

For the purpose of popularizing the *Marcha Nacional*, as the National Anthem was then called, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo ordered the author to prepare sufficient copies for distribution in the different towns in the Philippines.

Commodore Dewey, Commander of the American Squadron then anchored at the port of Cavite, requested the author of the *Marcha Nacional* to give him several copies to be sent to the United States.

The words of the anthem were written a year after the music was composed. Jose Palma, a young poet wrote the poem in Spanish and originally titled it "Filipinas." Into this poem he poured the patriotism, the hopes, the character, the emotions, the love of

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freedom of the Filipino people, set against a beautiful background—the Philippines.

Unlike the flag, the Philippine National Anthem was not forced upon the people by any formal executive proclamation; it was tacitly adopted after it had undergone the ordeal of assented growth, spontaneous popular acceptance, general and continued usage as well as governmental sanction.

At first the American military and civil authorities frowned upon the playing of the Philippine National Anthem in Filipino homes and gatherings, during the early part of their Philippine occupation. In the course of time, however, the severity of the unwritten law relaxed and the policy was modified to the extent of allowing it to be played or sung on condition that it was to be followed by the Star-Spangled Banner.

The words of the National Anthem:

FILIPPINAS

*Tierra adorada,
Hija del Sol de Oriente,
Su fuego ardiente
En ti latiendo esta.
Patria de Amores
Del heroísmo cuna,
Los invasores
No te hollarán jamás.*

*En tu azul cielo, en tus auras,
En tus montes y en tu mar
Esplende y late el poema
De tu amada libertad.
Tu pabellón, que en las lides,
La Victoria ilumino,
No vera nunca apagados
Sus estrellas y su sol.*

*Tierra de dichas, de sol y amores
En tu regazo dulce es vivir,
Es una gloria para tus hijos,
Cuando te ofenden, por ti morir.*

The English version of the anthem was written by Camilo Osias, Filipino educator.

*Reprint from PHILIPPINES, Vol. IV, March 1944, published by the former Department of Information and Public Relations, Commonwealth of the Philippines, 1617 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington 6, D. C.

RULINGS OF THE GENERAL AUDITING OFFICE

WARRANTS OR CHECKS FOR ADVANCE SALARIES NEGOTIATED TO THIRD PARTIES CONSIDERED ORDINARY PRE-WAR OBLIGATIONS.—Officials, employees, and laborers who had received at the outbreak of the war treasury warrants or checks covering their three months advance salary and who have negotiated the same to third parties, do not come within the purview of Commonwealth Act No. 676 because in so far as they are concerned, they have already received their advance pay from the parties to whom they negotiated the warrants or checks. It is for this reason that the said treasury warrants and checks are considered ordinary pre-war obligations, the settlement of which does not come under the provisions of said Commonwealth Act No. 676.—*2nd Ind., May 16, 1946, of Aud. Gen. to Prov. Treas. of Neg. Or.*

REINSTATEMENT UNDER SECTION 260, ADM. CODE CONSTRUED.—Respectfully returned to the Secretary of Finance, Manila, concurring in the view of the Office-in-Charge of Civil Service as expressed in the last paragraph of the next preceding indorsement to the effect that “the reinstatement contemplated in Section 260 of the Revised Administrative Code refers to a reinstatement following exoneration and not one’s appointment or re-appointment without regard to the administrative case pending against an employee or official.” It may also be added that the reinstatement therein contemplated refers to a reinstatement to the same position occupied by the official or employee concerned at the time of his suspension, and not to an appointment to another position. As it does not appear herein that Mr. Honrado has been reinstated in the service as a result of his exoneration from the administrative case against him, and inasmuch as he has not been reinstated to the same position he was holding at

the time of his suspension on December 19, 1941, this Office believes that he cannot be paid salary corresponding to the period from December 19, 1941, to January 7, 1946. Besides, even if the requirements of section 260 of the Revised Administrative Code are complied with, payment of his salary during the period covered by the Japanese occupation, may not be authorized for obvious reasons.—*3rd Ind., Apr. 27, 1946, of Aud. Gen.*

SUBSTITUTE MUNICIPAL TREASURER, ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION OF NOT AUTHORIZED; SALARY AND TRAVELING EXPENSES OF PRINCIPAL CLERK DESIGNATED ACTING MUNICIPAL TREASURER OF ANOTHER MUNICIPALITY.—Respectfully returned, thru the Provincial Auditor, to the Provincial Treasurer, Santa Cruz, Laguna, with the information that the temporary employment of any of his clerks or deputies with *additional compensation* to take the place of Mr. Sulpicio F. Caday, Municipal Treasurer of Santa Maria, that province, during the latter's leave of absence with pay is contrary to section 259 of the Administrative Code. Such employment may be made by designation under section 557 of the same Code, but the substitute employee is not entitled to receive extra compensation. In case a principal clerk from another municipality is designated Acting Municipal Treasurer of Santa Maria, as proposed in the basic communication, his regular salary will be paid by the municipality where he is permanently employed, which salary, however, should be reimbursed by and billed against the province of Laguna. His traveling expenses may, however, be paid by the Municipality of Santa Maria to which he is temporarily assigned. *2nd Ind. Feb. 18, 1929 of Deputy Insular Auditor; See file 120 Paz, Jose Ma. de la, 1929 and 120, Zoilo Renegado, Sevilla, Bohol.*

EXCHANGING TREASURY CERTIFICATE WITH COINS, SURCHARGE ON NOT AUTHORIZED; HOW EXPENSES MAY BE REIMBURSED.—Respectfully returned to

the Honorable, the Secretary of Finance, Manila, with the information that this office is not aware of any law authorizing the collection of 5% surcharge for every peso changed with coins by the Provincial Treasurer.

In order that the province will be reimbursed, however, of part of the expenses that it may incur in exchanging treasury certificate with coins of various denominations, this Office will interpose no objection to having one half of the expenses charged against the general funds of the municipalities that need the coins, and the other half against the provincial general funds.—*2nd Ind., June 21, 1946, of Aud. Gen.*

PRINCIPAL CLERK AS ACTING MUNICIPAL TREASURER — EXPENSES OF FOR SUBSISTENCE.—Respectfully returned to the Honorable, the Secretary of Finance, Manila, inviting attention to the attached copy of our 4th indorsement dated March 19, 1946, on a similar case, in view of which this Office will offer no objection to payment from provincial funds in accordance with Section 709 of the Manual of Instructions to Treasurers of the attached voucher for P91.50 representing actual expenses for subsistence incurred by Mr. Cecilio Costales, Principal Clerk in the Office of the Municipal Treasurer of Naguilian, La Union, while on detail as Acting Municipal Treasurer of San Juan, same province, during the period from April 1 to May 31, 1946, if approved by that Department under Executive Order No. 78, series of 1946, subject however to availability of funds and the usual auditing requirements.—*4th Ind., July 2, 1948, of Deputy Aud. Gen.*

ID.; PAYMENT OF STRAIGHT PER DIEM.—In view of the representations made in the basic communication and the recommendation in the 3rd indorsement hereon, this Office will offer no objection to paying straight per diem of P0.75 a day to Mr. Doroteo Montieza while he was designated Acting Municipal Treasurer of Ubay for the period from June 1 to October 31, 1945, it appearing that while he was temporarily detailed to perform the du-

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

(Compiled by Juan F. Rivera, Chief, Provincial Division, Department of the Interior, and Pensionado of the Republic of the Philippines to the University of Wisconsin Graduate School on "Municipal Government Administration.")

(Continued from June number)

22. Deed or instrument which conveys municipal real property or any interest therein or which creates a lien upon the same is subject to the approval of the provincial governor. (Sec. 2196, Adm. Code)
23. If the second nomination made by a municipal mayor to fill a position is rejected by the municipal council, the municipal mayor may appeal to the provincial board within ten days and said provincial board shall have the power and duty to decide the controversy over said appointment within fifteen days after receiving such appeal, and in case the mayor does not agree with the decision of the provincial board, he may also appeal against the resolution of the same to the Secretary of the Interior who shall decide said appeal within twenty days from the receipt of the same and whose decision shall be final. (Sec. 2200, Adm. Code)
24. Appointments of subordinates including members of the police force are subject to approval by the Department Head concerned. (Ex. Ord. 63, s. 1917; Ex. Ord. No. 175, s. 1938.)
25. An appointment or promotion effective as of a date prior to that upon which the appointment or promotion is actually made is subject to the approval of the Head of Department. (Sec. 256, Adm. Code)
26. The municipal treasurer shall be appointed by the provincial treasurer, subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Law. (Sec. 2205, Adm. Code)
27. The Provincial Treasurer shall designate a suitable person to discharge the duties of the office of municipal treasurer upon the occasion of the absence, suspension, or other disability of the incumbent. (Sec. 2206, Adm. Code)
28. When the number or salaries of clerks of a municipal treasurer are manifestly inadequate, the provincial board may increase them upon application. (Sec. 2207, Adm. Code)
29. The municipal treasurer may for cause, suspend from office without salary for not to exceed thirty days any employee thus appointed or, with the approval of the provincial treasurer, remove him from office (Sec. 2207, Adm. Code, last par.; but see C. A. 177)
30. The municipal treasurer shall, as deputy of the provincial treasurer, perform in the municipality such duties not inconsistent with law as the provincial treasurer may assign to him. (Sec. 2208 (e), Adm. Code)
31. The books, accounts, papers, and cash of the municipal treasurer shall at all times be open to the inspection of the provincial treasurer or his deputy specially authorized for that purpose, and of the provincial auditor or his deputy. (Sec. 2210, Arm. Code)
32. The provincial treasurer shall suspend from office a municipal treasurer

Rulings . . .

dies of an accountable official with increased responsibilities, his pay remained as that of his former position as principal clerk of Maribojoc at the rate of ₱45.00 a month, provided such payment of per diem in excess of three months would be approved by the President of the Philippines.—4th Ind., March 19, 1946 of Dep. Aud. Gen. to Sec. of Finance.

- urer in default. (Sec. 2211, Adm. Code)
33. The municipal council may, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members, suspend or, subject to the approval of the provincial board, expel a member for cause. (Sec. 2223, Adm. Code)
 34. If the provincial board finds that any resolution, ordinance, or order is beyond the powers conferred upon the municipal council or mayor making the same, it shall declare such resolution, ordinance or order invalid. (Sec. 2233, Adm. Code)
 35. Should the municipal council be dissatisfied with the decision of the provincial board, an appeal may be taken by a two-thirds vote of the council to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall decide the same question which was presented to the provincial board and either affirm or reverse the decision of the provincial board. The mayor concerned may likewise appeal from the decision of the provincial board annulling an executive order. (Sec. 2235, Adm. Code)
 36. Any judicial tribunal is vested with power to hold void for want of statutory authority any act, ordinance, or resolution of a municipal council or executive order of a mayor the validity of which shall be involved in any cause arising before such tribunal, without respect to the decision of the executive authorities. (Sec. 2236, Adm. Code)
 37. Changing names of streets is subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. (Sec. 2243(d), Adm. Code, as amended by C. A. 249.)
 38. Regulation of cockpits, cockfighting and horse races, is subject to the provisions of C. A. 601 and Ex. Ords. 320, 326, 327, all s. 1941.
 39. A provincial board may in its discretion abolish or reduce any fee imposed under the authority of Section 2244, Adm. Code, regarding permits for certain pursuits.
 40. Exercise of power of eminent domain is subject to the approval of the Department Head for the following purposes: the construction or extension of roads, streets, sidewalks, bridges, ferries, levees, wharves, or piers; the construction of public buildings, including schoolhouses, and the making of improvements in connection therewith; the establishment of parks, playgrounds, plazas, market places, artesian wells, or systems for the supply of water; and the establishment of cemeteries, drainage systems, cesspools, or sewage systems. (Sec. 2245, Adm. Code)
 41. With the prior authorization of the Department Head, a municipal council may close any municipal road, street, alley, park, or square; but no such way or place aforesaid, or any part thereof, shall be closed without indemnifying any person prejudiced thereby (Sec. 2246, Adm. Code)
 42. Measures relative to sanitation shall not be inconsistent with the regulations of the Bureau of Health. (Sec. 2247), Adm. Code)
 43. With the approval of the Department Head, a municipal council may make appropriations for the use of national and provincial institutions of a charitable, benevolent, or educational character, such appropriations to be made only from funds which would be available if the institution or institutions to be assisted were maintained by the municipality. (Sec. 2248, Adm. Code)

(To be continued)

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Manila, P. I.

FISHERIES ACT

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

(Continued from June Number)

ARTICLE VIII.—*Hawksbill turtle fisheries*

SEC. 51. *License to take hawksbill turtles.*—Unless provided with a license issued in accordance with the provisions of this article, no person, association or corporation shall take hawksbill turtles (*Eretmochelys imbricata* penant) in Philippine waters.

SEC. 52. *Who may apply for licenses to take hawksbill turtles.*—Licenses to take hawksbill turtles in Philippine waters shall be granted 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 centum 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 laws of which grant similar rights to citizens of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, or to citizens of countries the laws of which grant similar rights to citizens of the Philippine Islands: Provided, however, That all foreign persons, associations and corporations now engaged in the catching of hawksbill turtles may obtain licenses for the taking of hawksbill turtles under the provisions of this article and may renew such licenses so long as they have not been guilty of any violation of this Act, or the customs laws, or the regulations promulgated thereunder: Provided, also, That no individual, association or corporation granted a license to take hawksbill turtles shall be authorized to transfer or assign its or his interest or sell its or his stock directly or indirectly to persons, associations or corporations not qualified under the terms of this

Act to take hawksbill turtles, under penalty of cancellation or forfeiture of its or his license: 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. 53. *Application for license to take hawksbill turtles.*—All applications for licenses to take hawksbill turtles 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, who shall forward the original and duplicate copies thereof, together with his recommendation, to the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Licenses for taking hawksbill turtles shall be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, upon proof that the license fees required have been duly paid. The license issued hereunder shall remain in force only until the end of the calendar year for which they are issued, shall authorize the holder thereof to take hawksbill turtles in Philippine waters, subject to the provisions of this article and to such rules, regulations and restrictions as may hereafter be established for the protection and conservation of the hawksbill turtle fisheries, and shall be nontransferable.

SEC. 54. *Record of turtles taken.*—The holder of any license issued hereunder shall keep a true record of the number of turtles taken by him under such license and of the persons or boats employed by him in such pursuit. Such record shall be examined and verified by the collector of customs or by any internal-revenue officer or by any officer authorized herein to en-

force the provisions of this Act at any port where the licensee may desire to dispose of his catch and no license shall dispose of his catch without inspection by such officer. When the catch has been inspected, the officer shall note the fact in the record book, make a formal copy of such record, sign his name thereon and forward same to the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

SEC. 55. *Special permit.*—A special permit may be granted by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources to any person of good repute, authorizing the holder thereof to take hawksbill turtles for a scientific, educational or personal purposes, or for propagation. Such permit shall remain in force for a period of one year from date of issue, shall not be transferable, and shall be subject to such other restrictions as may be imposed by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

The taking of hawksbill turtles by the holder of such permit for other than scientific, educational or personal purposes or for propagation shall be sufficient cause for the nullification of the permit.

SEC. 56. *Holder of licenses or permits to carry same at all times.*—All holders of licenses or permits granted under this article must at all times carry in their possession such licenses or permits ready to exhibit the same upon demand by any peace officer or other person designated by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources to enforce the provisions of this Act. Failure to comply with this requirement shall cause the cancellation of the licenses or permits. Should any such licenses or permits be found with defaced, erased, or illegible date of issue, they shall be seized at once by the first peace officer or other authorized person who becomes aware of this fact, and said licenses or permits shall be declared null and void.

SEC. 57. *Restrictions.*—The Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources may impose restrictions upon

the number of licenses which may be issued for the taking of hawksbill turtles in Philippine waters, or upon the number of licensees who may be allowed to operate therein, and may order that such restrictions be made generally applicable in all Philippine waters or be limited to a particular marine area, or areas, therein. The Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources may also cause any application for licenses to be refused or order the cancellation of any license, when, in his opinion, the public interest so requires. The action of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources under this section shall be final.

SEC. 58. *Power to prescribe license fee.*—The Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources shall from time to time prescribe the fee to be paid for the license to take hawksbill turtles in Philippine waters, and shall announce the same in an order which shall be published at least sixty days before becoming effective. Such fee shall in no case be less than five pesos nor more than fifty pesos per annum.

SEC. 59. *Power to fix minimum size of hawksbill turtles.*—The Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources shall fix the minimum size for hawksbill turtles which may be taken in Philippine waters.

After such restriction shall have been imposed, it shall be unlawful for any person, association or corporation to take, sell, transfer, or have in pos-

BONIFACIO SAW MILL CO. INC.

Marulas, Polo, Bulacan

session for any purpose any hawksbill turtle of a smaller size than the minimum prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Offenders shall be penalized, in accordance with the penal provisions of this Act.

SEC. 60. *Shipment of hawksbill turtles or their shells.*—The shipment or exportation from the Philippine Islands of hawksbill turtles or their shells shall be unlawful unless such shipment or exportation is properly effected through the customhouse at a port of entry.

SEC. 61. *Prohibition.*—It shall be prohibited and declared unlawful:

(a) To fish, take, wound or kill in all waters of the Philippine Islands, or hold in possession, living or dead, or to purchase, offer, or expose for sale, transport, ship, or export, alive or dead, any under-sized hawksbill turtle.

(b) To capture any hawksbill turtle by means of line and sinker.

SEC. 62. *Provision for protection of other species of turtles.*—When in his opinion the public interest shall so require, the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources may inaugurate similar measures for the protection and conservation of all or any of the other species of turtles specified by him.

ARTICLE IX.—*Inland fisheries.*

SEC. 63. *Fishpond and fishery permits or lease agreements within forest lands.*—Permits or leases entitling the holders thereof, for a certain stated period of time not to exceed twenty years, to enter upon definite tracts of a public forest land to be devoted exclusively for fishpond purposes or to take certain fishery products or to construct fishponds within tidal, mangrove and other swamps, ponds and streams within public forest lands or proclaimed timber lands or established forest reserves may be issued or executed by the Secretary of Agriculture and (Commerce) Natural Resources, subject to the restrictions and limitations imposed by the forest laws and regulations, to such persons, associations or corporations as are qualified to utilize or take

forest products under Act Numbered Thirty-six hundred and seventy-four. Renewal may be granted, but the combined period of the original lease and its renewals shall not exceed fifty years. (As amended by C. A. 471-1.)

SEC. 64. *Obstruction to navigation and removal thereof.*—Nothing in this article shall be construed as permitting the lessee or permittee to obstruct the free navigation of any stream adjoining or flowing the area, nor prohibit or interfere with the passage of people along such streams or the banks thereof, nor impede the flow and ebb of the tide to and from the interior of the swamps. When it is found that any construction is made contrary to the provisions of this Act and/or constitutes an encroachment upon waters in violation of public right, the removal thereof shall be effected by or under the order and direction of the Secretary of Agriculture and (Commerce) Natural Resources or his duly authorized representative. (As amended by C. A. 471-1.)

ARTICLE X.—*Collection of fees and application for research*

SEC. 65. *Collection of fees.*—The fees authorized to be collected under this chapter and accruing to the Insular Government shall be paid to the official or chief of bureau, office or service designated by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, in the manner prescribed for, and subject to the same penalties for delinquency except as herein otherwise provided, as the fixed internal-revenue taxes under the Internal Revenue Law.

SEC. 66. *Appropriation.*—A sum not to exceed one hundred thousand pesos yearly is set aside from the funds accruing to the National Government from the fees authorized to be collected under this chapter including bonds that may be forfeited in accordance with the provisions of this Act or regulations, rules, and order promulgated thereunder, penalties and fines, and all revenue collected from sales of fish and other aquatic products raised in fish farms, experimental and demonstration

stations established or which may be established under this Act. The money appropriated by this Act shall be disbursed by the proper officials, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and (Commerce) Natural Resources, for the following purposes:

(a) For scientific and economic research work relative to the fishes, sponges, and other aquatic resources of the Philippines;

(b) For the diffusion of knowledge among the fishermen of the Philippines;

(c) For the study, improvement, propagation of the fishes and aquatic resources most suitable for Philippine waters;

(d) For the establishment, maintenance and operation of experimental stations, farms, aquariums, and fish culture laboratories;

(e) For the study, improvement, and in the culture of fishes and other aquatic resources, in the most economic and efficient manner of fishing, in the preservation of fish and other aquatic products, in the management of fisheries and canneries;

(f) For all other purposes the object of which shall be to foster, propagate, and protect fishes, shells, sponges and other aquatic resources of the Philippines and carry out the provisions of this Act.

Said sum shall be appropriated annually in the Appropriation Act, commencing with the year nineteen hundred and thirty-four, and shall be available for the construction, maintenance, and repair of buildings, vessels, dams and other necessary structures; the purchase, leasing or reservation of the necessary land and building, the purchase of apparatus, instruments, chemicals, supplies, and other necessary material; the salaries, wages, and traveling expenses of the necessary personnel; and such other expenses as may be deemed necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act in an effective and adequate manner; Provided, That any unexpended balance of the fund collected and herein ap-

Republic of the Philippines
COMMISSION ON ELECTIONS
Manila
LIST OF MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS
ELECT

November 11, 1947 Elections

(Continued from June number)

PROVINCE OF BUKIDNON

IMPASUGONG

Mayor Jacinto A. Pace (L)

Vice-Mayor Leon Silagon (L)

Councillors:

1. Eusebia Olinay (L)
2. Albino Imhay (L)
3. Isidoro Lomanoy (L)
4. Juan E. Gregoncion (L)

MALAYBALAY

Mayor Teofilo Salcedo (L)

Vice-Mayor Anselmo Binayao (L)

Councillors:

1. Juanito Hunla-an (L)
2. Isidoro Marte (L)
3. Anacleto Torres (L)
4. Mauricio Bagiohan (L)
5. Castulo Jagualing (L)
6. Aniceto Yamoc (L)

MALUKO

Mayor Amado D. Ditona (L)

(declared elected by court
of First Inst.

Vice-Mayor Teofilo Madula (L)

Councillors:

1. Aniceto Mancawan (L)
2. Anselmo Somonda (L)
3. Pedro D. Gawahan (L)
4. Ramon Sugdan (Independent)
5. Bernabe K. Guinayao (L)
6. Emedio Linan (L)

TALAKAG

Mayor Juan Amoran (L)

Vice-Mayor Matias Salcedo (L)

appropriated at the end of each year shall not revert to the National Treasury but shall be used for the purposes for which it was appropriated. (As amended by C. A. 471-1.)

(To be continued)

Councillors:

1. Rosendo Besto (L)
2. Bernabe Gamat (L)
3. Santo Bristol (L)
4. Pio Dagoyo (L)
5. Roman Sindangan (L)
6. Miguel D. Quiachon (Independent)

PROVINCE OF BULACAN

ANGAT

Mayor — — — Francisco Illescas (L)

Vice-Mayor — Faustino Sombillo (L)

Councillors:

1. Benito Mangahas Sr. (L)
2. Jose M. Capistrano (L)
3. Antonio Buenaventura (L)
4. Marcelino Cruz (L)
5. Meliton Santos (L)
6. Marcelo Adriano (L)

BALIUAG

Mayor — — — Servando C. Santos (N)

Vice-Mayor — Antonio Tagle (N)

Councillors:

1. Paterno Fernando (N)
2. Felipe de Jesus (N)
3. Jacinto Montano (N)
4. Roberto E. Chico (L)
5. Fidel Cruz (N)
6. Silvino Labao (N)
7. Guillermo Acuña (N)
8. Sergio Yutadeo (N)

BIGAA

Mayor — — — Pancracio Atienza (L)

Vice-Mayor — Antonio de Jesus (L)

Councillors:

1. Dakila F. Castro (L)
2. Victor Enriquez (L)
3. Juan Hernandez (N)
4. Alfonso Galvez (N)
5. Gregorio Alcaraz (L)
6. Nenita V. Mariano (L)

BOCAUE

Mayor — — — Moises E. Nicolas (L)

Vice-Mayor — Avelino Mendoza (L)

Councillors:

1. Teodoro Geronimo (L)
2. Severo Rivera (L)
3. Elias Salvador (L)
4. Candido Ramirez (L)
5. Epifanio de la Cruz (L)
6. Gregorio S. Pajarillo (L)
7. Pedro G. Reyes (L)
8. Simeon Mauricio (N)

BULACAN

Mayor — — — Evaristo del Rosario (L)

Vice-Mayor — Pablo A. Flores (L)

Councillors:

1. Pastor Salita (L)
2. Andres de Jesus (L)
3. Mariano de la Cruz (L)
4. Ramon Martinez (L)
5. Matias Fajardo (L)
6. Marcos Lopez (L)
7. Manuel Morelos (L)
8. Severo Carlos (L)

BUSTOS

Mayor — — — Amado Raymundo (L)

Vice-Mayor — Serafin Juliano (L)

Councillors:

1. Candido R. Cruz (L)
2. Antonio Lopez (L)
3. Pastor Gatuz (L)
4. Mauricio Esperidion (L)
5. Segundo Francisco (L)
6. Enrique de Leon (N)

CALUMPIT

Mayor — — — Fausto Carlos (L)

Vice-Mayor — Gregorio Bernardino (L)

Councillors:

1. Sabino Puno (L)
2. Dominador Mallari (L)
3. Deogracias Sambilay (L)
4. Agapito Torres (L)
5. Rufino Valero (L)
6. Juan Bantog (L)
7. Pedro Fajardo (L)
8. Maximo N. Gregorio (L)

GUIGUINTO

Mayor — — — David P. San Pedro (L)

Vice-Mayor — Ricardo F. Figueroa (L)

Councillors:

1. Demetrio de la Cruz (L)
2. Esteban Cruz (L)
3. Victoriano Joaquin (L)
4. Angel Narciso (L)
5. Lorenzo Hernandez (L)
6. Santiago de Leon (L)

HAGONOY

Mayor — — — Dominador F. Catalig (L)

Vice-Mayor — Pablo R. Bautista (L)

Councillors:

1. Raymundo Garcia (L)
2. Jose R. Sy Tamco (L)
3. Consuelo S. Calalang (L)
4. Tomas Sy Alvarado (L)
5. Juan C. Cruz (L)
6. Jorge A. Vargas (L)
7. Nicolas A. Valderama (L)
8. Alejandro Estrella (L)

MALOLOS*Mayor* — — — Carlos P. Maclang (L)*Vice-Mayor* — Urbano R. Santos (L)*Councilors:*

1. Meliton M. Castillo (L)
2. Damaso Caluag (L)
3. Dionisio Dimagiba (L)
4. Irineo Mendoza (N)
5. Melencio E. Aniag (L)
6. Pedro B. Joson (L)
8. Angel Calalang (L)

MARILAO*Mayor* — — — Miguel Villarica (L)*Vice-Mayor* — Pedro Trinidad (L)*Councilors:*

1. Primo Santiago (L)
2. Delfin Pantaleon (L)
3. Leoncio de la Cruz (L)
4. Panfilo Bonifacio (L)
5. Simplicio Cruz (L)
6. Clemente Concepcion (L)

MEYCAUAYAN*Mayor* — — — Lope O. Daez (L)*Vice-Mayor* — Leoncio Sarno (L)*Councilors:*

1. Flaviano Dazo (L)
2. Pedro Floro (N)
3. Valentin Asuncion (N)
4. Felix Sarno (L)
6. Geronimo Z. Gaanan (L)
6. Jose Bañez (N)
7. Celso Legaspi (L)
8. Martin Ramos (L)

NORZAGARAY*Mayor* — — — Eufemio T. Correa (L)*Vice-Mayor* — Santiago Gener (N)*Councilors:*

1. Ricardo Correa (L)
2. Jose M. Pascual (N)
3. Pedro P. Pascual (N)
4. Esteban Merced (N)
5. Azor Cruz (L)
6. Oliva S. Merced (L)

OBANDO*Mayor* — — — Genaro Jacinto (L)*Vice-Mayor* — Angel Joaquir (N)*Councilors:*

1. Ruben Austria (N)
2. Casimiro Santos (N)
3. Teodoro Santiago (L)
4. Felix Enriquez (L)
5. Mariano Legaspi (L)
6. Benito Valeriano (L)

PANDI*Mayor* — — — Matias Salvador (N)*Vice-Mayor* — Alejandro H. Santos (N)*Councilors:*

1. Sabino Reyes (N)
2. Apolonio Jacinto (N)
3. Gregorio Gonzales (N)
4. Pedro Estrella (N)
5. Isidro Salazar (N)
6. Gregorio Estrelia (N)

PAOMBONG*Mayor* — — — Jose Lopez (L)*Vice-Mayor* — Maria V. Lindayag (L)*Councilors:*

1. Eliseo Clemente (L)
2. Tomas C. Roxas (L)
3. Amado Miranda (L)
4. Emilio Bantigue (L)
5. Tiburcio Sumera (L)
6. Vicente Ampil (L)
7. Emilio Galvez (L)
8. Jose L. Manalo (L)

P O L O*Mayor* — — — Florentino L. Deato (L)*Vice-Mayor* — Alfredo de Leon (L)*Councilors:*

1. Salvador Miranda (L)
2. Cenon Hipolito (L)
3. Crispulo Cruz (L)
4. Pedro Faustino (L)
5. Eusebio de Leon (N)
6. Urbano Zacarias (L)

PLARIDEL*Mayor* — — — Jose J. Mariano (L)*Vice-Mayor* — Jose de Jesus (L)*Councilors:*

1. Domingo Garcia (L)
2. Benigno Manio (L)
3. Pedro de la Cruz (L)
4. Jose de Guzman (L)
5. Ariston de Jesus (L)
6. Emilio Pineda (L)

FULILAN*Mayor* — — — Celestino Cruz (N)*Vice-Mayor* — Rufino P. Mañego (L)*Councilors:*

1. Dominador Perez (N)
2. Virgilio Espino (L)
3. Catalino Manalad (L)
4. Ricardo San Pedro (L)
5. Alfrèdo Reyes (N)
6. Teofilo Calderon (N)

SAN ILDEFONSO*Mayor* — — — Enrique Viudez (N)*Vice-Mayor* — Fernando V. Verde (L)*Councilors:*

1. Venancio Ventura (N)
2. Nicanor Valdezno (N)

3. Jose Salonga (N)
4. Fausto Cruz (L)
5. Petra Pastrana (L)
6. Angeles Villora (N)

WORLD HEALTH DAY

(Proclamation No. 129, dated May 6, 1949,
of the President of the Philippines.)

“WHEREAS, the first World Health Assembly adopted a resolution in July, 1948, suggesting that the 22nd day of July each year be set aside as “World Health Day”;

“WHEREAS, the observance of a “World Health Day” would arouse public interest in, and support of, the aims of the World Health Organization, of which the Philippines is a member; and

“WHEREAS, the health of mankind is one of the factors contributory to world peace, harmony and understanding;

“NOW, THEREFORE, I, ELPIDIO QUIRINO, President of the Philippines, do hereby declare the twenty-second day of July of each year as ‘World Health Day.’”

SAN JOSE DEL MONTE

Mayor — — — Feliciano Avanceña (L)
Vice-Mayor — Vicente Villar (L)

Councilors:

1. Asuncion Diaz (L)
2. Dominador Guevan (L)
3. Maximo Herrera (L)
4. Benito Nieto (L)
5. Alejo de la Pacion (L)
6. Felipe Policarpio (L)

SAN MIGUEL

Mayor — — — Eugenio Tecson (L)
Vice-Mayor — Marcelo E. Pinada (L)

Councilors:

1. Ricardo de Guzman (N)
2. Miguel M. Ocampo (N)
3. Romeo T. David (L)
4. Felix M. Tayag (L)
5. Moises V. Ligon (L)
6. Alfredo V. Ligon (L)
7. Cesario T. Diño (L)
8. Guillermo Sta. Ana (L)

SAN RAFAEL

Mayor — — — Serafin V. Valero (L)
Vice-Mayor — Horacio Gonzalez (L)

Councilors:

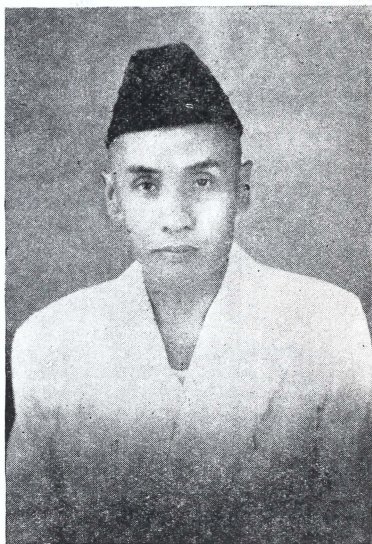
1. Jose I. Valte (L)
2. Norberto Bernabe (N)
3. Francisco Varilla (L)
4. Mariano Valmeo (L)
5. Macario Mendoza (N)
6. Nicanor Villangca (N)

SANTA MARIA

Mayor — — — Conrado H. Ignacio (L)
Vice-Mayor — Ricardo G. Nicolas (L)

Councilors:

1. Julio Batongbakal (L)
2. Pablo Ramos (L)
3. Miguel Cruz (L)
4. Arcadio Lizasco, Jr., (L)
5. Cecilio B. Flores (L)
6. Pastor Sanchez (L)
7. Alejandro Germar (L)
8. Fortunato M. Jorda (L)



DATU AMBULO MARUHON
Provincial Board Member of Lanao

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE
FOR SEVERAL SELECTED STATIONS OF THE
WEATHER BUREAU IN THE PHILIPPINES*

| Month | Basco, Batanes (37 years) °F. | Aparri, Cagayan (38 years) °F. | Tuguegarao, Cagayan (37 years) °F. | Laoag, Ilocos N. (32 years) °F. | Vigan, Ilocos S. (38 years) °F. | Baguio City (32 years) °F. |
|-----------|--|---|---|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| January | 72.1 | 73.4 | 73.6 | 76.6 | 77.7 | 61.9 |
| February | 72.7 | 74.3 | 75.6 | 77.5 | 78.1 | 62.6 |
| March | 74.7 | 77.0 | 79.0 | 80.6 | 80.4 | 64.4 |
| April | 76.5 | 80.1 | 82.0 | 83.1 | 82.9 | 66.0 |
| May | 81.5 | 81.9 | 83.3 | 83.3 | 83.5 | 66.0 |
| June | 82.9 | 82.8 | 83.3 | 82.0 | 82.4 | 65.5 |
| July | 82.8 | 82.0 | 82.0 | 80.8 | 81.0 | 64.4 |
| August | 82.2 | 81.7 | 81.7 | 80.4 | 80.4 | 63.9 |
| September | 81.5 | 81.0 | 81.0 | 80.8 | 80.8 | 64.2 |
| October | 79.3 | 79.3 | 78.8 | 80.2 | 81.0 | 64.4 |
| November | 76.5 | 77.2 | 76.6 | 79.2 | 80.1 | 64.2 |
| December | 73.4 | 74.7 | 74.5 | 77.2 | 78.6 | 63.1 |
| Annual | 78.0 | 78.8 | 79.3 | 80.1 | 80.6 | 64.2 |

| Month | Dagupan City (38 years) °F. | MANILA CITY (59 years) °F. | Daet, Cams. N. (20 years) °F. | Legaspi City (38 years) °F. | Atimonan, Quezon (38 years) °F. | Calbayog, Samar (37 years) °F. |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| January | 78.1 | 76.8 | 76.8 | 78.3 | 77.4 | 76.8 |
| February | 79.0 | 77.7 | 76.6 | 78.6 | 77.7 | 77.2 |
| March | 81.3 | 80.1 | 77.9 | 80.2 | 79.5 | 79.9 |
| April | 83.7 | 82.8 | 79.9 | 82.0 | 81.7 | 79.5 |
| May | 83.5 | 83.3 | 81.1 | 82.9 | 82.8 | 80.6 |
| June | 82.2 | 82.2 | 81.3 | 82.4 | 82.0 | 80.6 |
| July | 80.6 | 80.6 | 80.4 | 81.3 | 81.3 | 80.8 |
| August | 80.6 | 80.6 | 80.8 | 81.3 | 81.3 | 81.5 |
| September | 81.0 | 80.2 | 80.1 | 81.0 | 80.6 | 80.6 |
| October | 81.1 | 79.9 | 79.2 | 80.8 | 80.4 | 79.3 |
| November | 80.1 | 78.4 | 78.8 | 80.1 | 79.5 | 78.4 |
| December | 78.6 | 77.2 | 77.5 | 79.2 | 78.3 | 77.7 |
| Annual | 80.8 | 80.0 | 79.2 | 80.7 | 80.2 | 79.4 |

| | Capiz Capiz (38 years) °F. | Tacloban, Leyte (37 years) °F. | Iloilo City (38 years) °F. | Cebu City (38 years) °F. |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| January | 78.4 | 77.9 | 78.3 | 79.2 |
| February | 78.6 | 78.3 | 78.8 | 79.5 |
| March | 80.1 | 79.3 | 80.4 | 80.8 |
| April | 82.0 | 81.0 | 82.6 | 82.6 |
| May | 82.6 | 82.0 | 82.8 | 83.1 |
| June | 81.5 | 81.5 | 81.7 | 82.4 |
| July | 80.8 | 81.1 | 80.8 | 81.7 |
| August | 80.8 | 81.7 | 80.2 | 82.0 |
| September | 80.2 | 81.3 | 80.6 | 81.7 |
| October | 80.4 | 80.4 | 80.4 | 81.5 |
| November | 80.2 | 79.5 | 79.9 | 80.8 |
| December | 79.3 | 78.6 | 79.0 | 80.1 |
| Annual | 80.4 | 80.2 | 80.5 | 81.3 |

| Month | Surigao, Surigao (38 years) °F. | Tagbilaran, Bohol (38 years) °F. | Zamboanga City (37 years) °F. |
|-----------|--|---|--|
| January | 77.9 | 78.1 | 79.2 |
| February | 77.9 | 78.3 | 79.2 |
| March | 78.8 | 79.3 | 80.1 |
| April | 80.1 | 80.8 | 80.4 |
| May | 81.0 | 81.7 | 80.4 |
| June | 81.1 | 81.3 | 79.9 |
| July | 81.3 | 81.3 | 79.9 |
| August | 81.9 | 81.7 | 80.2 |
| September | 81.3 | 81.1 | 79.9 |
| October | 80.6 | 80.4 | 79.7 |
| November | 79.3 | 79.5 | 79.7 |
| December | 78.4 | 78.8 | 79.5 |
| Annual | 80.0 | 80.2 | 79.8 |

NOTE:

The mean temperatures given for MANILA CITY are the averages of 24 daily observations, and all the rest of the stations have been deduced from six daily observations (2, 6, 10 a.m.; 2, 6, 10 p.m.). After a careful comparison of these two methods made with the MANILA CITY observations, the means deduced from 24 daily observations and those obtained from six daily observations are practically the same.

The monthly mean temperatures for the whole Archipelago as deduced from the averages of all the stations, disregarding those of Baguio, Mountain Province and Silang, Cavite for being high stations, are:

| | °F |
|-----------|------|
| January | 77.7 |
| February | 78.1 |
| March | 79.7 |
| April | 81.7 |
| May | 82.6 |
| June | 82.0 |
| July | 81.3 |
| August | 81.3 |
| September | 81.0 |
| October | 80.4 |
| November | 79.7 |
| December | 78.6 |
| Annual | 80.3 |

Accordingly, the year might be divided into seven warmer months (April to October) with a mean monthly temperature of 80.4 to 82.6 °F. and five colder months (November to March) with a mean monthly temperature of 77.7 to 79.7 °F. MAY is the warmest month and JANUARY the coldest.

As for MANILA CITY and other places with similar monthly distribution of temperature, the year might be divided into three warmer months (April to June), four colder months (November to February) and five months of intermediate temperature (March, and July to October).

* As furnished on June 8, 1949, by Director Casimiro del Rosario of the Weather Bureau.

REGULATIONS FOR PLAYING OR SINGING THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL ANTHEM

It has come to our attention that the Philippine National Anthem has been and is being commonly played or sung on frivolous occasions or in inappropriate places as in social gatherings purely for recreation or amusement purposes. This robs our anthem of its hallowed national attributes and cheapens its significance.

The Philippine National Anthem is a solemn expression of the history, customs, traditions and institutions of our country. It symbolizes the lofty aspirations, struggles and heroic sacrifices of our forebears to the end that those who come after them may enjoy the blessings of freedom, peace and prosperity. We should therefore hold it in veneration for what it stands. In view of this and in order to inculcate profound respect for the anthem among the citizens, it is urged that the Philippine National Anthem should be played or sung only in public places on occasions of an official or semi-official character or during the hoisting or lowering of the official flag of the Philippines or in performances or celebrations of an official character held in public or private schools or on similar occasions. For this reason the playing or singing of the same in places or occasions that are unsuitable or inappropriate, where it does not likely merit the consideration and veneration that it deserves, such as in carnivals, balls, moro-moro plays, coronation of beauty queens, or any social gathering or any meeting for amusement, recreation or entertainment and the like should be discouraged.

Whenever the President of the Philippines, the Vice-President, the Senate President or the Speaker of the House of Representatives should make an official visit and a public manifestation is necessary to welcome them, it shall be optional on this occasion to sing or play the national anthem.

Tradition sanctions the playing of the Philippine National Anthem in catholic

churches or churches of any religious denomination or sect in connection with some solemn ceremonies. This practice should not be disturbed.

It is urged that this circular be transmitted to all municipalities and municipal districts enjoining them to give it the widest publicity possible in order to remind all concerned how irreverent and disrespectful it is to play or sing the Philippine National Anthem on frivolous occasions which belittle its significance or which do not inspire in the citizens the highest veneration for our Anthem.....*PROVINCIAL CIRCULAR (Unnumbered), dated Feb. 15, 1949, of Secretary of the Interior.*

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THE MAURA LAW

Royal Decree of May 19, 1893
(Continued from June Number)

ROYAL DECREE

On the recommendation of the Colonial Minister, with the concurrence of the Council of Ministers, in the name of My August Son the King, Don Alfonso XIII, and as Queen Regent of the Kingdom,

I hereby decree the following:

CHAPTER ONE— ORGANIZATION

ARTICLE I.—*Municipal Tribunals*

Section 1. The popular corporations, called in the Philippine Islands "Tribunals of the Towns", shall hereafter be called "Municipal Tribunals." Each of these shall represent the legal union of all the persons residing within the jurisdiction of the town and shall administer the communal interests and property.

Section 2. There shall be a municipal tribunal in each town of the islands of Luzon and the Visayas which, not having constituted itself into a municipality, as prescribed by the Royal Decree of November 12, 1889, contributes to the State more than one thousand *cedulas* a year.

Exception is made of the City of Manila, whose government is not changed.

The towns which do not contribute one thousand *cedulas* shall continue under the form of government to which they are subject at the present time, until the said number is reached.

Section 3. The Municipal Tribunal shall consist of five persons, whereof one shall be called *Captain*, and the other four *Lieutenants* (one *Chief Lieutenant*, one *Police*, one of *Fields*, and one of *Cattle*). The *Chief Lieutenant* shall act as *Councilman-Syndic* and shall take the place of the *Captain* in case of vacancy, absence, or disability. The substitution for the *Captain* or *Chief Lieutenant* shall fall to the other lieutenants in the order of succession given.

Section 4. The five offices shall be

conferred by election, by a plurality of votes at a secret ballot, effected in the following manner: Upon the day publicly fixed for the purpose by the Governor of the Province, the *Principalia* of each town, with the attendance of the Reverend Parish Priest and of the outgoing *Captain*, shall designate twelve residents as electors; six of them from among the *cabezas de barangay* who may have served without bad record for a period of ten consecutive years and from among those serving at the time of the election; three from among the former *captains*, and three others from among the highest taxpayers of the town, not belonging to any of the previous classes.

If, in any town, the six *cabezas de barangay* cannot be designated, the number shall be made up with former *captains*; and, in the absence of the latter, with taxpayers.

Among these twelve resident electors there cannot be included accused persons against whom a sentence of imprisonment has been issued; those who may have been disciplined administratively more than three times for bad conduct; those who may have suffered corporal to civil interdiction or to the surveillance of the authorities by virtue of a sentence of a tribunal of justice; debtors to municipal, provincial, or public treasury funds; those who have pending contracts with the municipal tribunal, the province, or the State, which are to be executed within the municipal district; and those who are in litigation with the municipal tribunal to which they belong.

Section 5. The twelve residents thus deputed by the *Principalia* shall, in turn, elect on the same occasion, also by a plurality of votes and by secret ballot, first the *Captain*, and then, without interruption, successively, the *Chief Lieutenant* and the *Lieutenants* of *Police*, of *Fields*, and of *Cattle*.

In the same manner, they shall elect two other persons as substitutes.

The Governor of the Province, as Delegate of the Governor-General, shall issue their commissions to the captains elected, as soon as he shall receive the certificate as evidence of the election.

Section 6. A certificate in duplicate, subscribed by the twelve resident electors and countersigned by the Reverend Parish Priest and the outgoing Captain, shall be prepared of the proceeding and of their result, as prescribed in the two preceding sections.

Lists of the persons, elected as delegates of the *Principalia* and as members of the Municipal Tribunal, shall be posted in the town-hall on the day of the election, the announcement stating that allowance is made for three days wherein to file objections.

Upon the expiration of this period, a copy of the certificate of election, with the objections if there are any, shall be forwarded to the Governor of the Province, who shall decide, on or before the third day, and with the concurrence of the Provincial Board, on the legality and validity of the elections; and in every case he shall report his decision to the Governor-General, together with all the antecedent details, if there are objections.

After the Governor of the Province shall have approved the election, the persons elected shall take possession of their offices.

Section 7. The twelve residents referred to in Section 4 shall represent the *Principalia* to its delegates, and shall take part, together with the Municipal Tribunal, in the deliberations and affairs mentioned in this provision, upon the call of the Captain.

By *Principalia* shall be understood the group of persons in each town, indefinite in number, consisting of those formerly called *gobernadorcillos*, *tenientes de justicia*, *cabezas de barangay* in active service or who may have occupied the office for ten consecutive years without any bad record, former captains, municipal lieutenants who may have held their positions during the legal tenure of office without a bad re-

cord, and residents paying 50 pesos as land tax.

Section 8. The offices of captain, municipal lieutenants, substitutes, and deputy electors of the *Principalia* are honorary and gratuitous.

Their discharge shall be obligatory for a period of four years, if none of the grounds for exemption enumerated in Section 11 is formally shown and established.

Section 9. To be eligible for captain, the following qualifications are required:

1. Be a native, or a Chinese *mestizo*.
2. Be more than twenty-five years of age.
3. Be a resident of the town for four years prior to the date of the elections.
4. Read and write Spanish.
5. Be a *cabeza de barangay* with four years' service, with all his accounts settled and current, and enjoying a good public and private reputation, or had been for two years *gobernadorcillo*, captain, or chief lieutenant, or for six years *cabeza de barangay* without a bad record.

Similar qualifications are required for election as municipal lieutenant or substitute, but without the necessity of a fixed period in the occupancy of the offices of *gobernadorcillo*, captain, chief lieutenant, or *cabeza de barangay*.

The following can in no case be elected to the offices of captain, lieutenant, or substitutes: the twelve residents entrusted with the election, as long as they are discharging their duties as electors, nor for one year thereafter; ecclesiastics; those receiving salaries from local, provincial, or municipal funds; lessees, or their bondsmen, of the ways and means and supplies of a town; subordinate employees of the State, in any of its branches, unless they shall have previously resigned from their positions; bankrupts and persons undergoing trial; and debtors to public funds, whatever may be their nature.

Section 10. Every two years, two of the municipal lieutenants, one of the substitutes, and four of the twelve residents in charge of the election of the

Tribunal (two among those of the *ca-beza de barangay* class, one of the former captain class, and another of the taxpayer class) shall cease in office.

The designation of those persons who are to cease in these offices shall take place for the first time by lot before the Municipal Tribunal and the twelve deputy electors presided over by the Captain, with the attendance of the Reverend Parish Priest.

In the second and subsequent renewals by half of the lieutenants and substitutes, the oldest in point of service shall go out.

In the second renewal by one-third of the twelve resident electors, the casting of lots shall be resorted to as in the first instance. In the third and succeeding renewals, the oldest in point of service shall go out.

The election of the officials to take the places of the outgoing ones shall take place after the casting of lots and the record of the proceedings shall be made in duplicate, one of the copies, countersigned by the Captain and the Reverend Parish Priest, to be sent to the Governor of the Province, who shall make a report to the Governor-General.

The substitute lieutenants and residents, who are to cease in office, may be reelected only after two years following the expiration of their term of office. If reelected after this period, they cannot decline the office, unless they come under the exemptions specified in Section 11.

Section 11. The following may be exempted from serving as captains, lieutenants, or substitutes:

Persons more than sixty years old.

Persons physically disabled.

Persons who have occupied such positions for a period of sixteen years.

Section 12. The Captain shall preside over the Municipal Tribunal; he shall represent that body; he shall publish and carry out its resolutions; he may suspend their execution when they involve a matter foreign to the duties of the Tribunal, are prejudicial to the interests of the town, or are dangerous to the public order; he shall issue pro-

clamations regarding urban and rural municipal offices, schools, and other branches of the service; he shall appoint, suspend, and remove the officials, assistants, and subordinate employees of the Municipal Tribunal who are provided for in the town budget; he shall direct the administration of the town; he shall order payments; he shall require a prompt deposit of collections and shall preside at the public auction which the Tribunal may order, accompanied for this purpose by a lieutenant and by the two oldest members representing the *Principalia*.

To correct any offenses which may be committed within the municipal confines, with regard to the services which are especially entrusted to the municipal tribunals, the Captain may impose the disciplinary penalties of warning, summons, and fine, the latter not to exceed four pesos.

At the time of collecting the fine, the Captain, or the persons acting in stead, shall in every case issue a receipt countersigned by the ranking lieutenant, stating the amount, the date, and the reason for the penalty.

The proceeds from the fines shall be deposited in the treasury of the "Income of the Towns", with a list and detailed statement thereof.

(To be continued)

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ACTIVITIES OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND THEIR OFFICIALS

Minutes of the Conference of Provincial Governors and City Mayors held in
Manila, October 4 to 9, 1948

(Continued from June Number)

No. 36

WHEREAS, since his assumption to the Office of President of the Republic of the Philippines, His Excellency, President Elpidio Quirino has amply demonstrated his excellent qualities as Chief Executive, proved by his successful implementation of the basic programs of administration of which the Liberal Party stood during the last National election of 1946, under the leadership of the late President Manuel A. Roxas, particularly as to peace and order, rehabilitation and social amelioration of the people, and the laying down of a far-sighted basis of our foreign policy;

WHEREAS, we have noted that the people in our respective provinces are unanimous in their praise of the manner His Excellency, President Elpidio Quirino conducts the affairs of the Philippine Republic, and are realizing the beneficial results of his benign and practical execution of the program of Government Administration of the party in power, and believe and feel that His Excellency should be afforded unqualified support in carrying out to a successful conclusion his policies and said program of government which he has so far successfully implemented;

WHEREAS, the term of office of the President will expire on December 31, 1949, when the program of reconstruction and rehabilitation of this devastated country which His Excellency, President Quirino is successfully executing shall still be then in the finishing process of execution;

WHEREAS, to enable him execute his benign and practical policies of administration to a successful conclusion, it is imperative that His Excellency, President Elpidio Quirino be given another term of office;

WHEREAS, considering the almost insurmountable difficulties being encountered by the present Ship of State requiring the steady and competent

hand of His Excellency, President Elpidio Quirino, and considering further that it is not advisable now and in the immediate future to "Swap horses in mid-stream" due to the unsettled state of international affairs;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Provincial Governors and City Mayors in convention assembled do hereby unanimously

RESOLVED, to express by means of this resolution its complete confidence in the leadership of His Excellency, Elpidio Quirino, President of the Republic of the Philippines.

RESOLVED FURTHER, to forward this resolution to His Excellency, Elpidio Quirino, President of the Philippines, Manila, for his information.

Carried.

No. 37

WHEREAS, the vice-mayors and members of the municipal councils are at present still receiving a per diem of P2.00 each when actually attending sessions of the councils as fixed in Section 2187 of the Revised Administrative Code;

WHEREAS, this rate of per diem is now so low that it will not amount so much with the present cost of living to meet the cost of representation required by their offices in the performance of their official duties, in attending official and social functions;

The Conference of Provincial Governors and City Mayors after due deliberation on the matter and believing in the efficiency of the government service when its public servants in their official dealings ably represent their constituents,

RESOLVED, as it is hereby resolved, to petition the Congress of the Philippines to amend Section 2187 of the Revised Administrative Code fixing the rate of per diem of the vice-mayors and members of the municipal councils at not less than P3.00 but not more than P10.00, depending upon the class of the municipality, or P3.00 for 5th,

₱4.00 for 4th, ₱6.00 for 3rd, ₱8.00 for 2nd, and ₱10.00 for 1st class municipalities.

RESOLVED FURTHER, to forward this resolution to the Congress of the Philippines, Manila, thru the Honorable, the Secretaries of both Houses, for their information and favorable consideration.

Carried.

No. 38

WHEREAS, in order that matters taken up and resolutions passed and approved by this Body be realized with a view to having them yield beneficial results;

WHEREAS, in order to fully attain this end a committee needs be formed for the purpose of pushing through all resolutions passed by this Body;

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

Upon motion of Governor Perfecto Faypon of Ilocos Sur

RESOLVED, to create a committee to be called "Committee on Understanding and Public Relations" to make proper representations of the accomplishment of the Conference of Provincial Governors and City Mayors to the President.

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

| | |
|---|----------|
| Governor Jose B. Lingad of Pampanga | Chairman |
| Governor Jacinto Borja of Bohol | Member |
| Governor Felipe Azcuna of Zamboanga | " |
| Governor Mariano Penaflores of Iloilo | " |
| Governor Perfecto Faypon of Ilocos Sur | " |
| Mayor Miguel Raffiñan of Cebu City | " |
| Mayor Manuel S. Rojas of Cavite City | " |

RESOLVED FINALLY, to furnish copies of this resolution to the Chairman and Members of said committee for their information and guidance.

Carried.

No. 39

WHEREAS, that part of the National Highway leading to the Cagayan Valley, between Nueva Ecija and Isabela, specially along the mountains, is infested with bandits and highway robbers who have from time to time molested and harrassed travelers and actually gone to the extent of committing murders and violated female passengers besides robbing them of their personal belongings and money;

WHEREAS, that section of the National Highway is an ideal spot for the commission of such crimes in view of the terrain and its remoteness from police and constabulary headquarters; and

WHEREAS, these conditions if not properly checked will discourage traffic to and from the Cagayan Valley and thereby disturb the normal flow of commercial transactions between the northern and southern communities of Luzon and affect adversely economic and industrial rehabilitation in the areas affected;

NOW THEREFORE, on motion of Governor Silvino Gumpal of Isabela, seconded by Governor Jose A. Madarang of Nueva Vizcaya,

RESOLVED, that the Honorable Secretary of the Interior be, as he is hereby, urged and requested to take immediate and adequate measures by directing enough units of police and constabulary patrols to be permanently stationed at regular intervals along the National Highway between San Jose, Nueva Ecija and Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya to the end that robberies, murders, and other violent crimes committed by organized bandits and lawless elements in the area will be completely placed under effective control and that normal traffic in the area will be safely conducted.

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

Unanimously approved.

No. 40

WHEREAS, the City of Manila is the capital and principal commercial and industrial center of the Philip-

pines; and

WHEREAS, the condition and state of public works, particularly that of flood control and drainage, therein which is the hub of transportation and communication system of the Philippines, should likewise be of great concern to other and neighboring provinces; and

WHEREAS, the value of the City of Manila as such a center has been greatly hampered by its susceptibility to recurrent floods due mainly to its inadequate flood control and drainage systems;

NOW, THEREFORE, on motion by Mayor Manuel de la Fuente of Manila, be it

RESOLVED, as it hereby resolves that special funds be provided by the National Government so that improvements may be undertaken immediately with a view to solving the flood control and the drainage problem in the City of Manila, other cities and provinces.

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

Unanimously approved.

No. 41

WHEREAS, under Republic Act No. 267 cities and municipalities are authorized to contract loans from the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, the Philippine National Bank and/or any other entities or persons at a rate of interest not exceeding 8% per annum for the purpose of purchasing or appropriating homesites within their territorial jurisdiction, and reselling them at cost to their residents;

WHEREAS, the problem of housing is felt more acutely in the City of Manila than in any other city or municipality in the Philippines considering the increase in population therein and the comparatively greater destruction to property caused by the last war;

WHEREAS, there are still thousands of city residents without shelter, living only in shacks and make-shifts built on borrowed lands, without sanitary facilities and other conveniences which

contribute to a decent living;

WHEREAS, the problem of housing also affects other cities and municipalities in the Philippines although to a lesser degree; and

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

On motion by Mayor de la Fuente of Manila, be it

RESOLVED, as it hereby resolves, that in view of the seriousness of the problem, the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, the Philippine National Bank and any similar government entity be requested to reserve substantial amounts from their funds to be devoted exclusively for the purpose mentioned in Republic Act No. 267 in the procurement of contract loans by cities and municipalities from these agencies, and that in the application for these loans, technicalities and red tape be dispensed with as much as possible.

RESOLVED FURTHER, to forward this resolution to the President, Philippine National Bank, Manila for his information.

Carried.

(To be continued)

—oOo—

... If there is any principle of the Constitution that more imperatively calls for attachment than any other it is the principle of free thought—not free thought for those who agree with us but freedom for the thought that we hate . . .

....Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes

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Were You Born in July

JULY 1

Though conditions may force one of this date to do much traveling it will not change a great love for home and family. An ability to make people agree with you suggests the field of selling.

JULY 3

Possessing a wealth of personality, those born this date can do well either in social organization work or in the field of politics. Your ability to entertain will make you many friends.

JULY 5

One of this date will be a great defender of high principles that are mixed with patriotism. Of strong opinions you will be happiest in public associations where you can win others to your thoughts.

JULY 7

Best to avoid dealings in stocks, bonds and finance. Your mind is liable to become so engrossed in scientific work that money will not mean much to you. Cultivate a pleasant frame of mind.

JULY 9

You combine conservatism with an agile mind and for this reason your best efforts should come from work as an advisor or teacher. Try to avoid being overcritical.

JULY 11

Creative and design work will find best expression for the artistic mind born of this date. Architectural design will give play to your genius for beauty in building.

JULY 13

Your success will be gained through careful study and close application to work, but a persistent mind and a rugged physical constitution will be your able supports.

JULY 15

If this is your birthday you will be fond of studying human nature. This ability to analyze the characters of others will bring you in contact with men who will promote your success.

JULY 2

You should be fortunate in sports and will secure more fame through your recreation than you will succeed in business. Indications are that you are ambitious but temperamental.

JULY 4

There is rare honesty born this date that will do well in the management of financial affairs of others either in trust work or in a secretarial capacity. You will do best working for others.

JULY 6

Love of nature and the animal kingdom should be evinced in early life. This presages a successful career in veterinary work or the study and improvement of live stock or small fur-bearing animal husbandry.

JULY 8

One born of this date will be a great lover of lakes and rivers with interest, if closely applied, that can become very successful in matters of transportation.

JULY 10

Warning to be extraguarded against overindulgence is suggested to one born of this date who may be inclined to burn himself up too early. You are a great friend-maker.

JULY 12

Today's child is endowed with extraordinary artistic talents, but they suffer through the jealousy or misunderstanding of others. You should be exceptionally fortunate in affairs of the home.

JULY 14

The highly temperamental born of this date must learn to control emotions lest it be expensive in both business and friendships. Learn to give greater respect to the other fellow's opinion.

JULY 16

Research work, especially as it applies to the study of people and human relations, should be your work. The study of law may lead you into political work.

*From NYAL

JULY 17

Your great happiness will not come from money which it should be easy for you to accumulate with your natural good luck and success that comes easily.

JULY 19

You are fond of argument and express your views rather freely. Even though you are usually right, avoid boring people. Your best efforts will be in the line of law, salesmanship or oratory.

JULY 21

The inclination to become discouraged must be overcome and the sensitive nature strengthened. Too much regard for another's feelings will hold you back.

JULY 23

Deep thinking and the formation of definite opinions may make you set in your own ways so that it becomes difficult for people to understand some of your good business motives.

JULY 25

You are independent, capricious and averse to humble service. There is danger, however, of your overburdening yourself with responsibilities and cares, being overenthusiastic at times.

JULY 27

You possess an unusual individuality and must learn to place a proper value upon yourself. You have a warmth of feeling and broad sympathy for your fellow beings. You are sincere.

JULY 29

A great friend maker is born on this date with an understanding of justice that should best find expression in either legal or public service work.

JULY 31

A versatile mind is born this date with a jack-of-all-trades ability that may find you attempting to further too many interests. The lesson you must learn is to specialize.

JULY 18

Avoid becoming too seriously involved with the misfortunes of others. With the charitable nature born this date you can be too liberal with yourself and your money.

JULY 20

It is not always best to agree with others for the sake of peace and harmony. Your good nature will be imposed upon if you do not defend your right.

JULY 22

You are very popular with people of your own age and by your congeniality will go far in most any walk of life that you choose. You are generous and kind.

JULY 24

Your best field should be in a line of retail trade because of good capacity to buy and sell and make friends. Guard against an inclination to be overtrusting.

JULY 26

Born of this date is a good memory and a comprehensive understanding for events, days and years. This with your ready ability to make friends should find leadership in fraternal work.

JULY 28

An easily excitable nature born of this date can readily develop temper that will cost friends and money. Learn the fine art of getting along with people.

JULY 30

Your success will be best accomplished through self-dependence because you are inclined to think out your own plans and execute them without the advice of others.

"Ideals are like stars; you will not succeed in touching them with your hands, but like the seafaring man on the desert of waters, you choose them as your guides, and following them, you reach your destiny."

—C. Schurz.