

ernment of the entire shipment in which found.

Sec. 82. *Failure to report kind and quantity of fish caught.*—Willful failure by any licensed fisherman to render a report of the kind and quantity of fish caught, as provided in section seven-tv-two of this Act, shall subject the offender to the payment of a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred pesos for each offense, and to the revocation or cancellation of his license. (As amended by C. A. 471-1.)

Sec. 83. *Other violation.*—Any other violation of the provisions of this Act or of any rules and regulations promulgated thereunder shall subject the offender to a fine of not more than two hundred pesos, or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER VI

FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE XV.—*Effectiveness of this Act*

Sec. 84. *Repealing clause.*—All acts, administrative orders and regulations, or parts thereof, inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 85. *Date of taking effect.*—This Act shall take effect on its approval. Approved, December 5, 1932.

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EXECUTIVE. . .

(Continued from page 510)

PROVINCIAL OR MUNICIPAL NURSERIES, POLICY ON ESTABLISHMENT THEREOF.—As a matter of policy, this Office is not in favor of establishing provincial or municipal nurseries on borrowed money, especially if there is no assurance of a continuing financial support from year to year for their proper maintenance and operation. It is essential that such nurseries be financed locally as the national government is not in a position to provide funds for them.—7th Ind., March 10, 1947, of Undersecretary of Agriculture and Commerce to the Sec. of the Int. (Case of Alimodian, Iloilo.)

THE FIVE FREEDOMS

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT listed five objectives which must be realized before permanent world peace would be assured.

1. Freedom from fear, so that people will not be afraid of being bombed from the air or attacked by another nation. That, he said, means removal of the weapons which cause fear, or disarmament.

2. Freedom of information. That is important, Mr. Roosevelt asserted, because the whole country must be able to get news of what is going on in every part of the country and in every part of the world, without censorship. He said that it meant not freedom of the press alone but freedom of every means of distributing information and that without it there could not be a stable world.

3. Freedom of religion. Under democracies, the President said, this freedom has been maintained fairly well but not in countries living under other systems of government.

4. Freedom of expression. A person should be free to voice his opinions, the President said, so long as he does not advocate overthrow of his government.

5. Freedom from want. That must be accomplished, Mr. Roosevelt declared, by removal of cultural and commercial barriers between nations.

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RIZAL ON. . .

(Continued from page 503)

others. Which of the two is older? Are both branches of one trunk no longer existing? This is what I shall investigate because I greatly distrust the Malay.

Loleng (Blumentritt's daughter) would find Spanish more beautiful. It is more natural and more useful than the Tagalog. The continuous reduplications of word-forms in certain tenses uglify our language. But when well spoken, the Tagalog can be just as good as any other language. It has a wealth of words for the feelings and actions of ordinary life.—Rizal in his letter to Prof. Blumentritt from Dapitan, February 15, 1893.