

DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL IN THE PHILIPPINES

by
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In Winter the rains of the Philippines are mainly due to the north-easterly air currents, which, coming directly from the Pacific, cause abundant rains to fall over the eastern part of the Archipelago. Hence they are sometimes called "Northeast Monsoon Rains." In Summer and Autumn our rains are mainly due to the influence of typhoons which either cross the Islands, generally from east-south-east to west-northwest, or pass some distance to the north. These rains though quite general throughout the Archipelago, are more abundant in Luzon and the Visayas, and exceptionally heavy at times in the western part of these Islands which is more exposed to the westerly and southwesterly winds. As the great majority of typhoons that occur from June to October pass to the northeast or north of the Philippines or cross the northern part of Luzon, the winds from the west and southwest are the most prevailing during that season. This Summer and Autumn rainfall may be rightly called "Cyclonic Rainfall" as dis-

tinguished from the "Northeast Monsoon Rainfall." These cyclonic rains are far from being continuous, their frequency depending entirely on the frequency of typhoons.

The other rains that occur mainly in Spring, and may be called "Thunderstorm Rains" are of little importance as compared with the other two kinds of rainfall just mentioned, and they are generally observed only in the afternoon or in the evening.

The accompanying tables give the normal monthly and annual rainfall for several selected stations of the Philippines. Based on these observations, and taking in consideration the greater or less prevalence of either of the two most important periods of rain, we have tried to divide this monthly distribution of rainfall into four types.

First type.—Two pronounced seasons, one dry in Winter and Spring, the other wet in Summer and Autumn. All the regions on the western part of the Islands of Luzon, Mindoro, Negros and Palawan are of this type. The controlling factor is topography. The localities of this type are shielded from the northers and even in good part from the trade by decided mountain ranges, but are open only to the southwest monsoon and cyclonic storms.

Second type.—No dry season; with a very pronounced maximum rain period in Winter. In this class fall the Cagatuanes, Sorsogon, the eastern part of Albay, the eastern and northern part of Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur, a great portion of the eastern part of Quezon, Samar, the eastern part of Leyte, and a large section of eastern Mindanao. These regions are along or very near the eastern coast and sheltered neither from the northers and trade, nor from the southwest monsoon and cyclonic storms.

Third type.—No very pronounced maximum rain period, with a short dry season lasting only from one to three months. Regions with this type

the Revised Penal Code, which were made crimes against the belligerent occupant."

Pursuant to this test, the administrative proceedings in question have no political complexion.

In view of the foregoing, and considering, furthermore, that there is nothing to indicate that the rules and policy applied therein were other than those applied during the Commonwealth Government, there is every reason to believe that the decisions in said administrative cases are valid and have force and effect, even after the restoration of the Commonwealth Government, despite the aforementioned proclamation of General MacArthur of October 23, 1944.—*9th Ind., Dec. 24, 1945, of Sec. of Justice to the Secretary of Instruction and Information.*

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DEVOTION TO DUTY

"Bautista, June 2, 1899

"Miss Conchita Castillo,
"Manila.

"*My distinguished lady and friend:*

"It might be a surprise for you that I am writing to you, and that you might think that I do not have time for anything; it is not so. For friends who feel like myself, I always have a spare moment, especially if that moment serves to drive away cares and dizziness. Is not that charity and patriotism? I believe it is.

"I would have wanted to return to Manila, walk along its streets and sidewalks (somewhat dirty, indeed), but would not that be treachery to my convictions, to my duty, to my oath and to my government? It is better to be here with our poverty and limited resources, exposing ourselves every day, perhaps every hour. It is so pleasant to work for the country! It is so noble and honorable to suffer for the sake of the country! . . . In truth, my friend, if I were in Manila living commodiously and if I think of my brothers who are fighting and exposing the most precious that they have, which is life believe me, I would not remain indifferent in the face of such pools of seething blood — Filipino blood my own blood, shed not for a joke but for Liberty, for the welfare of all. That spilt blood demands another sacrifice, and that sacrifice is not indifference or fear. For my country, to endure is not to suffer; it is to comply with duty, and compliance with duty is an immense satisfaction.

"Now, my friend, that cry should be complied with, which filled the air and said: HURRAH FOR INDEPENDENCE! HURRAH FOR A FREE PHILIPPINES! BETTER TO DIE THAN TO LIVE UNDER ANOTHER'S DOMINATION! . . . those promises made over the Bible that: I SWEAR TO DEFEND TILL DEATH THE INDEPENDENCE OF MY COUNTRY . . . How easy it is to swear . . . swear till death, when the thought

of climate are the western part of Cagayan (Luzon), Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, the eastern portion of the Mountain Province, southern Quezon, the Bondoc Peninsula, Masbate, Romblon, northeast Panay, eastern Negros, central and southern Cebu, part of northern Mindanao, and most of eastern Palawan. These localities are only partly sheltered from the northern and trade rains and open to the southwest monsoon or at least to frequent cyclonic storms.

Fourth type.—No dry season and no very pronounced maximum rain period. The regions affected by this type are the Batanes Province, northeastern Luzon, western Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur, Albay, eastern Mindoro, Marinduque, western Leyte, northern Cebu, northern Negros, and most of central, eastern and southern Mindanao.

Remarks: Strictly speaking, by a dry month in the Philippines should be understood a month with less than 1.97 inch of rain; yet sometimes a month with even more than 3.94 inches of rain is considered a dry month, especially if it comes after three or more very dry months.

FIRST TYPE: Laoag, Vigan, Baguio City, Dagupan City, Manila City and Iloilo City.

SECOND TYPE: Daet, Legaspi City, Atimonan, Tacloban and Surigao.

THIRD TYPE: Aparri, Tuguegarao, Capiz, Cebu City and Zamboanga City.

FOURTH TYPE: Basco, Calbayog and Tagbilaran.

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MANUEL L. QUEZON—A man is only entitled to love so long as he lives with honor.

SERGIO OSMEÑA—I urge you to forget petty political differences, to bury the hatreds and animosities engendered by the struggle, to obey the rule of law, justices and reason, and to remember that we all belong to one common country, our beloved Philippines.